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19 November 1980

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

(FOUO 21/80)



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INTERNATIONAL

BOOK ON DETENTE IN EUROPE PUBLISHED

Moscow RAZRYADKA V YEVROPE: OT KHEL'SINKI K MADRIDU in Russian 1980 signed to press 14 Mar 80 pp 1-2, 142-144

[Table of contents and brief description of book by Yu. B. Kashlev]

[Excerpts] Title Page:

Title: RAZRYADKA V YEVROPE: OT KHEL'SINKI K MADRIDU (Detente in Europe: From Helsinki to Madrid)

Publisher: Politizdat

Place and year of publication: Moscow, 1980

Signed to Press Date: 14 March 1980

Number of Copies Published: 50,000

Number of Pages: 142

Brief Description:

This work by Yu. B. Kashlev, candidate of historical sciences, examines the consistent struggle of the USSR and other brotherly socialist countries for a relaxation of tension in Europe in order to ensure life on the continent under the conditions of security and peace. The book is intended for mass readership.

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INTERNATIONAL

TURKMEN SCHOLAR ON NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

Ashkhabad TURKMENISTAN KOMMUNISTI in Turkmen Sep 80 pp 66-71

[Article by A. Sakhetmyradov: "The National Liberation Movement at the Present Time"]

[Text]] In every part of the earth at the present time the broadening of the militant front of the majority of the workers to an unprecedented degree is characterized by many types, means and forms of struggle in achieving the rights to determine their own future and to win their own independence.

The national liberation movement has eroded the very last colonial empire of imperialism in its classic forms to the verge of destruction. As a result of the erosion of this system more than 100 states of the world have achieved independence. Forces fighting for national liberation have opened up an active struggle which is hastening the collapse of the last fortresses of loathsome racism.

In the struggle of the new independent nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America to activate socio-economic changes, to strengthen the independence of their states and to set up the prerequisites for progressive growth they have turned to the experience of Marxism-Leninism,--that of real socialism.

The young independent nations have turned into an important force in the international arena. Most of them have strong positions in the struggle to destroy imperialism and all forms and manifestations of national and social oppression. As Lenin foresaw, the time has come when the formerly oppressed peoples of the world are actively participating in unravelling the future. They are a powerful force in setting up national governments and states and weakening the position of capitalism in the world system. One should note here the great victories won by the Indo-Chinese people. After the historic victory of the brave Vietnamese people, and after the establishment of the Laos Peoples Democratic Republic a major event occurred in the third state in this region--in Kampuchiya. Patriotic and democratic forces of Kampuchiya, with the complete support of socialist Vietnam, the USSR and other socialist countries, brought an end to the homicidal regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sarin, who are tools of the Chinese expansionists. Now the revolutionary government of Kampuchiya is taking measures to reconstruct Kampuchiya nationally and socially, to make it grow in a progressive manner, and are continuing the struggle to preserve the complete sovereignty, independence and territorial unity of the country.

The socio-political forward movements opening up on the Asian continent, which is a great portion of the world, cannot be viewed without the revolutions taking place in

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Afghanistan and Iran. These revolutions have shifted the relationship of the powers not only in Asia but in the entire world in favor of democracy and social progress. Along with this it has clearly shown the peoples struggling for their freedom and a bright future who their true friends and enemies are.

Although the history of the struggle of the Afghan people with the monarchic regime for democracy and social progress is not very long, it has gone through some difficult periods. From the anti-monarchist revolution of 1973 to the April 1978 revolution there have been bitter internal struggles between revolutionary forces and proponents of reaction and the monarchy.

Internal and external reaction did much to destroy the government of the Afghanistan Democratic Republic headed by Nurmuhamad Taraki, which was organized as a result of the revolution which occurred on 27 April 1978, and to destroy the Afghanistan Peoples-Democratic party which prepared and led the revolution. The counter-revolutionary struggle was intensified when the political adventurer Kh. Amin came to the head of the government. Kh. Amin set out to kill Nurmuhamad Taraki, the Prime Minister of the DRA, the head of the Revolutionary Soviet, the founder and General Secretary of the APDP and a group of his colleagues, and threw thousands of citizens into prison.

