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26 July 1982

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

(FOUO 26/82)

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INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET PARTICIPATION IN ATHENS UNESCO MEETING ON RACISM DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ETNOGRAFIYA in Russian No 3, May-June 1982, carries on pp 157-159 a 2000-word report titled "'The Athens Appeal' (Anthropologists Against Racism)" by I. M. Zolotareva. The author reports on the participation of Soviet scholars at the UNESCO colloquim on racism held in Athens in March-April 1981. They joined in the appeal written by the conference calling on all peoples to struggle against racism in all its forms.

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SOVIET ETHNOGRAPHERS VISIT ALASKA

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ETNOGRAFIYA in Russian No 3, May-June 1982, carries on pp 113-119 a 5600-word article titled "The Visit of Soviet Ethnographers to the U.S." by I.S. Gurvich and R. G. Lyapunova. The article reports on the visit of Soviet ethnographers to Alaska in September 1981 and provides details on their current research on the Alaskan aborigine population.

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NATIONAL

GREATER ROLE FOR SOCIOLOGISTS IN PROPAGANDA WORK SEEN

Moscow SLOVO LEKTORA in Russian No 6, Jun 82 pp 15-18

[Interview with Prof Kh.N. Momdzhyan, chairman of the USSR Sociology Association, on sociology's involvement in propaganda]

> [Excerpts] The question raised at the 26th CPSU Congress concerning a reorganization of propaganda also fully applies to the lecture process of the spread of scientific and political knowledge. This question concerns every lecturer and every propaganda organizer. However, in order to outline the paths of the reorganization it is obviously necessary to analyze the actual situations and circumstances influencing the efficacy of lecture activity in one way or the other. In this connection we asked Prof Kh.N. Momdzhyan, doctor of philosophy, chairman of the USSR Sociology Association, leader of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences' Philosophy Department and chairman of the Scientific-Methods Council on Lecturing Skill attached to the All-Union "Znaniye" Society Board, to share his thoughts and answer a number of questions.

[Question] Do the society's organizations rely sufficiently on the results of sociological research to increase the quality of the lectures?

[Answer] In general, sociological research is being conducted in many regions. Sociologists are cited prestigiously. Although in certain cases the organizers of propaganda are not well disposed toward research: the results may be other than expected; there are not many who are willing to deprive themselves of the feeling of confidence that all is well and of success. But we should all recall Lenin's words: "Just what are these successes? Have they been proven? Do we not have here fairy tales, boasting and dilettante promises ('it is being tuned up," 'a plan has been drawn up,' 'we are activating forces,' 'we now guarantee,' 'undoubted improvement' and other charlatan phrases of which 'we' are such masters)?"* Our confidence should be based on

*V.I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Works], vol 37, p 90.

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a foundation of accurate, indisputable conclusions. It is only possible to judge the actual state of affairs on the basis of scientific methods of analysis. Sociologists, of course, merely ascertain, recommend and provide information for the adoption of decisions. Adopting the decisions, however, is the duty of those who direct lecture propaganda in the rayon, oblast and so forth. But in such cases, as Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev observed in his speech at the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress, "not all...leaders display an aspiration...to assume their share of responsibility, so to speak."

The effectiveness of lecture activity may be reliably gaged today by using sociological research. To take just one of the most pertinent problems--a differentiated approach to the audience. Procedural recommendations here depend directly on a study of the thematic interests of the labor collectives in which the lectures are being presented. People's sufficiently broad interest in a variety of subjects testifies to a wealth of their intellectual requirements. At the same time the choice of subjects with regard for the requirements of certain social groups demands more serious study.

No less important a problem is the construction of a lecture communication model. The lecturer is obliged to take account of the audience's socio-psychological singularities in order to accomplish educational goals successfully. In this connection it would be desirable to develop a communication model based on sociological and sociological-psychological research which would indicate characteristics influencing the lecturer's relations with the audience. Knowing these characteristics and their regularities, we can prepare with regard for them an optimum program of lecturers' instruction in propaganda skill.

[Question] How do you evaluate as a whole the methods and procedures of sociological research into the effectiveness of lecture propaganda?

[Answer] To speak of the nature of the sociological research into lecture propaganda as a whole, in the majority of cases it is conducted as one-time audience and lecturer polls. The method and procedure of the surveys amount to ascertaining the reaction of those polled to this question or the other. I concede that the information which is obtained is sufficient for revealing individual characteristics of the lecturing process. But the effectiveness of the research rises significantly if it is conducted in accordance with fuller programs and the method providing for periodic surveys of the basic "parameters" of propaganda influence on the audience. There is then an opportunity to compare data and evaluate the efficacy of measures adopted earlier.

The study of lecture propaganda in accordance with fuller programs makes higher demands on the research method. The creation under the auspices of the All-Union "Znaniye" Society Board of a sociology laboratory which would assume the functions of consultant and coordinator of the sociological research conducted in accordance with assignments of republic boards of the society would be highly desirable. Furthermore, this laboratory could formulate standard methods of applied research into lecture propaganda with which it would be possible to obtain information useful for various links--scientific-methods councils, reviewers and the "Znaniye" Publishing House.

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Now, it seems to me, it is necessary to build up sufficient sociological data in order to comprehend what measures are needed to strengthen the factors exerting a favorable influence on the structure and nature of the lectures and also on the audience's perception of their content.

