

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

JPRS L/10335

18 February 1982

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

(FOUO 5/82)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

COPYRIGHT LAWS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING OWNERSHIP OF MATERIALS REPRODUCED HEREIN REQUIRE THAT DISSEMINATION OF THIS PUBLICATION BE RESTRICTED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

JPRS L/10335

18 February 1982

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS
(FOUO 5/82)

CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Recent Works on Social Modeling Reviewed (N. I. Lapin; VOPROSY FILOSOFII, Nov 81)	1
New Tasks for Ethnographers Outlined at Conference on Ethnocultural Processes (SOVETSKAYA ETNOGRAFIYA, Nov-Dec 81)	4

REGIONAL

Solomentsev Discusses RSFSR Socio-Economic Development (M. S. Solomentsev; ISTORIYA SSSR, Nov-Dec 81)	7
Nationality, Social Factors in Ethnically Mixed Marriages Discussed (A. A. Susokolov, A. P. Novitskaya; SOVETSKAYA ETNOGRAFIYA, Nov-Dec 81)	32

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

NATIONAL

RECENT WORKS ON SOCIAL MODELING REVIEWED

Moscow VOPROSY FILOSOFII in Russian No 11, Nov 81 pp 168-172

[Review by N. I. Lapin of book "Sistemnost' i obshchestvo" /Systemicity and Society/ by V. G. Afanas'yev, Politizdat, Moscow, 1980, 368 pages (I); and book "Obshchestvo: sistemnost', poznaniye i upravleniye" /Society: Systemicity, Cognition, and Control/ by V. G. Afanas'yev, Politizdat, Moscow, 1981, 432 pages (II)]

[Excerpts] The author sums up the latest developments in the field of modeling social systems and processes, as carried out at the VNII /All-Union Scientific Research Institute/ of Systems Analysis of the GKNT /State Committee for Science and Technology/ and the USSR Academy of Sciences, at the TSEMI /Central Economics and Mathematics Institute/, the Computer Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences and several other scientific organizations. These are models of global processes, municipal systems, culture, budgets of free time, etc. Moreover, the basic attention has been devoted to imitation models, problems of their typology, correlations between formalized and non-formalized elements in modeling, classification of non-formalized elements and so forth. What has been provided is the characterization of a normative model for an organizational system.

Further on in the second book problems of systemicity in management are examined. At the present-day stage, the author emphasizes, inter-sectorial and inter-regional problems have moved to the foreground; their solution requires that consideration be given to the great diversity of internal and external factors, the forecasting not only of direct but also of ancillary results and long-term consequences, as well as the overcoming of an excessively bureaucratic attitude and an over-emphasis on the order of seniority. These requirements are met most effectively by program-target planning, which signifies intensification of the integrated, centralized principle in economics, and it constitutes a means for concentrating enormous material, labor and financial resources in the name of achieving an entire society's goals. This is one of the specific manifestations of the comprehensive, systems approach to management.

V. G. Afanas'yev analyzes in detail the requirements for a goal as a point of departure for a comprehensive program, the types and stages of developing programs, questions of the correlation between programs and plans, and vital problems of control in implementing the programs. He provides the characteristics of the multiplication approach as one of the variants of the program-target approach to planning and control, as developed and applied in Bulgaria. But the basic attention is accorded to conceptualizing the specific experience of program-target planning and controls in the USSR.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

In examining certain problems of optimizing management, the author considers that the essence of optimization consists in economizing on time. Lying at the foundation of this thesis is an aggregate of ideas about the specifics of social time: "Social matter and the systems pertaining to it have their own rhythms and tempos, time sequences, and coordination of events.... Time is a /powerful social factor/, and economizing on time, both working and leisure time, is an important indicator of production efficiency, the vital capacity of an entire social system, an /indicator of the society's and the individual's progress,/" the author emphasizes (II, pp 332--333). And since under socialism management's goal is to ensure such progress, to satisfy people's needs to an ever-increasing degree, and to create the conditions for the individual's multi-faceted development, "it is, therefore, indisputable that the /optimization of management constitutes a process directed at economizing on time"/ [material spaced for emphasis] (II, p 334).

The monograph concludes with an examination of the urgent problems of perfecting management within a developed socialist society. These are primarily problems of improving the economic mechanism; in the analysis of these problems the author has made a substantial contribution to the very concept of the economic mechanism, around which in recent times animated discussions have been conducted among economists and representatives of closely allied sciences.

V. G. Afanas'yev proceeds from the position that an entire aggregate of social-control mechanisms are functioning in society: the economic mechanism, the mechanism of political regulation, the value-normative mechanism, and the mechanism of moral regulation. Control mechanisms comprise those practical measures, means, levers and incentives by means of which the party and the state translate the language of objective laws into the language of management practice and policy, create the economic, socio-political and ideological conditions opening up the scope for the action of these laws so that people can take them into consideration and implement them in their own practical matters. This is, so to speak, a "social technology," objective in its derivation and subjective in its embodiment, or a "specific intermediary between the objectively flowing social processes and the subjective activity of persons" (II, p 370).

The most important place within the aggregate of social-control mechanisms is occupied by the economic mechanism. But what exactly is this? In the author's opinion, the mechanism of socialist economic management is a complex, multi-level phenomenon, including such components as the following: the system for forecasting and planning the economy; the aggregate of plan and accounting indicators, criteria for evaluating the work of enterprises, associations and ministries; the system of legal acts and negotiated agreements, norms and standards which regulate production activity, the relations of producers with each other, as well as those between producers and consumers; the system of providing incentives for production, including wages, prices and rates, finance and credit; the system of measures for creating and introducing new equipment and technology, implementing inventions and discoveries; the system of economic, scientific and technical, socio-political information being utilized in production, as well as the scientific organization of labor and management. The mechanism of economic management "places the human being and labor groups within a specific framework and conditions so that they may function with the greatest possible yield" (II, p 374).

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Proceeding from the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the author has formulated an aggregate of measures for improving the economic mechanism. They are aimed at perfecting planning, developing incentives and cost accounting, as well as increasing the efficiency of the organizational structure, the style and methods of management. Also examined in this book are problems of developing the material-technical and scientific basis of management, improving work with management staffs and further democratizing management.

In both books there is an imprecise characterization of the correlation between the functions of a system and its components. The author is justified in insisting on the fact that functions have bearers, are "attached" to a system as a whole or to its individual components. But remaining obscure herein is the circumstance that the presence of such an inter-relationship does not signify the complete isomorphism of a system's functions and components inasmuch as one component can perform several functions, whereas one function can be performed by several components: this also allows a system to maintain its own functions when its component make-up is changed.

While emphasizing that the socio-economic formation remains the most common type of social systemicity, V. G. Afanas'yev notes at the same time that, as human society progresses, there is a growth in the degree of its systemicity, and that in our period a process of mankind's integration may be observed, transforming it into an integrated system (I, pp 272--273). Herein arise questions about the characteristics of mankind as a social system, about the essence and structure of the still broader, global system, as components of which the following appear: nature--man--society (formation)--humanity. These are the socio-philosophical problems connected with them require further research.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo TsK KPSS "Pravda", "Voprosy filosofii" No 11, 1981

2384

UNO: 1800/176

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

NATIONAL

NEW TASKS FOR ETHNOGRAPHERS OUTLINED AT CONFERENCE ON ETHNOCULTURAL PROCESSES

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ETNOGRAFIYA in Russian No 6, Nov-Dec 81 pp 141-148

[Article]: "The All-Union Conference on 'Ethnocultural Processes in the Contemporary World'"

[Excerpt] An all-union conference on "Ethnocultural Processes in the Contemporary World" was held on 12-14 May 1981 in Elista, the capital of the Kalmykskaya ASSR. The conference was organized by the Institute of Ethnography imeni N. N. Miklukho-Maklay of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Kalmyk Scientific Research Institute of History, Philosophy and Economics of the Council of Ministers of the Kalmykskaya ASSR. It was noteworthy that the conference coincided with an important event in the cultural and scientific life of the republic, the 40th anniversary of the Kalmyk institute. The establishment of a scientific institution in the Kalmyk region, which had practically no specialists with higher education before the October Revolution, and the successes of Kalmyk scientists in various fields of knowledge are vivid testimony to the triumph of the Leninist nationality policy.

More than 150 persons took part in the work of the conference, including specialists from various social science fields whose fields of interests covered the history, language, and culture of the peoples of the USSR and foreign countries. They represented 39 cities from 11 Union and 17 autonomous republics, including associates of academy and other scientific research institutes, representatives of higher educational institutions, and scientific associates at ethnographic and regional museums. Representatives of the Kalmykskaya Oblast committee of the CPSU also took part in the work of the conference.

Seven reports were presented at the two plenary sessions of the conference, and 100 reports and communications were given at 15 section meetings.¹

¹ See "Vsesoyuznaya Konferentsiya 'Etnokul'turnyye Protsessy v Sovremennom Mire'. May, 1981 God. Kratkiye Tezisy Dokladov i Soobshcheniy" [The All-Union Conference on "Ethnocultural Processes in the Contemporary World". May, 1981. Short Abstracts of Reports and Communications], Elista, 1981.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Academician Yu. V. Bromley of Moscow, director of the Institute of Ethnography of the USSR Academy of Sciences, opened the conference, which began its work in the meeting hall of the Supreme Soviet of the Kalmykskaya ASSR. He emphasized the timeliness of studying ethnocultural processes in the contemporary world.

V. I. Nikulin (Elista), first secretary of the Kalmykskaya Oblast committee of the CPSU, gave an introductory talk to participants at the conference. He told of the achievements of Kalmyk scientists and wished the participants success in their work.

The first report presented at the plenary session was the report "Tasks of Soviet Ethnographic Science in Light of the Resolutions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU" by Yu. V. Bromley. Pointing to the considerable attention given to problems of the development of science by the 26th CPSU Congress, the speaker emphasized that some of the challenges advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress for Soviet scientists are closely related to the prospects for development of domestic ethnographic science. In connection with studying the peoples of the USSR, Yu. V. Bromley noted first of all the timeliness of investigating national processes in the USSR and studying the shaping and development of the new historic community, the Soviet people, and cultural-domestic aspects of the Soviet way of life. It is especially important here, the speaker noted, to thoroughly study the ethnic and social aspects of nationality processes and to study the ethnography of the cities more intensively. Yu. V. Bromley called attention to the importance of studying the specific features of the ethnographic development of groups of nonindigenous population living in an alien ethnic environment and investigating the paths of ethnic development of small peoples. Work on all of the issues, he stressed, becomes especially significant in connection with the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, which takes place in 1982.

The report also mentioned the great practical significance of studying the family as the most important element of society, as well as the need to investigate ethnodemographic aspects of the reproduction of labor resources.

In light of the tasks advanced at the congress related to shaping the new type of human being, the speaker said, it becomes very important to study and work out the Soviet ritual structure, which fulfills important ethnic functions and demands consideration of ethnic traditions.

From the standpoint of timeliness and practical importance, investigation of the primary trends in contemporary ethnic and cultural-domestic processes occurring in foreign countries is particularly interesting. A special section was devoted to these problems at the conference.

In connection with the growing role of the religious factor in national liberation movements and the life of certain developing countries in recent years, the report pointed out the need for ethnographers to give greater attention to studying world religions and their role under contemporary conditions.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

The congress noted the timeliness of criticism of bourgeois ideas of social development. Yu. V. Bromley observed that ethnographers should step up work on topics linked to the problems of the ideological struggle and devote more attention to exposing the theory and practice of contemporary racism and to critical analysis of foreign ethnographic schools.

In conclusion the speaker emphasized that raising the theoretical level of research, working out methodological problems, and creative discussions on timely problems of ethnography are essential conditions for the further development of Soviet ethnographic science and successfully meeting the scientific challenges outlined by the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", "Sovetskaya etnografiya", 1981

11,176
CSO: 1800/206

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

REGIONAL

SOLOMENTSEV DISCUSSES RSFSR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Moscow ISTORIYA SSSR in Russian No 6, Nov-Dec 81 pp 3-25

[Article by M. S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU CC Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers: "Socio-Economic Development of the Russian Federation at the Present-Day Stage"]

[Text] The present-day stage--the stage of developed socialism--is marked by the further economic and social progress of all the fraternal republics within the body of the great Soviet Union, including the Russian Federation. New, broad horizons have been opened up for the republic by the decisions of the 26th party congress. It was a very important political event in the life of the party and the Soviet people, as well as in the international communist movement. All the work of our party's highest forum, the report of the general secretary of the CPSU CC, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and the materials of the congress constitute a model of the creative Marxist-Leninist approach to the solution of world problems and the questions of further improving a developed socialist society.