But patriotic and democratic forces spread out the movement against the reactionary bloody Amin regime and overthrew his government on 27 December 1979. A new revolutionary government was formed. Babrak Karmal, one of the prominent leaders of the Afghanistan Peoples Democratic party and a colleague of Nurmuhamad Taraki, was named Prime Minister. At the same time he was elected to duties as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Afghanistan Peoples Democratic party and head of the Revolutionary Soviet of the Republic.

Thus a new second phase of the peoples democratic revolution was reached. In this phase, together with the continuing social-economic measures begun in the first phase, the duties were to speed up, deepen and broaden them. A second facet of this phase is connected with the strengthening of international reaction and the machinations of internal counterrevolutionary forces against the Afghan revolution. In order to activate their evil plans they say that there is a "Soviet menace." They claim that the Soviet Union is occupying Afghanistan.

In the second phase of the revolution significant problems like accepting the constitution of the ADR, establishing a united national front under the leadership of the APDP in the country and solving the question of the Afghan refugees stand before them. The revolutionary government is taking some steps in these matters.

One should note that a number of basic socio-economic, political and cultural measures have already been put into action. They are working to improve the lot of the peasants who constitute 80 percent of the country's population. With the goal of raising agricultural productivity the first Afghan agricultural conference was held in Kabul in March of this year.

The revolutionary government of the ADR is also paying great attention to the improvement of education and medical services for the population. Elementary schools are continuing to develop new programs suitable for the present stage of growth of the country. The obligation to provide for a compulsory elementary education for the entire population by 1986 in the cities, and 1987 in the countryside, has been put before them.

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The document "Basic Principles of the Afghanistan Democratic Republic," which explains the developing revolutionary process in the country and how to put it into action successfully, was accepted at the plenum of the CC APDP in April of this year. At the plenum new Statutes of the party were also accepted. In the Statutes forms of party organization, working procedures and norms of party positions were formulated. The Statutes define the APDP as a new type of party which operates on the basis of scientific-revolutionary theoretical principles. Primary party organizations have been set up on a new unified basis, and provincial, city, uezd and rayon party committees have begun to work. The most experienced and educated cadres of the party have entered into their structure. One of the most important principles is international solidarity with the workers of the world and the national liberation movement.

There is great importance attached to the work, especially to the acceptance of the "theses of the CC APDP for the second anniversary of the April revolution," the new state flag of the ADR, the coat of arms/ insignia and the party flag, connected with the festivities marking the second anniversary of the April revolution in further developing the Afghan revolution, activating the duties set before them, and deepening them.

The Afghan national democratic, anti-feudal and anti-imperialistic revolution continues and deepens. Solidarity with the fight of the Afghan people is a major step forward in the world.

One of the major blows struck against imperialism in recent years is connected with the Iranian revolution. The powerful popular uprising which continued for a few months in the country finally brought down the regime of the Shah. The Iranian Islamic Republic was declared, and elections to the parliament were held. The new powers in Iran set about to adopt measures directed at destroying the roots of the Shahist regime and the influence of American imperialism. They announced the severance of economic-technical and other ties with racist regimes, among them the Republic of South Africa and Israel. They denounced movements hostile to the general well-being of the Arab peoples by the Egyptian leaders. Iranian troops sent earlier to Oman were recalled. In accordance with the Statutes of the UN a foreign policy directed against imperialism and aggression was announced. The Peoples Party ("Tude"), an influential party among the political parties of Iran, emerged from the underground and was able to weld together the majority of the workers. "Mardom" ("People") newspaper, which is the political organ of the party, was converted into the tribune of the revolutionary movement.

Within the context of the contemporary national liberation movement the role of the Nicaraguan revolution is equally important. In July of last year the Nicaraguan people, for forty years at the disposal of American imperialism, struck a decisive blow at the dictatorial regime of Somoza which had mercilessly oppressed the majority of the people. The Nicaraguan revolution, led by the Sandinista national-liberation front, gained victory. A revolutionary government, newly formed by national elements consisting of representatives of progressive and democratic forces from the people, was set up. They set about to realize socio-economic and cultural measures. The primary duty of the new government was declared to be the building up of agriculture which is a fundamental branch of the national economy, to start up factories which had been idle or backward, to speed up the country's hydro and electrical energy resources development, to give bread to the hungry and housing to the homeless. Lands and factories which had belonged to the dictator and his friends were expropriated, and banks and foreign trade were nationalized. At present 62 percent of the national budget has been set aside for public health, education and housing construction.

