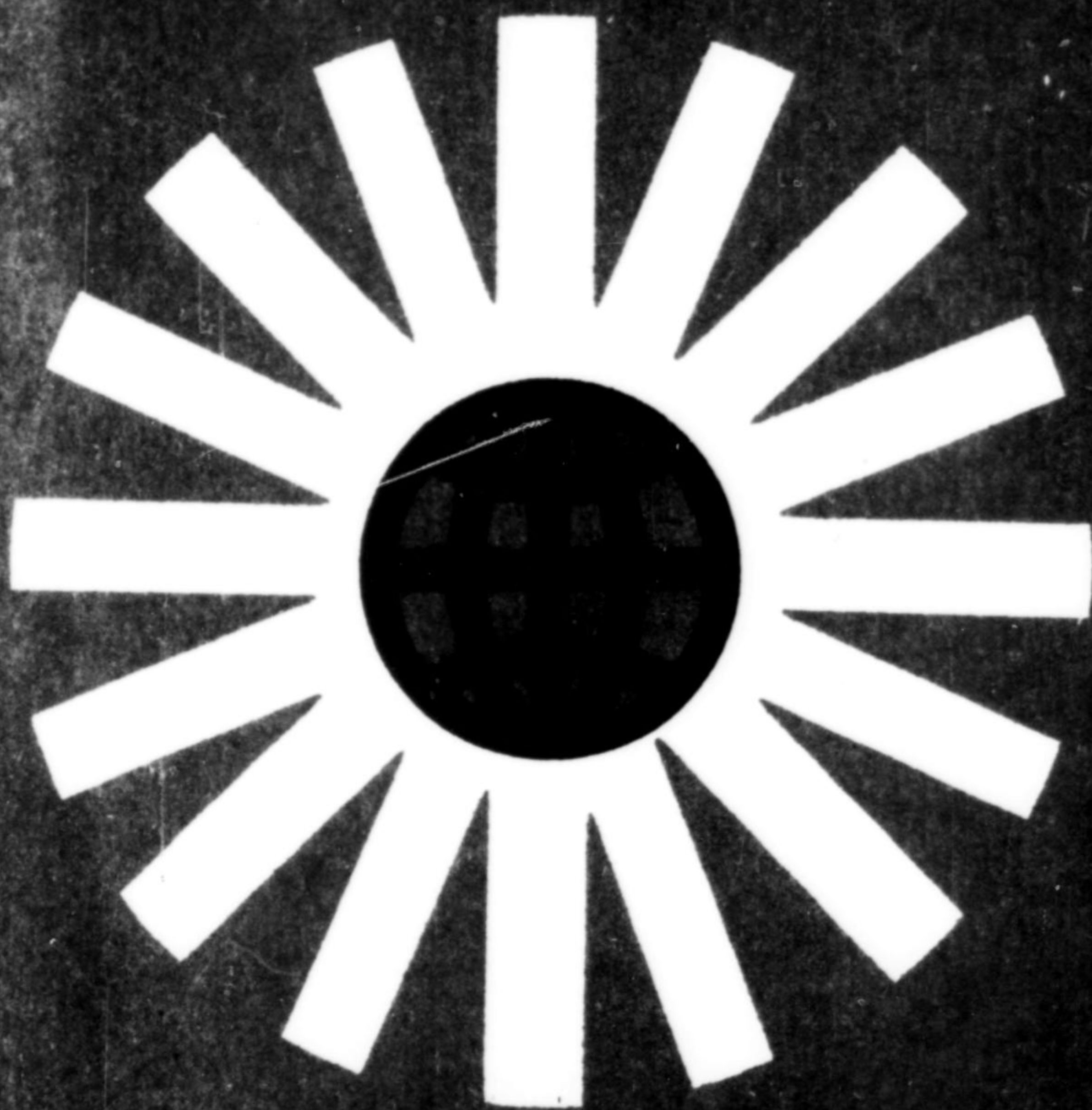
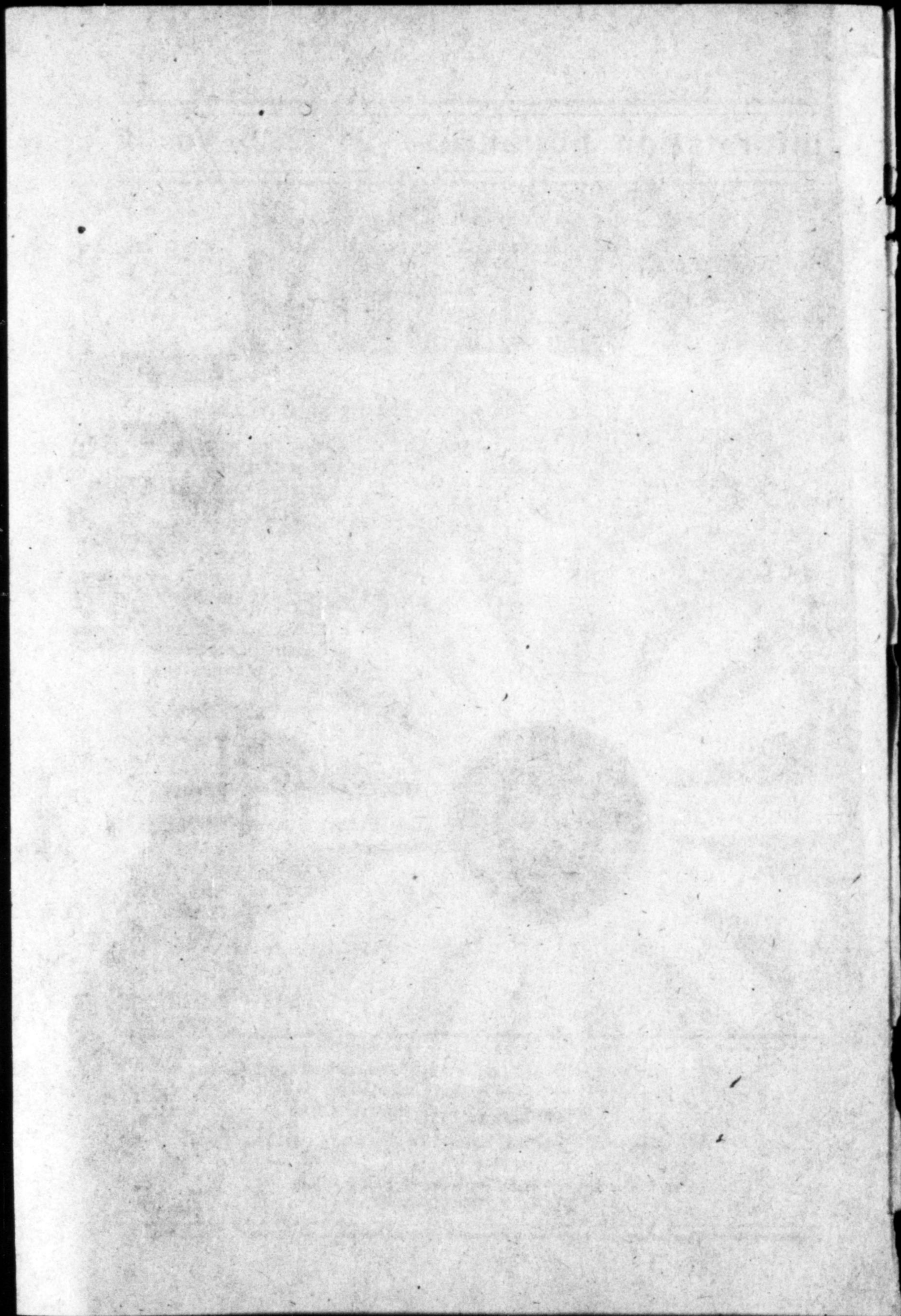


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IN THE INTERESTS OF ALL MANKIND

At the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers of the USSR

ON THE RESULTS OF THE MEETING BETWEEN GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE LEONID BREZHNEV AND PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES GERALD FORD

The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the USSR have studied the results of the meeting between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and President of the United States Gerald Ford, held in the area of Vladivostok on November 23-24, 1974, and fully and entirely approve of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's activities and the important political results of the meeting. These results are of much importance for the further development of Soviet-American relations on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence and give new impetus to the deepening of international détente, to the expansion of the mutually advantageous cooperation of states with different social systems and make a constructive contribution to the strengthening of universal peace.

An all-round and constructive exchange of views on a wide range of fundamental problems of Soviet-American relations took place at the meeting. Reaffirmed was the determination of the two states undeviatingly and fully to implement the mutual commitments recorded in the documents concluded in the period from 1972 to 1974 — first of all in the Basic Principles of Relations Between the USSR and the United States, in the Agreement on the Prevention of Nuclear War and in the agreements on certain measures with respect to the limitation of

strategic arms. This is the principal precondition for further advance along the road of developing Soviet-American relations in the interests of the peoples of both countries.

The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the USSR note the progress in a particularly important direction of Soviet-American relations: in the creation of guarantees against the outbreak of nuclear conflict and war in general.