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NATIONAL

INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ON SOVIET WORKING CLASS REPORTED

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII in Russian No 5, May 82 pp 138-141

[Article by S. K. Sokolov: "On Methods of Studying the Contemporary History of the Soviet Working Class"]

[Text] In November 1981 a meeting of the problem group on studying the Soviet working class of MGU's [Moscow State University's] history faculty with participation of editorial office representatives of the journal VOPROSY ISTORII discussed methods of research on the Soviet working class during the period of developed socialism. Instructors and associates of the MGU, some other VUZ's, scientific institutions and journals, graduate students and students were present at the meeting. Main attention was devoted to a comprehensive analysis of all sides of life and activities of the Soviet society's leading class. Participating in the exchange of views were historians and ethnographers, sociologists and statisticians, archive workers, mathematicians and specialists in using electronic computers in historical research.

A. I. Titov, deputy chief editor of the journal VOPROSY ISTORII, described the work being conducted by the journal in the field of working class history.

V. Z. Drobizhev, supervisor of the problem group, noted that an increasing number of historians of the working class are now turning to the period of developed socialism in an attempt to understand the experiences of research carried out by representatives of other social sciences. Hence, the range of questions which must be discussed: the role and place of individual sciences in studying contemporary development of the working class. Its comprehensive research cannot be regarded as a mechanical combination of knowledge obtained by various sciences. A comprehensive approach is, first of all, the development of unified methodological principles of research; secondly, mutual enrichment of research methods and techniques; and thirdly, establishment of a common factual basis which will make carrying out comprehensive research of the working class possible. But in general the task consists in raising the scientific level of research toward which the scientists are being guided, first of all, by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

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Recently the problem group completed its work on a collective monograph entitled "Mass Sources on the History of the Working Calss During the Period of Developed Socialism." The use of these sources, which make the study of phenomena and processes from their mass side possible, V. Z. Drobizhev said, sets a great number of tasks before historians. First of all, it will be necessary to develop adequate methods of their analysis, which is impossible without the use of mathematical methods and electronic computers. Which methods and how to use them in research on the history of the working class is not a simple question.

Here it would be expedient to turn to experiences accumulated in applied statistical developments during analysis of social process dynamics. Secondly, the use of mass sources in research on the history of the working class, which involves application of mathematical methods and electronic computers, required a different organization of work and is impossible without the establishment of a solid mass data base for repeated use.

It is well known that work has begun on establishing a fund of machine-readable documents in our archives. This process is remarkable in itself. A historian of the Soviet society, including also of the working class, will come across sources of this kind more often in the future. But perhaps there are already possibilities at present as regards the question of organizing and storing machine-readable data that crops up in the practice of a historian's research work in archives. The range of mass sources, V. Z. Drobizhev continued, includes data from mass investigations conducted by sociologists. Mass examinations are being used increasingly more often by ethnographers. Concrete social research is often practiced by state and public organizations. Modern computing equipment and mathematical methods are being used on an increasingly wider scale in processing materials. Many problems, such as establishment of a data base or bank, are common for all sciences. But questions arise as to what extent all these materials, which have been collected by representatives of other sciences, can be regarded as a historic source, like the history of the working class in the present instance, what are their advantages and what are the shortcomings in this plan?

A considerable place in the discussion was occupied by the role and place of individual concrete sciences in the study of the working class. Most speakers agreed that participation by these sciences in the solution of a single complex problem does not mean the loss by any of them of their specific character in learning the patterns of developments of the Soviet working class. The purpose of integrating sciences is to give a complete picture of this process. In this connection, O. I. Shkaratan (Ethnography Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences) called for boldly removing the artificial barriers between sciences, which appear most of all through the fault of researchers themselves. One of the most important directions of comprehensive research is the study of changes in the working class's structure. This problem has drawn the attention of sociologists, philosophers, historians and other social scientists for a long time. The recently held third all-union conference on changes in our society's social structure was attended by representatives of various branches of science. The problem of studying changes in the social structure, in the opinion of O. I. Shkaratan,

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may be defined as a subject of historic sociology and those engaged in the study of the Soviet working class as specialists precisely in the field of this discipline. Historians have been reconstructing the past in a plan for studying mass processes as well as individual events in their particular, singular manisfestation. But sociology has been assisting in forming typological images and in isolating types of social, political and cultural development.

E.V. Klopov (International Workers' Movement Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences) believes that research of mass phenomena and processes creates a sort of a background against which people operate. He is against the division, which still exists in literature, of research into historical and statistical, historical and sociological, concrete historical and so forth. A. K. Sokolov (MGU), while agreeing with O. I. Shkaratan on the whole, has nevertheless noted that historical sociology does not include all aspects being researched by historical science and therefore it is doubtful that historians, who turn to studying mass aspects of the working class's development, can be related to this field. Even in this instance the historians are engaged in analyzing the peculiarity of concrete historic manifestations of mass processes. The history of the working class remains the same even when it turns to methods of other sciences.