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The dictatorial regime in Grenada, one of the Latin American states, has also been destroyed. On this continent Jamaica and Guayana have also declared that they will go the road of socialism. Now racist regimes in the south of Africa are also waning. The declaration of independence by Zimbabwe (formerly Southern Rhodesia) has given this process a special thrust. The racist rulers in Pretoria, fearful of the success of national-liberation movements and with the goal of strengthening its own position, is repeatedly making military attacks on Angola, Mozambique and Zambia, which are independent states in Africa. But the aggressor suffers from the strong resistance of these states which conduct a positive foreign policy. Even attempts to legitimize the neocolonialistic regime (an object of mockery) in Namibia, which is on territory of the Republic of South Africa, is rejected by world progressive society and the UN.

Under the blows of the world socialist system and the international workers and national-liberation movements imperialism has been compelled to withdraw in the national-liberation movement sector. Despite this, imperialism remains the bitter enemy of the fight of modern peoples for their own national and social freedom. Colonialists, especially the American imperialists, should agree with the fact that they are being defeated. They are applying every kind of means to broaden their own position on earth.

Attempts to blockade Iran economically, politically and militarily, attempts to strangle the Afghan revolution by using ruling circles in Pakistan, Chinese hegemonists and reactionary elements in Egypt, to "normalize" the problem in the Near East on the basis of the Camp David agreement, to gain agreement on the "peace treaty" between Egypt and Israel, the open aggressive movements conducted against the Arab states by Israel, especially Lebanon, arbitrary rule in the countries of Latin America - all these explain the attempt by imperialism to attack forces fighting for national and social freedom, and to impede, before everything, the process of broadening and deepening the anti-imperialistic, national-liberation revolutions.

Formally, the imperialists still exert control of work for a number of independent national states, and they continue to play a leading role in most of their economies. They have won over small groups and cliques dependent on foreign monopolies and who are ruling in a number of growing states. In such states they set up military bases and support points.

Imperialism, especially American imperialism, has suffered a strong political crisis in developing countries. These countries, understanding that they must operate by neocolonialistic methods in order to remain in the sphere of imperialistic exploitation of such a policy, have become increasingly dissatisfied, and are demanding that their foreign economic participation with imperialistic states be placed on a just and equal basis.

Generally the anti-imperialistic struggle of peoples, the struggle for national and social independence has recently possessed a rich content. Powerful uprisings of the majority of the people in Iran and Pakistan, the rejection by most of the Arab states of the "pax Americana" set up in the Near East, the break-up of the military blocs SEATO and CENTO demonstrate the people's loathing for a policy of imperialistic dictat and the policy of military pressure and blackmail.

They are thinking over the present policy of neocolonialism which is directed toward preventing military blocs of young nations, defending reactionary cliques and counter-revolutionary elements, and setting up puppet regimes, and directed at deflecting them

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from activating progressive measures. At this time, in a number of developing states, necessary steps such as limiting and normalizing the work of foreign companies, nationalizing banks and factories belonging to them, executing agrarian reforms and causing different types of cooperatives to grow, are being taken in a number of developing states. In these countries the struggle to annul economic, political and military treaties and agreements and treaties limiting the sovereignty of these countries, are taking place. The success of a number of developing countries such as Libya, Iran, Nicaragua, the former colonies of Portugal and Ethiopia are a clear witness of this.

Countries free to preserve and defend their economies are applying a great deal of force against the arbitrariness of monopolistic capital. In the building of the economy the growth of the role of the state (establishing and developing the state sector, the introduction of planning, the stimulation of national industry and agriculture) is helping significantly. Such progressive measures, especially those on the road of non-capitalistic growth, are a great step forward in countries oriented towards socialism in their domestic and foreign policy.

Multi-faceted help and support given to these countries by the Soviet Union and socialist friendship organizations have inspired them to new successes. In the recommendation of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states this new approach to such aid can be shown in the Declaration accepted on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of this union. In this document special attention is paid to events taking place in the zone of the national-liberation movement; together with the situation in Europe, the odious nature of imperialistic groups is revealed, and the setting up of new obstacles by imperialism to hinder the reorganization of international economic cooperation on a just and legally equal basis, and the repeated threats and use of force against developing countries in the struggle for energy and raw materials are being criticized.