The Joint Soviet-American Statement on the question of limitations of strategic offensive arms confirms the intention of the USSR and the United States to conclude a long-term agreement on this question. The sides have agreed to complete the drafting of an agreement shortly so as to sign it in 1975. Of much importance is the accord, that has been reached, that the new agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, to be effective till the end of 1985, will be based on the principle of equality and equal security of the sides.

The agreements attained are highly assessed in the Soviet Union and their implementation will be an important step along the road to lasting peace and security of the peoples.

The translation into practical deeds by both sides of the readiness, expressed in the Joint Soviet-American Communique, to facilitate the settlement, in the interests of peace and security, of the acutest still unresolved political problems may assist further advance along the road of easing international tension. Of particular importance in this connection are the results of the talks on such topical questions as European security and cooperation, the reduction of armaments and armed forces in Central Europe, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the situation in Cyprus.

The Soviet Union regards as important the fact that the intention of both sides has been confirmed to exert every effort to facilitate the solution of the key issues of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East on the basis of Resolution 338 of the United Nations Security Council, with due consideration for the lawful interests of all the peoples of this area, including the Palestinian people, and with respect for the right to independent existence of all states of this area. The Geneva Conference is called upon to play an important role in the Middle East peace settlement and the need for the speediest resumption of its work was stressed.

The first meeting between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and President of the United States Gerald Ford, during which there was a constructive discussion

of a wide range of questions concerning Soviet-American relations, including trade and economic ones, reflected the striving to ensure a continuous advance in the development of Soviet-American relations, to make this process irreversible. The documents adopted at the Vladivostok meeting create a good basis for future steps in this direction.

The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR stress that the results of the latest talks between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the President of the United States are new convincing evidence of the big practical importance of regular Soviet-American summit meetings for ensuring a favorable development of relations between the USSR and the United States in the interests of the peoples of our two countries, in the interests of universal peace.

The extensive and positive comments in the world press, stressing the great importance of the meeting between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, and the President of the United States, Gerald Ford, reflect the striving of the public in all countries to end the arms drive, to create reliable guarantees against the outbreak of war and to strengthen universal peace.

Unanimously supporting the Party's Leninist foreign policy, the Soviet people view the meeting in the area of Vladivostok as a new major step along the road of implementing the Peace Program mapped out by the 24th CPSU Congress. The Soviet people highly assess the results of the talks and the contribution made to this cause by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The successes of the USSR's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy inspire the Soviet people to new accomplishments in the fulfilment of the five-year plan, in gaining new achievements in building communist society and help all peace-loving forces in the struggle for a lasting peace and the security of the peoples.

Pravda, November 29.

JOINT SOVIET-U.S. COMMUNIQUE

In accordance with the previously announced agreement, a working meeting between the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union L.I. Brezhnev and the

President of the United States of America Gerald R. Ford took place in the area of Vladivostok on November 23 and 24, 1974. Taking part in the talks were Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, A.A. Gromyko, and the Secretary of State of the United States of America and Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Henry A. Kissinger. They discussed a broad range of questions dealing with Soviet-American relations and the current international situation. Also taking part in the talks were:

on the Soviet side: A.F. Dobrynin, Ambassador of the USSR to the USA; A.M. Alexandrov, Assistant to the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU; and G.M. Korniyenko, member of the collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

on the American side: Walter J. Stoessel, jr., Ambassador of the USA to the USSR; Helmut Sonnenfeldt, Counsellor of the Department of State; Arthur A. Hartman, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs; General Brent Scowcroft, Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and William Hyland, Official of the Department of State.

I

The Soviet Union and the United States of America reaffirmed their determination to develop further their relations in the direction defined by the fundamental joint decisions and basic treaties and agreements concluded between the two states in recent years.

They are convinced that the course of Soviet-American relations, directed toward strengthening world peace, deepening the relaxation of international tensions and expanding mutually beneficial cooperation of states with different social systems meets the vital interests of the peoples of both states and other peoples.

Both sides consider that based on the agreements reached between them important results have been achieved in fundamentally reshaping Soviet-American relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence and equal security. These results are a solid foundation for progress in reshaping Soviet-American relations.

Accordingly they intend to continue, without a loss in momentum, to expand the scale and intensity of their cooperative efforts in all spheres as set forth in the documents they have signed so that the process of improving relations between the USSR and the U.S. will continue without interruption and will become irreversible.

Mutual determination was expressed to carry out strictly and fully

the mutual obligations undertaken by the USSR and the U.S. in accordance with the treaties and agreements concluded between them.

II

Special consideration was given in the course of the talks to a pivotal aspect of Soviet-American relations; measures to eliminate the threat of war and to halt the arms race.

Both Sides reaffirm that the agreements reached between the USSR and the U.S. on the prevention of nuclear war and the limitation of strategic arms are a good beginning in the process of creating guarantees against the outbreak of nuclear conflict and war in general. They expressed their deep belief in the necessity of promoting this process and expressed their hope that other states would contribute to it as well. For their part the USSR and the U.S. will continue to exert vigorous efforts to achieve this historic task.

A joint statement on the question of limiting strategic offensive arms is being released separately. Both sides stressed once again the importance and necessity of a serious effort aimed at preventing the dangers connected with the spread of nuclear weapons in the world. In this connection they stressed the importance of increasing the effectiveness of the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

It was noted that, in accordance with previous agreements, initial contacts were established between representatives of the USSR and the U.S. on questions related to underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, to measures to overcome the dangers of the use of environmental modification techniques for military purposes, as well as measures dealing with the most dangerous lethal means of chemical warfare. It was agreed to continue an active search for mutually acceptable solutions of these questions.

III

In the course of the meeting an exchange of views was held on a number of international issues. Special attention was given to negotiations already in progress in which the two sides are participants and which are designed to remove existing sources of tension and to bring about the strengthening of international security and world peace. Having reviewed the situation at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, both sides concluded that there is a possibility for its early successful conclusion.

They proceed from the assumption that the important results achieved in the course of the Conference will permit its conclusion at the highest level and thus be commensurate with its importance in ensuring the peaceful future of Europe. The USSR and the U.S. also attach high importance to the negotiations on mutual reduction of forces and armaments and associated measures in Central Europe. They agreed to contribute actively to the search for mutually acceptable solutions on the basis of principle of undiminished security for any of the Parties and the prevention of unilateral military advantages.

Having discussed the situation existing in the Eastern Mediterranean, both sides stated their firm support for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus and will make every effort in this direction. They consider that a just settlement of the Cyprus question must be based on the strict implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations regarding Cyprus.

In the course of the exchange of views on the Middle East both sides expressed their concern with regard to the dangerous situation in that region. They reaffirmed their intention to make every effort to promote a solution of the key issues of a just and lasting peace in that area on the basis of the UN Security Council Resolution 338, with due account taken of the legitimate interests of all the peoples of the area, including the Palestinian people, and with respect for the right to the independent existence of all states of the given region.

The sides believe that the Geneva conference should play an important part in the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and should resume its work as soon as possible.

The state of affairs was reviewed in the field of commercial, economic, scientific and technical ties between the USSR and the USA. Both Sides confirmed the great importance which further progress in these fields would have for Soviet-American relations, and expressed their firm intention to continue the broadening and deepening of mutually advantageous cooperation.

The two sides emphasized the special importance accorded by them to the development on a long-term basis of commercial and economic cooperation, including large-scale projects. They believe that such commercial and economic cooperation will serve the cause of increasing the stability of Soviet-American relations.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the progress in the implementation of agreements and in the development of ties and cooperation between the USSR and the USA in the fields of science, technol-

ogy and culture. They are convinced that the further expansion of such cooperation will benefit the peoples of both countries and will be an important contribution to the solution of worldwide scientific and technical problems.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of frankness and mutual understanding, reflecting the constructive desire of both sides to strengthen and develop further the peaceful cooperative relationship between the USSR and the USA, and to ensure progress in the solution of outstanding international problems in the interests of preserving and strengthening peace.

The results of the talks provided a convincing demonstration of the practical value of Soviet-American summit meetings and their exceptional importance in the shaping of a new relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States of America.

President Ford reaffirmed the invitation to L.I. Brezhnev to pay an official visit to the United States in 1975.

The exact date of the visit will be agreed upon later.

November 24, 1974.

FOR THE UNION OF
SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS

L.I. BREZHNEV,
General Secretary of
the Central Committee
of the CPSU

FOR THE UNITED
STATES OF
AMERICA

GERALD R. FORD,
President of
the United States
of America

Pravda, November 25.

JOINT SOVIET-U.S. STATEMENT

During their working meeting in the area of Vladivostok on November 23-24, 1974, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU L.I. Brezhnev and President of the USA Gerald R. Ford discussed in detail the question of further limitations of strategic offensive arms.

They reaffirmed the great significance that both the USSR and the United States attach to the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

number 24, 1974 11

They are convinced that a long-term agreement on this question would be a significant contribution to improving relations between the USSR and the U.S., to reducing the danger of war and to enhancing world peace.

Having noted the value of previous agreements on this question, including the Interim Agreement of May 26, 1972, they reaffirm the intention to conclude a new agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, to last through 1985.