The speech by N. S. Poleshchuk (Ethnography Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences) on interrelation of historic and ethnographic methods of studying the working class was welcomed with much interest. In her opinion, strengthening ties between sciences leads to the use of identical methods. Even though ethnography has been practicing a method of direct observation for a long time, convergence with sociology has enabled it to rise to a level of mass interrogations—a more suitable method for ethnographic study of the working class. In cooperation with other institutions, the Ethnography Institute has conducted mass surveys of workers in the Urals, Krivoy Rog, Western Ukraine, the Baltic area, Central Asia, Georgia and also among national groups of workers in the Volga area. Survey programs provided for the study of contemporary family way of life, situation in production, organization of leisure and so forth. Later, in close contact with sociologists, all data was processed by electronic computers. Participants in the investigations did not concern themselves with strictly historical problems but relied on existing developments, first of all, on literature devoted to changes in the working class's social structure, questions of social mobility and history of family relations. But it became evident that in contemporary ethnic conditions it is impossible to make a decision without corresponding historic excursions. For example, the study of everyday life is important for ethnographers as much as for sociologists and historians. It is precisely in everyday life that social differences at the primary level are formed and felt more sharply.

Questions related to methods of collecting and appraising the quality of materials, their processing and analyzing have occupied a primary place in the discussion. All speakers dwelt on this subject in one way or another. O. I. Shkaratan noted that at present there is an especially pressing question about representativeness of data from individual local investigations

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and about the possibility of obtaining a generalized picture of the working class's development on its basis. The regional and national development peculiarities of its individual detachments are still being insufficiently considered. A. K. Sokolov dwelt on the source study analysis of materials of sociological research which has a direct relation to the working class. As a rule, sociological research devoted to topical problems of social development helps historians in selecting subjects and provides a factual base for their study. Research results as well as materials collected by sociologists are both of interest to historians. They make it possible to check the soundness of results and also may be used in solving tasks of strictly historic research on the basis of dividing, processing and analyzing a fixed range of data. This applies, for example, to people participating in important historic events, mass measures and so forth. But sociological materials are especially important in organizing research of a comparatively historic nature.

During the past few years, scientific institutions have implemented large-scale research programs aimed at studying the working class. Repeat investigations for the purpose of analyzing changes that occur are being conducted more often. This increases the value of sociological research as a historical source. The question has come up on how to store sociological research materials. So far there are no centers where they could be concentrated and be accessible to the broad scientific audience. It is well known that materials of sociological research and public opinion polls have formed the basis of so-called machine-readable archives being established at major scientific research centers abroad. In addition to information collected by sociologists, other concrete social research data is supplied in a machine recorded form here. Materials, which have appeared in the process of historians' work with mass sources and which have been prepared for electronic computer processing, are also stored here. A. K. Sokolov believes that establishment of such data centers, archives or banks would simplify solution of many problems, including the use of such data in historical research. Some of our research centers and groups have already accumulated enough material which is ready for electronic computer processing. For example, the problem group on studying the Soviet working class has materials on the 1918 professional census, the 1922 white collar workers census and information from personal records of workers of some industrial enterprises. Work is underway in processing materials of the state machinery census for 1918, the census of responsible trade union workers for 1920, biographies of workers-deputies and other mass sources.

I. I. Danilenko (TsGANKh [Central State Archives of the National Economy] of the USSR) described the archive's work in organizing storage of machine-readable documents. He noted that the process of establishing such archives throughout the world proceeds in two directions. Accepted for storing on the one hand are materials which exist on machine carriers [mashinnyye nositeli] in state institutions and on the other hand scientific research data to be processed by electronic computers. The TsGANKh's work in this field is in the first direction. The main source for replenishing state archives with machine-readable documents are the sectorial computer centers and data banks. The Main Archives Administration of the USSR has a computer

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center in operation on the basis of which introduction of an automatic document information and search system on the history of the Great October Socialist Revolution and also on architecture and urban development of Moscow and Leningrad is already being implemented. As regards the data that is being created in social sciences, I. I. Danilenko believes that scientific research institutions, which have large computer centers, must initiate establishments of such data banks. It is done in precisely this way abroad (for example, the archives of international consortium of social and political research at Michigan University in the United States).

V. N. Shkaratan noted that the data bank on social sciences cannot be established in a blank space. Sociologists are now attempting to establish a basis for such data banks: it is planned to publish research materials by Leningrad and Novosibirsk sociologists and some others by the next sociologist congress. Repeat investigations will be among such materials, which are especially valuable for historians. Practically all this research is connected with the working class.

E. V. Klopov noted that it would be very useful to exchange data processing methods and experience during comprehensive study of the working class. He described how changing trends in the level of professional training and education were analyzed by comparing population census data and also how the use of more complex mathematical processing methods makes it possible to obtain additional information and trace differences among professional groups according to the level of education.

L. I. Borodkin (MGU) dwelt on the advantages derived from using mathematical methods in work. These methods are simple enough and universal and have proved themselves in research devoted to the working class. Unfortunately, among representatives of various sciences which are united by common tasks, there appears to be a methodical dissociation and lack of standard packets of programs for electronic computer data processing. There is a pressing question about raising the level of technical support for research. Installation of terminal devices and other auxiliary equipment in educational and scientific centers can play a great role in this scheme. The solution of purely technical tasks could have been simplified if there was a selection of standard programs and a corresponding technical base in establishing a system at the MGU's history faculty for processing data from questionnaires of delegates to soviet congresses.

A. K. Sokolov believes that processing of questionnaires of delegates to soviet congresses will make it possible to trace changes in the composition of our country's highest organs of authority, participation by workers in administration of the state, their social aspect, changes in certain groups and individual destinies of people. Prospects for expanding the data base, intended for studying participation of the working class in administration of society and production, are practically unlimited. The methods demonstrated by E. V. Klopov are particularly efficient for processing this type of material.