The working people of the Russian Federation, as well as all Soviet people, ardently support the Leninist course which was approved by the 26th party congress and the fruitful, practical activity of the CPSU CC; they note with great satisfaction the enormous mobilizing importance of L. I. Brezhnev's report--a document of great historical importance, a genuine manifesto of the struggle for peace and communism. It demonstrated with exceptional clarity the path traveled by the party and the country during the 1970's, it provided a profound, Leninistically exhaustive analysis of the present-day situation, and it disclosed the splendid prospects for imminent accomplishments and measures to further improve the nation's well-being.

The 26th CPSU Congress set great and responsible tasks for our country's working people. This pertains to all the sectors of building communism and, above all, to the economy, the management of which is the core of all the activity of the party and the state. The congress's decisions in the economic field are permeated with the following humanistic idea: "Everything for man, in the name of man." The party thereby firmly continues to follow the course adopted by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses.

The results of the development of the USSR's national economy during the 1970's have convincingly affirmed the correctness of the party's economic strategy. In the 1970's the country moved substantially forward along all the lines of creating the material and technical base of communism. There was a significant growth in the national wealth, extensive growth was achieved in economic, scientific, and technical potential, the defensive capability of our Motherland was strengthened,

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

and the further rise in the material and cultural level of the people's life has been ensured.

The Soviet economy is developing as an integrated, national-economic complex. An integrated system of management on the principles of democratic centralism, handling the economy in accordance with a unified plan, and an integrated, state scientific and technical policy in conjunction with the local initiative of the masses ensure the country as a whole and each Union republic in particular of a dynamic and proportional growth. All this has been visibly confirmed in the example of the Russian Federation. In 1980, as compared with 1970, the gross social product rose by 65 %, the national income produced--by 63 %, industrial output--by 74 %, and agricultural output (on a yearly average for 1971--1980, as a percentage of the period 1961--1970)--by 22 %. Freight turnover of all types of transport increased by 68 %. There is a constant increase in fixed production capital: in industry it increased by a factor of 2.2, in agriculture--by a factor of 2.3, and in construction--by a factor of 2.7.

The economies of the autonomous republics are developing at a rapid pace. Thus, the volume of industrial production in 1980, as compared to 1970, increased in the Udmurtskaya ASSR by a factor of 2.4, in the Chuvashskaya ASSR--by a factor of 2.3, in the Mariyskaya and Tatarskaya ASSR's--by a factor of 2.2. Industrial production in the Mordovskaya and Bashkirskaya ASSR's has more than doubled.

The average annual gross production output in agriculture during the last 10 years (1971--1980), as compared with the previous decade (1961--1970) has increased by 25 % in the autonomous republics. The greatest growth of agricultural output took place in the Mariyskaya and Dagestanskaya ASSR's, where it increased by 48 %, in the Kalmytskaya ASSR--by 43 %, and the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR --by 39 %.

The growth of the Soviet Union's economic might enabled us to fulfill in the 1970's a broad program of upsurge in the nation's well-being. Thus, in the Russian Federation over this 10-year period the average monthly monetary wages of workers and office employees increased by 41 % and in 1980 amounted to 178 rubles. Labor payments of kolkhoz members during this period increased by 57 %. Payments and benefits from public consumer funds, as calculated on a per capita basis, grew from 288 rubles in 1970 to 490 rubles in 1980, or by 70 %. Per capita real incomes increased by a factor of 1.5.

"Within the constellation of the republics enjoying equal rights," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted, "the RSFSR occupies the foremost place--with regard to its population, territory, natural resources, economic, scientific and technical potential."* At the present time the population of the Russian Federation amounts to almost 140 million persons (52.2 % of the country's total population), while its territory comprises more than 17 million sq km (76.2 % of the country's entire territory). The republic's natural resources are also enormous. Concentrated within the depths of Russia are considerable reserves of petroleum and natural gas; also located here are almost all the country's nickel and apatite reserves, three-fourths of the known reserves of bauxite, hard coal [anthracite] and brown coal [lignite], as well as more than half of the resources of iron ores and potassium salts.

* L. I. Brezhnev, "Leninskim kursom. Rechi i stat'i" [The Leninist Course: Speeches and Articles], Vol 3, Moscow, 1972, p 384.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

The reserves of fresh water, peat, hydroelectric power, and valuable lumber are colossal. The areas of fertile lands are considerable.

Now produced in the Russian Federation are the following: 62 % of all electric power, 58 % of finished rolled steel, 75 % of steel pipes, 86 % of motor vehicles, 72 % of the fabrics; 91 % of the petroleum is extracted here (including gas condensate), as well as 55 % of the coal. More than half of all the grain in the country is grown on the fields of Russia. All this imposes a great responsibility on this republic's working people to fulfill the plans for economic and social development and to successfully implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

I.

The Russian Federation has entered upon the 1980's with a mighty economic and scientific-technical potential at its disposal. Its fuller and better utilization will allow us to more successfully solve the diverse socio-economic problems which confront the republic. This is why raising the effectiveness of social production and work quality is the most important component of the party's economic strategy, the top-priority task of workers in all the sectors of the national economy, and the necessary condition for a further upsurge in the people's standard of living.

In his report to the 26th party congress Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized the following: "Intensifying the economy and raising its effectiveness, if this formula is translated into practical matters, consists primarily in the fact that the results of production should increase more rapidly than the expenditures on it, so that, by drawing comparatively less resources into production, we can achieve more."**

The intensive nature of the economy's development manifests itself, above all, in the accelerated growth of labor productivity. The importance of this factor in the development of material production at the present time has abruptly increased in connection with the decrease in the growth of labor resources. Hence the tasks of improving their utilization, of raising the effectiveness of labor, of intensifying its mechanization and automation assume top-priority importance.

Speeding up the growth of labor productivity at the present stage of building communism emerges as the principal condition for an upsurge in the economy and the well-being of the people. The universal raising of labor productivity is the main factor in building a communist society. V. I. Lenin wrote as follows: "In the final analysis, labor productivity is the most important and chief thing for the victory of the new social system. Capitalism created a labor productivity which was unknown under the serf-owning system. Capitalism can be finally overcome and will be finally overcome by socialism creating a new and much higher degree of labor productivity."***

** "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress], Moscow, Politizdat, 1981, p 40.

*** V. I. Lenin "PSS" [Complete Collected Works], Vol 39, p 21.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

During the past 10 years the productivity of social labor in the republic has increased by 48 %, including that in industry--by 58 %, in construction--by 43 %, and in agriculture (on a yearly average for the period 1971--1980 in % relative to the years 1961--1970)--by 48 %. The growth in labor productivity accounted for 80 % of the increase in the national income, 86 % of the industrial output, 76 % of construction and installation operations, and the entire increase in the volume of agricultural output. The labor of almost 20 million persons was economized.

Nevertheless, enterprises and associations have at their disposal even greater reserves for increasing labor productivity. Moreover, the possibilities for its growth, as distinct from the possibilities of increasing labor resources are limitless, as well as the unlimited improvement of equipment, technology, production and labor organization. The republic has quite a few enterprises where this work is being conducted successfully and is yielding a high economic effect. Thus, at the Volgograd Tractor Plant during the 10th Five-Year Plan by means of implementing on a broad scale organizational-technical measures with respect to replacing obsolete equipment, introducing progressive technology, and the brigade methods of labor organization, the personnel requirements were reduced by 5,200 persons or by 16 %. The entire increase in output was obtained by means of increasing labor productivity. At the Moscow Association of the Machine-Building Plant imeni S. Ordzhonikidze in 1980 an automated line system was made for processing cylinder blocks for the KamAZ motor vehicles; it allowed them to increase labor productivity 13-fold and free up more than 1300 workers. Our machine builders, creating new vehicles using progressive technology, should constantly bear in mind this chief requirement--ensuring the greatest possible growth in labor productivity.

Effective utilization of labor resources assumes the creation at each work place of conditions for highly productive labor, when, with the increase of production output, a stabilization or reduction in the number of workers is ensured. As a result of implementing scientific and technical progress, a considerable portion of the labor resources is freed up, which is then used in other sectors and in the non-production field. During the 10th Five-Year Plan alone in the republic's industry by means of speeding up technical progress an annual savings of the labor of 350,000 persons was effected.

A major reserve for improving the utilization of labor resources is the reduction of labor-consuming and manual processes. At many enterprises, however, there are still significant outlays of manual labor for finishing operations, for heavy loading and unloading, transport, and warehouse operations. It is often the case that even the plans do not provide for the mechanization and automation of terminal operations. Thus, at the Tyrnyauzskiy Mining and Metallurgical Combine, due to the use of underground dump-trucks, labor productivity in loading and transport operations has been increased by a factor of 1.7.

Under present-day conditions the role played by social factors in the increase of labor productivity has increased particularly: the level of personnel skills, the stability of the production groups, the standards of production and labor, the material and moral incentives for increasing labor efficiency and work quality, improvement of working conditions, etc. In accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress and the decree of the CPSU CC and the USSR Council of Ministers, entitled "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Increasing Production Efficiency and Work Quality," dated 12

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

July 1979, a targeted, comprehensive program is being implemented for reducing manual labor. Also being implemented are measures aimed at strengthening the planned quality in the distribution and redistribution of manpower, at reducing turnover and stabilizing personnel, and at improving the controls over the effective utilization of labor resources in the national economy.

Moreover, it is important to pay greater attention to the problems of retaining young people on the production line. According to the data of sociological research studies conducted by scientific institutions in Moscow and Siberia, the turnover of this portion of personnel (under 30 years of age) at industrial enterprises and construction projects in the RSFSR is double the analogous indicator for the older age groups, and it reaches 60 % of the total turnover. It has also been established that the period of adjustment for young people on the production line lasts for approximately two or three years. Therefore, enterprise managers, party, Komsomol, and trade-union organizations must pay serious attention to working with young people, especially those who are entering upon the production line for the first time. For this purpose we must make broad use of the positive experience of the Volga Motor-vehicle Plant imeni 50 Years of the USSR and other leading enterprises with regard to vocational-skills advancement of young people on the production line.

In order to increase the economic effectiveness of production and the further growth of labor productivity, we must constantly improve its organization and wages. In the decisions of the 26th party congress and the decree of the CPSU CC, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU, entitled "On Further Strengthening Labor Discipline and Reducing Personnel Turnover in the National Economy," great significance is attached to the progressive forms of organization and wages for strengthening labor discipline and increasing labor productivity. An extensive introduction of group forms of organization and wages, including the brigade-contract system, comprehensive and mixed-type brigades with wages based on the end results of a job, assembly-transport complexes, detachments and brigades with periodical (non-order) wages, etc. will facilitate a more rational utilization of working time, a strengthening of the material and moral self-interests of all members of a brigade, and inculcate a sense of responsibility among the groups for the tasks which have been entrusted to them.

Of great importance in the matter of the rational utilization of labor resources and the upswing of labor productivity is the improvement of setting labor norms and its wages. However, a number of enterprises have been using outmoded norms for production and evaluation for a long time, and they have been reducing the differences in the wages of workers with various skills. All this has a negative effect on the growth of skills and intensifies the personnel turnover. In accordance with the requirements of the Basic Directions we must continue working to improve the setting of labor norms, as well as the system of material incentives, taking into consideration the specific contribution of every labor group and individual worker to the results achieved. It is necessary to develop effective forms of encouraging groups to fulfill and over-fulfill their plan tasks with less numbers of workers and office employees, utilizing savings in the wage fund to stimulate the growth of labor productivity and improve work quality.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

At the 26th CPSU Congress it was noted that our further forward progress will depend to an increasing degree on the skillful and effective utilization of all the resources we have--fixed capital, fuel and raw materials, as well as the output of fields and farms. Therefore, the complete utilization of the created production potential, as emphasized in the Basic Directions, is the most important condition for the successful fulfillment of the principal task of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

In proportion to the growth in the scale of production more and more importance attaches to improving the utilization of fixed production capital. For this purpose it is extremely important to guarantee the most progressive correlation between the renewal and the accumulation of fixed capital, as well as improvement in planning capital investments in existing production and new construction as an integrated whole. This will facilitate speeding up the pace of retooling and modernizing existing production lines and, on this basis, the achievement of a balance between the existing work places and those being created with labor resources, along with the reduction of expenditures on developing production capacities, improving their utilization, and increasing the yield on capital.

One of the key tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan is raising the coefficient of replacing operational equipment. Testifying to the possibilities existing in this regard is the experience of advanced enterprises. At the Second Moscow Watch Plant in 1980 production capacities were utilized by practically 100 %, and the coefficient of replacing operational equipment amount to 1.85, as a result of which the level of yield on capital was 20 % higher than the average for the watch industry. At the Vichugskaya Garment Factory the coefficient of replacing operational equipment increased to 1.9, and this facilitated a substantial increase in the yield on capital as well as a growth in labor productivity.