As a result of the exchange of views on the substance of such a new agreement the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the President of the United States of America concluded that favorable prospects exist for completing the work on this agreement in 1975.

Agreement was reached that further negotiations will be based on the following provisions.

1. The new agreement will incorporate the relevant provisions of the Interim Agreement of May 26, 1972, which will remain in force until October 1977.

2. The new agreement will cover the period from October 1977 through December 31, 1985.

3. Based on the principle of equality and equal security, the new agreement will include the following limitations:

- a) both sides will be entitled to have a certain agreed aggregate number of strategic delivery vehicles;

- b) both sides will be entitled to have a certain agreed aggregate number of intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine-launched ballistic missiles equipped with multiple independently targetable warheads.

4. The new agreement will include a provision for further negotiations beginning no later than 1980-1981 on the question of further limitations and possible reductions of strategic arms in the period after 1985.

5. Negotiations between the delegations of the USSR and the U.S. to work out the new agreement incorporating the foregoing points will resume in Geneva in January 1975.

November 24, 1974.

Pravda, November 25.

HOLIDAY OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE

ALONG THE ROAD OF SOCIALISM, FRIENDSHIP AND PEACE

At the end of November 1974, the Mongolian people celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Third Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party and the proclamation of the People's Republic. The festivities were attended by a Soviet Party and government delegation headed by General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev.

On November 26, the Central Committee of the Party and the Great People's Khural (parliament) held a joint session in Ulan Bator. Yumzhagiin Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Party and Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural, delivered a report on Mongolia's half century of progress. The session was also addressed by Leonid Brezhnev.

A stirring event was the award of honorary citizenship of the Republic to Leonid Brezhnev as an expression of the Mongolian people's sincere gratitude for his big contribution to peace and friendship and cooperation, between the two countries.

Added testimony to the unbreakable bonds of Soviet-Mongolian brotherhood were the festivities at Peace and Friendship House. At them the Soviet Order of Friendship of Peoples was presented to the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society for its great contribution to the fraternal ties between the two peoples.

On November 27, the Soviet Party and government delegation met with the Party leadership headed by Yumzhagiin Tsedenbal. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, full understanding and identity of views.

The same day Leonid Brezhnev met with Yumzhagiin Tsedenbal to exchange views on a wide range of questions of socialist and communist construction, the world communist movement and the international situation. The meeting was held in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and full unity on all questions discussed.

The Soviet Party and government delegation returned to Moscow later that day.

REPORT BY YUMZHAGIIN TSEDENBAL

Today, Tsedenbal said, we are celebrating the 50th anniversary of the proclamation of the general line of our Party — the line of Mongolia's development along the non-capitalist road to socialism — and the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the republican system in Mongolia, the first country of people's democracy in the imperialist-oppressed East.

The half century of the Mongolian Republic is a fine jubilee of the entire people, a holiday of their sustained effort and selfless labor, a holiday of lasting friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and the nations of the socialist community.

We are very happy to have among us here the Soviet Party and government delegation headed by Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU, a great and sincere friend of the Mongolian people. This significant fact has a special meaning to us. It makes our holiday even more joyous and impressive.

On behalf of the Central Committee and the government, on behalf of those gathered in this hall and all our working people, allow me warmly to welcome the head of the Soviet Party and government delegation, tested leader of the CPSU and the Soviet Union, outstanding figure in the international communist and workers' movement, indefatigable fighter for world peace and security, true and staunch Marxist-Leninist, our dear comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev.

Allow me also warmly to welcome Comrade Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau and Foreign Minister, Comrade Kunayev, member of the Political Bureau and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party, Comrade Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party, and the other members of the delegation that has come to our country at the invitation of our Central Committee and government to take part in the celebration of socialist Mongolia's golden jubilee.

We also warmly welcome the delegation of the Soviet public headed by Comrade Ruben, Chairman of the Soviet Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Through these representatives of the Land of the Soviets we extend to the great Party of Lenin — the CPSU — the Soviet government and the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union ardent greetings and best wishes of fresh great achievements in building a communist society, in the struggle for peace and international security.

The participation of the Soviet delegation, and General Secretary Brezhnev personally, in our jubilee celebration is one more expression of the Leninist friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, of the unity and brotherhood of our Parties and countries. This stirring event will enter a golden page in the chronicles of Mongolian-Soviet relations. It will doubtlessly represent a major contribution to the further promotion of all-round cooperation between our countries, the strengthening of the unity of the socialist community, the strengthening of peace and friendship among nations.

A special place in the history of the Mongolian people's revolution, Tsedenbal went on, belongs to the Third congress of our Party held in August 1924. The tremendous significance of that congress consists in that it determined on the Marxist-Leninist basis the long-term perspective of the Mongolian people's social progress and chose the road of development from feudalism to socialism, bypassing the capitalist stage.

The conclusion to be drawn from the Third congress decisions is that it underscored the acceptance of Marxist-Leninist ideology by the People's Revolutionary Party and its going over to the working-class positions, begun at its inception in March 1921. There can be no doubt that in defining the long-term, strategic tasks of the revolution, the Third Party Congress had before it the vivid example of the world-historic experience of the Bolshevik Party, which at the time had been guiding the transition to socialism of the backward peoples in the colonial fringe areas of the former tsarist empire, a transition that has become an inalienable component of the world revolutionary process.

D. Sukhe-Bator, Kh. Choibalsan and other founders of our Party and state attached extreme importance to the continued strengthening of Mongolian-Soviet relations. Speaking of the tremendous importance of revolutionary alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union for the future of the Mongolian people as the prime condition ensuring the country's transition to socialism, the leader of the Mongolian revolution, D. Sukhe-Bator, noted that "the internal force in the existence and prosperity of our Mongolian state is the people, and the Soviet Union is its external support. There is no other way."

The 1921 Mongolian-Soviet agreement establishing friendly relations between the two countries, worked out with the direct participation of the great Lenin and Sukhe-Bator, was an embodiment of the revolutionary alliance of the Mongolian arats with the working class of the Soviet Union, the political and legal foundations of friendly,

genuinely brotherly relations between our states. It should be noted that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, guided in their actions by the Marxist-Leninist theory, constituted the binding link, the bridge in the establishment and development of unity and friendship between the Mongolian arats and the Soviet working class.

Our experience indicates that the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution and its further successes would have been unthinkable without the strengthening of unity and friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, without the all-round support and help of the pioneer land of socialism to the working people of Mongolia, that the strengthening of the alliance between the forces of socialism and the national-liberation movement was, and continues to be, of exceptionally great international importance. The 1969 Meeting of Communist and Workers' parties stressed: "It is of paramount importance for the prospects of the anti-imperialist struggle to strengthen the alliance between the socialist system, the forces of the working-class movement and national liberation."

The convening of the Great People's Khural (parliament), adoption of the country's first truly democratic constitution and proclamation of Mongolia a people's republic in 1924 consolidated the gains of the popular revolution and finally concentrated political power in the hands of the working people, as personified by the revolutionary-democratic dictatorship of the working arats allied with the victorious proletariat of the Land of the Soviets.

The proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic and promulgation of its first Constitution, Tsedenbal continued, were a landmark on the road of solving the complex and diverse tasks of the transitional period from feudalism to socialism. Relying on the gains of the revolution and the revolutionary-democratic dictatorship of the working arats that had been established in the country, our Party steered a course of abolishing the feudal relations of production, building a new economy and culture, and creating the conditions for the nation's gradual transition to socialism.

The main obstacle to the solution of these tasks was the country's extreme economic and cultural backwardness. V.I. Lenin said that the more backward a country that has been brought by the zigzags of history to the beginning of socialist revolution, the harder its transition from old capitalist to socialist relations. But that transition is a thousand times harder for countries which start the movement to socialism from pre-capitalist relations. Pre-revolutionary Mongolia

was just such a country, and it had to start building the new economy from scratch.

Speaking of the transitional period from feudalism to socialism in Mongolia, which was relatively long, complex, with many stages and forms, Tsedenbal stressed that gradually, step by step, the revolution introduced measures to overcome the people's age-old economic, political and cultural backwardness and create the conditions for the gradual transition to socialism, bypassing capitalism.

As a consequence of sweeping social and economic changes, the democratic stage of the Mongolian revolution had been completed by 1940 and the democratic revolution began gradually to evolve into socialist revolution.

The main tasks of Mongolia's development at the socialist stage were defined at the 10th Party Congress held early in 1940. The new Party Program adopted by it set the goal of liquidating the remnants of feudalism in the economy, overcoming the survivals of feudalism in the minds of people, and building the economic foundations of socialism.

The defeat of Hitler fascism and Japanese militarism with the decisive part played by the Soviet Union and the emergence of new popular-democratic states created favorable international conditions for building socialism in our country. Taking advantage of these favorable conditions, we further developed our national economy and culture. On the basis of continued advances in the existing industries, and the setting up of new ones, industry was steadily increased. In 1960, gross industrial output was 5.4 times larger than in 1940.

The completion of socialist cooperation of private arat households meant the liquidation of all pre-socialist economic modes of production, which ensured the creation of a single socialist economy. As a result of the socialist transformation of agriculture, a qualitatively new class appeared: the cooperative arats, representing socialized socialist ownership. Our society now consisted of a socialist working class, a class of socialist cooperators, and socialist intelligentsia.