Generally, states participating in the recommendation of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact have declared once again in their Declaration themselves to be against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and any form of dominance over the peoples, and for the fact that every people is the full master of its future, and have announced their logical present and future support for a national-liberation struggle which respects laws aimed at bringing into being the wish to grow on their own road to progress.

Revolutionary events of recent years clearly demonstrate the deepening of the union between the national-liberation movement and socialism, and the way it is generally used against imperialism and in the struggle to renew world revolution. The aid and support of the USSR and other world socialist countries helps to strengthen the anti-capitalistic forces in developing countries and generally to deepen the national-liberation movement.

The June (1980) Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU asserted this once again. In the report at the Plenum by CC CPSU General-Secretary L.I. Brezhnev and in the decree accepted at the Plenum based on the report on "International affairs and the foreign policy of the Soviet Union" by member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU and Minister of Foreign Affairs A.A. Gromyko, the neocolonialistic policy pursued by imperialism towards independent states was revealed. Attempts to destroy the freedom for peace among peoples, the freedom for relaxing tensions and travelling the road of good neighborliness is denounced.

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Viewing the prospects of development after the October victory of the world revolutionary process, V.I. Lenin has written: "... The socialist revolution is not only fundamentally a struggle of the revolutionary proletariat in any country against its own bourgeoisie - no, that revolution is a struggle of all colonies and countries oppressed by imperialism and of dependent countries against international imperialism" (Works, v.30, p 154)

The national-liberation movement is attaining important successes in national, economic and social independence. It is a very powerful force weakening the world position of capitalism, and its thrust is directed against imperialism - the horrible and merciless enemy of mankind.

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MIXED MARRIAGES IN RURAL MOLDAVIA

Kishinev IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK MOLDAVSKOY SSR: SERIYA
OBSCHESTVENNYKH NAUK in Russian No 2, 1980 pp 53-59

[Article by V.S. Zelenchuk and V.V. Chobanu: "Nationally-mixed
Marriages and the Development of the Rural Family in Moldavia"]

[Text] Profound socio-economic and cultural changes in our
country, the growth of population mobility and other factors
are leading to an intensification of intercourse among nation-
alities, including a rise in the number of nationally-mixed
marriages between representatives of different national groups.

Inter-ethnic relations under bourgeois society conditions were
characterized by the presence of many factors hindering frater-
nization between diverse nationalities. Among factors having
the greatest significance were inter-class antagonism, nation-
al isolation and religious prejudices.

The development of national socialist relations eliminates ob-
stacles both for the rapprochement of entire nations and for
the amalgamation of representatives of different nationalities
within the limits of the micro-cell of society--the family.

The urgent need for studying this matter is contained in the
fact that, in nationally-mixed families, internationalization
of customs and mores is particularly pronounced, and processes
forming new cultural features are stepped up. In the Mol-
davian SSR, and especially in its villages, this problem has
not been studied up until now, except for isolated questions
involving the number of nationally-mixed families.¹

Analysis of 1959 and 1970 population census materials indi-
cated that the proportion of nationally-mixed marriages in the
Soviet Union rose considerably during this period--from 102 to
135 mixed marriages per 1,000 families, including an increase
from 58 to 79 among the rural population. According to the

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1970 census, there were 99 mixed marriages per 1,000 families in the Moldavian SSR.

Percentage-wise for the country as a whole, this constitutes 13.4 percent, and for the Moldavian SSR, 17.8 percent. According to these data, the republic occupies fourth place in the Union (after Latvia, Kazakhstan and the Ukraine).

The authors of the present article propose to acquaint the reader with conditions creating nationally-mixed marriages, the factors facilitating their rise--on the one hand, and with the results of the influence of inter-ethnic marriages on the development of the population's cultural and educational level, on the other hand.

In professional scientific literature, families whose members belong to different nationalities are designated in various ways. Thus, for example, L.N. Terent'yeva uses the formulation "nationally-mixed families."² N.P. Skachkova employs the term "inter-national families."³ Among several authors one encounters the expression "inter-ethnic marriage."

In our view, the expression "nationally-mixed families" more precisely defines the essence of this phenomenon than the concept "inter-ethnic marriage," since in the present case the matter concerns representatives of two nationalities who establish one family.

According to statistical data relating to the rural locality, in the Moldavian SSR as, similarly, in the Kazakh SSR and Kirgiz SSR, there are notably more families with spouses of differing nationalities than in all other Union republics--from 10 to 17 percent.⁴

In rural Moldavian SSR nationally-mixed marriages most often occur in zones with a multinational population.