Many enterprises have significantly renewed their production potential by means of installing new and highly productive equipment. However, this equipment is utilized with insufficient effectiveness at some of them. Thus, the planned capacity of a set of equipment for the moist-heat processing, finishing, and packing of men's shirts is utilized at the Pobeda Vladimir Garment Production Association by 100 %, while at the Sverdlovsk Garment Production Association this figure is only 55 %. At the Korablinsk Silk Fabric Combine the productivity of the STB [shuttleless looms] is 51 % higher than at the Kemerovo Silk Fabric Combine.

Increasing the effectiveness of the fixed capital, as was noted at the 26th party congress, is directly linked with improving and strengthening the "upper storeys" of the corresponding sectors: in metallurgy--the fourth reprocessing, in construction--the finishing operations, in light industry--the culminating production. Thus, the rate of replacing the dyeing and finishing types of equipment in the textile industry is 2--3 times lower than for other types of equipment, and this has a negative effect on the quality of output produced as well as production efficiency.

The Russian Federation possesses extremely abundant material and raw-material resources, the total volume of minerals being extracted is constantly growing, and the production volumes of metals, cement, and other materials have increased. In order to better provide for the national economy's requirements for raw-material, fuel, and energy resources, we must go into the regions of the North and East which are sparsely inhabited and difficult to reach. All this requires that

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

particular attention be paid to the economical and rational utilization of raw-material, fuel, and energy resources. On this level a great deal has been accomplished in the republic. During the period of the 10th Five-Year Plan alone in the RSFSR's national economy, by means of improving technology and equipment, using progressive types of materials, lowering the specific norms for the expenditure of raw materials, other materials, fuel, and energy resources, and curtailing their losses, savings were effected of 4.2 million t of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, 2.5 million t of gasoline and diesel fuel, 24 million t of boiler-furnace fuel, 42 billion kW-hrs of electric power, 4.7 million cu. m of lumber, and 2.5 million t of cement. The total savings in raw materials, fuel, energy, and other objects of labor amounted to 10 billion rubles.

Nevertheless, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out at the 26th party congress, our economy is still expending more raw material and energy per unit of national income than the best world indicators. Therefore, possibilities do exist for satisfying the requirements of the national economy with a relative reduction in the volume of extracting specific types of raw materials and in the production of certain other materials. This may be achieved by means of enriching and increasing the concentration of the raw materials being extracted, by making their processing more thorough, by the comprehensive utilization of all useful components, by means of raising the quality of the materials and reducing their specific expenditure, improving machine design, and utilizing cheaper materials.

Particularly significant are the reserves for economizing on material and energy resources at enterprises where obsolete technology is in use and where physically worn-out equipment is being utilized. At individual plants an over-expenditure of rolled ferrous metals is allowed because of the fact that in forging production a large portion of the items being made by the forge hammers have a great possibility for mechanical processing. Hence at such enterprises we must intensify the modernization of production, providing genuine savings in raw materials, other materials, and energy, directing technical progress at ensuring resource-conserving, economical growth.

Economizing on energy resources which belong among those in shorter supply may also be ensured by means of improving the structure of the fuel-energy balance and by increasing the scope of utilizing renewable energy sources (hydro, solar, wind, geothermal).

Scientific and technical progress is the basis for the growth of production, labor productivity, quality of output being produced, reducing material consumption, and other indicators. Moreover, its acceleration depends in large measure on the use of the mighty scientific and technical potential which has been created in this republic. The scientific-research organizations and major territorial scientific complexes located within the RSFSR employ approximately 70 % of all the country's scientists; they carry out approximately two-thirds of the basic and applied research and experimental-design work. In the RSFSR's industry three-fourths of all the funds laid out for developing science and technology have been directed at introducing progressive technology, mechanization and automation of production. The annual economic effect from promulgating these measures has increased from 1.7 billion rubles in 1970 to 2.9 billion rubles in 1980. Every year sees the creation of 2,000--2,500 new types of machines, equipment, apparatus, instruments, and means of

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

automation. At the same time about a thousand types of machines, equipment, instruments and other items of obsolete design are taken out of production every year.

With the introduction of new equipment and technology into production the technical extent of equipment on the production line has increased. At the beginning of 1981 the republic's industry had 53,000 comprehensively mechanized and automated workshops, sections, and production lines, as well as 102,000 mechanized assembly- and automated lines. In 1980, as compared with 1970, the number of comprehensively mechanized and automated workshops, sections, and production lines grew by a factor of 2.1 and automated lines--by a factor of 1.8.

Technical progress is inextricably tied up with improvement in output quality, with the renewal of the assortment and the production of new and more improved items. At the beginning of 1981 more than 48,000 items had earned the State Badge of Quality in the RSFSR's industry. The production of such output grew during the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan by a factor of 3.1. There was an increase in the reliability of machines and equipment, and a considerable expansion occurred in the production of new output. Thus, at enterprises of the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, the Ministry of Power Machine Building, and the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry located on the territory of the RSFSR, output developed during the 10th Five-Year Plan amounts to 45--48 %, while in that of the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building the corresponding figure is more than half. There has been a speed-up in the renewal of output at enterprises turning out goods for the people. For example, in the light and textile industry the proportion of newly developed output in 1980 amounted to 35 %, as contrasted with 24 % in 1971. Included among the newly developed output were items of improved quality (with an index of "N") amounting to 26 %.

Nevertheless, science could facilitate the development of the republic's economy to a greater degree. In order to do this, it is important to improve its connections with the production line, to sharply reduce the time periods required for implementing scientific developments, make more extensive use of such organizational forms as scientific-production associations allowing a 2--3-fold reduction in the time periods required for creating new equipment, substantially raise the quality and improve the technical-economic indicators of the output being produced. Great possibilities are opening up in connection with the extensive introduction into practice of planning program-targeted methods which will allow us to conduct an integrated scientific and technical policy, as well as to combine and concentrate the resources and efforts of scientific-research, planning and design, and production organizations.

The importance of scientific and technical progress will grow even more during the 11th Five-Year Plan in connection with the great tasks of developing material production and the non-production sphere, the accelerated growth of the economic potential of the republic's eastern regions, along with the necessity for the economical utilization of material, labor, and financial resources.

In the decree adopted in 1979 by the CPSU CC and the USSR Council of Ministers on improving the economic mechanism considerable space is devoted to the questions of improving the planning and strengthening the influence of economic levers and incentives on raising the effectiveness of production and work quality. At the

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

present time the organizational and methodological work has been basically completed, and the main task consists in activating the introduction of the measures which have been worked out to improve the economic mechanism. As a rule, positive results are achieved where the implementation of the measures provided for are carried out in a comprehensive manner and taking into consideration the specific operating conditions of the enterprises. More than 2,000 industrial enterprises in this republic are already planning production in accordance with the new system of indicators. Their experience demonstrates that converting enterprises and associations to the new conditions has a positive effect on the growth of labor productivity, as well as improving the work quality and the production efficiency.

During recent years quite a bit has been done to improve the management of the national economy and raise the level of administration. The transition is being made to a two- and three-unit system of administration, based on the creation of industrial and production associations. Functioning at the present time in the republic are more than 2,000 production and scientific-production associations. The rights and functions of ministries have been expanded. Practice has shown, however, that sufficient work is not being carried out in all sectors on completing the formation of production associations as the cost-accounting units of industry. Hence, the Basic Directions for the 11th Five-Year Plan have set forth the task of improving the organizational structures and increasing the operational efficiency of the production and industrial associations, based on further concentration, specialization, and cooperation. In construction we need to complete the development and implementation of general schemes of administration, develop a network of production construction and installation associations comprehensively carrying out construction and putting into operation capacities and projects. In agriculture we must continue working to improve state-cooperative, inter-kolkhoz, and kolkhoz-sovkhoz associations and agro-industrial organizations.

II.

The emphasis on the intensive factors of economic growth allowed great successes to be achieved in the 1970's in developing the sectors of material production. During the decade just past there was a considerable growth in the republic's economic might. Some 1,650 major state enterprises were put into operation as well as a large number of workshops and sections. The volume of industrial output during this period increased by 74.2 %. Sectors determining technical progress in the national economy developed at an outstripping pace: the production of electrical engineering output increased by a factor of 1.8, that of the chemical and petrochemical industry by a factor of 2.1, machine building and metal-working--by a factor of 2.5.

Further development was achieved in the production of the most important types of output of the basic sectors of industry. The extraction of petroleum on the territory of the RSFSR during the last 10 years has increased by a factor of 1.9, that of natural gas--by a factor of 2.1, that of mineral fertilizers--1.8, including the phosphorus fertilizers which are in the shortest supply--2.4. Calcined and caustic soda were produced at a rate of almost 1.5 times as much, as well as chemical fibers and threads; plastics and synthetic resins were increased by a factor of 1.9. There has been a considerable increase in the production of motor vehicles, electric-power and electrical-engineering equipment, instruments, means

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

of automation and computer equipment, metal-cutting machine tools with numerical program control, tractors and farm vehicles.

In accordance with the party's social program sectors turning out consumer goods have undergone particularly rapid development in this republic. The production of consumer goods grew by 58 % during the years 1971--1980. There was a significant increase in the production of fabrics, garments, hosiery and knitted-wear items, meat, sausage products, whole-milk output, canned goods, confectionery items, etc. A substantial contribution to satisfying the public's demand for goods is being made by heavy industry, which accounts for three-fourths of the everyday items of economic necessity being produced in the republic. During the last decade alone production of these items increased by a factor of 2.2.

An important characteristic of the present-day stage of industry is the extensive utilization in production of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution. There has been a great deal of expansion in the use of highly mechanized complexes for extracting coal and other solid minerals, including heavy-duty equipment for working deposits by the open-pit method. In electric-power engineering, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, chemical, petro-chemical, and other branches of industry a significant increase in the unit capacity of machines and units has been achieved; this ensures a considerable increase in labor productivity, as well as a reduction in specific capital investments and metal consumption. Thus, in order to produce ammonia, units with a capacity of 450,000 t per year have been and are being put into operation, and to produce sulfuric acid--units with a capacity of 360--450,000 t per year. These units allow us, in comparison with those now in operation, to increase labor productivity by a factor of 4.5, to significantly lower production costs and specific capital investments.

In the light and textile industries re-tooling of enterprises is being carried out on the basis of introducing highly productive, pneumo-mechanical, rotary and self-twisting spinning machines, shuttle-less looms, comprehensively mechanized and automated lines, as well as continuous technological processes for finishing fabrics and knitted goods and for making non-woven materials.

A great deal of work has been conducted on the further geological study of internal resources, especially in the northern and northeastern regions. A significant increase has been ensured in the known reserves of practically all types of minerals, and a remarkable contribution has been made to strengthening the country's mineral and raw-material base.

The 1970's witnessed the consistent implementation of the program planned by the party for creating large-scale territorial-production complexes, primarily in Siberia and the Far East. These complexes organically combine the tasks of rationally distributing production forces, the most feasible utilization of natural resources, and the creation of favorable conditions for people's work and everyday life. During the 10th Five-Year Plan the territorial complexes provided all the support for extracting petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, as well as a significant portion of the increase in developing electric power and the production of trucks.

Also successfully carried out were the decisions of the 24th and 25th party congresses on forming in Western Siberia an extremely large oil and gas complex--the country's principal base for extracting oil and gas. During the decade just past

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

the extraction of petroleum in the region increased 10-fold, and that of natural gas --almost 17-fold. Every second ton of petroleum and every third cu m of natural gas extracted throughout the country as a whole are now accounted for by Western Siberia. Capacities are also growing rapidly here with respect to developing electric power and processing secondary petroleum gas, along with the length of main pipelines. Measures are being carried out to create a large-scale fuel and energy complex, based on the coals of the Kansko-Achinsk Basin. Development is continuing on the Sayansk Territorial-Production Complex, and construction is nearing completion on the Ust'-Ilimsk Lumbering Complex. Work has begun on developing the natural resources in the zone of the Baykal-Amur Railroad Main Line, including the Yuzhno-Yakutsk Coal Basin.

The 26th party congress has set large, responsible tasks for industry. During the 11th Five-Year Plan the republic's industrial workers must ensure fuller satisfaction of the national economy's needs for means of production and the population's needs for consumer goods by means of intensifying production, improving output, by extensive utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. It is intended to increase the volume of industrial output by 24--27 % with a simultaneous improvement in production structure, a guarantee of balance between the extracting and the processing sectors, a speed-up of production output determining technical progress in the national economy.

