

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

JPRS L/10640

7 July 1982

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

(FOUO 23/82)



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/10640

7 July 1982

USSR REPORT  
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS  
(FOUO 23/82)

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL

Shul'govskiy Book on Latin American Military Regimes Reviewed (S. M. Khenkin; VOPROSY ISTORII, Apr 82).....	1
New Study of Peoples in Northeastern India (N. R. Guseva; SOVETSKAYA ETNOGRAFIYA, Mar-Apr 82).....	5
Organization, Activities of Afghan Youth Organization Described (N. Nikolayev; MOLODOY KOMMUNIST, Mar 82).....	8
Book on Western Opposition to, Soviet Support for Military Detente (PROBLEMY VOYENNOY RAZRYADKI, 1981).....	17
Socialist Countries Hold Arbitrage Conference (Editorial Report).....	21
Briefs Soviet Historians Visit Vietnam	22

NATIONAL

Obkom Secretary on Avoidance of 'Difficult' Questions (M. Voropayev; MOLODOY KOMMUNIST, Mar 82).....	23
Problems in Social Science Research, Instruction Outlined (T. Ismaylova; KOMMUNIST AZERBAYDZHANA, Jan 82).....	28
Further Details on Baku Nationalities Conference (A. A. Susokolov; SOVETSKAYA ETNOGRAFIYA, Mar-Apr 82).....	33
Interaction of Class Struggle, Party Organization Sketched (N. V. Blinov; VOPROSY ISTORII, Apr 82).....	41

- a - [III - USSR - 35 FOUO]

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

<b>Kishinev Nationalities Conference Reported</b> (A. Babiy; IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK MOLDAVSKOY SSR, Jan-Feb-Mar-Apr 82).....	43
<b>Electronically Stored Materials Protected by Copyright</b> (Editorial Report).....	45
<b>Briefs</b>	
Nationalist Volume Wins Prize	46
Evolution of Coat of Arms	46

- b -

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

INTERNATIONAL

SHUL'GOVSKIY BOOK ON LATIN AMERICAN MILITARY REGIMES REVIEWED

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII in Russian No 4, Apr 82 pp 133-135

[Review by S. M. Khenkin of book "Armiya i politika v Latinskoy Amerike" [Army and Politics in Latin America] by A. F. Shul'govskiy, Moscow, Nauka, 566 pages]

[Text] The politicization of Latin American armies, accompanied by an unending succession of military coups d'etat, has become a focus, as it were, for many tendencies common to both the armed forces of the liberated Afro-Asian countries and those of the developed capitalist countries. In Soviet literature the political role of the army has been fairly sufficiently analyzed only for the countries of Asia and Africa,<sup>1</sup> whereas Latin American problems have, with certain exceptions,<sup>2</sup> been clearly inadequately investigated.

The monograph by doctor of historical sciences A. F. Shul'govskiy, division head at the Institute of Latin America, USSR Academy of Sciences, represents the first comprehensive analysis of the political role of the army in present-day Latin America in our historiography. On the basis of extensive documentary material, periodical publications, and monographs by representatives of Marxist and bourgeois historiography, the author dissects a broad range of questions: premises for the intervention of armed forces in political life; "models" of military regimes; ideological struggle about evaluating the role of army; the militant policy of the United States in Latin America; the attitude of the region's communist parties toward the problem of the armed forces, etc. This solid study is, as it were, a logical summation of the many years devoted by A. F. Shul'govskiy to the investigation of various aspects of the problem, as embodied in his other works.

\*G. I. Mirskiy, "Armiya i politika v stranakh Azii i Afriki" [Army and Politics in the Countries of Asia and Africa], Moscow, 1970; by the same author, "Tretiy mir: obshchestvo, vlast', armiya" [The Third World: Society, Power, Army], Moscow, 1976; R. E. Sevortyan, "Armiya v politicheskom rezhime sovremennogo Vostoka" [The Army in the Political Regimes of the Present-Day Orient], Moscow, 1973.

\*\*See, e.g. Yu. A. Antonov, "Braziliya: armiya i politika (istoricheskiy ocherk)" [Brazil: Army and Politics (an Historical Outline)], Moscow, 1973

## FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

The book is based on a country-by-country approach. This seems to be a valid approach since it serves to, on the one hand, uncover the general pattern of a growing involvement of army in politics and, on the other, analyze in depth various forms of that involvement. In his introduction A. F. Shul'govskiy turns to the Marxist-Leninist ideological legacy of problems relating to the army. A composite analysis of numerous comments by the founders of scientific socialism provides, so to speak, a methodological key to the analysis of complex processes occurring in the armed forces, particularly in Latin America, in these times.

In examining the reasons for the intervention of armed forces in political life, the author justly points to the exacerbation of the structural crisis of Latin American capitalist societies, which has deeply affected the army as well. Of no smaller importance to the existence of this phenomenon is, as follows from this book, the emergence of a certain socio-political vacuum in the presence of that crisis in various countries on the continent. That vacuum is associated with the distinctive "equilibrium of forces" in civilian society between the insufficiently organized proletarian and folk masses and the politically relatively weak bourgeois-landowner forces, and it is this vacuum that is filled by the military. This precisely is a major reason for the spread of Messianic, paternalistic moods among the officerdom, which often regards itself as the arbiter deciding the fate of the nation according to his own judgment, as pointed out by the author. In analyzing the factors in the politicization of the army it is also important to allow for the specific features of the military organization: its monopoly in weapons, centralization of command, discipline, and hierarchic order--features that turn the army into the mightiest, organized, and mobile institution of the bourgeois society, capable of a rapid change in orientation.

A. F. Shul'govskiy draws attention to the diversity of military coups d'etat in Latin America, which often lead to the rise of regimes with fundamentally different socio-political orientation. During the 1960s and 1970s rightist authoritarian military dictatorships were established in a number of countries. Drawing on extensive documentary material, the author shows that their seizure of power was the response of the reaction to the vigorous upsurge of mass anti-imperialist movement in the region. Many common features of the rightist authoritarian "model" were embodied in the Chilean military-fascist regime which, following the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat in September 1973, replaced the government of the bloc of National unity after the latter had carried out basic socio-economic transformations. The author isolates the following principal qualitative features of the Chilean dictatorship: In the political plane--complete destruction of the institutions of representative bourgeois democracy; elimination of civic liberties; cruel and bloody methods of suppressing the democratic, and particularly the leftist, opposition; and concentration of all power in the hands of the military and civilian technobureaucracy and the multinational corporations. In the socio-economic plane--factors providing the conditions for the formation of state-monopoly capital in the country: accelerated concentration of production and capital; redistribution of national income in favor of the privileged strata by means of superexploitation of the working class and pauperization of thousands of small and medium entrepreneurs; and a forced influx of foreign investments. "The Junta's socio-economic policy in the interests of big local and foreign capital results in exacerbating social and class contra-

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

## FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

dictions in the country. The struggle of workers is intensifying, and dissatisfaction is also expressed by the forces that had originally supported the Junta" (p 485).