Several ethnic zones stand out in Moldavia. Besides the ethnically homogeneous zone embracing almost the entire republic, there are also a series of ethnically heterogeneous ones: a mixed Moldavian area with a significant predominance of Moldavians and marked by the presence of Ukrainians, Russians and several other nationalities; Moldavian-Russian-Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Moldavian in left-bank rayons, Moldavian-Gagauz and Gagauz-Bulgarian in southern rayons.⁵ In ethnically mixed rayons, contacts between nationalities, including the establishment of nationally-mixed families, take place with great frequency. The selection of one of the most ethnically mixed areas--the north--as the subject of research was also governed by this fact.

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We studied the ethnic composition of families in villages of three rayons in this zone--the Dondyushanskiy, Ryshkanskiy and Glodyanskiy rayons--for which the mixed Moldavian ethnic type is characteristic. Here, along with the predominating number of Moldavians live Ukrainians, Russians, Jews, Gagauzi and Poles.

Selected from the Dondyushanskiy rayon were the villages of Tsaul', Redyu-Mare, Teleshovka, Moshana, Maramonovka; from the Ryshkanskiy--Grinautsy, Peliniya, Rakariya, Moshany; from the Glodyanskiy rayon--Gizhdiyany, Starye Fundury, Petrunya, Yablona, Sturzovka and Danu.

Among the villages researched there are homogeneous Moldavian ones: Gizhiyany, Petrunya, Redyu-Mare, Peliniya, Moshany. Also homogeneous Ukrainian: Moshana, Maramonovka, Danu; and mixed Moldavian-Ukrainian: Teleshovka, Rakariya, Grinautsy, Yablona, Sturzovka, and Starye Fundury.

According to data of the all-Union population census of 1979, in the rayons investigated, Moldavians comprise 78.5 percent, Ukrainians 18.7 percent, Russians 2.0 percent, and other nationalities 0.8 percent.

In the 1970's, the average number of persons in a rural family in the republic comprised 3.9 persons; in the rayons we studied this indicator was lower. Thus, in the Ryshkanskiy and Glodyanskiy rayons, the average number per family was 3.5, and in the Dondyushanskiy it was 3.3 persons.

In the area investigated the number of nationally-mixed marriages rose during the past 10 years by 6 percent.

It was established that nationally-mixed marriages most often occur between Moldavians and Ukrainians, which was conditioned by the predominating number of these nationalities. Comprehensive study of marriages in the village of Grinautsy in the Ryshkanskiy rayon indicated that the proportions of nationally-mixed families in the total number of nationally-mixed marriages were distributed as follows (in percent): Moldavian-Ukrainian families constituted 52.5; Moldavian-Russian, 10.0; Ukrainian-Polish, 7.5; Russian-Ukrainian, 7.5; Moldavian-Polish, 5.0; German-Polish, 5.0; Moldavian-Belorussian, 2.5; Kazakh-Moldavian, 2.5; Moldavian-Gypsy, 2.5; Gagauz-Moldavian, 2.5; Moldavian-Czech, 2.5.

The number of family members in nationally-mixed families is of particular interest (table 1).

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TABLE 1

Classification of Families by Number according to Spouses' Nationality (in percent):

Family's National Affiliation	Number of persons in family					
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nationally-homogeneous Families						
Moldavians.....	12.3	28.0	27.2	18.7	9.9	3.9
Russians.....	19.6	24.2	34.9	16.3	3.4	1.6
Ukrainians.....	17.4	25.5	36.4	13.8	4.8	2.1
Nationally-homogeneous Family Average.....	16.4	25.9	32.8	16.2	6.3	2.5
Nationally-mixed Families						
Moldavian-Ukrainian.....	13.6	26.0	28.3	21.6	7.9	2.6
Ukrainian-Russian.....	18.5	24.3	24.4	26.3	5.0	1.5
Moldavian-Russian.....	13.2	21.1	36.4	23.4	4.9	1.0
Mixed, with other nationalities.....	15.4	26.7	32.6	12.5	8.6	4.2
Nationally-mixed Average.....	15.2	24.5	30.4	20.9	6.6	2.3

In analyzing the numerical structure of the family it turns out that the proportion of homogeneous Moldavian families consisting of two persons comprises 12.3 percent, Ukrainian 17.4 percent, Russian 19.6 percent. Along with this, Moldavian families consisting of seven persons comprise 3.9 percent, while Ukrainian constitute 2.1 percent, and Russian 1.6 percent.