We note with joy and pride that Mongolia's transition from feudalism to socialism was a vivid manifestation of the viability and great transforming force of Marxism-Leninism, a triumph of the Leninist teaching on the possibility of formerly backward nations advancing to socialism bypassing the capitalist stage.

In the early 60s Mongolia entered a new stage, that of completing the construction of socialism. The main content of this stage is the all-round development and completion of the process of laying the

material and technical foundations of socialism. The prime task is to build an industrial-agrarian economic structure and make Mongolia an industrial-agrarian country.

Under the leadership of their Party and with the internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the Mongolian people are steadily achieving important successes in the tackling of that task. This is seen in the accelerated growth, over the last three five-year plans, of the coal, electric power, mining, metalworking, building materials, timber, leather, footwear, textile, meat-and-dairy, flour and other socialist industries. A number of important industrial projects are going up, including the giant Erdenet copper-molybdenum mining and concentrating mill being built jointly with the Soviet Union. This mill is among the ten largest of its kind in the world. As a result, the share of socialist industry in the national economy is rising. Fixed production assets in industry increased 4.7 times between 1961 and 1973, and per capita industrial production 2.4 times. In the first three years of the current five-year plan, gross industrial output went up by 33.6 per cent instead of the 29.9 per cent stipulated in the long-term plan. In 1973 fixed assets in all types of transport were 35.7 times the 1940 level.

The numbers of the working class are growing, as is its role and importance as the leading socio-political force of our society. The working class is the leading force by virtue of the fact that it produces the overwhelming share of the national income and is directly associated with the highest form of ownership — national ownership, which now accounts for 82 per cent of the fixed assets in the economy, 81 per cent of the gross national product, and 76.5 per cent of the national income.

In the past years farm cooperatives and state farms have become greatly consolidated organizationally and economically, and their fixed assets have grown.

Tsedenbal went on to speak of the tremendous work done by the Party and government over the last 10 years to strengthen the material and technical base of agriculture.

He noted that in the years of people's rule a great deal had been done in carrying out the cultural revolution, which radically changed the mentality of Mongolians, their cultural and everyday life. Every fourth person is engaged in one form of study or another. For every thousand employed in the economy and the cultural sphere there are 139 persons with a higher or specialized secondary education. The Academy of Sciences has become an important center of scientific

thought greatly contributing to economic and cultural progress.

Thanks to the concern of the Party and the state a modern health system has been set up, with medical service free of charge. There are 1918 doctors and 99 hospital beds for every 10,000 Mongolians. In the years of people's government the population has increased 110 per cent.

Over the past years the new culture, which inherited the progressive traditions of the old one and reflects the specific features of the nation, has achieved considerable heights. It is successfully gaining in socialist content and internationalist spirit and is steadily developing along the principles of socialist realism.

Our Party and state highly value the great contribution made by the intelligentsia to economic and cultural advances, to the building of socialist society.

Mongolia's successful transition from feudalism to socialism and its further progress in completing socialist construction became possible thanks to the strengthening of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation with the great Soviet Union, Tsedenbal emphasized. The Soviet Union has always granted our country the most favorable terms in economic, cultural, scientific technical and other types of cooperation. This is a genuine example of brotherly, equitable relations between a great industrialized power and a small nation.

Tsedenbal cited examples of such help, stressing that it was vivid expression of the deep internationalist concern of the CPSU and the Soviet state for the further advance of Mongolia and the prosperity of its people.

On behalf of the Party's Central Committee, the government and all working people of Mongolia, Tsedenbal expressed profound gratitude to the great Leninist Party, the Soviet government and the heroic Soviet people for their continued genuinely fraternal aid and support in building a socialist society and raising the people's well-being.

Mongolian-Soviet friendship, founded and bequeathed to us by Lenin and Sukhe-Bator, Tsedenbal continued, has a boundless impact; it is a source of our people's happiness and prosperity, a life-giving, transforming force of tremendous importance which enabled Mongolia to make a giant leap from medieval backwardness to socialism, bypassing the capitalist stage.

The Mongolians justly regard inviolable friendship with the Soviet people as their great and revolutionary gain, the root-base of further successes in fully building socialist society, a reliable guarantee of their present and future achievements.

The genuinely internationalist alliance and unsullied friendship, close, diversified cooperation and unselfish mutual assistance of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples are firmly based on the great principles of Marxism-Leninism.

An outstanding part in political, economic, cultural and military cooperation between Mongolia and the USSR was played by the 1936 protocol on mutual assistance and the 1946 Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance. These documents were major landmarks in Mongolian-Soviet relations.

We note with profound satisfaction that Mongolian-Soviet relations entered a qualitatively new stage with the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in 1966, during the official visit of a Soviet Party and government delegation headed by Leonid Brezhnev.

A tremendous part in the fostering of fraternal alliance and friendship between our peoples has always been played by Soviet experts working in Mongolia. The speaker stressed the immense revolutionizing impact of the activity of Soviet experts, for they share with Mongolians both their advanced know-how and the political experience of the Soviet working class, all of which has helped to develop a new labor discipline and assimilate the ideology of the working class and the ideas of proletarian internationalism.

With the growing scope of economic construction and investment, Soviet aid to the Mongolian people has lately taken a new form, namely, the transfer of manpower between states, the formation of joint work collectives — building teams, construction and assembly organizations, scientific expeditions, and so on. Working on Mongolia's building sites today are many Soviet people who have arrived from different parts of their country. The citizens of the multinational Soviet Union who have been invited to work in our country do so with devotion. They selflessly give their energies and know-how to the noble cause of rendering economic, cultural and other assistance to the Mongolian people. This is vividly exemplified by the completion according to schedule or ahead of it of many projects under construction with Soviet aid — a tribute to the jubilee of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Third Congress of our Party.

Mongolians will always remember with gratitude the feats accomplished by Soviet people in defending their freedom and independence and in helping them to build a new economy and culture. We express our sincere, heartfelt gratitude to our Soviet brothers and sisters, who

regard aid to their class friends as a cause of their own and with whom internationalism has become a genuine conviction and a standard of behavior. From the bottom of our hearts we wish them happiness and joy and fresh successes in carrying out their noble mission.

Our working people have always been loyal to their friendship with the Soviet people, to friendship and brotherhood with the peoples of other socialist countries. We see our internationalist duty in steadfastly strengthening the unity of socialist countries and in carrying forward close cooperation with them in the political, economic, scientific, technological, cultural and other fields.

We note with deep satisfaction the progress of our friendly relations with the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Hungarian People's Republic, Democratic Republic of Vietnam, German Democratic Republic, Korean People's Democratic Republic, Republic of Cuba, Polish People's Republic, Socialist Republic of Rumania, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Our Party considers that its program of completing the construction of socialism can be fulfilled and the national economy can draw level with the economies of other fraternal countries through increasingly close economic relations and political links with other socialist countries, first of all with the Soviet Union, by expanding economic relations with them in every way. Mongolia, which is short of labor, has a special stake in joint utilization of manpower resources and in international cooperation in labor as a form of internationalizing various aspects of public life in socialist countries.

The positions of the forces of socialism, democracy and progress are stronger than ever, world communist and working-class unity has become closer still and the might of the socialist community, which decisively influences world development, has grown immeasurably. The leading role in all this has always been played by the Lenin-founded Party of Soviet Communists and the great Land of Soviets, which for more than half a century has been carrying on a purposeful and sustained struggle for the triumph of peace and socialism, confidently paving the way for a radiant future for mankind. Big credit for further progress in building up the unity and might of world socialism and in promoting peace and international security goes to Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU and winner of the International Lenin Peace Prize.

It is with his name that we associate the further growth and consolidation of fraternal friendship and all-round fruitful cooperation be-

tween Mongolia and the Soviet Union, between our two Marxist-Leninist parties.

I take pleasure in announcing that the Presidium of the Great People's Khural, setting great store by the outstanding services of Comrade Brezhnev in safeguarding and multiplying the Mongolian people's socialist achievements, strengthening relations of friendship and brotherhood between the two parties and peoples, bringing about still closer unity of the socialist community and the world communist and working-class movement, and promoting peace and universal security, has decided to confer on him the high title of Honorary Citizen of the Mongolian People's Republic and decorate him with the Gold Star of Honorary Citizen. Allow me on behalf of the Central Committee, the government, this meeting, and all the Communists and working people of our country to warmly congratulate you, dear Leonid Ilyich, on the award of this high title to you.

By conferring on you the title of Honorary Citizen, we give expression to the sincere love and esteem the Mongolian people feel for their true friend, the heroic Soviet people, their Leninist Party and the Soviet government. It is also an expression of the strengthening relations of inviolable friendship and fraternal alliance between our peoples and countries, an expression of the gratitude of all Mongolians for your noble, fruitful activity for the happiness and prosperity of all working men on our planet.

Allow me, dear Comrade Brezhnev, to wish you from the bottom of my heart good health, a long life and new big successes in your indefatigable and many-sided activity for the triumph of socialism and communism, for lasting peace on earth.