The time that has passed since the publication of this monograph confirms the author's conclusions about the deep crisis of military dictatorships in the region and the possibility of their evolution under the influence of the mass struggle of workers, as well as, under the influence of internal contradictions, in the direction of gradual "liberalization." Indicative in this respect is the situation in Brazil, whose ruling regime began in the early 1980s to introduce certain institutions of bourgeois democracy. Discrete symptoms of "liberalization" are observed in the policies of the Urugayan military regime, whose activities could conceivably have been more circumstantially analyzed in the book.

A fundamentally different policy is pursued by the military governments of Peru and Panama, which acted as initiators of deep structural transformations. The author links the emergence of this new regional phenomenon to both domestic political causes (crisis of the system of bourgeois-landowner rule; inclusion in the officer corps of persons of working class origin; special features of the professional training of the military; historical traditions) and the radical changes on the international arena: the change in the world ratio of forces in favor of socialism; the achievements of the Cuban revolution; the collapse of the colonial system. The most significant changes were accomplished by Peru's military government after it had come to power in 1968: it implemented a number of anti-oligarchic, anti-imperialist, and--in some cases--anti-capitalist reforms. However, as pointed out in the book, the absence of a genuine alliance between patriotic officerdom and the popular masses became a root weakness of the liberation process in Peru, and it was this that, together with various other factors (economic crisis, pressure by imperialism, changes in the leadership of the revolution, etc.), prompted the military regime in the second half of the 1970s to switch from revolutionary to bourgeois-reformist positions.

The book traces the--now overt now covert--struggle among competing tendencies in the armed forces, often underlain by the differences in the attitudes of the military toward basic national problems. Thus, he points out that the overturn of S. Allende's government was preceded by "a veritable internal upheaval within the armed forces themselves," as a result of which many progressive-minded officers had been purged and the key posts captured by reactionaries (pp 474-475). Characteristic also is the analysis of the example of Bolivia in the 1960s-1970s. There, rule had successively been seized by military regimes with differing socio-political orientations: rightist-authoritarian, bourgeois-reformist; leftist-nationalistic; and again rightist-authoritarian. It is precisely the factional struggle within the army that has decisively influenced the country's situation. The book justly stresses that the political behavior of the military is far from always determined by their social origin: officers originating from the middle classes may adhere to either democratic or reactionary opinions (pp 334-335). The political attitudes of the military are, as ensues from the book, determined by a large number of factors of which a major one is the effect of social contradictions and class struggle within society on the army.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

The book analyzes the policy of Latin American communist parties toward the army. On the basis of numerous facts and documents, the author reveals the stubborn struggle of the communists for the democratization of the armed forces and their rapprochement with the nation. The struggle for the army is a component part of the struggle of the revolutionary forces for the creation of a united democratic front. The communists categorically reject the views of the ultra-leftists who claim that "the army in the Latin American countries is virtually the main enemy of the revolutionary movement" (p 523). In their policy toward the military question, as the author states, the continent's communist parties proceed from V. I. Lenin's ideas on the practical impossibility of victory of the revolution unless at least part of the army is attracted to the side of the revolutionary forces."<sup>3</sup>

The monograph by A. F. Shul'govskiy promotes a deeper understanding of the political role of the army in modern Latin America, and it also provides a better idea of the varied manifestations of this phenomenon in other regions of the world.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Pravda", "Voprosy istorii", 1982

1386  
CSO: 1807/91

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**



**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

**INTERNATIONAL**

**NEW STUDY OF PEOPLES IN NORTHEASTERN INDIA**

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ETNOGRAFIYA in Russian No 2, Mar-Apr 82 pp 158-160

[Review by N.R. Guseva of a book "Evolyutsiya Obshchestvennogo Stroya u Gornykh Narodov Severo-Vostochnoy Indii" [Evolution of the Social System Among Mountain Peoples of Northeastern India] by S.A. Maretina, Moscow, Nauka, 1980, 259 pages]

[Excerpts] The monograph under review is the first generalized work in national science on problems of social structure and public life of the insufficiently known people inhabiting areas in Northeastern India. There is practically no work in our science devoted to ethnographic study of this region's population, with the exception of some article by the same author.

The work under review reflects the results of purposeful and comprehensive study of a large group of extremely diverse people carried out by S.A. Maretina over a 20-year period.

The life of people in Northeastern India has not only been studied insufficiently but, above all, very irregularly elucidated in foreign literature: several monographs have been devoted to some groups, for example to Naga, but only individual articles on the peoples of the Kuki-Chin group and Dafia.

The connection of some social processes and phenomena with others is traced in all chapters of the work. For example, the weakening of tribal links is indicated in the chapter on tribal organization, and this is further confirmed by the illustration of a family's gradual release from tribal bonds in the chapter on family. The analysis of tribal group evolution is continued in the seventh chapter, which is devoted to the formation of estates and classes.

Material in the latter convincingly shows the principal difference between formation of social estates and groups, which originate in the midst of society, first of all, on the basis of social stratification during a period of private-ownership relations, and the process of class formation during a period when commodity relationships are being developed. During the latter period, property stratification prevails among mountain peoples of Northeastern Indian and this leads to formation of a class society, a bourgeois type society. In this chapter the author analyzes the material cited in the chapter on land property which shows that gradual formation of private

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

landownership takes place as commodity-money relationships are developed in mountain regions.

S.A. Maretina has made an attempt, the first one as we have noted, to show common traits in the development of all peoples of the Assam mountains as well as features of specific individual people. All factual material cited in the book is directed toward this task, which guides the selection of materials presented. Of course, this approach makes it difficult to give an exhaustive description of development of a specific people, but it fully elucidates the regularities and direction of evolution of the society of mountain peoples as a whole.

A multiproblem work is before us. The author was able to show the complexity of social structure of a large group of people, a structure which is in a period of transformation. The social structure is examined from a position of contemporary science--the community appears as a system in which various relationships are organically interwoven. The author convincingly shows the pointlessness of the argument about the relative importance of tribe and community because both institutions are organic components of a single system known as society.

Northeastern India borders on China and Burma. These regions of India are separated from the country's main territory by the entire massif of the Republic of Bangladesh, between whose northern border and the border of Nepal there is only a narrow neck of India's land--the only corridor of overland communication.

Following India's liberation from colonial dependence, and particularly after the 1960 Indian-Chinese conflict, the Chinese secret service started infiltrating these regions and recruiting supporters of the Chinese hegemonist policy in border tribes. This secret service, which is being made more active every year, has been forming bandit bands here supplying them with arms, smuggling military instructors here and conducting agitation work by increasingly disseminating the idea of historic necessity for separating local peoples from India. These separatist tendencies are speculatively based on two objective facts: that as regards their anthropological type these people belong to southern Mongoloids, and that in the majority of cases their languages belong to the Tibeto-Burman group.

Unfortunately, the monograph being reviewed almost has no material on the political orientation of various organizations and parties which have been formed during the past 20-25 years among peoples of the areas being described--these organizations are casually mentioned on the last pages. The role of such parties as the "Tribal Union of Eastern India" ["Plemennyoy soyuz Vostochnoy Indii"] has been totally underestimated. There is also no mention of terrorist organizations whose activities are connected with the artificially heated increase of nationalism and of the striving by imperialists and hegemonists to destabilize the situation in this region and in the state of Assam.