A higher birthrate among Moldavians is explained by earlier marriages. Thus, for example, 8.5 percent of respondents from homogeneous Moldavian families had children before age 18, while in Russian families the percentage was only 3.6.

The size of a nationally-mixed family, where one of the spouses is Moldavian, is similarly larger than in families of other nationalities, excluding Gagauz families.

The average size of homogeneous Moldavian families is four persons, Ukrainian--3.4, Russian--3.4, Gagauz--5.3, homogeneous Jewish--2.7, and in families where members belong to other nationalities--3.9 persons.

The structure of the contemporary family is determined mainly by such indicators as number of children and the presence of representatives of the older generation or relatives (by lateral relationship). According to this, the following types

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are distinguished in the composition of nationally-mixed families:

1. Families consisting only of spouses. In homogeneous Moldavian families they number 11.2 percent, in Russian 13.4 percent, in Ukrainian 14.1 percent; in nationally-mixed families (Moldavian-Ukrainian, Ukrainian-Russian, Russian-Moldavian, mixed other nationalities) they number up to 14 percent.

2. Two-generation families--spouses and their children. In homogeneous Moldavian and nationally-mixed families, where one of the spouses is Moldavian, there are more two-generation families by comparison with homogeneous Russian, Ukrainian and nationally-mixed, and with Ukrainian-Russian and mixed other nationalities. Thus, Moldavian two-generation families comprise 68.4 percent, Russian 65.7 percent, and Ukrainian 66.1 percent; among Moldavian-Ukrainian and Moldavian-Russian families 66.9 and 66.3 percent, respectively, are two-generation. In nationally-mixed families of other nationalities this type comprises 67.2 percent. Similarly pertaining to two-generation families are those in which there are spouses and their married children (sons or daughters)--young married couples still without children, living with their parents. The highest percentage of such families in homogeneous Moldavian families is 2.6, and it goes up to 1.5 percent in the remaining homogeneous and nationally-mixed families.

3. Families consisting of spouses, children, and one or both parents, comprise 6.8 percent among homogeneous Moldavian marriages, 5.4 percent among Ukrainian, 4.0 percent among Russian, and from 3.1 to 0.5 percent among mixed.

4. Families consisting of four generations comprise an insignificant percentage in Moldavian families--1.2, and in the remaining homogeneous and nationally-mixed families, only to 0.5 percent.

5. Other types (spouses with children and relatives, widow (or widower) with children, divorced (divorced with children), comprise from 9.8 percent among Moldavians to 14.6 percent among remaining homogeneous and nationally-mixed families.

Research indicates that families consisting of two generations, spouses and their children, predominate both among homogeneous and nationally-mixed families.

In homogeneous Moldavian and nationally-mixed marriages where one of the spouses is Moldavian the number of family members representing three to four generations is higher than in homogeneous Russian, Ukrainian and mixed other-nationality families.

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Because of tradition, three and four-generation families are, to a large extent, retained among Moldavians, whereas in nationally-mixed marriages, where one of the spouses is Moldavian, such families are fewer.

Determination of the children's nationality in nationally-mixed families often depends on the national consciousness conditioned by the prevailing nationality of the surroundings. Thus, in villages with a predominance of Moldavians in families, where the father is Moldavian, 76 percent of the children consider themselves Moldavian, while in families where the mother is Moldavian 65 percent of the children determine their nationality by their mother. In villages with a predominating Ukrainian population, where the father is Ukrainian, children in 71 percent of the families belong to the Ukrainian nationality, and only in 19 percent of the families do they belong to the nationality of the Moldavian mother. In the majority of Russian-Ukrainian families, children adopt Russian nationality, which is explained by the dominance of Russian as the primary family conversational language.

Substantial changes in the structural and functional use of various languages are taking place in the contemporary Moldavian village. National languages and the Russian language actively interact both in homogeneous and in nationally-mixed families (Table 2). Moldavian-Ukrainian families are customarily bilingual and sometimes trilingual even. Children speak Ukrainian and Moldavian, and know Russian well. In Moldavian-Russian families children speak Russian and Moldavian. Spouses of Russian nationality know the Moldavian language. In Moldavian-Gagauz, Moldavian-Kazakh and Moldavian-Belorussian families, family members mainly use Russian in everyday domestic life. In Moldavian-Gypsy families, Moldavian and Gypsy languages are spoken.