Particular attention will be devoted to developing sectors of the fuel and energy complex, primarily in the regions of Western Siberia. It is planned to increase the development of electric power by 18 % and the extraction of natural gas by a factor of 2.1. It is planned to ensure, to the maximum degree possible, the replacement of petroleum by other types of fuel and energy, and to broaden the utilization of secondary petroleum gas.

Great importance is being accorded to the development of nuclear electric power engineering, especially in the republic's European section. Capacities will be introduced at the Balakovskaya, Kalininskaya, Kurs'aya, and Smolenskaya AES's, while construction will begin on stations operating on nuclear fuel for supplying heat. The production of electric power at nuclear power plants will more than double.

The principal thrust of ferrous metallurgy's development during the 11th Five-Year Plan will be to improve the quality of metal output and to expand its assortment in order to maximize savings on metal within the national economy. It is planned to develop the output of approximately 500 new shapes of rolled metal and more than 200 new types /brands/ of steels and alloys. The production structure of steel will be changed. The proportion of its smelting in converters will grow from 31 to 36 %, and in electric furnaces--from 10 to 15 %.

Provisions have been made to further increase the production of mineral fertilizers and chemical means for protecting plants, improving the quality and expanding the assortment of chemical fibers and threads for a fuller satisfaction of light industry's needs. In the lumbering, pulp-and-paper, and wood-processing industry provisions have been made for the intensive development of production involving the chemical and mechanical processing of wood, as well as increasing the utilization of deciduous and low-grade coniferous timber and waste products for producing finished goods.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

The volume of output of machine building and metalworking will grow by 37 % during the 11th Five-Year Plan. There will be a substantial increase in the production of electrical engineering equipment, including that for nuclear electric power stations, equipment for metallurgical, chemical and petrochemical, and mining sectors of industry, highly productive machinery for the over-all mechanization of operations in construction, lumbering, and the peat industry, the building-materials industry, and municipal services. In order to cut down on the use of manual labor, provisions are being made to develop new capacities for manufacturing means of mechanizing hoisting-and-transport, loading-and-unloading [freight-handling], and warehouse operations.

There will be an increase by a factor of 1.3--1.6 in the productivity of metal-cutting machine tools, forging and pressing machinery, casting and wood-processing equipment. The production of sets of metal-working equipment supplied with automatic manipulators will be developed at an accelerated pace, and there will be a significant increase in the output of metal-working machine tools with numerically programmed control.

Enterprises engaged in making farm machinery must set up the production of more productive grain-harvesting combines, including those with increased vehicle mobility for the needs of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone. The manufacture of many types of new machinery and equipment is being organized for sheep raising, livestock breeding, and fodder production.

The decisions of the 26th party congress emphasize particularly that increasing the production and improving the quality of goods for the population must be considered a top-priority task for all sectors of industry, enterprises, and organizations, as well as an object for particular care by party, Soviet, economic organs, and trade unions. In connection with this, provisions have been made in the 11th Five-Year Plan for a more rapid pace in the growth of output by the industrial sectors of Group B, as compared with those of Group A.

Particular attention will be paid to increasing the output of high-quality goods which are in greater demand, primarily various types of cotton, woolen, and silk fabrics and the clothing made out of them, underwear, and outer knitted-wear, hosiery items, footwear, fur headgear, and children's items.

The volume of output by the food-industry sectors is intended to be increased by a factor of more than 1.2. Emphasis will be laid on speeding up the output of semi-finished goods, culinary items, potato products, fresh-frozen fruits and vegetables, children's and dietetic products. Increasing the output of food, meat, and dairy products must be achieved by means of considerably increasing comprehensive processing and improving the use of agricultural raw materials, the introduction of wasteless technology, and the reduction of the expenditure of food products for technical purposes.

A substantial reserve for increasing nutritional products, moreover, those of a high quality, is further development of the fishing industry. In accordance with the Basic Directions it is intended to significantly increase productivity by developing at an accelerating rate the production of fish in ponds, parks, lakes, and other bodies of water by means of utilizing the waters from thermal electric power stations.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Large-scale tasks on further increasing the production of consumer goods, expanding their assortment and improving their quality confront local industry. The emphasis here will be placed on increasing the output of goods, particularly by means of utilizing production wastes and local mineral, vegetable, and livestock material. There are possibilities for this in every oblast, kray, and autonomous republic, but they are not being used to a sufficient extent. Taking into consideration the importance of this problem, the RSFSR Council of Ministers adopted a decree in which tasks have been established for the RSFSR ministries and departments as well as the Councils of Ministers of the autonomous republics and the ispolkoms of the local Councils with regard to producing consumer goods, building materials, and other items made of local raw materials and production waste products, bringing the volume of their output up to 750 million rubles by the end of the five-year plan.

We must also significantly increase the output of everyday and household goods in the heavy industrial sectors. The reserves here are great. At a number of heavy industrial enterprises the production of goods for the population is still developing too slowly; their output is conducted in small volumes and in an insufficient assortment. At ferrous metallurgical enterprises during the 10th Five-Year Plan the production of consumer goods increased by only 16 % instead of the 38 % set by the plan; their proportion in the total volume of output does not exceed 1.1 %. The plants of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry increased their output of goods by 28 %, and those of the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances--by 32.7 %, in contrast with the respective figures of 56 % and 62 %, as set by the plan. Nor is sufficient attention being paid to the manufacture of complex household equipment in greater demand now, equipment being manufactured at a number of large-scale, technically well-outfitted plants.

Of enormous importance for providing the population with food products and industry with raw materials is agriculture, and the party is paying particular attention to its development. The intensification of agricultural production is being carried out consistently, and its material-technical base is being strengthened. During the 1970's some 141 billion rubles of capital investments were allocated for these purposes, or 2.4 times more than in the previous decade. Fixed production capital in agriculture during 1980, as compared with 1970, had more than doubled and now amounts to 109 billion rubles. Land reclamation is being conducted on a large-scale basis, every year sees an increase in the use of mineral fertilizers along with plant chemical protection materials; agro-industrial integration is being developed, forms of inter-farm cooperation are being perfected, and production specialization is being made more thorough.

This has allowed us to increase labor productivity on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and, with a reduction in the number of workers, to steadily increase the production output of agriculture and livestock breeding. During the years 1971--1980 the average annual production of grain in the republic amounted to 108.4 million t, and it grew in comparison with its average annual production in 1961--1970 by 22 %. The respective figures for vegetables were 10.3 million t and 17 %, for meat--11 million t and 30 %, for milk--47 million t and 18 %, for eggs--33 billion units and 79 %, and for wool--220,000 t and 18 %.

At the same time it should be noted that in most of the Russian Federation's economic regions agriculture is carried on under unfavorable natural-climatic conditions.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

There are often droughts on considerable amounts of the republic's territory, while in other regions agriculture frequently suffers from excessive moisture. The years 1972, 1975, 1979, and 1980 were especially unfavorable for rural areas.

However, due to the self-sacrificing labor of farm workers, the constant attention of the CPSU CC and the Soviet government, as well as the great organizational work of the local party, soviet, and economic organs, the difficulties which arose in the republic in connection with the unfavorable weather conditions were basically overcome. During the 10th Five-Year Plan 570 million t of grain were produced, which was 55 million t more than in the 9th Five-Year Plan. Such a quantity of grain was grown for the first time throughout the entire history of agriculture in Russia. Poured into the state granaries were 13 billion poods of grain, which amounted to more than 1.5 billion poods more than in 1971--1975. There was an ensured growth in the production and requisition of sugar beets, meat, milk, and other products.

The 10th Five-Year Plan constituted a beginning for the implementation of the comprehensive program for the upsurge in the agriculture of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone which was adopted upon L. I. Brezhnev's initiative. Carried out during these years was a considerable amount of work on strengthening the material and technical base of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, increasing soil fertility, developing enterprises of the construction industry and building-materials industry, creating a network of large-scale, well-equipped, land-reclamation organizations, training skilled staffs of rural builders, land-reclamation specialists, and machine operators, as well as solving social problems. All this has facilitated the increase of labor activity on the part of workers and kolkhoz members, specialists, and farm managers in the struggle to implement as rapidly as possible the plans outlined by the party. As a result, the zone's kolkhozes and sovkhoses have achieved an increase in the production of grain, meat, milk, and eggs.

The Basic Directions of economic and social development, as adopted by the 26th party congress, provide for an increase within the republic in the volume of gross agricultural output during the 11th Five-Year Plan by 12--14 %, a guaranteed average annual grain production amounting to 134--136 million t, sugar beets to 33--34 million t, grapes to at least 1 million t, meat (in slaughtered weight) to 8.4--8.7 million t, milk to 50--52 million t, wool to 235--240,000 t, a 1.3-fold increase in the production of sunflower seeds, a 1.2-fold increase in vegetables, and a 10--12 % increase in potatoes. Some 1,550,000--1,650,000 hectares of irrigated lands will be put into operation, and 1,720,000--1,820,000 hectares of swampy and excessively moist lands will be dried out.

In the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone work will be continued on implementing the comprehensive program for converting it into a region of highly productive agriculture and livestock breeding and for developing the sectors of industry connected with them. An outstripping pace will be used here to carry out the construction of apartment houses, roads, socio-cultural, municipal, and everyday types of projects.

A decree was adopted by the CPSU CC and the USSR Council of Ministers on further developing the agriculture of the RSFSR's Central-Chernozem region; measures have been worked out to strengthen the material and technical base and improve the efficiency of agricultural production in the Far East, in Siberia, and in Kurganskaya Oblast. The fulfillment of the measures which have been outlined will allow us

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

to significantly increase the production of agricultural and livestock-breeding products in these regions, as well as to solve many social and economic problems in rural areas.

One urgent problem remains that of increasing grain production. The decisions of the July 1978 Plenum of the CPSU CC set the task of bringing the average harvest yield of grain crops up to 20 quintals per hectare and to obtain at least one ton of grain per capita. If we take into account the fact that the average harvest yield for grains on the RSFSR's kolkhozes and sovkhoses during the 10th Five-Year Plan was 14.8 quintals per hectare, then in order to achieve the levels outlined above, the agriculturalists of the Russian Federation must conduct a great deal of work on introducing a scientifically based agricultural system into every kolkhoz and sovkhos, increase soil fertility, improve the seed production of grain crops, perfect the structure of sown areas, and introduce the achievements of science and advanced experience. Particular emphasis must be laid on increasing the production of fodder grain, the proportion of which within the total grain harvest should be significantly raised. Many kolkhozes and sovkhoses have at their disposal great possibilities for expanding the sown areas of seed corn, as well as those of soybeans, peas, barley, and oats. Taking into consideration the natural and economic conditions, we must make the transition more actively to a rational structure of the grain sector.

Livestock breeding is now the shock front in the rural areas. During the 1980's much remains to be done in this republic to increase the production of meat and milk, since the demand for them is still not being fully met. In order to do this, large-scale measures will be carried out on intensifying the raising and feeding of large-horned cattle, as well as the development of pig farming and poultry raising for meat. Industrial-type, specialized enterprises engaged in producing meat will also have their capacities developed further. Along with this, we must make better use of the possibilities of producing beef and pork on non-specialized farms, as well as on the private farms of citizens, and to increase our attention on the development of sheep breeding, horse breeding, and other branches of animal husbandry. We must achieve a significant increase in the production output from each head of cattle, raise the level of breeding work, improve the herd productivity along with the maintenance of the proper number of head.

An urgent task and extremely important prerequisite for the successful development of animal husbandry was the radical improvement of fodder production and meeting the needs for fodder of publicly run animal husbandry as well as the cattle and poultry located on citizens' private property. At the recently held expanded session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers a comprehensive program for creating in the republic a reliable and balanced fodder base for animal husbandry was examined and approved. During the next few years it is intended to bring the production of high-grade and diverse fodders up to an amount of at least 35--40 quintals of fodder units per conventional head of livestock. Measures were specified for the economical expenditure of grain on feeding livestock by means of increasing the production of high-quality coarse and succulent fodders, as well as expanding the sowing areas of high-protein fodder crops and feeds. By 1985 it is intended that all grain fodders will be utilized in the form of high-grade, balanced mixed feeds.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

As L. I. Brezhnev emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress, in the matter of increasing the production output of animal husbandry, it is necessary to manifest the maximum persistence, initiative, and flexibility, to utilize all reserves and possibilities in order not only to fulfill but to substantially over-fulfill the intended plans. The achievement of this goal is possible by means of further intensifying agriculture and animal husbandry, as well as upgrading the general standards of agricultural production.