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

In addition to the already expressed remarks, I would like to note the well-known mosaic of the account and the splintering of information and data in some places, which sometime does not merge into a single picture in a reader's perception. There are also individual repetitions for which there is no apparent need.

Among the unfortunate small points, which could have been avoided, are individual inaccuracies in formulations and definitions. For example, on page 69 the discussion is about the value of land, but from the text it becomes evident that the discourse is about the price of land.

It is also unfortunate that the book does not have an ethnic index; with such a great number of peoples being described its need is imperative.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", "Sovetskaya etnografiya", 1982

9817  
CSO: 1800/595

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

INTERNATIONAL

ORGANIZATION, ACTIVITIES OF AFGHAN YOUTH ORGANIZATION DESCRIBED

Moscow MOLODOY KOMMUNIST in Russian No 3, Mar 82 pp 84-89

[Article by N. Nikolayev: "The Advanced Detachment of Afghan Youth"]

[Text] A conference of Afghan youth was convened in Kabul during January 1976 under secret conditions. A total of 21 individuals took part in it -- pupils, students and employees. Its importance, however, was not measured by the number of the delegates -- the conference established the Democratic Organization of Afghan Youth (DOMA). A new stage in the history of the country's youth movement had begun.

The creation of DOMA was a natural result of Afghanistan's development during the previous decade. Under the influence of the ideas and practices of real socialism and the growth of national liberation movements during the mid-Sixties, social forces, which placed as their goal the struggle for the workers' interests, began to take shape organizationally in Afghanistan. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) originated in 1965.

The experience of the political struggle during the Sixties and Seventies and the desire to expand its influence among the broad layers of the population led the PDPA leadership to a conclusion about the need for creating mass democratic public organizations of workers, especially of youth whom the party regarded as an active social force and an integral part of the general revolutionary process.

In contrast to the different purpose youth associations which existed earlier in the country, DOMA from its very first days stood on the ideological platform of the PDPA and recognized its revolutionary program. The draft of the organization's first regulation said: "DOMA is a public organization which unites in its ranks the progressive revolutionary youth from the workers, peasants, students, intelligentsia, and other social groups of the population .... DOMA works under the direction of the PDPA".

Under the difficult underground conditions, DOMA actively helped the party to expand and strengthen its influence among the population and youth, to disseminate its ideas, and to conduct meetings in support of the democratic reforms in the country.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

On 27 April 1978, a democratic revolution, which overthrew the king's power, took place in Afghanistan. The PDPA became the ruling party. Different conditions were created for the work of the largest public organizations -- women's, youth, trade union, and cooperative.

However, disagreements between two groupings in PDPA -- the "Khal'k" and the "Parcham" -- and especially the criminal actions of Kh. Amin and his supporters, exerted a serious negative influence on the further development of DOMA, a significant portion of which consisted of young party members.

The activity of the Amin group led to democratic norms beginning to be grossly violated in the youth organization. Brutal administration and intimidation methods were used, and ultimatums were often imposed on the young people: Either join the youth organization or be regarded as "disloyal". The policy of representatives of the "Great Pathan Nation" representatives predominating in the leading organs of the youth organization was sanctioned, work was virtually not performed among the young workers and peasants, and artificial obstacles to the strengthening of the youth organization's influence in the army were created.

Serious theoretical distortions, a pseudo-revolutionary farce and elements of flirting with the youth were also tolerated. In his public speeches, Amin, being the head of the party and the state, allotted the vanguard role in the struggle to "strengthen the dictatorship of the working class" to youth and demagogically said that the foundations for a new society had already been laid in the country.

The new stage of the April revolution, which began after 27 December 1979 when the patriotic forces of the PDPA and the people replaced the criminal regime of Amin, created the conditions necessary for the further successful development of the party, the state and public organizations. At the same time, a stubborn struggle to normalize the climate in the youth organization, to rally the youth around the PDPA and to mobilize young men and women to solve the tasks of the April revolution began.

\*

\*

\*

During the new stage of the April revolution, the work of DOMA is being performed under rather complicated conditions. Of the four million young people who are between the ages of 10 and 25, two-thirds are illiterate and 85 percent live in rural areas. Only about 1.1 million children and juveniles between the ages of 7 and 19 -- this is approximately nine percent of the country's settled population -- are studying in elementary and secondary schools.

Other problems, which are facing DOMA, have also been caused historically: the low level of political training in the masses of youth, the acute shortage of cadre, still insufficient experience in political and organizational work with youth, and the absence of a firm system for interacting with state organs and public organizations. The intrigues of international and domestic reaction are seriously complicating the situation in the country.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

## FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Under these conditions, the Afghan-wide DOMA conference had enormous importance for the successful work of the youth organization. It was held 25-26 September 1980. About 600 DOMA envoys representing the various social layers of the country's youth, nationalities and regions, discussed the urgent tasks of their organization during the new stage of the national democratic revolution. The conference adopted a regulation for DOMA and approved the symbols of the organization -- banner, badge, the model of the membership card, and also the statute on the Pioneer Organization of the Democratic Republic of Afghan. The "Appeal to the Youth of the World", which was adopted during the conference has served to strengthen the authority of DOMA and to develop its international ties. It called upon the youth of the planet to unite their efforts in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, relaxation and disarmament; and the intrigues of the United States and China against the peoples of the region were condemned. The program speech, which Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan gave during the conference, had a great deal of importance both for the country's younger generation and for the party in the task of directing the youth organization.

The conference determined the main direction of DOMA's activity: strengthening the unity of the youth organization, creating a solid DOMA ideological base by studying progressive revolutionary theory, and eliminating illiteracy. The primary importance of mobilizing the younger generation for a merciless struggle against counterrevolution; of strengthening DOMA's positions and authority in the army and people's militia (Tsarandoye); and of instilling the high moral qualities, which are inherent in true patriots and internationalists, in the youth was pointed out. DOMA was entrusted with providing effective help to the party and state on the economic front and in the struggle against economic backwardness and also with improving its work in developing the Pioneer Organization and its help in indoctrinating the country's rising generation.

Having a specific program of action, DOMA noticeably increased the effectiveness of all its organizational and political activity, and its influence among the different layers of youth grew.

By the middle of 1981, the creation of DOMA's organizational structure was basically completed, and provincial, city, rayon, district, and small rural district committees had been formed. Primary organizations, which form the basis of DOMA, are operating in many factories and plants; in institutes, schools and lyceums; in the army and militia; and also in residences.

Despite the acute shortage of cadre, the still insufficient political and theoretical training, and the absence of skills in practical work with the youth and the necessary material base, DOMA committees are purposefully engaging in strengthening the primary organizations and in improving their indoctrinational role. For this purpose, work months in primary organizations, meetings with a single agenda, demonstration meetings based on the best organizations, political information sessions, discussions, revolutionary work weeks, and cultural and sports measures are being conducted and wall newspapers are being published. The growth in the membership of DOMA was a concrete result of this work. By the middle of 1981, it had reached about 65,000 members, that is, it had grown six-sevenfold during the one and half years of the new stage of the revolution.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

## FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Virtually all categories of youth are represented in the organization: workers, peasants, artisans, servicemen, pupils, and students. The expansion and strengthening of DOMA's social base is basically taking place at the expense of young workers, artisans, and peasants, especially in the economically developed regions of the country -- Kabul, the provinces of Balkh, Dzhuzdzhan, and Nangarkhar.