After half a century of social renovation, the Mongolian People's Republic rises before the whole world as a prosperous and peace-loving socialist state. It holds a fitting place in the system of international relations and enjoys prestige and respect among the nations.

In unity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Mongolia consistently pursues a foreign policy based on the class interests of the people and actively champions peace and security in Asia and elsewhere.

Mongolia develops good-neighbor relations with the overwhelming majority of Asian states, including India, that great peace-loving nation, on the basis of complete equality and mutual respect.

The Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence also determines our policy of developing mutually beneficial economic and cultural relations with all countries irrespective of their social and political sys-

tems. An example of this is the establishment of diplomatic relations between Mongolia and leading capitalist countries, in particular Britain, France, Japan, the FRG and Italy.

We are firmly committed to the policy of promoting friendly relations with independent Asian, African and Latin American countries and of fully supporting the peoples fighting for freedom, national independence and social progress, against imperialism and neo-colonialism.

The Mongolian people and their government have invariably sided with the Provisional Revolutionary Government and the population of the Republic of South Vietnam in their just struggle. We will continue to help the heroic Vietnamese people to the best of our ability in building a peaceful, happy life, and will resolutely support the efforts of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government toward ensuring a strict implementation of the Paris agreement on Vietnam.

The change in the alignment of world forces in favor of socialism, the active and consistent peace policy of socialist countries and their coordinated and purposeful efforts for peace have made it objectively possible to bring about a radical turn toward a healthier international situation. International détente now plays a decisive part in world development.

The constructive Peace Program advanced by the 24th Congress of the CPSU has become a most important factor in promoting universal security and stepping up the mass movement for peace. Successful realization of the Peace Program through the concerted efforts of socialist countries has considerably improved the political climate in Europe and has led to big advances in solving the key problems on which depends the destiny of world peace.

Improving Soviet-American relations is particularly important in carrying forward international détente. It is common knowledge that the solution of pivotal problems today depends largely on the state of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, whose policies and moves tremendously influence the international situation as a whole. A new important step in Soviet-American relations was the working meeting held in the area of Vladivostok between L.I. Brezhnev and U.S. President Gerald Ford. The outcome of the meeting, like the results of the earlier Soviet-American summits, contributes to world peace and détente and helps to lessen the threat of nuclear war and curb the arms race.

Therefore we say again that we fully support and warmly approve

of the fruitful activity and sustained, enormous efforts of the Central Committee of the CPSU, its Political Bureau and Comrade Brezhnev in carrying on a Leninist foreign policy for peace on earth.

A pressing international problem is to ensure peace and stability in Asia. Mongolia seeks stable peace in Asia and works to lay a solid foundation for security on the continent.

In the light of favorable changes on the international scene, it is safe to say that the prospects of peace in Asia have improved greatly. The main thing is to normalize the situation in the whole of Asia and make it a continent of durable peace and mutually beneficial cooperation by extending détente, fostering mutual understanding and trust between nations and expanding good-neighbor relations. The Soviet idea of setting up a collective security system on the general democratic principles of intercourse between states is fully in keeping with these objectives. Mongolia wants these principles to become a standard of relations between all Asian countries and the principle of renouncing force to be applied on the whole of the continent. The struggle for collective security is becoming an effective factor in Asia.

What makes the idea of a collective security system valuable is that its constructive character and the range of problems encompassed by it enable every country interested in durable Asian peace to show initiative. Various ideas about solving all or some of the security problems have been advanced in recent years and they link up largely with the Soviet idea.

Mongolia is willing to take an active part in collective efforts and quests with the ultimate aim of working out solutions acceptable to all. We realize that establishing collective peace is not a single act. It requires patient and persevering effort by all Asian countries and the peace forces of the world.

We would therefore welcome the participation of the People's Republic of China, a major Asian state, in the effort to assure lasting peace in Asia. Active contribution by China and other Asian countries to détente and to great understanding and trust between countries of the continent would benefit above all peace and security in the world, especially in Asia, where more than half of mankind lives. The facts show, however, that Peking's policy and activity, aimed at preserving and rekindling smouldering fires of war and tension, run counter to the interests of peace and international security.

The anti-socialist, anti-popular policy of the Chinese leaders, who have broken completely with Marxism-Leninism, is based on great-

power chauvinism and hegemonic ambitions. We emphatically reject Peking's expansionist policy toward the sovereign, independent socialist Mongolian state.

The Mongolian People's Republic has invariably come out for normalizing relations with its southern neighbor, the People's Republic of China, and for re-establishing friendship and cooperation with the great Chinese people. This fundamental position of ours was defined by the 16th Congress of our Party, nor has it changed.

Our Party and government see one of their most important tasks in steadily promoting political, economic and military cooperation among fraternal socialist countries. We must be highly vigilant in regard to the hostile intrigues of the enemies of peace and détente and must work hard for the consolidation of all anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces.

In common with the CPSU, the great party founded by Lenin, and other fraternal parties, our Party has invariably stood for closer unity of the world communist movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. It will go on firmly upholding the purity of the great Marxist-Leninist doctrine and combating imperialist ideological subversion, anti-communism and its poisoned weapon, anti-Sovietism.

Yumzhagiin Tsedenbal then cited facts showing the greatly increased political activity and devoted labor of the Mongolian people, their creative effort in carrying out the 16th Party Congress decisions and the tasks set by the fifth five-year plan. He spoke of the results of a vast socialist emulation movement in honor of the country's great jubilees.

Our Party, he said in conclusion, owes its successes to its unshakable loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, the principles of proletarian internationalism and the fact that it constantly draws on the historic experiences of the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which, carrying high the victorious banner of Marx, Engels and Lenin, makes a decisive contribution to the creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory, to the might of world socialism and the struggle for peace and international security.

As they build their new life, the Mongolians are marching, and will continue to march, together with their class brothers, the peoples of the great Soviet Union and other socialist countries, with all fighters for mankind's radiant future.

Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism we will make further progress in building a socialist society in our country.

Long live the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, Marxist-

Leninist vanguard of the Mongolian working people!

Long live the Mongolian People's Republic, an inseparable component of the socialist world community!

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the vanguard force of the international communist and working-class movement and standard-bearer of communism!

Long live inviolable Mongolian-Soviet friendship and the fraternal unity and solidarity of the socialist nations!

Long live world peace!

Pravda, November 27

FRATERNAL MEETING

At the invitation of the People's Revolutionary Party and the government a Soviet delegation headed by Leonid Brezhnev visited Mongolia November 25-27. It took part in the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Third Party Congress and proclamation of Mongolia as a people's republic. The delegation was accorded a warm welcome and heartfelt hospitality, which was an expression of the brotherly feelings uniting the two peoples.

On November 27, 1974, the delegation met in Ulan Bator with leaders of the People's Revolutionary Party headed by Yumzhagiin Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Party and Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural (parliament).

The meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, full mutual understanding and unity of views, was attended by:

on the Soviet side: L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU; A.A. Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CC CPSU, Foreign Minister of the USSR; D.A. Kunayev, member of the Politbureau of the CC CPSU, First Secretary of the CP of Kazakhstan; T.U. Usubaliyev, member of the CC CPSU, First Secretary of the CP of Kirghizia; I.T. Novikov and I.V. Arkhipov, Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; N.V. Bannikov, member of the CC CPSU, First Secretary of the Irkutsk Regional Committee of the CPSU; A.I. Smirnov, candidate member of the CC CPSU, Soviet Ambassador in Mongolia; and also K.V. Rusakov, assistant to the General Secretary of the CC CPSU; and A.M. Alexandrov, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, assistant to the General Secretary of the CC CPSU;

on the Mongolian side: Yu. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the CC of

the MPRP, Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural; Zh. Batmunh, member of the Politbureau of the CC MPRP, Chairman of the Council of Ministers; D. Molomzhamts, member of the Politbureau and Secretary of the CC MPRP; S. Luvsan, member of the Politbureau of the CC MPRP, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural; N. Zhagvaral, member of the Politbureau and Secretary of the CC MPRP; D. Maidar, member of the Politbureau of the CC MPRP, first deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers; N. Luvsanravdan, member of the Politbureau of the CC MPRP, chairman of the Party Control Committee; S. Zhalan-Azhav, member of the Politbureau and Secretary of the CC MPRP; T. Ragcha, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CC MPRP, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; B. Altangerel, alternative member of the Politbureau, First Secretary of the Ulan Bator City Committee of the MPRP; D. Chimiddorzh, Secretary of the CC MPRP; L. Rinchin, member of the CC MPRP, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the MPR.

The Soviet delegation told the Mongolian leaders about the Soviet people's achievements in developing, industry, agriculture and culture and the great labor and political enthusiasm with which they are working to carry out the decisions of the 24th Congress of the CPSU. Considerable attention was given to questions of perfecting the work of Party organizations and steadily raising their role in mobilizing the people for achieving the key tasks of communist construction.

The Mongolian leaders told of the way the 16th Party Congress decisions are being put into effect and of the measures being taken to raise the efficiency of social production in both agriculture and industry, which creates a reliable basis for the consistent implementation of the socio-economic measures designed to improve the material well-being of the Mongolian people.