The implementation of the complex of measures for speeding up the upsurge of the RSFSR's agriculture at present depends to a large extent on the presence in each kolkhoz and sovkhaz of permanent staffs. In turn, the creation of stable production groups is linked in the most direct manner with how social problems are solved in rural areas. In order to do this, it is already necessary in the current five-year plan to carry out the construction of well-laid-out housing, children's and other social-type institutions in such amounts as to basically ensure every kolkhoz and sovkhaz with skilled personnel.

For the purpose of performing this task as rapidly as possible, the Russian Federation's agriculture has had allocated to it the appropriate capital investments and material-technical resources. It is important to utilize them skillfully and with maximum rationality, as well as to seek out additional means by using local possibilities and sources. As the 26th CPSU Congress emphasized, the outstanding characteristic of the party's agrarian policy during the 1980's is the fact that the center of gravity is now shifting to the yield from capital investments, the growth of agriculture's productivity, to deepening and perfecting its links with all the branches of the agro-industrial complex.

At the present time the preparation of a foodstuff program is actively underway in the republic; it is being worked out in the country in accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress. In order to carry out this program, party, soviet, and economic organs of the republic will have to conduct a great deal of work on improving planning, increasing the output of agricultural produce, improving its storage, transport, processing, and bringing it to consumers.

Ensuring the harmonious development of all sectors of the national economy and more fully satisfying the needs of the population require the improvement and development of transport and communications. A technically well-supplied transport system with a high capacity has now been formed within the republic. The leading place in it is occupied by railroad transport, which accounts for more than 1/2 of the freight turnover. At the beginning of 1981 the operational lengths of the railroads exceeded 82,000 km. Construction of the BAM /Baykal-Amur Mainline/ has been unleashed on a wide front. Large-scale operations have been conducted on electrifying the railroads. The locomotive pool has been supplemented by electric and diesel locomotives with increased capacities. During the ten-year period just past the freight turnover of railroad transport increased by 39 %. There has been a considerable increase in the volumes of the hauls of very important freight for the national economy, particularly mineral fertilizers, ferrous metals, and ores.

Nevertheless, railroad transport still continues to operate under a strain. Certain enterprises and associations, ministries, and departments are allowing extensive idle times for cars being loaded and unloaded. In the 11th Five-Year Plan a broad-based program has been outlined for improving the work and comprehensive development of this type of transport.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

River transport occupies an important place in the transportation system. During the decade just past the river fleet was supplemented by new diesel-powered cargo ships and passenger vessels. New ports and dry-docks were built and put into operation. A great deal has been accomplished in developing the river transport of Siberia and the Far North. During the 11th Five-Year Plan the cargo turnover of river transport will be increased by 19--20 %, including that in the ports of Siberia and the Far East--by 28--30 %. The material and technical base of the transport enterprises will be substantially strengthened. We must build and modernize 14 large ports, 19 very important dry-dock and ship-building enterprises. We must also carry out a great deal of work on reducing non-productive idle times of the transport fleet and empty runs, increase its operating efficiency, develop such forms of transporting cargoes as "river-sea," improving the inter-action between river and rail transport, further developing river transport in Western Siberia and the guaranteeing of hauls for this important region of the country.

General-purpose motor-vehicle transport was further developed in the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans. According to the RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transport, the volume of freight turnover and passenger turnover increased by a factor of 2.2 during this period. Automotive enterprises have been supplemented with improved and reliable motor vehicles, by heavy-duty KamAZ truck trains and comfortable buses. A large number of motor-vehicle transport and motor-vehicle repair enterprises have been built and/or modernized, along with passenger-car service stations and other facilities. The proportion of centralized hauls exceeded 80 %, freight-turnover in inter-urban transport increased by a factor of 3.4, while the volume of containerized freight hauls grew almost 20-fold.

Inter-actions are improving between motor-vehicle transport, railroad, and other forms of transport. In order to make more effective use of automotive transport, free enterprises and organizations from functions which do not pertain to them, to free a specific number of drivers, freight-handlers, and expeditors of industrial enterprises, beginning in 1980 general-purpose automotive transport has been entrusted with the transport-expediting servicing of the republic's national economy. At the present time shipping out and shipping in freight by general-purpose motor-vehicle transport with transport-expediting service is being carried out from more than 400 railroad stations and ports. Every year there is an increase in the volume of freight hauls being switched over from railroad transport. In 1980 some 4.7 million tons of such freight were switched over.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan provisions have been made to increase the freight turnover of the republic's motor-vehicle transport by more than 42 % and passenger turnover by 18 %. In order to successfully carry out these assignments, we must substantially increase the effectiveness of using motor-vehicle transport. Moreover, it is important to ensure the further development of centralized, inter-urban, and containerized freight hauls, to make more intensive use of truck-trailer trains, and to increase the concentration of transport funds in large-scale motor-vehicle enterprises.

The rapid growth of motor-vehicle hauls has been facilitated by a great deal of work on building, modernizing, and maintaining highways. New main highways have appeared on the map of Russia. The length of roads with hard-paved surfaces increased by 101,000 km; more than 86 % of the rayon centers today are connected by well-laid-out roads with the oblast centers, and 74 % of the kolkhoz and sovkhos centers are connected by roads with the rayon centers.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

However, the development of the highway network still lags behind the requirements of the national economy. The 11th Five-Year Plan has provided for the building of a large number of general-purpose roads, and by 1990--the completion basically of the connection of the central areas of kolkhozes and sovkhoses with the rayon centers. Serious attention will be paid to improving the quality of the roads and improving the service of everybody using them. For this purpose it is intended to build roadside hotels, camp-sites, garages, commercial and public-dining enterprises.

The role played by air transport in the development of the Russian Federation's economy has grown significantly. Aviation's contribution has been substantial to the further upswing of agriculture, to the exploration and exploitation of natural resources, and to the development of regions difficult of access. During the 11th Five-Year Plan development of a network of airports on the main and local air routes will be continued, especially in the regions of the North, Siberia, and the Far East. Passenger turnover will be increased by a factor of approximately 1.3.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan we must significantly improve service to the population in motor-vehicle, river, and air transport. It is necessary, as L. I. Brezhnev emphasized at the 26th party congress, to reduce schedule violations to a minimum, to make waiting-rooms and airports more comfortable, and to raise the over-all standards of service.

During the 10 years just past almost 5,000 km of main petroleum pipelines were built, and this has allowed us to reduce the proportion of petroleum hauls by railroad from 78 to 68 %. In the 11th Five-Year Plan it is intended to construct 38,500 km of main petroleum pipelines and secondary pipelines from them to petroleum bases, and this will make it possible to free up about 10,000 railroad tank-cars. Such a progressive type of transport as pipeline, containerized pneumatic transport will be further developed.

Enormous changes have occurred within the republic in providing the national economy and the population with all the means of communications. During the 11th Five-Year Plan it is intended to earmark 2 billion rubles of capital investments into the further development of this sector, which will allow us to increase the length of inter-urban telephone channels by a factor of approximately 1.6, the number of telephones in cities and rural localities by a factor of 1.3, and to raise the level of the mechanization and automation of production processes at postal-communications enterprises. Color television and stereophonic radio broadcasting will be developed further.

Implementation of an extensive program of comprehensive economic and social development in the republic has brought about a high rate of capital construction. Its volumes are increasing every year. During the period 1971--1980 capital investments in the RSFSR's national economy from all sources of financing amounted to approximately 690 billion rubles and were almost doubling. During the 10th Five-Year Plan alone electric-power capacities increased by 35 million kW. Construction was completed on the Ust'-Ilimskaya and Zeyskaya GES's and the Reftinskaya GRES, new units were put into operation at the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES, the Leningradskaya and Kurskaya AES's, and the Kostromskaya and Stavropol'skaya GRES's. Gas-reprocessing plants came on line in Western Siberia, and this ensured a more complete utilization of secondary petroleum gas. Capacities were created for producing 20 million

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

tons of mineral fertilizers per year. New plants, workshops, and production lines were put into operation at the Minusinskiy Electrical Engineering Complex, the Tol'yattinskiy Nitrogen Plant, the Kamskiy Complex of Plants for producing heavy-duty trucks, the Atomash Volgo-Don Plant, and the Abakanskiy Railroad-Car Construction Plant. Also put into operation were livestock-breeding areas with places for 29 million livestock, poultry plants for 29 million laying-hens and 250 broilers a year, as well as a considerable number of granaries, hothouses, and other facilities.

A great number of social and cultural-everyday projects have been built. During the last 10 years the following were put into operation in the republic by means of all sources of financing: apartment houses with a total space of 600 million sq m, general-education schools--with places for 6.8 million pupils, pre-school institutions--with 2.8 million places, and hospitals--with 366,000 beds. During the period 1971--1980 almost as many pre-school institutions and hospitals were built as during the first seven five-year plans.

Large and responsible tasks were set for builders by the 26th CPSU Congress. In the new five-year plan the total amount of capital investments will be increased. We must ensure the increase of fixed capital in all sectors of the national economy, build a large amount of housing, as well as projects for communal-everyday and socio-cultural purposes. For the development of agriculture with regard to the entire complex of operations more than 90 billion rubles of state capital investments and kolkhoz funds will be allocated, of which more than 39 billion rubles will go into the further transformation of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone. It is intended to spend major funds for building apartment houses, children's institutions, schools, health-care facilities, and community-service enterprises in rural localities.

Increasing the effectiveness of funds being invested is now one of the most important tasks for all the construction organizations of the republic, as well as for the clients, manufacturers, and suppliers of equipment. A decisive role in the growth of production capacities and in improving the technical-economic indicators must be played by the modernization and re-tooling of existing enterprises. Advanced enterprises have achieved great results along these lines. For example, 39 million rubles of capital investments were spent on the comprehensive modernization of the Saratovskiy Industrial Glass Plant during the 10th Five-Year Plan; this is only half the amount which would have been required to build a new enterprise. Modernization allowed us to increase the output of high-quality plate glass by a factor of 1.7 and that of high-quality dishware made of crystal by almost double. The total volume of output increased by 86 %, and the entire growth was obtained by means of increasing labor productivity.

More rational utilization of capital investments will allow us to reduce the amount of unfinished construction. In 1980 its further growth was halted, and in a number of ministries a reduction in the scope of "non-completions" was achieved. However, the proportion of unfinished construction projects remains still great. During the next few years it is planned to bring these in line with established norms. In order to do this, the plans provide for a reduction in the number of enterprises and projects under construction at the same time, as well as the maximum concentration of resources on the most important construction projects underway.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

The increasing scope of capital construction in the republic, the need for turning it onto the intensive path of development require increased attention to be paid to the development of the branch itself. The construction industry now has at its disposal large-scale construction and installation organizations, a large pool of construction equipment, and skilled personnel. The capacities of enterprises for turning out precast reinforced concrete structural components today amount to 75 million cu m a year, and there are 320 home-building combines operating on the republic's territory. The proportion of completely pre-fabricated construction comprises 39 % of the total amount of construction and installation work and 56 % of that in home building.

Major funds are being invested in the development of the construction industry's material-technical base during the 11th Five-Year Plan. Their amount solely for such contracting ministries as the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the USSR Ministry of Construction, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction in the Far East & Transbaykal Regions, and the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction on the republic's territory consists of more than 6 billion rubles. By the end of the new five-year plan the production of non-ore materials is supposed to reach 620 million cu m; as compared with 1980, its growth amounts to 9.5 %, including an 11.9 % increase in the production of crushed rock and gravel.

The construction program of the five-year plan is strained. The success of its implementation will be determined by the precise, smooth operation of all units of the construction conveyor-belt--from the ministry, the main board, the administration to the workers' brigade, as well as the high responsibility for fulfilling the plan tasks.

III.

The dynamic development of the republic's economy is the reliable basis for solving the party's program tasks in the field of social relations and culture. In the Russian Federation, as also throughout the entire country, there is a continuous steady growth of the people's well-being and in the level of education and culture of the working people. The advantages of the socialist way of life are being revealed more and more profoundly.

At the stage of developed socialism the principal trends in the social sphere are determined to a great extent by the process of the drawing closer together of all classes and social groups of Soviet society. In accordance with the decree of the 26th CPSU Congress, social policy has been called upon to consider more fully the interests of each of these groups and, in the first place, to create all the conditions for strengthening the leading role of the working class. It is a matter of facilitating the raising of the material and cultural level of the life of the workers and office employees, their broad-based participation in state and public activities, the growth of their ideological and political maturity, education, and occupational skills.

During the 1970's large-scale measures were carried out in the country for further raising the level of wages paid to workers and office employees. The minimum wage was increased with a simultaneous increase in the wage rates and salaries of the middle-level pay categories of workers in the national economy's production and

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

non-production sectors, regional coefficients and percentage supplements to wages were introduced, etc. As a result, more than 50 million workers and office employees of the Russian Federation received supplements to their wages.