The working youth are coming out in support of PDPA policy and the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan more actively and consistently and are defending the accomplishments of the April revolution resolutely. The speech of M. Akhmed, a young worker in the "Spinzar" Cotton Cleaning Factory in the province of Kunduz, during a meeting of the DOMA primary organization is indicative in this respect: "In Afghanistan, the working class is not very numerous; it is short of organizational ability and literacy. We know, however, that the April revolution marked the beginning of a new development for our country. We firmly believe in a bright future and we will construct and defend it with our strong hands".

The influence of DOMA is also gradually growing among the girls. In a country where a woman has been deprived of elementary civil rights for centuries and where the attitude to her has until now been determined a great deal by Islamic dogmas, this has special significance. The involvement of young women in the youth organization and the development of their social activity skills are being organized with a consideration for the country's national and historical distinctive features. In DOMA committees, women's sections are being created or people responsible for working with the female youth are being selected. Separately conducted meetings of young women, needlework circles and exhibits, and various forms of working with children are being put into practice.

However, a significant part of the young Afghan women -- even in the cities -- are still being subjected to the strong influence of religiously-minded parents and traditions which have taken shape over hundreds of years.

Students make up the most numerous part of DOMA -- about 60 percent. They are more educated and it is easier to unite them organizationally. It is no accident that a large part of the country's primary youth organizations are being formed on the basis of schools and lyceums. However, on the other hand, there is a significant layer of today's students who are children of the rather well off families of merchants, employees, and petty and medium bourgeoisie. This requires from DOMA committees a special approach in the work with this category of youth.

\*

\*

\*

Under the incessant intrigues of imperialism and international reaction and the rebellious actions of domestic counterrevolution, DOMA is trying to provide the maximum possible aid to the party in defending the achievements of the April revolution. In the majority of the country's provinces, young patriots are joining the detachments of the defenders of the revolution upon the call of the party and are creating youth brigades of a social order from the ranks of the volunteers. In one rank with the members of the party, young men and women -- many of whom are only 15-17 years old -- are protecting the peaceful work of the citizens with a weapon in

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

their hands, guarding the public order and various installations (educational institutions, Pioneer camps, DOMA committee buildings, etc.), and providing a great deal of help to state organs in the struggle against counterrevolution.

The young defenders of the revolution, the members of DOMA, are demonstrating steadfastness and courage and are displaying true examples of selflessness and heroism.

The news about the exploit of 16-year-old Fazila, a student from Herat, flew throughout the country. Fazila arrived at the head of a youth detachment in a village, where the Dushmani often visited, to conduct discussions with the population and to unmask the false rumors about the people's power. For this, the bandits decided to make short work of her; someone fired from around a corner and cut short her life.... Today, hundreds of Afghanistan's young men and women are, however, being indoctrinated using the selfless act of Fazila.

DOMA is performing a great deal of work in instilling in young people a new attitude toward service in the army, which is defending the interests of the people, and to strengthening the people's militia and the special organs for the struggle against counterrevolution. The contacts between civilian and army DOMA organizations are being expanded.

The first sports health camp, in which youth between the ages of 17 and 20 not only rest and harden themselves but also master the basics of military affairs and acquire skills in social work, has been opened in the country. A large detachment of young volunteers has been sent for service in the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Thus was the active sponsorship of DOMA over the people's militia begun. Even more importance was attached to this sector of DOMA activity after the Second DOMA Central Committee Plenum which was held on 30 June 1981 and which examined questions on the patriotic and international indoctrination of the youth.

In Afghanistan, where up to the present time 90 percent of the population do not know how to read and write and where religion has possessed an all-embracing influence for centuries, a special role is being allotted to the struggle against illiteracy. In his speech during the Afghan-wide DOMA conference, Comrade B. Karmal pointed out that the goal of the party, DOMA, other public organizations, and the state apparatus is to transform Afghanistan into a country of universal literacy within 10 years. B. Karmal said that this is a very difficult task and that the members of DOMA should begin it with youthful eagerness and enthusiasm.

In solving this problem, DOMA members are helping state organs everywhere to arrange the work of the courses to eliminate illiteracy, conducting classes in them on a voluntary basis, explaining in families the need for education, and protecting the courses from the attacks of counterrevolutionary elements. The Dushmani burn and destroy schools in savage anger, kill and mutilate teachers, and do not spare even the pupils. For example, in one of the districts of Parvan Province, the bandits broke the arms and legs of four children only because they went to take examinations. However, the enemy's efforts are in vain. More than 23,000 courses to eliminate illiteracy are already operating actively in the country. A total of 60 percent of the seven-year old children have entered elementary schools.

\*

\*

\*



## FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Clearly understanding the importance and necessity of raising the political awareness level of the youth, the DOMA Central Committee is searching for more effective forms for this work. It has worked up recommendations on how to create political enlightenment circles in primary organizations and has approved the subject matter of their classes -- a subject matter which reveals the basis of PDPA policy and the goals, tasks and content of DOMA activity. The need to consider during this the specific conditions of the country and the distinctive features and training level of the different youth social groups is pointed out in the recommendations.

The mass political work of DOMA is varied in its means and methods. Political discussions, agitation presentations, and thematic concerts and meetings are conducted, often using mobile movie houses and agitation vehicles; and leaflets, posters and wall newspapers are being published. Special agitation and propaganda detachments, which are equiped with movie and radio equipment, popular literature, newspapers, and medicine, travel to the villages and settlements.

One of the first of these detachments was formed in the summer of 1981. It worked in the provinces of Kabul and Parvan and organized a series of concerts, film showings and meetings with the elders of the villages. During these, the elders were told about the goals of the PDPA and DOMA and the nature of the reforms which are taking place in the country. The detachment also provided medical assistance to the population. Its activity strengthened the trust of the population in the national authority. Such detachments are now being created in all the country's provinces.

The popularity of DARAFSHE DZHAVANAN (BANNER OF YOUTH), the first youth newspaper in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and an organ of the DOMA Central Committee, is growing. On its pages, it deals widely with the life of DOMA and The Pioneer organization and publishes the most important documents of DOMA, the speeches of the organization's leaders and activists, and articles and essays which tell about the selfless actions of the young defenders of the revolution. The newspaper is becoming an even more active propagandist of PDPA policy and of the activity of DOMA in indoctrinating youth.

However, the low level of literacy, especially among the working and rural youth), the still strong influence of centuries-old traditions, and the inadequate training of the DOMA cadre and aktiv are creating a number of difficulties in the ideological, political and propaganda work of DOMA. The ideological intrigues of the enemies of the April revolution, who are trying to distort and blacken in every way possible PDPA policy, to create the illusion of its hopelessness among young people, and to contrast it to the interests of the Afghan people speculating on the religious feelings of believers, play no small role in this.

The arsenal of our enemy's methods are varied: from the use of leaflets and pamphlets to direct threats, sabotage and terrorist acts. It happens that the intrigues of the counterrevolutionaries bring definite results. However, as the accomplishments of the revolution grow stronger, the tactic of deceit, provocation and terror will more and more frequently come to grief.