The sides noted with profound satisfaction that the fraternal relations between their two parties and peoples, based on unbreakable friendship, unselfish mutual assistance and firm ideological unity, are successfully developing in all political, economic and cultural spheres.

Stressing the great importance of the work done by the two parties to perfect the existing forms of bilateral relations, the sides noted that coordination of Soviet and Mongolian economic plans, direct links between the ministries and agencies of both countries and the establishment of joint enterprises and economic amalgamations yield favorable results and help accelerate Mongolia's economic progress.

The sides devoted special attention to questions involved in working out practical measures to bring their national economies even closer together and interlinking them in accordance with the principles of the Comprehensive Program for Socialist Economic Integration of the CMEA member-countries.

During the discussion of long-term cooperation between the two countries, L.I. Brezhnev informed the Mongolian comrades of the Soviet Union's readiness to continue to give the Mongolian People's Republic economic assistance in the coming five-year plan period, notably in the construction of house-building factories, blocks of flats, and a Palace of Science, Technology and Culture in Ulan Bator.

The Mongolian leaders expressed to the Central Committee of the CPSU, the government of the USSR and the Soviet People sincere gratitude for that new internationalist act of fraternal friendship, which represents a major contribution to the accomplishment of the tasks of socialist construction in Mongolia.

During the meeting an exchange of views took place on a wide range of international problems.

The Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic emphasized their conviction that coordinated action of the socialist countries and their initiatives in world affairs have contributed decisively to the process of détente.

Both parties remain true to the decisions of the international communist meetings and will spare no effort to further strengthen world communist unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They resolutely declare for continued uncompromising struggle against all manifestations of anti-communism, nationalism or chauvinism, against Right or "Left" opportunism.

The Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic consider it necessary that the détente process becomes worldwide. In this connection they stressed the importance of practical steps to improve the situation in Asia and establish a reliable system of security and good-neighborly cooperation on the continent, based on joint efforts of Asian countries.

In the course of the exchange of views the importance was noted of the recent meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and U.S. President G. Ford. The results of that meeting and agreements reached testify to the further improvement of Soviet-American relations and open the prospect of new major steps to limit and cut-back the arms race and reduce the threat of war, which is in the interests of world peace.

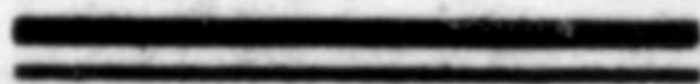
On behalf of the CC CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of

the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, L.I. Brezhnev invited a Party and government delegation of the MPR to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was gratefully accepted. It was agreed that the visit would take place in 1975.

On behalf of the CC MPRP, the government of the MPR and the Mongolian people, Y. Tsedenbal declared that the participation of the Soviet delegation headed by L.I. Brezhnev in the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Third Party Congress and proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic, which took place in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm of the people and their close cohesion around the Party, was a fresh big contribution to friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

The visit and the exchange of views between the Soviet delegation and the Party and government leaders of Mongolia demonstrated the resolve of both parties and countries to continue the promotion of the inviolable Soviet-Mongolian friendship.

Pravda, Nov. 28, 1974



MULTILATERAL MEETINGS

DECLARATION OF CONFERENCE OF COMMUNIST PARTIES OF EUROPEAN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

Below follows the declaration adopted by the conference of Communist parties of European capitalist countries held November 15-17, 1974, in Rome on the subject, "The Situation of Women in Capitalist Society."

The Communist Parties of the capitalist countries of Europe held a conference in Rome on November 15, 16 and 17, 1974, to discuss the situation of women in their countries, the participation of women in the economic, social and political struggle, and the Communists' contribution toward expanding unity and joint action in defense of women's rights, for social progress, democracy and peace.

The conference of Communist and workers' parties of European capitalist countries held in Brussels last January analyzed the general crisis of imperialism, the crisis of state-monopoly capitalism, which affects all spheres of life in the whole of capitalist Europe.

Subsequent events have confirmed this analysis and provided new facts showing the responsibility of big capital, the responsibility of the governments and political forces serving its interests, the role of the multinational companies, which are gaining ever greater influence in the economies of different European capitalist countries, and the efforts of U.S. capitalism to increase still more the heavy burden of its patronage over those countries.

Unable to liquidate the crisis, capitalism aggravates it. The crisis makes ever more apparent the necessity of far-reaching political and social change.

New opportunities are appearing in our countries for expanding the struggle of the working class and the people.

Events have also confirmed the basic assessment of the Brussels

conference. Thanks to the changes on the international scene as a result of the achievements and foreign policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the activity of the international communist and workers' movement, the struggle of national-liberation movements, democratic and peace forces, there are now more favorable conditions for political changes in this part of the world.

These changes are indicative of the new balance of forces on the world scene in favor of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

Peaceful coexistence facilitates the struggle of the working class and popular forces in each country and all over the world.

In Portugal, the people and the Armed Forces Movement have done away with one of the oldest fascist dictatorships.

In Greece, the colonels' regime has collapsed.

In France, the Left received almost 50 per cent of the votes in the presidential elections.

In Italy and Switzerland, two referendums — on divorce and on immigrant workers respectively — demonstrated that the majority of the people support the ideas of freedom and democracy. In Spain, a powerful movement is unfolding for popular unity and struggle against the last fascist regime in Europe, which, besides, serves as a support of neo-fascist action in other countries. The existence of Francoism is the shame of our epoch. This proves the need for further strengthening international solidarity with the Spanish people's struggle.

Women have been active in the struggle in various conditions, thereby proving that they can greatly contribute to the defense and expansion of democracy, social progress and peace, to the building of a more humane and just society.

All of which reaffirms the urgent need for more active struggle of Communists and all democrats to do away with everything in the political, economic and social, as well as purely moral, spheres, that keeps women from developing and applying all their abilities, and to emphasize the importance of the women's problems in the struggle for democracy and socialism.

The question of the situation of women is today more pressing than ever. This is due to the growing role of women in society, to the fact that they realize, better than before, their rights and responsibilities in a world swiftly advancing because of the scientific and technological revolution, in a world characterized by the existence of the socialist system in which women's rights are not only recognized but extensively applied, by the ever more active participation of women in the

workers' and democratic struggle in capitalist countries and in the national-liberation movement.

Regardless of cultural or political differences and the specific situation of women in different countries, one thing in common is becoming ever more apparent: the contradiction is growing between the policies of big capital and the desire of more and more women to take part in economic and public life, to have full equality with men, to take a broader part in decision-making on questions affecting their life, as well as the life of their country.

There are many indications of the growing resolve of women belonging to different social strata to alter their situation.

Women have to pay dearly for the policies of big capital. This finds expression, in particular, in constant worry over the future. Besides, those policies, aimed at extracting maximum profits, are incapable of ensuring the full development of the productive forces, the full use of material and manpower resources. They prevent the more extensive participation of women in production.

Female labor is fiercely exploited, used in the interests of the monopolies, and hence suffers from crises and slumps. Women workers are paid less and their working conditions are worse.

Immigrant women are discriminated against in working conditions, pay, housing and family life. In some cases laws force thousands of women to live away from their husbands or children.

The worsening situation of farmers creates harder working and living conditions for peasant women, who are not even regarded as working people.

The basic demands of women concerning their children and families, as well as their right to education and expanded social services (kindergartens, day-care schools in some countries) are sacrificed to the detriment of the health and education of children, family life and women's right to work. That is why it is increasingly harder for women to combine their duties of mother, worker and citizen.

Women's participation in public and political life is prevented by a variety of economic, social, political, legal and cultural factors.

The crisis manifests itself in spiralling prices and inflation in all European capitalist countries. It is seriously undermining the living standards (housing, transport, environmental pollution). It also manifests itself in the subversion of moral and cultural values.

All these facts go to show that, by virtue of the very class nature of capitalism, such prime issues as complete equality of men and

women, their genuine equality, the satisfaction of new demands of women, as well as of men, remain unsolved.

Equality of men and women has been and remains an objective of Communist parties. It is an integral part of the Marxist-Leninist teaching. Communists believe that distinctions between men and women cannot serve as a pretext for the discrimination against women.

The dominant forces of capitalist society preserve inequality because it ensures them profit. They are now trying to deal with new crisis-bred contradictions by advancing arch-conservative ideas on the place and role of women.

Big capital seeks to shift the consequences of the crisis on to the working people and their families, on to the peoples. It tries to make women accept dismissals and unemployment, to force them to give up their rights and their demands. It tries to make them accept the need to cut down on family spending and endure greater daily shortages; and after all that it lavishly praises the so-called "consumer society." Through the powerful mass propaganda media it misrepresents women in ways best suited to its interests. It tries to conceal its responsibility and sidetrack dissatisfaction. It resorts to anti-communism to stall the advance of the democratic and labor movement or split it.

The experience of history shows that only socialism can in effect provide answers to the major problems encountered by the masses in capitalist countries, create real and reliable conditions for equality, do away with discrimination once and for all, and give each woman the opportunities for developing her capabilities to the fullest.

The position of women in the socialist countries is indicative of their great achievements in this respect.