An important program goal of the party is to overcome the essential differences between the city and the countryside. In recent years quite a bit has been accomplished to improve social and everyday living conditions in rural areas, their restructuring, renewal, and prosperity. Of principal importance is the establishment of a guaranteed minimum wage and pensions for kolkhoz members. There is an increase in their public activities, which is facilitated by the activity of a multi-million-member trade union.

The drawing together of various social groups, the leveling out of the differences between the city and the countryside is taking place against the background of a steady rise in the real incomes of the population. Over the last 10 years they increased by 50 % on a per capita basis; moreover, among kolkhoz members they increased at a higher rate than among workers and office employees.

There was considerable improvement in the trade, everyday, and community services to the population. Retail commodity turnover of state and cooperative trade in 1980 reached 155.1 billion rubles--65 % more than in 1970. During this period there was a substantial increase in the sales of a number of valuable food and non-food items. Thus, the sale of meat and meat products grew by 53 %, fish and fish products--by 49 %, animal oil--by 35 %, milk and dairy products--by 30 %, eggs--by a factor of 2.4, confectionery items--by 45 %, fabrics--by 51 %, clothing and underwear--by 64 %, knitted goods--by 65 %, leather footwear--by 61 %, furniture--by 85 %, refrigerators--by 36 %, motorcycles and motor-scooters--by 39 %, tape-records--by a factor of 2.8, etc.

There has been a notable leveling out in the structure of expenditures by individual groups on the acquisition of food and non-food items. During the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans the consumption of basic agricultural products by kolkhoz members increased at higher rates than it did among workers and office employees. The provision of kolkhoz families with items of prolonged use was close to the level attained in the families of workers and office employees. As the latest surveys have shown, for every 100 worker and office-employee families there are 70 radios, while for every 100 kolkhoz family there are 62 radios; the respective figures for television sets are 92 and 82, for washing machines--76 and 76, and for sewing machines--63 and 64.

There has been a substantial reduction in the gap and level between the everyday services to the urban and rural populations. In 1970 the rural inhabitant received an average of 2.7 times less services than the urban dweller, while in 1980 such services were less by only 43 %.

In accordance with the line adopted by the 26th party congress, during the next few years in the Russian Federation, as well as throughout the entire country, a great deal of work will be conducted on further closing the gap in prosperity and reducing the social, everyday, and cultural differences between separate groups of the population.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

During the course of developing new regions in Siberia and the Far East a certain gap was formed in the level of providing social and cultural services to these regions as compared to those which were settled long ago. In order to overcome such differences, measures are being adopted to speed up the rate of construction of socio-cultural complexes in Siberia, the Far East, and in the northern regions. In many of the republic's ministries and departments this work is being conducted on the basis of special targeted programs. Aid in developing these regions is being rendered by the soviet and economic organs of many RSFSR oblasts, as well as by the fraternal Union republics.

The party's social policy provides for the implementation of large-scale measures to improve the demographic situation and to intensify the concern for the family, young married persons, and, above all, for women. We still must do a great deal in order to lighten women's housework, to create conditions allowing them to combine the duties of a mother with an active participation in productive and social life.

Housing construction is at the center of attention by the party and the state. During the period 1971--1980 housing conditions improved for 62 million persons, of whom 44 million obtained apartments in new apartment houses. The extensive scope of housing construction far from decreases the importance of the question of the distribution and utilization of housing. The party requires the guarantee of an attentive, objective approach to this matter, as well as the mandatory participation and rigorous monitoring controls on the part of public organizations. Republican and local organs are conducting a great deal of work on the careful utilization and preservation of the housing stock.

Also deserving of no less attention are the problems of urban construction. It must be admitted that during the course of the mass housing construction which was unleashed at times less concern was manifested about the external appearance of the cities, the creation of memorable, noteworthy buildings and structures, or beautiful architectural ensembles. Here is something to be worked on by the construction organizations, Gosstroy, the republic's Union of Architects, and the local Soviets.

An important function in the republic's socio-cultural life, educating new generations of Soviet people, is being performed by a well-developed system of public education. In the Russian Federation, as is also the case throughout the entire country, the transition has been successfully completed to a mandatory, universal, secondary education. At present 99.6 % of the graduates of the eight-year schools continue their education in secondary general or specialized educational institutions. During the last 10 years more than 13,000 schools were put into operation in this republic. The material base of the schools has been improved; they have been outfitted with more up-to-date equipment and various technical instructional media. A great deal of attention is being paid to the labor instruction of the pupils. At the present time in schools, inter-scholastic educational-production combines, educational workshops, and enterprise sections labor instruction is being conducted for about 2.3 million persons, or 98 % of all the pupils in the senior grades.

At the present stage, in accordance with the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress, we are confronted with the tasks of improving the quality of instruction, labor and moral upbringing in school, rooting out formalism in evaluating the results of the work of teachers and pupils, strengthening the ties between school

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

instruction and life, and improving the training of schoolchildren for socially useful labor. The organs of public education are stepping up their attention to the work, everyday life, and increased skills of the teacher, whose role in the contemporary school is increasing. The entire system of school instruction has been called upon to facilitate the multi-faceted development of aesthetic education, the development among the youth of a lofty general culture, the formation of profound feelings of patriotism and internationalism, a vital participation in public affairs, and a preparedness for labor and defense of the Motherland.

The system of higher and secondary specialized education has also been directed at improving the quality of instruction and strengthening the ties with production. During the last 10 years 37 universities and other types of VUZ's were opened in the RSFSR, while in toto at the beginning of 1981 there were 494 higher educational institutions with an enrollment of more than 3 million students. A search is being conducted for ways to improve the training of staffs in the VUZ's, to expand the possibilities for instructing specialists directly in those regions where they are scheduled to work. Great importance is being accorded to more effective utilization of the VUZ's great scientific potential for the needs of the national economy.

During the 1970's the health-care system was significantly expanded; the work of polyclinics, dispensaries, out-patient clinics, and hospitals was improved. From 1971 to 1980 the number of beds in the republic's permanent hospitals was increased by 334,000. The guaranteed supply of hospital beds per 10,000 population grew from 112 in 1970 to 129 in 1980, physicians in all fields of specialization--from 29 to 40, and para-medical personnel--from 93 to 112.

The reliable path to further improve the health-care system is the universal introduction of effective treatment methods, the expansion of dispensary work, and the application of advanced organizational forms. As before, a great deal of attention will be paid to the problems of capital construction, the on-schedule putting on line of new hospitals and health-care centers, and supplying treatment facilities with up-to-date apparatus and instruments. Health-care workers must steadily improve the quality of medical service to the public and manifest the maximum of concern and sensitivity to patients.

Also directed at strengthening the people's health is activity with regard to developing physical education and sports, drawing broad strata of the population and especially children into participating in these activities. During the 11th Five-Year Plan we are confronted with the task of more energetically spreading new forms of organizing physical-education classes, including those at the place of residence, seeking out possibilities for expanding and, most importantly, rationally utilizing the material base of sports and decisively smashing the bureaucratic obstacles which are hindering this.

Intellectual life in the republic, as is the case throughout the country, is developing under the aegis of substantially improving ideological work, perfecting and renewing its forms and methods, persistently implementing the decree of the CPSU CC, which was adopted in 1979 and entitled "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work."

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

During the 1970's much was done for the multi-faceted development of the cultural sphere, satisfying more completely the citizens' growing intellectual demands. In particular, effective measures have been undertaken to upgrade the theatrical arts, to expand the network of theaters, which have traditionally enjoyed great popularity in this republic. Today the Russian Federation has 324 professional theaters, of which 22 are academic; there are a great many folk theaters and amateur groups. In cooperation with the local Soviet and economic organs, cultural workers have been called upon to ensure the further development of the theater business. It is also important to substantially improve the organization of concert activity, to eliminate the shortcomings which have been manifested here, as well as to solve the problems of improving the activities of museums, libraries, and other cultural institutions.

An important link in the further upswing in the cultural level of the republic's population is the improvement of the activity of cultural institutions in rural areas. This is primarily a matter of, based on accumulated experience, improving the work of clubs and houses of culture, developing patronage ties, and ensuring that the needs of the rural areas are met with regard to permanent staffs of cultural and educational workers. More attention must be paid to building new clubs and expanding their network.

During the last few years literary and artistic figures have created quite a few significant works, which have received the widest recognition and have enriched the intellectual life of society. It should be noted with satisfaction that there has been a remarkable increase in the number of profound and interesting works by Russian writers, artists, and composers, devoted to contemporary life.

Nevertheless, we cannot fail to note that the level of certain artistic works is still not very high. Their main weakness is a departure from the basic problems of the present day, a pettiness of themes. The party has pointed out the need to improve the ideological training of workers in literature and art, to strengthen their connection with life. This is a subject of constant concern for the republic's creative unions and for their party organizations.

* * *

An important source of the further upswing in the economy and culture is the universal development of socialist competition. An enormous political and labor upsurge among the workers, kolkhoz members, and intelligentsia has been brought about by the decisions of the 26th party congress and the report of the General Secretary of the CPSU CC, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. Of great importance is the decree of the CPSU CC, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol CC, entitled "On the All-Union Socialist Competition for the Successful Fulfillment and Over-Fulfillment of the Tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan."

In response to the party's call the labor groups have unleashed a socialist competition to increase production efficiency and work quality, to successfully fulfill and over-fulfill the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan. As throughout the entire country, in the Russian Federation support and dissemination have been received for the initiatives of the working people of Moscow and Leningrad on completing their individual and brigade assignments for the first year of the five-year plan by 7 November, those of Yaroslavskaia Oblast--on achieving during the 11th Five-

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Year Plan a growth in industrial production without an increase in the number of workers, Rostovskaya Oblast--on developing the plan capacities ahead of schedule, the initiative of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Krasnodarskiy Kray and Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast on improving the quality of agricultural output, the work experience of labor groups in the Urals and Kuzbass on economizing on metal, fuel and energy resources, etc.

The Russian Federation's working people, closely consolidated around the Leninist party, are applying all their efforts in order to successfully implement the historic decisions of the 26th party congress, to fulfill the socialist pledges and plans, and to achieve new victories in building communism.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", "Istoriya SSSR", 1981

2384

CSO: 1800/155

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

REGIONAL

NATIONALITY, SOCIAL FACTORS IN ETHNICALLY MIXED MARRIAGES DISCUSSED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ETNOGRAFIYA in Russian No 6, Nov-Dec 81 pp 14-26

[Article by A. A. Susokolov and A. P. Novitskaya: "The Ethnic and Social-Vocational Homogeneity of Marriages (Based on Data from the Kishinev Civil Registry Office Division in the Postwar Period)"]

[Excerpts] In recent years sociology has given increasing attention to studying the mechanism of reproduction of the ethnic and social structure of society, in particular to the role of the family as one of the most important elements of this mechanism. Despite the growing importance of such factors in socialization of the individual as the educational system, the mass information media, and direct interpersonal relations in the production sphere, the family plays, and apparently will continue to play for a long time, the decisive role in determining both the social and ethnic characteristics of the individual. A number of interesting studies in our domestic science have considered the dependence of the class, social-vocational, and ethnic affiliation and the cultural characteristics of the individual on the composition of the parental family.¹ Special attention has been devoted to mixed families, which offer the greatest "range of choice," both with respect to culture and to self-awareness.²

¹ For example, see F. R. Filippov and Yu. K. Chetyrkin, "Marriage as a Form of Social Movement in Soviet Society," in "Problemy Marksistskoy Filosofii" [Problems of Marxist Philosophy], Sverdlovsk, 1970 (Learned Works of the Sverdlovsk Pedagogical Institute, No 110); Yu. V. Arutyunyan, "Sotsial'naya Struktura Sel'skogo Naseleniya SSSR" [Social Structure of the Rural Population of the USSR], Moscow, Izdatel'stvo "Mysl'", 1970; E. K. Vasil'yeva, "Sotsial'no-Ekonomicheskaya Struktura Naseleniya SSSR. Statistiko-Demograficheskiy Analiz" [The Socioeconomic Structure of the USSR Population. Statistical-Demographic Analysis], Moscow, Izdatel'stvo "Statistika", 1978 pp 80ff; G. A. Slesarev, "Demograficheskiye Protsessy i Sotsial'naya Struktura Sotsialisticheskogo Obshchestva" [Demographic Processes and the Social Structure of Socialist Society], Moscow, Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", 1978, pp 188-207.