\*

\*

\*

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

## FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Instilling skills in collective work and public activity in the youth has become a fundamentally new direction in the work of DOMA. More and more young men and women are participating in mass subbotniks (work given freely to the state on days off), raids in the struggle against profiteering, the preparation of schools for the school year, and revolutionary work weeks during which the collectives of industrial enterprises work without pay during their free time on the initiative of DOMA organizations. Youth are making a considerable contribution to the repair of bridges, irrigation ditches, schools, hospitals, and mosques which have been destroyed by the counterrevolutionaries.

Shock detachments, which are sent to the most important national economic installations, are being formed from the ranks of the young volunteers. The first such detachment, which worked in the Karkar coal mine in the province of Baghlan not only set an example of a new attitude toward work but also exerted a considerable influence on the local workers and population. At first, the detachment was greeted cautiously and even hostilely. However, when the detachment members repaired the mine administration building, which had been destroyed by bandits, in three days (although based on preliminary estimates about two weeks should have been spent on this work), organized courses to eliminate illiteracy for the workers, organized a watch on the mine's territory, introduced order into the supplying of the workers with food items, and conducted readings and a discussion of articles published in the youth newspaper, the authority of the detachment and the youth organization grew considerably.

In striving to develop the creative capabilities of young men and women, DOMA committees have noticeably improved their mass cultural and sports work and are continuously expanding cooperation with the creative unions and organizations. A contest of young poets, whose best poems were then published in a collection, was conducted with the youth commission of the Union of Writers. The opening of the Children's and Youth Theatre was an important event in the country's cultural life. The sports contests for DOMA prizes are acquiring more and more popularity.

These practical works tell about the growth of DOMA's revolutionary initiative and its public, political and work activity.

After the decision to create an Afghan Pioneer organization (POA) was made on 25 September 1980 during the Afghan-wide DOMA conference, DOMA actively joined in the work of indoctrinating children and teen-agers and expanded its sponsorship over the Pioneer organization. A year later, the ranks of the POA numbered 21,000 Pioneers.

The opening in Kabul of the first republic Palace of the Pioneers, which threw open its doors on 3 February 1981, was a great and happy holiday for Afghan children. Subsequently, Pioneer houses were opened in the cities of Mazar-e Sharif, Jelalabad and the province of Helmand.

During the new stage of the revolution, work was begun for the first time in the country's history on Pioneer camps. In them, 1100 children from the country's 11 provinces have rested and acquired habits of collectivism and organization. It is important to point out that elements of what is new in indoctrinational work among children have been combined with national customs and are based on respect for the people's culture and traditions.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

The Pioneers of Kabul and Mazar-e Sharif proposed an initiative to help the families of those who died for the cause of the revolution. A DOMA Central Committee Plenum supported this important initiative and announced a campaign for the country's DOMA members and Pioneers under the slogan "Help the Family of a Soldier -- Help the Revolution".

A clear demonstration of the party's concern and attention for the problems of indoctrinating Pioneers was the decision of the PDPA Central Committee Politbureau to create the PESHGANG magazine (PIONEER), an organ of the DOMA Central Committee and the POA Central Soviet.

Despite considerable difficulties, the Pioneer movement is earning more and more recognition in the country and is introducing fresh breath into public life.

In the DOMA regulation, it is pointed out that it "indoctrinates youth in a spirit of the brotherhood and equality of all the peoples who inhabit our beloved and united homeland..." DOMA is actively cooperating with 60 youth unions in the socialist, capitalist and developing countries and is coming out in support of regional and international progressive youth organizations. It is a member of the world federation of Democratic Youth and is represented in the Secretariat of the International Union of Students.

Especially warm and friendly relations link DOMA with the Komsomol and the youth unions of the socialist countries. DOMA makes wide use of the experience of the Leninist Komsomol. Concert youth teams from the USSR are received very warmly in Afghanistan, and the "Soviet Youth" exhibition made a large impression. Soviet-Afghan friendship rooms have been created in many DOMA province and city committees.

\*

\*

\*

At the beginning of 1980, B. Iosin, a young PDPA member, was appointed secretary of the DOMA committee in the province of Baghlan. Born of a poor peasant family, he underwent a grim childhood and youth and experienced the burdens of underground work. Iosin sharply perceived the social evil and injustice. Heading a provincial youth organization, he came out sharply against the shortcomings and smugness of local bureaucrats, criticized displays of party disagreements, contended that only work for the good of the revolution could move it forward, and constantly demonstrated this by all his actions, carrying the youth with him. Even the persecutions of the Amin secret police did not break him. When Iosin was offered work in a provincial PDPA committee he replied: Since the party had entrusted him with indoctrinating youth, he is obliged to perform this important commission with honor to the end.

It is these steadfast and unselfish people, who are devoted to their work, who are contributing to the active growth and strengthening of DOMA and to the improving of its influence on youth. On the whole, the youth organization's successes are undoubtedly being determined by the ever increasing level of the business and political qualities of its leaders and cadre workers and by the improvement in leadership methods.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

In its activity to indoctrinate youth, DOMA is striving to unite its efforts with the state organs and public organizations of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Joint DOMA Central Committee decrees with the Ministries of Defense, Internal Affairs, Education and Higher and Vocational Education have been signed and are being consistently implemented during the new stage of the revolution. The Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is providing a great deal of help to DOMA. DOMA committees are cooperating ever more widely with the creative organizations, trade unions, the Democratic Organization of Afghan Women and the different state departments.

Today, DOMA is emerging as an equal member in the National Patriotic Front (NPF) -- the highest form for the association of the public and political forces of the workers and of all the layers in Afghanistan's population. Membership in the NPF means the even more effective participation of DOMA in controlling affairs of state and in raising the prestige of the organization.

The growth of DOMA's public and political activity and of its authority is to a decisive degree the result of the concern and attention of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The level of party leadership of the youth organization has increased considerably during the new stage of the April revolution. The PDPA Central Committee has adopted a number of special decrees aimed at the activity of DOMA, is continuously providing it practical help, and is directing local party organizations toward this.

In the difficult struggle to construct a new society, the Democratic Organization of Afghan Youth is proving itself ever more actively in the various spheres of the country's public and political life and is becoming a reliable assistant for the party.