TABLE 2

Determination of language of communication in the family (in percentage of the number interrogated)

Family's National Affiliation	Language Spoken at Home				
	Moldavian	Russian	Ukrainian	Several Languages	Other Lang.
Russian-Ukrainian	--	35.3	34.1	30.6	--
Moldavian-Ukrainian	48.4	9.5	22.1	20.0	--
Moldavian-Russian	33.4	23.2	1.7	41.7	--
Mixed other nationalities	40.0	15.0	15.0	25.0	5.0
Average for nationally-mixed	30.5	20.8	18.2	29.3	1.2

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Study of the problem of language of communication in nationally-mixed families indicates that the role of Russian as a means of communication between nationalities is constantly growing.

Research carried out by the Institute of Ethnography of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Moldavia revealed that 81 percent of the rural population in Moldavia aged 18 years and older have a command of Russian (included here are people who entirely fluently think and speak in Russian, those who speak it with certain difficulties, and those who speak Russian with great effort). These data bear witness to the fact that "the completion of socialist construction, the entry of the USSR into a period of developed socialist society, and the formation of a new historical community hastened the process of extending bilingualism."⁶

The reinforced tendency, within each nationality of our country, towards mastery of an international language is connected with vitally important requirements. Concerning this, the CPSU Program states: "The process, occurring in the course of events, of voluntary study of Russian along with one's native language, has positive significance since it contributes to the mutual exchange of experience and facilitates each nation's and each nationality's access to the cultural achievements of all other nations of the USSR and of worldwide culture."⁷

The investigation's data show that, with the exception of members of homogeneous Russian families who as a majority are represented by professionals with specialized secondary and higher education, the educational level of members of nationally-mixed families is higher than that of homogeneous nationality families (Table 3).

Genuinely equal fraternal relationships exist among members of nationally-mixed families, and they devote concern to the national characteristics, traditions and customs of representatives of other nationalities. The surrounding multinational environment also exerts its influence on this. At work, in the collective and with comrades they speak several languages: Russian, Moldavian or Ukrainian.

Results of the ethno-sociological survey and, similarly, of conversations with village inhabitants bear witness to the fact that, in establishing a family, greatest consideration is given not to the nationality of the bride or bridegroom but to their relationship and to mutual love. More than 80 percent of those interrogated referred to this.

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TABLE 3

Educational Level of Persons in Mixed Marriages, by percent:
 Family's National Affiliation Level of Education

	Elementary to the 4th Class	Incomplete Secondary, Classes 5-7	Incomplete Secondary, Classes 8-9	Completed Secondary Education, Classes 10-11	Specialized Secondary Education	Incomplete Higher, and Higher Education
Moldavian	32.4	30.4	25.3	6.0	3.2	2.7
Russian	24.8	16.0	31.4	12.1	9.6	6.1
Ukrainian	31.5	32.3	21.8	6.4	4.9	3.1
Russian-Ukrainian	20.3	18.1	26.4	20.9	9.0	4.3
Moldavian-Ukrainian	26.4	21.8	24.1	17.6	7.6	2.5
Moldavian-Russian	22.6	27.4	20.6	16.1	8.4	5.9
Mixed Other Nationalities	16.8	25.3	18.5	27.9	6.7	4.8

A large percentage of respondents who are representatives of nationally-mixed marriages rate relations established in their families as "very good," "fairly good," and "satisfactory" (Table 4).

TABLE 4

Family Relations Evaluation (All Mixed Marriages, by percent):

Family's National Affiliation	Evaluation of Family Interrelations				
	Very Good	Fairly Good	Satisfactory	Some-what unsatisfactory	Difficult to answer
Moldavian-Ukrainian	40.0	29.5	23.2	1.0	6.3
Ukrainian-Russian	36.6	20.4	34.8	4.1	4.1
Russian-Moldavian	31.7	25.0	28.3	8.3	6.7
Mixed other nationalities	40.0	30.0	20.0	10.0	--

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Interrelations among members of nationally-mixed families have undergone great changes. A reorientation of intra-family relations has appeared in the new character of family member dominance. Presently, any of-age family member, regardless of sex, may be the family head: an adult son, daughter, when there is a mother or father present (and sometimes even both parents), a woman in a house where a man is present. This testifies to a democratization of intra-family relations. Even the very concept, "head of the family," has changed with respect to that person's not enjoying any special rights in relation to remaining family members. Answers of respondents to the question, "Who is the head of your family?", are reflected in table 5.