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A good example of integrating methods of various sciences, which was employed in studying the collective of the "Parizhskaya Kommuna" factory, was given by I. S. Fanasova (MGU). In 1976 a group of sociologists from IMRD [Institute of International Workers Movement] of the USSR Academy of Sciences conducted an examination at factories and collected data on the life of workers. Historians are now using this material. As a result, changes in the composition of the production collective in a number of important parameters were compared (age changes, skill and professional training, education and cultural level of workers). The sociological data is being replenished by documents from the archives and materials from the factory newspaper KOMMUNAR. Content analysis has been used in analyzing the latter. For example, in studying socialist competition, the analysis of materials which was published under the heading "Who Keeps One's Word and How," made it possible to establish that forms and extent of workers' participation in competition at the enterprises have experienced considerable changes compared with the sixties. Instead of the formerly predominant individual forms of competition, competition by professionals is practiced more often. Increased specialization of production leads to increased role of production collectives (brigades, shops) in organizing and developing competition.

O. I. Shkaratan spoke about the universal character of methods disseminated in various sciences. The cause analysis, for example, did not originate in sociology but has been widely disseminated in it. It is one of the most important trends of contemporary social science. It has not been ruled out that historians' methodical developments will also be widely disseminated in other disciplines in the future.

In summing up discussion results, V. Z. Drobizhev stressed that the meeting has shown that there is a growing interest among representatives of various sciences in mutual contacts. It testifies that the outlines of a unified integrated approach by representatives of various social sciences are being marked in the study of contemporary working class, which will make it possible to promote development and solution of scientific problems.

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NATIONAL

KULICHENKO BOOK'S ADVOCACY OF 'FLOWERING' OF NATIONALITIES PRAISED

Baku KOMMUNIST AZERBAYDZHANA in Russian No 2, Feb 82 pp 100-103

[Review by A. Abdullayev, candidate in philosophical sciences, docent of book "Rastsvet i Sblizheniye Natsiy v SSSR" [The Flourishing and Coming Together of Nations in the USSR] by M. I. Kulichenko, "Mysl'," Moscow, 1981, 444 pages]

[Excerpts] Soviet social science has been fulfilling its lofty social function with honor, helping the party in studying and generalizing the new phenomena in the life of the Soviet people, in improving the scientific direction of the development of national and international processes, and also in the patriotic and international education of the workers and of the younger generation. M. I. Kulichenko's monograph which was published last year by the "Mysl'" Publishing House is an important contribution to this serious party and state matter.

The author is a major specialist in the field of the Marxist-Leninist theory of nations and national relations. He is the author of numerous works on the problems of the development of national relations in the USSR. This monograph is a logical continuation and further development of these works.

The author sees the chief task of his investigation in an attempt to penetrate into the essence of the processes of the flourishing and coming together of nations which are occurring under developed socialism. Its successful accomplishment is ensured by the skillful application of Marxist-Leninist methodology, and a consistently class, party, internationalist, and creative approach by the author to the analysis and generalization of the complex contradictory processes of life. In writing the monograph, the author has used an enormous amount of factual material which serves not as an illustration of well-known theoretical propositions, which, unfortunately, is frequently the case in the scholarly literature, but as argumentation for the theoretical propositions which are advanced, for the discovery of new facets, features, and phenomena, and for the development of practical recommendations.

The author devotes much attention to his category and conceptual apparatus, and to a refinement of the content of such basic concepts for the given study as "national," "international," "the flourishing of nations," "coming together," "assimilation," "blending," and others. He favors an enrichment of the arsenal

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of means for scientific abstraction, but is against artificial terminology making and innovations which do not follow from the real needs for a further deepening of our knowledge of phenomena and, consequently, lead only to confusion. (p 53)

M. Kulichenko also turns to the age-old controversial issue of the characteristics of nations. The essence of his position is that the author regards the nation in a system of historically generated and consolidated communities of people and through an elucidation of their historical place and role in social progress. The author takes note of an exaggeration by a number of investigators (N. D. Dzhandil'din, I. P. Tsameryan, M. S. Dzhunusov) of the role of the ethnic in the essence of a nation and supports the opinion of Yu. V. Bromley and Yu. I. Semenov that the ethnic characteristic is only one of the parameters and, moreover, not the chief one in the essence of a nation. A nation is not an ethnic, but a social category. Not limiting himself to proving the primacy of the social over the ethnic, he discloses the threads of their unity. The author demonstrates the theoretical invalidity and the practical harm of both an exaggeration of the role of ethnic factors and an underestimation of their role.

One of the central places in the work is occupied by a study of the methodological and general theoretical problems of a further strengthening and development of a new social and international community--the Soviet people.

A large amount of space is assigned in the monograph to the leading role of the CPSU in the flourishing and coming together of the socialist nations, and to a generalization of the work experience of the party in the direction of national and international processes. The chief methodological principle which the author has placed at the basis of his examination of this question is the unity of theory and practice in the CPSU's activities. The development of national relations at the current stage is regarded as a base for the enrichment of the CPSU's nationalities policy, while the party's policy is looked upon as a powerful accelerator of the flourishing and coming together of the Soviet nations and peoples.

One of the important functions of the scientific direction and management of national relations is the international education of the workers whose role and importance is constantly growing under present conditions. This is connected with a large number of factors of an internal and external order and of a national and international character which are thoroughly analyzed in the work. Touched upon here are such complex issues as the character of the manifestations of nationalism under developed socialism, and the reasons for their lasting so long in the absence of classes and strata whose ideology and social practice is nationalism.