COPYRIGHT: "Molody kommunist", 1982

8802  
CSO: 1807/94

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

**INTERNATIONAL**

**BOOK ON WESTERN OPPOSITION TO, SOVIET SUPPORT FOR MILITARY DETENTE**

**Moscow PROBLEMY VOYENNOY RAZRYADKI in Russian 1981 (signed to press 25 Sep 81)  
pp 1-2, 379-380**

**[Table of contents, brief description and authors' collective of book edited  
by A. D. Nikonov]**

**[Excerpts] Title Page:**

**USSR Academy of Sciences. Order of the Labor Red Banner Institute of the  
World Economy and International Relations. Scientific Council for the Study  
of Problems of Peace and Disarmament. Title: PROBLEMY VOYENNOY RAZRYADKI  
(Problems of Military Detente).**

**Publisher: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka".**

**Place and year of publication: Moscow, 1981.**

**Signed to Press Date: 25 September 1981**

**Number of Copies Published: 4,500**

**Number of Pages: 340**

**Brief Description:**

**The objective prerequisites, goals and basic directions of international  
military detente, as well as the difficulties and obstacles placed in its  
path by the aggressive circles of imperialism and their accomplices, are  
analyzed in the monograph. Special attention is devoted to explaining the  
consistent course of the Soviet Union for the preservation and development  
of the process of detente, for the strengthening of detente by means of  
political detente in the military area, and for ensuring peace and inter-  
national security.**

**Authors' Collective:**

**Introduction--Doctor of Historical Sciences O. N. Bykov**

**Chapter I--Doctor of Historical Sciences A. D. Nikonov**

**Chapter II--Doctor of Historical Sciences D. M. Proektor**

**Chapter III--Doctor of Historical Sciences I. A. Koloskov**

**Candidate of Historical Sciences P. D. Tarabayev**

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Chapter IV--Doctor of Historical Sciences A. D. Nikonov  
Chapter V--Doctor of Historical Sciences A. D. Nikonov  
Chapter VI--Candidate of Historical Sciences B. M. Khalosha  
Chapter VII--Candidate of Historical Sciences Yu. A. Kostko  
Chapter VIII--Candidate of Military Sciences M. S. Shmelev  
Candidate of Economic Sciences Z. V. Litvin  
Chapter IX--A. R. Astaf'yev  
Chapters X, XII--Candidate of Historical Sciences P. D. Tarabayev  
Chapter XI--Candidate of Economic Sciences M. I. Sladkevich  
Candidate of Military Sciences V. I. Makarevskiy  
Scientific assistants: T. I. Dudnikovaya and Ye. V. Tsedil'naya  
Responsible editor: Doctor of Historical Sciences A. D. Nikonov

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	3
Chapter I. Military Detente: Prerequisites, Goals and Paths.....	11
1. Prerequisites for international detente.....	12
2. Interdependence of political detente with detente in the military area.....	17
3. Main directions of detente in the military area.....	27
Chapter II. International Security and Military Detente.....	40
1. Essence and content of international security.....	40
2. Military detente as a factor in international security.....	52
3. Problems of international security in Western policy.....	56
4. Military power in the system of international security.....	61
5. Structure of international security.....	64
Chapter III. Problems of Non-Use of Force and the Threat of Force in International Relations.....	73
1. Imperialist policy "from a position of strength".....	73
2. Liquidation of centers of tension and of armed conflicts-- an important direction in the realization of the principle of the non-use of force in international relations.....	80
3. The policy of the USSR and other socialist countries relating to the non-use of force in international relations.....	86
Chapter IV. Problems of Nuclear Detente.....	100
1. The nuclear arms race--a threat to humanity.....	101
2. The problem of complete and general prohibition of nuclear arms tests.....	111
3. Problems of strengthening nuclear nonproliferation.....	118

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Chapter V. The Problem of Limiting and Reducing Strategic Arms.....	136
1. Principles and prerequisites of the SALT process.....	137
2. SALT I.....	149
3. SALT II.....	157
Chapter VI. Imperialist Military-Political Blocs and Military Detente.....	174
1. The role of imperialism's military-political blocs in strengthening the arms race and creating obstacles to military detente.....	175
2. Detente's influence on imperialism's bloc policy.....	198
3. Weakening block confrontation--an important direction of military detente.....	202
Chapter VII. Problems of Military Detente in Europe.....	209
1. Military detente in Europe--a permanent task of the Soviet Union's foreign policy.....	210
2. The Vienna negotiations: hopes and blind alleys.....	214
3. Europe again faces a choice: a new arms race or military detente and disarmament.....	227
Chapter VIII. Problems of Military Detente and Collective Security on the Asian Continent.....	234
1. The military-political situation in Asia.....	234
2. Collective security--path to lasting peace in Asia.....	243
3. Washington's and Beijing's policy--the main obstacle on the path to military detente in Asia.....	250
Chapter IX. Military Detente and the World Ocean.....	260
1. New role and new problems of the world ocean.....	260
2. The spread of the arms race onto the world ocean and the threat of nuclear war.....	268
3. Questions of limiting military use of seas and oceans.....	280
Chapter X. Prohibition of New Types of Weapons of Mass Destruction--an Urgent Task of Military Detente.....	296
1. The nature, urgency and importance of the problem's solution.....	297
2. Basic difficulties and prospects for the problem's solution.....	306

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

Chapter XI. Problems of Limiting Conventional Arms.....	321
1. Contemporary state and development of conventional arms.....	321
2. The arms trade--a constituent part of the conventional arms race and of imperialism's global strategy.....	331
3. Limiting conventional weapons--a vital task in the struggle for peace.....	337
Chapter XII. Military Detente and the Solution of Humanity's Global Problems.....	344
1. The most important socioeconomic aspects of the arms race.....	345
2. Military detente--path to the solution of global problems.....	359
Short bibliography of works relating to problems of detente pub- lished in the USSR from 1978 to the middle of 1981.....	373

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", 1981

CSO: 1807/105

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**



**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

**INTERNATIONAL**

**SOCIALIST COUNTRIES HOLD ARBITRAGE CONFERENCE**

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKOYE GOSUDARSTVO I PRAVO in Russian, No 6, June 1982, carries on pp 136-139 a 2000-word article titled "Economic Law and State Arbitrage" by Ye. A. Vinogradova. The article reports on the first international symposium on "Economic Law and State Arbitrage" held by the USSR Institute of State and Law at the end of 1981. Participants included "scholars and practical workers" from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the USSR.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", "Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo", 1982

CSO: 1800/761

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

SOVIET HISTORIANS VISIT VIETNAM--In November 1981 the co-workers of the Institute of History of the USSR, USSR Academy of Sciences (Director Professor S.S. Khromov; Deputy Chairman of the Scientific Council on the complex problem "History of the Great October Socialist Revolution" Yu.I. Korablev; and Scientific Secretary of the Institute's Commission for International Contacts N.F. Bugay), in their capacity as guests of the Committee for Social Sciences, Socialist Republic of Vietnam [CSS SRV] toured the Institute of History in Hanoi and the Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City for the first time. The Soviet historians were welcomed by the Chairman of the CSS SRV Nguyen Qhan Toan. The co-workers of that committee showed tremendous interest in familiarizing themselves with the work of the Institute of History of the USSR. The comments by Nguyen Qhan Toan as well as by other Vietnamese colleagues pointed out the great value attached to scientific contacts between historians of both countries. [By N.F. Bugay] [Excerpt] [Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII in Russian No 4, Apr 82 p 150] [COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Pravda", "Voprosy istorii", 1982] 1386

CSO: 1807/91

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

NATIONAL

OBKOM SECRETARY ON AVOIDANCE OF 'DIFFICULT' QUESTIONS

Moscow MOLODOY KOMMUNIST in Russian No 3, Mar 82 pp 6-13

[Article by M. Voropayev, first secretary of the CPSU Chelyabinskly obkom: "The Constuctive Energy of Conviction"]

Excerpts Once a group of young engineers and workers from Chelyabinsk was in Mexico. Everthing interested the Ural lads: the ancient culture of the Aztecs, the monumental painting of Siqueiros and the turbulent Sunday corrida. However, the meeting with students of the university in Mexico was especially remembered. Whether it ocured accidentally or whether some unseen "director's hand" was at work, those whose views represented a mixture of Marxism and neo-Friedism and Trotskyite and Maoist slogans, came to the talks with the Chelyabinsk people. Outwardly, however, they appeared as true revolutionaries and -- in any event -- considered themselves as such: They brandished portraits of Che Guevara and some carried small volumes of Lenin's works with them.