TABLE 5

Determination of Dominance in Homogeneous and Nationally-Mixed Families, by percent:

Reply Alternatives	Homogeneous			Nationally-Mixed			
	Moldavian	Russian	Ukrainian	Moldavian-Ukrainian	Ukrainian-Russian	Russian-Moldavian	Other Nationalities
Husband	26.0	21.4	23.1	18.8	17.6	17.8	10.0
Wife	8.0	10.3	10.2	11.6	15.4	16.2	12.1
Equal, Husband and Wife	36.0	39.0	37.1	47.8	45.1	39.5	40.9
Husband head in some issues, Wife in others	30.0	29.0	29.6	18.8	20.4	26.5	37.0
Found it difficult to answer or refused to answer	0	0.3	0	0	0.5	0	0

Results of the survey indicate that the highest percentage declaring for the existence of husband-wife equality in the family belongs to nationally-mixed families. The educational level of members of this type of family accounts for this fact. A high percentage claiming dominance of the husband in homogeneous Moldavian families is accounted for by traditional notions according to which, in former times, the wife in a Moldavian family was absolutely subordinate to the husband (in contrast to Ukrainian national tradition, where the wife in a family had the greater right in deciding important issues).

An increase in the proportion of nationally-mixed families is a natural outcome of the development of socialist social

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relations and an affirmation of the Soviet way of life.

Moral feelings of respect for representatives of different nations, the best of family traditions, and progressive and worthwhile arrangements and orientations are being formed in nationally-mixed families, and an acquaintanceship with the language, culture, customs and traditions of various nationalities is being brought about. This testifies to the fact that, under conditions of developed socialism, nationally-mixed families constitute one of the important factors in bringing together socialist nations and peoples.

FOOTNOTES

1. L.S. Solovey, "Towards the Question of Nationally-Mixed Families in Moldavia," SOVETSKAYA ETNOGRAFIYA, 1969, No 5.
2. L.N. Terent'yeva, "The Formation of Ethnic Consciousness in Socially-Mixed Families in the USSR." Report at the Eighth All-Union Sociological Congress in Canada. Moscow, 1974.
3. N.P. Skachkova, "The Inter-National Family as a Factor in the Rapprochement of Socialist Nations." IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK KAZAKHSKOY SSR, SERIYA OBSHCHESTVENNYKH NAUK, 1975, No 6.
4. O.A. Gantskaya and L.N. Terent'yeva, "Inter-National Marriages and Their Role in Ethnic Processes," in the book SOVREMENNYE ETNICHESKIYE PROTSESSY V SSSR, Moscow, 1977, p 467.
5. M.N. Guboglo, V.S. Kondrat'yev, and V.S. Zelenchuk, "An Attempt at Isolating Types of Ethnic Environments and Structuring Selection in Ethno-Sociological Research." IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK MSSR, SERIYA OBSHCHESTVENNYKH NAUK, 1974, No 1, p 33.
6. M.N. Guboglo, "Towards a Study of the Prospects for the Development of Bilingualism Among the Peoples of the USSR." ISTORIYA SSSR, 1977, No 2, pp 28-29.
7. PROGRAMMA KPSS, Moscow, 1974, p 115.

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SOVIET AZERI POET WRITES OF LANGUAGE BOND WITH IRANIAN AZERIS

Baku AZARBAYJAN in Azeri Apr 80 p 61

[Translation of poem by Suleyman Rustam: "My Brother of My Mother Tongue"]

[Text] Listen to your brother, my brother with the calloused hands,
My brother of the word, the desire and the heart.
I see the dawn has taken the color of your blood,
My brother--your heart strung like the wailing kaman*.
May your land bear fruit from freedom's sun
My brother from Tabriz, Savalan and Ardebil.
Your long-banned language has blossomed forth,
My brother of my mother's lullaby, brother of my mother tongue.

*a kaman is similar to a violin.

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