Of course, not all of the problems touched upon in the monograph have received a full treatment. The author's position on certain issues cannot be regarded

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as undebatable. Certain of his conclusions and propositions are in need of deepening and refinement. However, despite this, M. Kulichenko's monograph undoubtedly merits the close attention of specialists and will be useful to ideological workers and to a wide circle of readers interested in the problems of the development of national relations.

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NATIONAL

ETHNIC DIMENSION OF RELIGION STRESSED IN NEW BOOK

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI V SSSR: SERIYA I, PROBLEMY NAUCHNOGO KOMMUNIZMA in Russian No 3, May-Jun 82 (signed to press 27 Apr 82) pp 183-188

[Review by E.V. Glushkova of book "Ateisticheskoye vospitaniye trudyashchikhsya: na materialakh UDM ASSR" [Atheistic Education of the Workers: based on material from the Udmurtskata ASSR] by G.I. Tronina, Izhevsk, Izdatel'stvo Udmurtiya, 1981, 135 pages]

[Excerpts] In this book an attempt is made to generalize experience from atheistic education of the workers on the basis of a scientific analysis of sociological studies of religious vestiges prevailing among part of the population of the Udmurt region. The first part of the book is devoted to a description of the present status of religiosity in various population groups in the Udmurt area and the specific nature of the growth of atheism.

For the present-day Udmurt region "a process of pushing religiosity into the background is characteristic. For most of them religion is becoming an unimportant matter." (page 24)

Several groups of Old Believers, Old Believers without priests [bespopovtsy]. evangelical Christian Baptists and other sects operate in the Udmurt region. Now they are loyal and call for love for their motherland and people. "Attempts by the church to adapt itself to present-day conditions do not mean that its ideology has ceased to be antiscientific, reactionary, antihumanist and incompatible with the interests of the building of communism" (page 11). In his work with believers the atheist must take into account the specific nature of their religious denomination. For evangelical Baptists and for Old Believers, devotion to ritual extends to the perception of all life's processes as God-ordained, and accordingly observance of this ritual is regarded as a unique means of insuring "eternal bliss" in the next world and as a means of insuring success in worldly affairs. The author focuses closely on a description of the ethnographic elements of each religion practised in the Udmurt region, from Orthodox Christianity to Islam.

The appearance of modernist trends in all the religions of the Udmurt area reflects the general crisis of the entire system of religious Weltanschauung and the attempt to adapt by any means possible to the new reality. As an example of modernism in Islam an extract is cited in the book from a sermon delivered in the Kazan' mosque on 5 November 1965: "Faithful ones! Allah willing, the day after tomorrow,

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7 November, will be the holiday of the Great October Socialist Revolution... which fulfilled much of what was foreordained in the Koran" (page 65). Or: "Let us work even better and more conscientiously, for our good work promotes the flourishing of the motherland, and that means we are on the path of truth and are piously heeding the behests handed down by Allah." (page 65). The author notes that the impression is frequently created in believers "that their mullah is almost a party member just because he has proposed that they do not come to the mosque the following Friday but rather work to gather in the harvest" (page 68).

Evangelical Christian Baptists have discarded the intercession of the priest between themselves and god. At the prayer meeting everyone sings, each person considers himself an active participant in dealings with god. An atmosphere of ideological community has been established, and this is always impressed on the believers. Propaganda of religious ideas takes place with the aid of technical means, in particular tape recordings of choirs, spiritual hymns, sermons and lessons for children on the gospel stories.

The second part of the book is devoted to an analysis of the effectiveness of the system of atheistic education of the workers that has been set up in the republic.

The party organizations of the Udmurt region give much attention to the problem of the comprehensive handling of communist education of the workers and the organizational link between its atheistic wing and other avenues, primarily with the propaganda of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism. The author writes that in atheistic propaganda special consideration should be given to the fact that nationalism and religion are mutually supportive, which, if atheistic propaganda among small and large nations is unskillful, can produce "outbreaks" of nationalism, and, if there is ignorance of or inadequate tactical attitudes toward national features, can result in an increase of religiosity among the population. As the author notes, cases of identification between national and religious traditions are encountered in practical atheistic work.

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NATIONAL

REPUBLIC NEWSPAPERS MUST FIGHT LOCAL NATIONALISM

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI V SSSR: SERIYA I, PROBLEMY NAUCHNOGO KOMMUNIZMA in Russian No 3, May-Jun 82 (signed to press 27 Apr 82) p 171

[Review by I.L. Vartanov of an article "Voprosy internatsional'nogo vospitaniya v publitsistike" [Questions of Internationalist Education in the Press] in the book "Gorizonty publitsistiki: opyt i problemy" [Press Horizons: Experience and Problems] an anthology compiled by V.K. Arkhipenko, edited by P.F. Alekseyev et al, Moscow, 1981, pp 188-193]

[Text] Questions of internationalist education in the press are raised by D. Tursunov. Socialist reality itself prompts the need for "advancing the themes of the fraternal friendship of the peoples as among the most important in newspapers" (page 190). This is the result of the fact that the friendship of the peoples is "a major factor in the vitality" of Soviet society. In the national Soviet republics it is essential to take two factors into account--the process of internationalization and the growth of national consciousness, and, on the other hand, the distorted idea about the role and place of the national factor in public life. While subjecting the latter to principled, consistent criticism, the party publicist is obliged to educate the Soviet person in the spirit of "militant implacability toward an ideology and policy that is hostile to socialism... and the practical skill to evaluate all social phenomena from class positions" (page 193).