The deepening crisis has served to encourage the popular struggle. The Communist and workers' parties are contributing actively to that struggle. They are working to strengthen the alliance of the workers and democratic forces. They hold that participation of women in all planned actions is of decisive importance for their success. They highly value the contribution of mass women's organizations to the struggle.

Significant achievements, though varying in different countries, make it possible to raise the question of the situation of women more resolutely than before.

Along with the struggle of women in cities and villages, wage and salary earners, for better working conditions, for fairer pay and better

public services, for equal legal rights for women and their families, we also can observe more active participation of new categories of women demanding in different forms, in one way or another, a change of women's status in the family and society.

In all countries women have, by their struggle, contributed to the favorable changes, which are reflected on the international scale. This was officially recognized in the December 18, 1972 resolution of the UN General Assembly which, at the insistence of women's, trade union and other organizations, proclaimed 1975 International Women's Year.

Communists highly appreciate the significance of these changes in women's consciousness and the ever more active participation of women of different social strata, political, philosophical and religious beliefs in the struggle.

They attach special significance to the fact that the struggle for fundamental democratic change cannot be successful without massive participation of women.

The struggle for women's emancipation is an inalienable part of the struggle of the people in the capitalist countries of Europe for democracy, socialism and peace.

The contribution of women is especially necessary to ensure peace. And they identify peace with security, with the future of their families. Women have a vital stake in the struggle to end the dangerous, catastrophic arms race, in combining political with military détente, in the early success of the European Security and Cooperation Conference. They have a stake in the solidarity of women the world over.

In the circumstances, the actions of Communist and workers' parties are of prime importance. Depending on the conditions in different countries, they sponsor many activities aimed at promoting the participation of women in the struggle, strengthening their unity and improving the status of women in all spheres.

They carry out continued political and ideological work to explain the real causes of discrimination against women. One of the objectives is to end this discrimination. For this purpose the Communists are taking up the struggle in all spheres of public life against obstacles of every kind, against all conservative ideas used to justify the hard condition of women.

At the same time they draw women into the struggle for immediate democratic change, opening up before them the prospects of

socialism. The Communist parties are parties fighting for women's emancipation.

The Communist parties appeal to all democrats and workers, to the diverse political, social and cultural organizations, to take part in the common struggle for women's rights.

It is possible to coordinate measures:

- For the right to work, equal pay, education and vocational training, better working conditions;

- For the protection of motherhood, expansion of the network of nurseries, kindergartens and other public establishments, for the freedom of married couples to have as many children as they want;

- Against rocketing prices and for a fairer tax system;

- For legal equality of married women and the right to divorce;

- For the right to take an active part in public and political life.

These are the demands set forth in the memorandum drawn up by the Communist parties of the capitalist countries of Europe. This memorandum will be passed on to the United Nations and appropriate international organizations. Depending on conditions in their countries, the Communist parties will decide on the ways of passing on the memorandum to their governments and circulating it among the public.

International Women's Year can provide the opportunity for joint action capable of giving fresh impetus to the struggle for women's rights.

Women of different ideological and religious beliefs and outlooks have been drawn, and even more can be drawn into the struggle for emancipation.

A dialogue on the situation of women can start among all democrats, socialist and social-democratic parties, forces and movements representing the Christian masses, popular and non-governmental organizations of women.

In addition to the reasons common to women and all other working people, all sections of the population suffering like them from the policies of national and multinational monopolies, women have special reasons to wage the struggle for new rights and better conditions of life, requiring radical changes in decisive spheres of the nation's life..

In this connection the Communist parties repeat the appeal for unity made by the Brussels conference.

Communists are prepared for such a dialogue and intend to take a more active part in it, being convinced that in this way they can,

together with all democrats of capitalist Europe, organize joint action in the struggle against monopoly power and the interference of U.S. imperialism, for the democratic alternative in the interests of the working people, in order to build a Europe of the working people.

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FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF VENEZUELA

The Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Venezuela took place in Los Caracas on November 1-6 last. It was attended by 400 delegates and by guests from brother parties, including the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The congress approved the report of the domestic and international situation delivered by the Party's general secretary Jesus Faria.

The new Party program adopted by the congress sets the main task of the Venezuelan people in stepping up the struggle against foreign monopolies and their accomplices inside the country, for genuine and complete national independence.

The congress approved several documents expressing fraternal solidarity with all the peoples fighting against imperialism. They also demanded the immediate release of Luis Corvalan, General Secretary of the Chilean Communist Party, Rodney Arismendi, First Secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay, and other political prisoners.

The delegates unanimously condemned the Peking leaders' divisive activities and backed the initiative of calling an international meeting of Communist and Workers' parties.

A new Central Committee was elected. Gustavo Machado was re-elected Party Chairman and Jesus Faria, General Secretary.

The congress adopted with great enthusiasm a message of greetings to the Communist Party and the people of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 57th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

Following is Jesus Faria's report abridged from *La Tribuna Popular*, the Party's national newspaper, November 3-8, 1974.

REPORT BY JESUS FARIA

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

The increasing strength of the socialist countries, which is evidence of the superiority of the socialist system, and the people's rejection of imperialist policies have compelled imperialism to join in the international negotiations on détente, European security and large-scale trade with socialist countries, as well as in other measures within the framework of the policy of peaceful coexistence pursued by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The recognition of the German Democratic Republic by almost 100 countries and its admission to the UN show that imperialism has failed politically and can no longer hold the peoples in subjection. The consolidation of the socialist system in Cuba and the desire of other governments to get rid of U.S. hegemony, protect their natural resources and expose the activities of the CIA and military missions, as well as the dead-ends of zionsim, an aggressor toward Arab countries — all indicate that the situation of imperialism is deteriorating fast. Nevertheless, the fascist danger persists in America and Europe alike. It is the ultimate strategic device of a desperate international reaction, its answer to the success of progressive forces.

Trends toward concentrating capital, increasing monopoly economic integration and strengthening multinational companies make themselves felt ever more strongly. At the same time, antagonisms between imperialist powers and between monopolies, which see no way of easing their mutual conflicts, are intensifying, and contradictions between imperialist powers and nations dependent on them are becoming irreconcilable.

In various parts of the world imperialism maintains tensions, provokes local wars to keep up the arms race from which monopolies derive big profits, encourages militarism and uses terror wherever it can. None of this, however, can alter the trend of world development. Détente has made headway in the past two years, and credit for this gain of the policy of peace is due above all to the Soviet Union.

The crisis besetting the capitalist world tells inevitably on Venezuela. However, its impact on our country shows certain distinctive features. The Venezuelan people, including their armed forces and a section of the bourgeoisie, support the policy of upholding national sovereignty formulated by the government.

Imperialism, which is accustomed to imposing its domination through repression, blockade or aggression, is unable to frame consistent policy. Its venal allies who helped it over a certain period to contain revolutionary movements are now proving beyond all doubt to be helpless.

The situation in the United States has become more complicated. The crisis of the dollar and the economic crisis are continuing and inflation has turned against those who caused it.

The overall result for U.S. imperialism is disastrous: failure of the blockade of Cuba, military and political defeat in Indochina, problems arising from struggles inside NATO, difficulties in the Middle East, reverses in Pakistan and Bangladesh, unfavorable changes in Portugal, Greece and Turkey.

President Ford set an example of applying the old policy of imperialist aggression in the new epoch by levelling "apocalyptical" threats at the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries and Venezuela. In 56 years U.S. monopolies paying niggardly prices pumped 36,000 million barrels of oil out of Venezuela. Throughout the same period they maintained monopoly prices for their exports. But when Venezuela decided to fix its own oil prices President Ford came back with a threat of war. The North Americans produce three times as much oil as Venezuela and have always sold it at prices exceeding those of the oil they import. They are against high prices only when buying.

The struggle for oil, iron ore, copper, tin, bauxites and other minerals coveted by multinational companies involves all the peoples of Latin America. In this struggle of the peoples and certain governments of developing countries, the wise and just foreign policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries has invariably played an important part. The principle of equality and respect for the sovereignty of all countries, applied in a genuinely Leninist spirit, fosters national liberation trends in developing countries.

There is evidently mutual understanding between the government of the Chinese People's Republic, on the one hand, and the ultras of the United States, Western Germany and Britain and the Chilean fascist junta, on the other. As their attempts to split the world communist movement have miscarried, they are now forming a tacit alliance with the reactionary forces opposed to any trade agreements and to détente between the capitalist and socialist worlds.

The Chinese leaders' support for NATO and other imperialist alliances, with a view to "offset Soviet power," is a new indication of

their dangerous chauvinist practices running counter to the principles of proletarian internationalism. They hate the German Democratic Republic so intensely that they do not hesitate to describe the Federal Republic of Germany as the only genuine representative of the entire German nation. It would be wrong to underestimate the harm which the Chinese leadership has done to the world communist movement by departing from the Leninist line and by its position of a potential ally of the forces of reaction and war. In the same way as international reaction has always done, the Chinese government has chosen the Soviet Union as a target for its grossly slanderous attacks.