Nevertheless, the young metallurgists and machine builders understood the political positions of their opponents rather quickly and conducted the discussion in a dignified, well reasoned and skillful manner. Afterwards, they frankly said that only here, in a different country, having encountered the bearers of foreign ideological notions face to face, did they truly see in proper prospective the social science classes, the VUZ seminars on scientific communism, and the Leninist examinations, that is, all the forms of Marxist-Leninist education which they had undergone in school, in the VUZ and in the enterprise.

This episode not only once again underscores the well known truth: A knowledge of Marxism helps to rebuff hostile views and notions. Something else is also seen here: The mastery of Marxist-Leninist theory is truly effective and solid when it becomes a recognized inner requirement for a young person. I emphasize: not a school duty (the passing of examinations, the receiving of a grade, the presence at classes, etc.) but a requirement. Sometimes, an individual searches for and finds answers to the questions, which are disturbing him, with the help of the theory of scientific communism. In this case, the knowledge of communist theory ceases to be book knowledge and is transformed into a deep personal conviction. This was V. I. Lenin's path to Marxism. N. K. Krupskaya writes in her recollections about Il'ich: "He did not approach Marx as a book-lover. He approached Marx as an individual searching for answers to agonizing

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

and urgent questions". This the way the older generation of Soviet Communists, who -- speaking the words of a poet -- opened up each volume of Marx just as we open the shutters in our own homes, approached Marxism.

The youth, who are being shaped under the conditions of a developed socialist society are a different matter. Experienced mentors: school teachers, VUZ instructors, the directors of party and Komsomol enlightenment schools, radio and television political commentators, and press workers, are helping the young men and women to penetrate into the laboratory of Marxist-Leninist thought. However, the danger of a facile attitude toward social and economic knowledge is concealed here. Without having let it pass through himself, without having achieved it through much suffering, and without having beat it in the crucible of doubts and research, some young person will regard social and political theory as the totality of school subjects -- and nothing more. He has studied, passed his examinations and received a grade. Perhaps, the main results of the discussion in Mexico, which I recalled at the beginning, is the conclusion which the lads made: No, it is not for an examination that a knowledge of Marxism is needed. Every young individual should come to this conclusion. We are placing this goal before the organizers of the rising generation's Marxist-Leninist education.

Recently, much has been said and written about problem-solving instruction in the social sciences. Its essence seems to me to lie in the fact that its study becomes for each pupil and student an instrument for recognizing the complicated problems of reality. Unfortunately, it seems completely sufficient to many instructors to "masticate" the general truths and force the students to memorize them and regurgitate them on an examination. The damage from such instruction is evident.

Sociological research, which has been performed among the oblast senior class students, has shown in particular that many young men and women prefer not to ask so called "sharp" questions, which touch upon international and domestic life, of their teachers because they are not confident that the teacher will answer them frankly. Half of those surveyed point out that the teachers try to move away from "sharp" questions, and every third pupil considers that the teachers answer them unconvincingly.

Of course, this data must be understood with a correction for youthful maximumism, a lack of life experience and the inclination toward premature generalization. However, it is impossible not to admit that a number of instructors, not only in secondary but also in higher educational institutions, are indeed inclined -- sometimes from the very best motives -- to shy away from an analysis of socialism's real contradictions, embellish reality, and replace the analysis of specific problems with an abstract statement of the training material.

It has already become an axiom that knowledge, which has not been thrust on one but which has been mined on one's own, is the most solid and lies at the basis of ideological and political convictions. Both secondary and higher schools have available today every opportunity for developing the creative activity of youth. Even the scientific society of youth can serve as an example. A scientific society for youth has existed for 17 years in Chelyabinsk. A total of 3,500 pupils are engaged in it today. We are proud of the fact that the scientific society of Chelyabinsk senior class students is one of the first in the country and that its

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

organizers -- the Palace of Pioneers and Pupils inemi N. K. Krupskaya and the Chelyabinskiy State Pedagogical Institute -- have become Leninist Komsomol prize laureates. Among its former pupils, it is possible today to meet a famous scientist, a prominent lathe operator, a teacher, a doctor, an agronomist, and an officer in the Soviet army.

Nevertheless, we see the main merit of this association of pupils not in the high professional orientation (although this too is very important) but in the rearing of the teenagers' citizen maturity. During school vacations, the winners in the contests of creative works gather in the "Young Kurchatovite" camp (which is located in the picturesque surroundings of the city of Sim -- the home of I. V. Kurchatov) and there, the difference between "physicists" and "lyric poets" is obliterated: Both the one and the other participate with identical enthusiasm in the "political battles", the festival of political songs, a dramatized trial of modern imperialism, discussions concerning the social problems of the youth movement, etc.

This may seem a game to some individuals. True, there is something of a game in it. However, the discussion concerns serious matters: the developing of a class view of the world and the laying of the foundations for communist convictions. All this is passionate and emotional. How often these emotions are unfortunately lacking in the standard history and social science classes and in the seminars on social subjects in VUZ! It is no accident that the students of the scientific society of pupils, when they arrive in institutes, are the first to join in the work of the student scientific society and become permanent participants in the all-union contest of student works in the social sciences, the history of the Komsomol and the international youth movement.

The Marxist-Leninist education of youth is also, as is known, the class indoctrination of the rising generation. School must prepare one for life. This seems an absolutely correct truth. However, if the mathematics teacher sees his main goal to be the preparation of future mathematicians; the literature teacher -- future philologists; and the physics teacher -- future physicists, then these teachers -- I dare to say -- understand nothing of pedagogics.

I am far from the thought of fighting for the formation of citizen positions at the expense of specialized knowledge. Ignoramuses are not needed by our society. However, a bourgeois school teaches how to read and write intelligently. Have not too many egotists who know the art of self-love, cultural Philistines and individualists who have mastered foreign languages recently appeared here? In this sense, the old formula should be read in a new way: "The school should prepare one for a socialist way of life!".

It seems that the Marxist-Leninist education, which is received in school classrooms and VUZ halls, should be accompanied without fail by significant enlivening of the non-academic social and political indoctrination forms. Political hours, political clubs, "Young Marxist" circles, Leninist lessons, trips to places of combat fame, and the creation of school museums -- all this integrally adds to lectures and textbooks and forms a class approach to the phenomena being studied.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Here, for example, is how the Komsomol members in School No 50 in Chelyabinsk rated Leninist lessons: "They help us to look at ourselves in a new way. After them, you try to read those works which are not studied in school. During the lesson, you feel that all of the people in the country are persons holding the same views as you".

Without a doubt, life itself gives a rating for his knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory to an individual. Not a person's words but his deeds characterize his ideological level and citizen's maturity. Let us recall V. I. Lenin's words that "The communist youth union has combined its education, its teaching and its indoctrination with the labor of the workers and peasants so that it will not lock itself up in its schools and will not be limited only to a reading of communist books and pamphlets" (Vol 41, pp 316-317).