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NATIONAL

PUBLISHING, OTHER ACTIVITIES OF 'ZNANIYE' SOCIETY

Moscow SLOVO LEKTORA in Russian No 6, Jun 82 p 64

[Text] The All-Union "Znaniye" Society will be 35 years old in July 1982. In recent years of its activity there has been a considerable expansion of the society's material-technical facilities. It is in charge of the Polytechnical Museum, the Central Lecture Bureau, the Central Polytechnical Library, the Moscow Planetarium, scientific-technical propaganda centers in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Penza, Yerevan, Tiraspol' and Chelyabinsk, scientific atheism centers in Moscow, Dushanbe, Tashkent, Omsk and Bel'tsy, the Experimental-Testing Factory of Visual Aids and Demonstration Apparatus, the "Znaniye" Publishing House and the journals NAUKA I ZHIZN', MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN', NAUKA I RELIGIYA and SLOVO LEKTORA. In addition, 59 permanent lecture bureaus and 33 planetaria operate and 8 journals in the following union reppblics: ZNANIYA--NARODU in the RSFSR, NAUKA I OBSHCHESTVO, CHELOVEK I MIR and TRIBUNA LEKTORA in the Ukrainian SSR, NAUKA I ZHIZN' in Lithuania, NAUKA I ZHIZN' in Azerbaijan, GORIZONT in Estonia and NAUKA I TEKHNIKA in Georgia are published within the "Znaniye" Society system.

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NATIONAL

NEW SLIDE SERIES FOR USSR JUBILEE ANNOUNCED

Moscow SLOVO LEKTORA in Russian No 6, Jun 82 p 62

[Report by G. Nagayeva, editor of the "Plakat" Publishing House: "In a Single Family"]

[Text] This July subscribers will receive the second issue of slides of the "Topical Questions of CPSU Policy" series entitled "In a Single Family" (author E.V. Tadevosyan, Moscow, Plakat, 24 stills).

The set of slides with explanatory text is devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the world's first unified union multinational worker-peasant state.

The first stills are devoted to V.I. Lenin, who comprehensively developed the question of nationality-state relations under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat and who paid constant attention to specific questions of the formacion of a unified union multinational state. The content of a number of the slides will help the lecturer show how in the course of socialist building the CPSU consistently provided for the accelerated progress of each republic, which made it possible to surmount the actual inequality of the peoples and ensure their emergence at the level of development of our country's advanced socialist nations and nationalities.

The audiences will receive with interest the stills with tables and diagrams on the continued increase in the material and spiritual potential of the union republics and its maximum use for the development of the whole country and on the fact that the USSR economy is a single highly developed national economic complex.

The slides will help the lecturer show that internationalization extends not only to the economy but also to the sociopolitical and spiritual spheres of social life. The lecturer will also find in the series visual material on the fact that the CPSU--the party of internationalists--is the guarantor of the unity, all-around development and rapprochement of all the USSR nations and nationalities.

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The structural-logical diagrams will be of assistance in the exposition of such problems as the solution of the nationality question in the Soviet Union and the internationalization of our society and will provide an idea of the main characteristics of the new historical community of people--the Soviet people.

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NATIONAL

FORMATION OF PUBLIC OPINION STUDIED BY SOCIOLOGY INSTITUTE

[Editorial Report] Moscow NOVAYA SOVETSKAYA LITERATURA PO OBSHCHESTVENNYM NAUKAM. FILOSOFSKIYE NAUKI in Russian No 6, June 1982, carries on p 49 a 250-word description of a manuscript deposited at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Scientific Information on Social Sciences titled "Means of Mass Information and the Formation of Public Opinion." Prepared at the Institute of Sociological Research, this collective work includes articles on methodological problems in this area, the public demand for information, and the influence of various types of mass media on public opinion.

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REGIONAL

IMPROVED LIVING CONDITIONS IN UZBEK COUNTRYSIDE DESCRIBED

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI V SSSR: SERIYA I, PROBLEMY NAUCHNOGO KOMMUNIZMA in Russian No 3, May-Jun 82 (signed to press 27 Apr 82) pp 114-120

[Review by A.N. Vinogradov of book "Usloviya rosta i sblizheniya urovnya zhizni gorodskogo i sel'skogo naseleniya Uzbekistana" [Conditions for the Rise in and the Rapprochement of Living Standards of the Urban and Rural Populations of Uzbekistan] edited by I.I. Iskanderov, Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics, Tashkent, Izdatel'stvo "Fan," 1981, 166 pages]

[Text] The book consists of a foreword and five chapters.