All the documents of the Fourth Congress of our Party reflected the tactic of forming a broad front of progressive, democratic and revolutionary parties and politicians on a platform opening the way for the triumph of socialism.

There were periods when left-wing forces lacked unity and were rent by passing differences and internal struggles. But this never called into question the validity of the thesis about the need of the people's unity to defeat their enemies — imperialism and the big bourgeoisie. The reverse suffered by the popular movement in 1973 was a lesson we must learn so as to find, sooner or later, the road to the unity of all working men and women, of the people as a whole.

In the present situation, in view of U.S. imperialist threats to our national sovereignty, this correct tactic stands out clearly as a pressing need to unite all parties and groups and all civilian and military political leaders who contribute to this process and can join in the struggle against imperialism. The day of great battles is drawing near and we must therefore form a broad anti-imperialist and patriotic front.

Various governments have proved unable to solve the acute problem of unemployment. About 700,000 unemployed are waiting in vain for the promised "full employment." Economists advise against giving jobs to every able-bodied person, saying that more money in circulation among the people would speed up inflationary processes. This means condemning a section of the population to death by starvation to enable another section of it to resist the offensive of speculators. This is an amoral proposition and we cannot accept it because we have committed ourselves to campaign for every man and woman being able to earn a livelihood through his or her own labor.

After 10 years of struggle in the Party against three factional groups, the time has come to take a more determined stand on groups of this nature. The Party must get rid of them as soon as they surface. We

must discard the notion (proved wrong by experience) that we can neutralize an enemy by making concessions to it. Only Leninist discipline makes it possible to preserve Party organizations. We need unfailing revolutionary vigilance to protect the Party and continuous ideological work to heighten the membership's individual and collective awareness.

The Central Committee cannot tolerate the existence of factional groups or parallel leading centers if the Party is to be spared enormous damage. The Party will allow the free contest of opinions in its organizations and adhere to the principle of collective leadership. Nevertheless, the exercise of these rights must not be seen as renunciation of democratic centralism, an indispensable principle of Communist parties.

A primary task of the Communist Youth League is to help the Party where it is weak. An indication of how greatly youth leaders can help the Party is their part in preparations for the Fifth Congress during which fraternal cooperation between veteran and young Communists bore good fruit. Competition between young people active in diverse fields and organizations benefits both the Communist Youth League and the Party.

The Party paper helped considerably in the election campaign, at a time when the popular movement lacked effective mass media. *Tribuna Popular* should again become a working-class daily, a publication fighting for the restitution of the country's enormous riches, for the unity of the people, for trade union and worker-peasant unity. *Tribuna Popular* was systematically slandered and obstructed by the factional group, which wanted us to put the Central Committee paper in the service of the government and the presidential candidate of COPEI (Social-Christian Party).

According to a deep-rooted prejudice, the Communist Party of Venezuela is allegedly an organization for men only, or almost, an organization of people who are revolutionaries round the clock. Its influence among women is still all but non-existent. To form a national women's organization on a broad platform of key demands which mothers, wives, young female workers, peasants and students, as well as members of the organization affiliated to the Women's International Democratic Federation, should fight for is a pressing objective whose attainment would greatly benefit the women of our country.

Our Party is a party of the working class and it is to this class that we give all our energies. Most rank and file and leading members of

our Party are of working-class or peasant origin and come from factories where the workers know them and see them in action. Social and political activity among the workers and peasants is the best way for Communists to win their confidence and bring many of them into the Party.

According to official data, the trade unions comprise roughly 35 per cent of the working people. Union activity is limited. Collective agreements are not discussed by the workers concerned. No general meetings are held to approve the agreements before they come into force. Trade union democracy is virtually lacking. The working class and semi-proletarian sections of the rural population have little say in political and economic affairs and their participation in them is entirely out of keeping with their contribution to the national wealth. We have gone back in this respect compared with 1936, 1946 and 1958, years of increased popular activity when organized workers and peasants fought in unity and with great energy against the exploiters, for better conditions of life and work.

Due to mistakes made in the 60s, the Party has lost its influence or cannot find supporters among workers in factories and mines and on farms. In the factories of Caracas, Maracaibo, Petare and other cities, Party influence on the workers' decision-making is insignificant. The Party has lost its positions in the peasant "red zones" and is only just reviving its organizations and re-establishing its links with the masses. This experience shows that organizational rehabilitation is a slow process and must be carried on with confidence in success, as can be seen in Moran, Lara, Valencia, San Felix, Portuguesa, Cumana and other localities.

In spite of its resistance to imperialism over oil, the government of President Perez is a bourgeois government. This reality remains unchanged. The people back the government when it rejects U.S. hegemony in relations between countries of the Western Hemisphere.

The very fact that COPEI, a party of the big bourgeoisie, can pose as an "unbeatable" opposition shows clearly enough that the authorities lack the courage to solve the problems facing the masses.

The Communist Party will stick to its principled, consistent and firm stand on the government. It will entertain no illusions and will take account of what is actually done and demand solution of the problems facing the masses. The fact that we support the government when it resists imperialist pressure does not imply that we will disregard mistakes, adverse developments or demagoguery.

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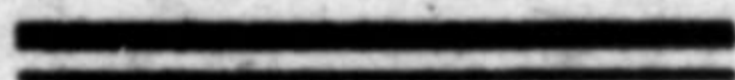
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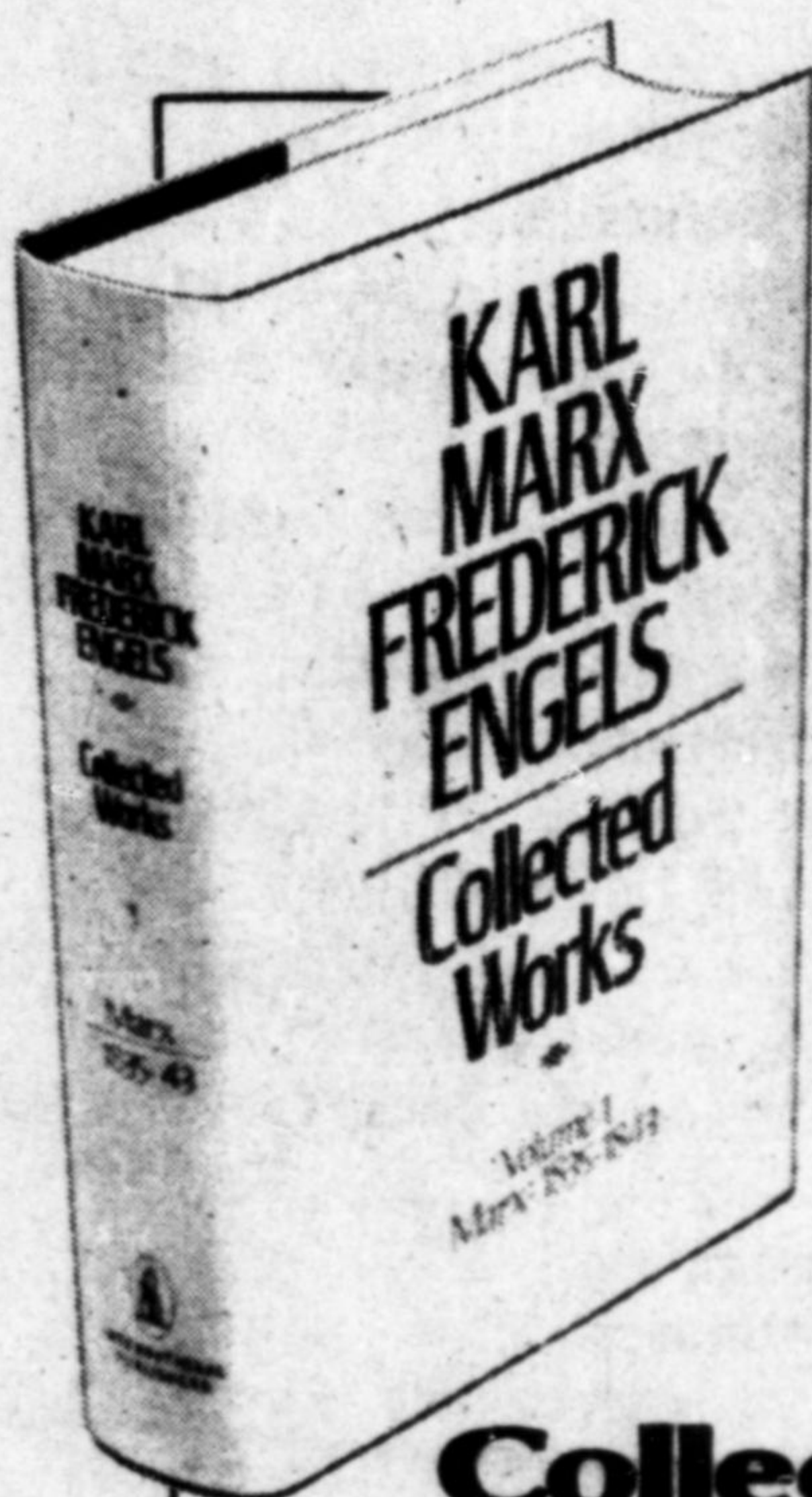
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