² For a survey of research on problems of the role of the family in the reproduction of ethnic structure see L. N. Terent'yeva and M. Ya. Ustinova, "Mixed Nationality Marriages and Their Role in Ethnic Processes in the USSR: A Historical Study," in "Osnovnyye Napravleniya Izucheniya Natsional'nykh Otnosheniy v SSSR" [Basic Lines of Study of Nationality Relations in the USSR], Moscow, Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", 1979, pp 216-245.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

A number of works, in particular E. K. Vasil'yeva's book "Socioeconomic Structure of the USSR Population," pose the problem of studying the interrelationship and interaction of the processes of reproduction of ethnic and social structures.

Research has established that both ethnic and social-vocational groups are relatively endogamous, because people generally are inclined to marry within their own ethnic group and their own social sphere. What social or ethnic factors exert the greatest influence on choice of a spouse at the present time? Can we say that the processes of change in the social and ethnic composition of marriages are interrelated? These are not questions of purely scientific interest. Answering them will allow a deeper understanding of the patterns of development of social structure in a multinational state.

Table 1. Nationality Composition of Marriages Concluded in Kishinev in 1950-1980, in percentage

Marriages	1950	1959*	1971	1980
One Nationality:				
Moldavians	21.2	24.2	25.5	34.2
Russians	19.9	15.6	15.4	14.1
Ukrainians	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.1
Jews	16.2	12.4	12.0	5.8
Others	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Total	62.8	57.4	57.5	57.7
Mixed:	37.2	42.6	42.5	42.3
Theoretical Probability of Mixed-Nationality Marriages	73.9	73.0	72.5	66.5
Ratio of Percentage of Mixed Marriages To Their Theoretical Probability	0.50	0.58	0.58	0.62

* Figures for 1959 were worked out only in general form and thus are included only in this table.

Now let us move on to an analysis of the concrete empirical data. In order to have comparable figures for different years, all data will be given in relative, not absolute form, as percentages and proportions.

The general trends in change in the nationality composition of marriages can be seen from Table 1 above. In all probability, the proportion of mixed-nationality marriages increased until the start of the 1960's. Then the 1960's saw a stabilization of this indicator, and in the 1970's it even declined slightly. There is no question that one of the fundamental factors that caused the change in the proportion of mixed-nationality marriages was change in the ethnic composition of the city's population. But this could not have been the only factor. Indeed, as Table 1 shows, the theoretical probability of single-nationality marriages

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

has risen steadily while the probability of mixed marriages has declined. This is confirmed by analysis of census figures on the population of Kishinev (see Table 2 below). The decline in the ethnic diversity of the city's

Table 2. Nationality Composition of the Population of Kishinev Based on All-Union Census Data, in percentages

Nationality	1959	1970	1979
Moldavians	32.3	37.2	42.0
Russians	32.2	30.7	30.1
Ukrainians	12.0	14.2	15.0
Jews	19.9	14.0	8.5
Other	3.6	3.9	4.4
Level of Ethnic Diversity*	0.735	0.727	0.701

* Concerning the methodology for calculating the index of ethnic diversity see B. M. Ekkel', "Determining the Index of Diversity of the Nationality Composition of the USSR Republics, Krays, and Oblast" SOV. ETNOGRAFIYA, 1976, No 2, pp 33-42.

population was chiefly the result of growth in the proportion of Moldavians, which was also seen in the significant increase in the proportion of single-nationality marriages in this group. But the proportion of single-nationality marriages rose in the 1950's despite a decline in their probability, and only in the 1960's and 1970's did growth in this proportion stabilize. Nonetheless, the ratio of the proportion of mixed-nationality marriages to their probability is steadily rising, which testifies to continuation of the trend toward stronger interaction among ethnic groups.

Figuring Ptukha indexes for particular nationalities shows the role of each of them in overall change in the absolute and relative indicators of mixed marriages (see Table 3 below). A comparison of the indicators for different years shows clearly that the general picture of interaction among the largest nationalities of Kishinev is relatively stable. The Russian and Ukrainian groups are least endogamous, and the level of endogamousness of the Ukrainian population is steadily declining. The indicators of single-nationality marriages among the Jewish population are very stable. The level of endogamousness of the Moldavian population, which was lower in 1971 than in 1950, not only stabilized but rose slightly after that year. The proportion of single-nationality marriages among representatives of the small groups covered by the category "Other" declined significantly compared to the theoretical probability.

At least three important conclusions can be drawn from this.

(1) The Russians and Ukrainians in Kishinev are, for all practical purposes, one group, not two. The positive values of indexes testifying to a very high tendency toward mixed marriages between Ukrainians and Russians are in all probability related to the fact that the representatives of both nationalities have a high percentage of

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Table 3. Indexes of Mixed-Nationality Marriages in Kishinev

Nationality of Bride	Year	Nationality of Groom				
		Moldavian	Russian	Ukrainian	Jew	Other
Moldavian	1950	+0.56	-0.42	-0.51	-0.96	-0.06
	1971	+0.47	-0.41	-0.20	-0.96	-0.19
	1980	+0.50	-0.44	-0.32	-0.97	-0.50
Russian	1950	-0.43	+0.38	+0.19	-0.78	-0.06
	1971	-0.41	+0.35	+0.09	-0.74	+0.03
	1980	-0.53	+0.35	+0.05	-0.81	-0.30
Ukrainian	1950	-0.40	+0.19	+0.21	-0.96	-0.29
	1971	-0.28	+0.09	+0.18	-0.80	0.00
	1980	-0.34	+0.05	+0.06	-0.87	-0.30
Jew	1950	-0.94	-0.93	-0.87	+0.88	-0.99
	1971	-0.92	-0.84	-0.99	+0.90	-0.83
	1980	-0.93	-0.83	-0.89	+0.87	-0.99
Other	1950	-0.46	-0.25	+0.03	-0.83	+0.33
	1971	-0.12	-0.08	0.00	-0.67	+0.13
	1980	-0.17	+0.04	+0.06	-0.86	+0.04

children from mixed-nationality marriages; moreover, a large number of the persons of these nationalities came to Kishinev from regions of intensive interaction among ethnic groups. The cultural similarity of the two fraternal peoples also plays an important part.

(2) The behavior of the Moldavian population exercises an ever-growing influence on change in figures for mixed-nationality marriages. Specifically, the stabilization of the proportion of mixed-nationality marriages for the city as a whole is linked to the growing endogamousness of the Moldavian group.

(3) The disproportion in male-female composition of particular ethnic groups has no practical effect on the frequency of mixed marriages. The proportions of persons of each nationality among brides and grooms for all the years are very similar (see Table 4 below). Therefore, changes in the ratios of the sizes of nationality populations and in their social-vocational structure are the main place to search for causes of changes in the marriage indexes.

Studying the social-vocational composition of marriages is a very promising line of sociological research. In the opinion of most Soviet specialists in sociology, the nature of the labor activity is one of the key factors determining population structure. Different occupations are classified depending on the nature of the labor. The factors to be considered include whether it is physical or mental labor and management or functional labor; what level of education is necessary

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Table 4. Nationality Composition of brides and Grooms, in percentage.

Nationality	1950		1971		1980	
	Grooms	Brides	Grooms	Brides	Grooms	Brides
Moldavians	30.4	30.9	38.4	38.2	46.8	49.1
Russians	33.2	35.0	28.6	30.4	27.5	27.5
Ukrainians	13.2	13.3	14.7	13.7	14.0	13.0
Jews	18.0	17.2	14.1	13.3	7.4	6.5
Other	5.1	3.6	4.2	4.4	4.2	3.9

to perform the duties of the given occupation; what is the level of mechanization and industrialization of physical labor, and so on. Using these criteria researchers identify the principal categories of the working population. It is assumed that persons engaged in similar types of labor follow similar cultural norms, are more inclined to interact with one another, and also possess common cultural and social interests. A key problem of contemporary Soviet sociology is to prove that the elements of the social-vocational structure identified by researchers are in fact social groups, that is, communities that possess internal unity and integrity, not simply arbitrarily identified categories.⁸ One of the arguments in favor of the real existence of social-vocational groups is the tendency of people to marry primarily people in similar occupations associated with the same social-vocational group. Unfortunately, most of the researchers who have studied the statistics of socially heterogeneous marriages have limited themselves to a general assessment of the distribution of this phenomenon, and have not compared the proportion of such marriages against their theoretical probability. But when such analysis is done, the results confirm the fact of "marital homogeneity" of social-vocational groups (see the work of L. V. Chuyko, E. K. Vasil'yeva, and V. O. Rukavishnikov).

Study of social-vocational structure is made much more difficult by the fact that the different researchers still do not agree on many methodological issues. We will begin from the principles of identifying the main social-vocational groups worked out by Yu. V. Arutyunyan,⁹ and now used by most

⁸ For a discussion of whether social-vocational groups really exist see the journal *SOTSIOLOGICHESKIYE ISSLEDOVANIYA*, 1980, No 4.

⁹ Yu. V. Arutyunyan, "Sotsial'naya Struktura..." op. cit., fn 1. Arutyunyan also singles out groups of upper and middle level managers; we were forced to disregard these groups because the data from the Civil Registry Office did not permit an adequately precise determination of their boundaries.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

ethnologists. The following categories were identified by processing the data for Kishenev:

- A₁ - specialists in highly skilled mental labor;
- A₂ - specialists in medium-skilled mental labor;
- B - clerical workers in positions not requiring special education;
- V₁ - skilled industrial workers;
- V₂ - low-skilled and unskilled industrial workers;
- G₁ - nonindustrial skilled workers;
- G₂ - nonindustrial low-skilled and unskilled workers.

Military servicemen were singled out as an independent category because their skill levels cannot be determined from the entries in civil status documents; this was also done for pensioners and persons not employed in public production (who are, for the most part, temporarily unemployed and housewives). Identifying the latter as a special category does not mean, of course, that they form an independent social group, but civil registry data do not generally provide grounds for assigning them to a particular social-vocational group.

When studying the social-vocational composition of persons entering marriage a number of distinctive features of these groups must be taken into account. In the first place, there is the significant disproportion in the male-female ratio; in the second place, their boundaries are more "diffuse" than for ethnic, settlement, and other social communities; in the third place, the clearly manifested "hierarchical" character of social-vocational groups, all the way to classes, the principal large groups of Soviet society, must be remembered. Before undertaking our discussion of the question of the interrelationship between the ethnic and social composition of marriages, we must at least briefly review each of these special features and the general trends toward change in the social-vocational composition of marriages.

The disproportion in the male-female ration of social-vocational groups increases the probability of socially heterogeneous marriages. As can be seen from Table 5 below, this proportion is stable, related to the psychophysical characteristics of labor (the predominance of men in group V₁), and more dynamic. For example, the quantitative predominance of women among medium-skilled specialists in mental labor did not come about until the 1960's, and there were more men in the nonindustrial skilled worker group in 1950, but more women in 1971 and 1980. These changes are related to the intensive influx of women into the spheres of education, medical care, everyday services, office work and construction.

A calculation of the indexes of the marriage rate according to Ptukha (see Table 6 below) shows that if brides and grooms are in "short supply" in some social-vocational group, they are inclined to marry members of their own group; on the other hand, if there is a "surplus" of them, they prefer, in addition to their own group, spouses from groups that are similar by nature of labor. Thus, according to 1980 figures women in group V₁ (skilled industrial labor) entered marriage more often than presupposed by the theoretical probability only with men of the same group; men in this group, who far exceed the women in numbers, "demonstrated a tendency" to marry brides from five

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Table 5. Social-Vocational Composition of Brides and Grooms in Kishenev, in percentage

Social-Vocational Groups	1950		1971		1980	
	Grooms	Brides	Grooms	Brides	Grooms	Brides
A ₁	14.4	12.9	22.2	21.2	26.2	24.3
A ₂	15.1	13.6	11.6	20.3	12.3	24.6
B	8.4	18.6	5.1	19.2	4.9	18.3
V ₁	19.8	3.9	35.9	7.5	39.4	11.7
V ₂	4.5	3.3	8.0	3.1	3.9	3.7
G ₁	17.0	8.2	10.3	15.9	5.8	9.2
G ₂	11.1	18.4	2.6	7.6	1.4	2.9
Military Personnel	9.3	0.9	3.7	0.2	4.6	0.3
Pensioners and house-wives	0.4	20.2	0.6	5.0	1.5	0.5

social-vocational groups. Thus, disproportions in the male-female ratio seem to "reveal" both the diffuseness of the boundaries of social-vocational groups and the hierarchical character of their internal structure.