Chapter 1 is entitled "The Development of Social Production--the Material Basis for the Rapprochement in the Living Standards of the Urban and Rural Populations." (A. Abduganiyev, N. Chumanova). During the period 1965-1978 the volume of the gross national product in the Uzbek SSR increased by a factor of 2.7, national income by a factor of 2.7, and fixed production capital throughout the entire national economy by a factor of 3.8 (page 11). The proportion of the consumption fund in utilized national income for the UzSSR increased from 69.1 to 72.8 percent (73.7 percent for the entire USSR). Although the proportion of the accumulation fund was reduced, within it there was preferential growth rate for accumulation of nonproduction fixed capital, which also resulted in an increase in the share of nonproduction accumulation from 3.5 percent in 1965 to 4.9 percent in 1975. About 90 percent of the consumption fund is assigned for personal consumption. Growth rates for utilization of UzSSR national income are outstripping growth rates for the consumption fund. Despite the slightly lower share of the consumption fund in the UzSSR compared with the USSR, its absolute size is growing at faster rates. Of the total volume of growth in utilized national income, 75.9 percent went for consumption, but the per capita level of consumption in the UzSSR remains considerably lower than the all-union average (64.3 percent in 1978). This is explained primarily by demographic factors, in particular the higher birth rate and the specific nature of the population's age structure, which are resulting in a greater familiy loading, and also by the proportion of kolkhoz farmers among those engaged in the national, which is higher than for the USSR as a whole (pp 17-19).

One prerequisite for the rise in and the rapprochement of the living standards of the urban and rural populations is the progressive shifts in the structure of social production. The accelerated development of the industrial sector of the

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national economy and the steady growth of the state sector (in the UzSSR from 75.5 percent in 1960 to 82 percent in 1980) is leading to a more rapid increase in national income, an increased level of employment in social production and the systematic recruitment into industry of additional labor resources, especially from rural localities, and an increase in the proportion of employed persons with higher wages and in incomes in general. In the UzSSR the level of real incomes for kolkhoz farmers relative to the real incomes of workers and employees calculated per family member rose from 75 percent in 1965 to 87 percent in 1977 (pp 26-27).

Chapter 2 is entitled "Creation of the Material-Technical Conditions for the Rise in and Leveling of Living Standards for Urban and Rural Populations" (A. Ul'masov and I. Blinder). Development of the material-technical for agriculture is promoting improvement in the national well-being and its rapprochement between city and countrsyide through the growth in labor productivity and the rise in the cultural and technical level of agricultural workers. In the UzSSR an intensive process is underway to close the gap between industry and agriculture in terms of the capital-to-labor ratio and the electric power-to-worker ratio, along with productivity and yield on capital. Thus, the relationship between indicators for capital-to-labor ratio in industry and in agriculture changed from 3:1 in 1960 to 2.2:1 in 1976 (page 54). In grain-growing farming the transfer to machine stages of production has been mainly completed; the system of machinery that has been set up covers almost all processes in cotton production, but the mechanization of livestock farming still lags. Even though the electric power-to-worker ratio in agriculture is growing more rapidly, at kolkhozes it is almost 1.5 times lower than in sovkhozes, and about 30 times less than in industry. The authors note that such a large gap is hampering the transfer of agricultural labor to a variety of industrial labor. Virtually all kolkhozes and sovkhozes now have electric power. Although the kolkhozes of the UzSSR are ahead of the sovkhozes in terms of the degree of electric power capacities per 100 hectares of sown area, they lag in terms of the level of the electric power-to-worker ratio.

The number of mechanized cadres at kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the UzSSR grew from 125,100 in 1965 to 216,300 in 1978, while their proportion among all workers reached 10.6 and 13 percent respectively. The number of specialists with higher and secondary education engaged in agriculture in the UzSSR increased from 13,600 in 1960 to 76,100 in 1977 (pp 56-57).

According to economists' calculations, comprehensive mechanization, the intensification of agricultural production and the creation of agrarian-industrial associations make it possible to increase the proportion of workers in industrial categories in agriculture from 16 to 55-60 percent, increase agricultural production by a factor of 2.6-2.8 (retaining for the UzSSR the role of the country's main cotton base), build up foodstuffs production at preferential rates for demand within the republic and some exports to other regions of the country, and increase labor productivity by a factor of 2-2.5, with corresponding increases in the population's real incomes (p 58).

Chapter 3 is entitled "Growth in Employment and Labor Productivity--the Most Important Factors in Increasing the Incomes of the Urban and Rural Populations" (F. Rasulev, U. Matruziyev and E. Takhtayev). At the stage of mature socialism the qualitative aspects of full employment of the able-bodied population are moved

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to the forefront; at this stage, incomes growth depends increasingly on the level of labor productivity and the intensification of the entire national economy rather than on increases in the number of workers. During the period 1960-1976 the number of workers in the UzSSR national economy increased 78.9 percent with an average annual growth rate of 3.7 percent, while the corresponding figures for money incomes were 319.4 and 9.4 percent respectively (page 62).

The preferential growth in labor productivity compared to growth in wages is a general pattern in socialism, but the degree of this preferential rate is not the same at different periods or in different regions and republics. In regions where the living standard is relatively low, preferential growth rates for wages may be permitted in the interests of equalization. In the UzSSR, during the period 1960-1965 a 1-percent pay rise was equaled by a 1-percent improvement in labor productivity; in 1965-1970 the figure was 1.13 percent, and in 1970-1976 it was 0.99 percent (the figures for the whole of the USSR were 0.52 percent, 0.5 percent and 0.61 percent respectively) (page 66).

During the period 1960-1976 in the UzSSR the average monthly wage for workers and employees increased 99.5 percent, wages for kolkhoz farmers per worker 213.7 percent, payments and bonuses from public consumption funds 416.2 percent, money incomes 319.4 percent, and per capita real income by a factor of 2.13 (page 60). The level of average yearly wages for kolkhoz farmers relative to the level of average yearly wages for industrial workers rose from 42.3 percent in 1960 to 79.7 percent in 1977; at sovkhozes the corresponding figures were 55.8 percent to 86.2 percent (page 80).