The hierarchical phenomenon has also been noted with respect to ethnic communities,¹⁰ but in a large modern city it undoubtedly plays a more distinctive role in the social-vocational structure than in the ethnic structure. An extremely important conclusion for our study follows from these features of the social-vocational groups. When we speak of the size of a particular social-vocational group and the proportion of homogeneous and mixed marriages, we must always remember that these figures are no more than rough estimations that can reflect general trends in the process. Indeed, had we adopted a slightly different typology of social-vocational groups (for example, forming groups that are similar by nature of labor), we would have to classify as homogeneous those marriages which with a more detailed classification would be counted as mixed. With a synchronous and diachronous comparison, therefore, it is necessary to use the very same methodology for identifying social-vocational groups.

The figures from Civil Registry Office divisions show that during the entire time period the theoretical probability of concluding homogeneous (in the social-vocational sense) marriages was rising. This trend is a result of growth, both in the population as a whole and among those entering marriage, in the proportion of representatives of the most typical groups for the large modern city, skilled industrial workers and specialists in highly skilled and

¹⁰ Cheboksarov, N. N., and Cheboksarova, I. A., "Narody, Rasy, Kul'tury" [Peoples, Races, Cultures], Moscow, Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", 1971, pp 32-37.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Table 6. Indexes of Marriage Rate By Social-Vocational Composition

Brides	Год Year	Grooms								BC(1)	П. Д/Х(2)
		A ₁	A ₂	B	V ₁	V ₂	G ₁	G ₂			
A ₁	1950	0,71	-0,70	-0,88	-0,82	-0,85	-0,98	-1,00	0,01	—*	
	1971	0,64	-0,41	-0,60	-0,64	-0,89	-0,91	-0,96	0,01	—	
	1980	0,59	-0,44	-0,61	-0,64	-0,72	-0,70	-1,00	-0,04	-0,69	
A ₂	1950	-0,16	0,23	-0,18	0,00	-0,64	-0,75	-0,76	0,05	—	
	1971	-0,25	0,32	-0,39	0,03	-0,29	-0,45	-0,72	0,01	—	
	1980	-0,23	0,37	-0,04	-0,11	-0,13	-0,23	-0,59	0,08	-0,86	
B	1950	-0,59	-0,16	0,28	0,04	0,07	-0,44	-0,57	0,10	—	
	1971	-0,60	-0,02	0,41	0,13	0,02	-0,31	-0,92	—	—	
	1980	-0,53	0,01	0,36	0,16	-0,10	-0,29	0,06	-0,08	—	
V ₁	1950	-0,84	-0,47	-0,45	0,45	0,01	-0,20	-0,79	-0,32	—	
	1971	-0,71	-0,15	-0,71	0,54	-0,37	-0,55	-0,35	-0,32	—	
	1980	-0,76	-0,58	-0,56	0,57	0,03	-0,25	-0,90	-0,22	—	
V ₂	1950	-1,00	-0,82	-0,21	0,31	0,19	0,06	-0,89	-0,51	—	
	1971	-0,87	-0,53	-0,88	-0,22	0,42	0,09	—	—	—	
	1980	-0,82	-0,61	-0,39	0,30	0,12	0,02	—	-0,06	—	
G ₁	1950	-0,97	-0,82	-0,10	-0,06	0,00	0,45	-0,56	-0,64	—	
	1971	-0,85	-0,48	-0,42	0,12	0,11	0,35	-1,00	-0,49	—	
	1980	-0,78	-0,44	-0,69	0,25	0,09	0,24	0,01	-0,29	—	
G ₂	1950	-0,95	-0,81	-0,37	-0,26	0,10	0,13	0,46	-0,56	—	
	1971	-0,81	-0,54	-0,41	-0,23	0,04	0,08	0,72	-0,39	—	
	1980	-1,00	-0,81	-0,86	-0,20	0,01	0,19	0,59	-0,30	—	
П. Д/Х (1,2)	1950	-0,43	-0,46	0,01	0,04	-0,35	-0,06	0,05	0,06	0,72	
	1971	-0,68	-0,22	0,05	-0,08	0,00	0,03	0,11	0,03	0,63	
	1980	-0,42	-0,26	0,04	-0,25	-0,63	0,04	—	-0,48	0,77	

Key: (1) Military Servicemen;
(2) Pensioners, Housewives.

* The dashes indicate combinations whose proportion and probability are so low that indexes of the marriage rate cannot be calculated.

medium-skilled mental labor. And the proportion of homogeneous marriages, which was 5.4 percent lower in 1971 than in 1950, rose somewhat by 1980 (see Table 7 below). It is important to stress, however, that in the social aspect, just as in the ethnic, there has been a convergence of the proportion in theoretical probability of marriages, in other words there has been a trend toward intensified intergroup interaction.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Table 7. Ratio of the Proportion and Probability of Homogeneous, in the Social-Vocational Sense, Marriages*

Marriages	1950	1971	1980
Proportion	45.7	40.3	41.8
Theoretical Probability	9.9	12.8	15.7
Ratio of Proportion and Probability	4.6	3.1	2.7

* Marriages in which at least one of the spouses was a military serviceman, pensioner, or temporarily or permanently unemployed person were not counted.

This tendency has manifested itself differently, however, in different social-vocational groups. Thus, over the 30 years the level of marital homogeneity for the group of highly skilled specialists has declined. The most likely cause of this is the expansion of the system of higher education and the related broadening of the social composition of college students. Young specialists and college students who come from worker and peasant families more frequently choose spouses from a different social-vocational group than persons who come from the families of clerical workers.

But the main increase in the indicators of mixed marriages occurs for the groups engaged in physical labor. The level of homogeneity of marriages is declining especially notably in group G₁, nonindustrial skilled workers. As can be seen from Table 5 above, the proportion of members of this group among persons entering marriage is declining at the same time. In our opinion this is an indicator of the disappearance of this group as an independent social community. This is related not only to decrease in its numbers but also to a gradual "erosion" of its boundaries and a merging of this group with the groups of industrial workers. At the same time, the level of homogeneity of marriages in the group of industrial workers has risen significantly, chiefly because a growing percentage of brides from this group marry men of the same group. We believe that these are the fundamental processes that have caused changes in the social-vocational composition of marriages.

Having traced the trends toward change in the rate of marriages that are mixed with respect to ethnic and social-vocational composition, we can formulate a few hypotheses on how they are interrelated.

We have already noted that similar trends are observed in change in the ethnic and social composition of persons entering marriage. In the first place, for the entire 30 years in both cases the probability of concluding homogeneous marriages has risen. In the second place, during the 1950's and 1960's despite this trend the proportion of mixed marriages concluded each year rose. In the 1970's this rise stopped and a tendency toward increase in the proportion of homogeneous marriages was observed. In the third place, finally, the ratio of the proportion of homogeneous, in both the ethnic and social-vocational senses, marriages to their theoretical probability continues to decline, which is evidence that the tendency toward an increase in marital homogeneity in the

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

social-vocational and ethnic communities is not a dominant trend. Are these common features accidental, or do they reflect a profound social pattern? It is difficult here, of course, to claim to resolve this issue, but a few thoughts can be expressed. These common factors probably stem from the beginning of the general process of stabilization of the population of Kishinev and the formation of a more consistent social-ethnic structure in the city. Between 1939 and 1980 the population of Kishinev increased 4.6 times, and in the 40 years its ethnic composition changed fundamentally. Moreover, in just the postwar years Kishinev has been transformed from a provincial administrative city to a large modern industrial and cultural center. This fundamental change in the functional characteristics of the city has affected both the social-vocational and ethnic structure. The extraordinarily high rate of this change inevitably led to some destabilization of social-vocational and ethnic groups, which found specific expression in the severe "erosion" of their boundaries. The disappearance of intergroup boundaries is one of the general trends in development of the social-ethnic structure of the contemporary socialist city, but in this particular case the rate of change was significantly greater than the "natural" course of events. In the 1970's the structure of the new type of urban population took shape, characterized by the numerical superiority of the main indigenous nationality on the ethnic plane and the groups of intelligentsia and industrial workers on the social-vocational plane. A decline in the growth rate of the population of Kishinev is also typical: growth averaged 5.9 percent a year in 1959-1970, but only 4.9 percent in 1970-1979. Although the absolute number of new arrivals each year has risen slightly, their proportion in the population has declined. Moreover, the newcomers of the 1970's entered a qualitatively new social-ethnic situation than that encountered by their predecessors 20-25 years earlier. The process of stabilization, of course, is also accompanied by a certain rise in the level of consolidation of the social communities that form the structure of the city.

It is equally important to discover the concrete mechanism of the process of stabilization of the social structure, the "microlevel" factors that influence the composition of marriages being concluded. One of these factors is the rise in the theoretical probability of homogeneous marriages, which has been mentioned earlier. This factor does not, however, explain why growth in the proportion of mixed marriages stopped in the 1970's; for the theoretical probability of homogeneous marriages was also increasing in earlier years. One of the elements of this mechanism may be the degree of distribution of social competitive situations, which often rises during a period of rapid growth in large cities. The influence of this factor on interaction among ethnic groups has already been noted in the domestic literature.¹¹

Thus far we have assumed that traits of similarity in changes in the social and ethnic composition of marriages may stem from the fact that both of these

¹¹See, for example, "Sotsial'noye i Natsional'noye. Opyt Etnosotsiologicheskikh Issledovaniy po Materialam Tatarskoy ASSR: [The Social and Nationality Aspects. Ethnosociological Research Using Data on the Tatarskaya ASSR], Moscow, Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", 1973, p 299.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

processes are a manifestation of general developmental trends in the social structure of the city's population. But the question may be asked: Is this similarity a result of direct interaction between the ethnic and social-vocational structures? Such mutual influence is possible if there are substantial differences in social-vocational composition among ethnic groups in contact with one another. In this case the rise in the level of homogeneity of the social-vocational group will inevitably be linked with an analogous process in the ethnic community whose representatives are a majority in the group. But the convergence of the social-vocational structure of nationalities that naturally occurs under conditions of a socialist city has led to a situation where differences that existed earlier do not play any noteworthy role today and steadily continue to diminish. Thus, within the group of single-nationality marriages the ratio of marriages that are homogeneous and mixed in the social-vocational sense is the same as for mixed-nationality marriages. In other words, there is no statistical relationship between the ethnic and social homogeneity of marriages, and this pattern is recorded in the data for all three years (see Table 8 below).

Table 8. Ratio of Social-Vocational and Nationality Composition of Marriages

Nationality Composition of Marriages	Social-Vocational Composition of Marriages					
	1950		1971		1980	
	Homo- geneous	Hetero- geneous	Homo- geneous	Hetero- geneous	Homo- geneous	Hetero- geneous
Homogeneous	46.0	54.0	42.0	58.0	41.2	58.8
Heterogeneous	45.5	54.5	37.9	62.1	42.8	57.2

After reviewing the statistics on marriages separately for ethnic and social parameters, it is natural to wonder how ethnosocial categories that form at the intersection, so to speak, of the ethnic and social-vocational structures "behave themselves" in this respect? We can only consider the most numerous social-vocational and ethnic groups here. We selected six ethnosocial groups (see Table 9 below). It is interesting to determine which factor, the ethnic or the social, has a stronger influence on the composition of marriages concluded. In other words, who are people more inclined to marry: persons of their own nationality but a different social-vocational group, or the opposite? A calculation of the indexes of marriage rate according to Ptukha also permits us to answer this question.

As can be seen from Table 9, among specialists with higher education Moldavians, Russians, and Ukrainians are more inclined to marry representatives of the same social-vocational groups. Among industrial workers social-vocational affiliation played the decisive role for Moldavian women in entering marriage. In the remaining cases the ethnic affiliation of the partner was more important.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Table 9. Indexes of the Rate of Mixed Marriages for Certain Ethnosocial Categories

Ethnosocial Categories	Same Social-Vocational Group but Different Nationality	Same Nationality but Different Social-Vocational Group
Grooms		Brides
Moldavians A ₁	0.02	-0.30
Russians and Ukrainians A ₁	0.01	-0.30
Jews A ₁	-0.16	0.11
Moldavians V*	-0.16	0.37
Russians and Ukrainians V	0.06	0.26
Jews V	-0.73	0.65
Brides		Grooms
Moldavians A ₁	0.03	-0.30
Russians and Ukrainians A ₁	0.00	-0.28
Jews A ₁	-0.56	0.17
Moldavians V*	0.04	-0.22
Russians and Ukrainians V	-0.19	-0.19
Jews V	-0.77	-0.28

* The categories V₁ and V₂ are combined.

Thus, the composition of marriages differs significantly depending on the social-vocational and ethnic affiliation of the partners. The greater tendency of men who are industrial workers to marry women of their own nationality can be partially explained, it appears, by the small number of women in this group. It is interesting to note the "vocational homogeneity" of marriages among the intelligentsia, which is traditionally considered the most active carrier of ethnic self-awareness.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", "Sovetskaya etnografiya", 1981

11,176
CSO: 1800/205

END