All conditions now exist in agriculture in the UzSSR for preferential growth in labor productivity compared with wages growth. Wages at kolkhozes have already reached a level at which its further rise, given preferential growth in labor productivity, will fully provide the necessary material conditions for reprouction of the labor force.

Private subsidiary farming plays an important part in increasing employment and the incomes of the rural population, increasing gross agriculturaloutput and the country's food reserves, and in bringing the living standards of urban and rural populations closer together. In the families of kolkhoz farmers in the UzSSR the proportion of income from private subisidary farming is more than one-third (the figure is one-fourth for the USSR as a whole). In the UzSSR the proportion of private subsidiary farming in agricultural output rose from 15.2 percent in 1965 to 19.5 percent in 1977. Private subsidiary farming produces 37 percent of potatoes, 62 percent of fruit and berries, 47 percent of meat, 62 percent of milk and 40 percent of eggs. In the UzSSR the main part of consumer demand for livestock farming produce is satisfied through private subsidiary farming since livestock farming accounts only for one-fourth of the total volume of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production (page 89).

Chapter 4 is entitled "The Development of the Material Base for the Services Sphere as a Factor in the Rapprochement Between Living Standards in the Urban and Rural Populations" (Z. Siradzhev, I. Vol'fson and R. Zhadiyev). In the services sphere the role of state property (its proportion in fixed capital rose from 50 percent in 1965 to 77 percent in 1975), and also cooperative and kolkhoz property is playing

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a steadily increasing role (page 102). At the same time conditions have started to ripen for the integration of the various forms of property in this sphere.

Chapter 5 is entitled "Rapprochement Between the Living Standards of the Urban and Rural Populations at the Present Stage" (I. Blinder, F. Rasulev, T. Baratova, T. Karimova, A. Ul'masov, L. Kontsevaya, B. Babadzhanov and S. Mikhmanov). The UzSSR remains below the average all-union level in the degree of development in social production (per capita volume of national income in 1975 was 63 percent of the all-union level, net industrial output 45 percent; only net agricultural output was slightly higher than the all-union level), and in social labor productivity (by 16 percent), and in living standards. The main reasons for this are: 1) the specific nature of the demographic situation in the UzSSR; 2) the inadequate utilization of the able-bodied population; 3) the relatively low level of labor productivity in agriculture, where newly created value per worker is 5 percent less than for the country as a whole; 4) inadequate development of industry (pages 114-116).

The authors point out that under these conditions, in the long term the rise in and equalization of the living standards in the urban and rural populations are inextricably linked with a substantial increase in the growth rates for UzSSR economy on the following basis: maximum possible recruitment of the able-bodied population into social production; optimal distribution of resources between the sectors of material production and the nonproduction spheres, taking into account technical progress; further development of cotton specialization in the UzSSR, along with the national economic cotton complex, which should be accompanied by the release of live labor from agriculture and its recruitment into agricultural sectors, especially industry [as published], improving labor conductivity on the basis of technical progress.

The predominance of the kolkhoz peasantry in the rural population of the UzSSR imparts special significance to the rapprochement between the two forms of socialist property during the course of equalizing the living standards of the urban and rural populations.

Despite the leveling of familiy incomes, the per capita level of incomes among kolkhoz farmers in the UzSSR lags by a factor of more than 2 behind the corresponding indicator for industrial workers; this is largely the result of the differences in the age makeup of the family between urban and rural inhabitants. In the UzSSR there are 316 persons per 100 families of industrial workers, of which 60 percent are able-bodied for work; the corresponding figures for kolkhoz farmers are 694 persons and 42.5 percent (page 121). The number of pensioners is 1.6 times greater among kolkhoz farmers than among workers and employees. Given this situation, a significant role in equalizing the economic conditions of the different social groups and urban and rural dwellers attaches to raising the level of utilization of public consumption funds to provide for those unable to work.

Given the general trend toward rapprochement between the level and structure of demand among the urban and rural populations, in the sphere of satisfying the demands of rural dwellers many complex problems remain. According to figures issued in 1978 on three kolkozes in the UzSSR that were the subject of a sociological study (387 pollees) 84.65 percent were satisifed with the material situation and

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2.38 percent were dissatisfied; the figures for the operation of the club were 19.31 percent and 46.29 percent respectively, for supplies of foodstuffs 44.7 percent amd 20.1 percent, for industrial goods 33.06 and 30.42 percent, for housing conditions 51.58 and 15.34, for educational facilities 32.80 and 30.95 percent. Some 82.53 percent of pollees were confident that their own plans for life could be realized and 1.32 percent were unsure (page 65).

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REGIONAL

CHANGING FAMILY SIZE PATTERNS IN TAJIKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ETNOGRAFIYA in Russian No 3, May-June 1982, carries on pp 13-26 an 8,000-word article titled "The Structure of the Present-Day Urban Tajik Family (Material from Ura-Tyube and Isfara Cities" by L. F. Monogarova. This article examines the forms and structure of the urban Tajik family in Tajikistan's oldest cities--Ura-Tyube and Isfara. Monogarova concludes that the nuclear family is now the dominant type among urban Tajiks but that the so-called "undivided" family, the final development stage of the big patriarchal family, continues to be important in the old quarters of these cities. In the modern quarters, families of the latter type are unknown; but Monogarova stresses that both types of families are part of socialist society. The article contains a wealth of statistical data.

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