Do today's Komsomol members -- the pupils and students, have an opportunity to learn communism in practice and to participate in the real transformation of society? Of course they do. Student production brigades, public and political practices, construction detachments, work where one lives -- all this provides an opportunity for each Komsomol member to feel: "My work is flowing into the work of my republic".

When a system of public and political practices for students was introduced in the Chelyabinskiy Polytechnical Institute imeni the Leninist Komsomol for the first time in the country at the end of the Sixties, many greeted it with mistrust. They cited the overworking of the students, the back-breakingness -- for them -- of the lecture work among the population etc. Life has shown the need for this form of communist indoctrination of a future specialist. Today, thousands of students are conducting public and political practices in the VUZ of Chelyabinskaya Oblast alone. They are giving lectures, creating agitation brigades, and organizing children's clubs in residences and sports sections for children and teenagers. Thus, the "Ray" Pedagogical Detachment, which was created on the initiative of the pedagogical institute students, embraces 30,000 teenagers in its influence, organizing the free time of the lads.

\*

\*

\*

It is understandable that it is impossible to treat all the questions, which are connected with the Marxist-Leninist education of the youth, in one article. This work requires continuous improvement. Much remains to be reviewed here, to be changed, and to be given up.

Everything still has not been done for the complete and timely supplying of propagandists and students with training programs and aids. An instructional methods library, which would contain practical advice on preparing for classes, conducting discussions, using the practical assignment method, etc., is very necessary for a propagandist who is working in a youth hall. It would be good to have collections of logical assignments and typical examples of problem situations for studies in the basic courses.

And once again. When talking about indoctrinational work, we often yield to the magic of numerical reports. In the meantime, sociological research, which has been conducted, testifies in particular that far from all pupils are performing

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

assignments of a public and political nature, that only one-third of the 10th-class students are participating in the preparation and conduct of Komsomol meetings and political information sessions, and that every fourth urban senior class student is not taking part in the summer work quarter. Instances of immoral conduct on the part of young people, of an excessive passion for trends in western fashions in a certain part of the youth, etc., must cause us anxiety.

The 26th CPSU Congress outlined a specific program for the formation of the new individual. An important role in its implementation belongs to the youth's Marxist-Leninist education which has been called upon to teach young men and women -- speaking in the words of V. I. Lenin -- "to act as communism really requires". In other words, the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress emphasized, we are talking about achieving in fact a unity of the party's ideological, theoretical, political, indoctrinational, organizational, and economic work. This is our goal. There is no doubt that it will be achieved.

COPYRIGHT: "Molodoy kommunist", 1982 .

8802  
CSO: 1800/654

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

NATIONAL

**PROBLEMS IN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH, INSTRUCTION OUTLINED**

Baku KOMMUNIST AZERBAYDZHANA in Russian No 1, Jan 82 pp 53-61

[Article by T. Ismaylova: "Improve the Work of Social Science Departments"]

[Excerpts] In the light of the party's high demands on social scientists, the shortcomings, defects and failures in work of social science departments of VUZ's in the republic have become even more intolerable. Above all this applies to the level of studies and their quality, which in a number of cases leave much to be desired. Lectures, which are poor in content and primitive in form, fail to take into account the dynamic nature of socioeconomic processes occurring in our society, the aggravation of the ideological struggle in the international arena and the increased educational and cultural level of the young people. Topical questions of contemporary life are not always raised and discussed during lectures. Seminars and tutorials and actually existing difficulties and contradictions of our development are ignored at times. Unfortunately there are still instructors who do not have enough skill to show the historical advantages of socialism and our successes and achievements in building a new life and to expose the total hypocrisy of slanderous bourgeois propaganda. Some social science instructors do not engage in self-improvement, limit lectural material to a textbook framework and do not possess enough lecturing skill.

Sometimes we judge the activity of a department and its workers on the basis of some quantitative indicators, particularly as regards the number of instructors having an academic degree, the percentage of progress, the quantity of published work, prepared papers and so forth. It has been proven long ago through experience that high-sounding titles and ranks do not always guarantee a high level of studies and that high percentage of progress is sometimes achieved as a result of an instructor's leniency and liberalism. There are also instances when an instructor attempts to "make up" for the low level of his academic qualification and pedagogical skill by making excessive demands on students. Both ways are of great harm to the cause of education and training of young people.

Some instructors still persist in attempts to assign students as many complex scientific information as possible, which undoubtedly makes the process of mastering and subsequently reproducing it difficult. This harmful and fallacious practice, which does not conform to the goals of intensifying the

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**



FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

teaching and educational process, limits the cognitive independence of students and is utterly at variance with creative study of Marxism-Leninism, which presupposes independent work on primary sources and independent consideration and comprehension of one or another question of theory and practice. Hence the immediate task of social scientists is to promote maximum development of habits among students of thoughtful study of problems and Marxist-Leninist science, the party's policy and questions of communist construction.

Scientific level of instruction and creative atmosphere of the entire educational process depend to a considerable degree on the extent and condition of scientific research work in social science departments. The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Raising the Efficiency of Scientific Research Work in Higher Educational Institutions" and the decisions of the July (1979) plenum of the Azerbaijan CPCC have provided a great incentive for improving organization of scientific research activities in VUZ's.

Instructors of social science departments of VUZ's in the republic have joined in developing some important national economic problems, a part of which has been included in the coordination plan of basic scientific research of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Education.

Departments of CPSU history are examining problems connected with the party's increased leading role in communist construction and are studying the historical experience of CPSU's struggle for implementation of Leninist principles of ideological struggle. In the center of scientists' attention are criticism of bourgeois falsifications of the CPSU's nationalities policy and socialist construction in Azerbaijan. The research results of historians are embodied in doctoral and candidate theses, monographs, brochures and articles which reflect the activities of the CPSU and the Azerbaijan CP during the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans.

In philosophy departments the attention of scientists is concentrated in examining the patterns of the present stage of Soviet society's development, forms of their manifestation and mechanism of their action. Sociological problems of the scientific-technical revolution and current problems of Marxist-Leninist ethics and aesthetics are an object of interest for philosophers.

Professors and instructors of political economy departments are working on the complex problem of "Economic Regularity of Developed Socialism."

Departments of scientific communism are examining the scientific communism's questions of theory and socioeconomic problems of developed socialism and are studying different aspects of the socialist way of life. These are the basic, the main directions of scientific research work of social scientists in VUZ's, in accordance with which 11 doctoral and 35 candidate theses were defended during the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

## FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

The 26th CPSU Congress has set the task of using scientific potential of VUZ's more fully. This requirement as well as the most important theoretical positions and conclusions, which at present characterize the content of our party's ideological and theoretical life, make it incumbent to interpret in a new way the tasks of social science departments as the most important link in the structure of our scientific and theoretical subdivisions. There are now 56 doctors of sciences and professors and more than 350 candidates of sciences working in VUZ's of the republic. Quality of education and training of young people and the level of scientific research work in VUZ's can be substantially raised by efficiently using this considerable scientific potential. The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress have been a powerful incentive for creative searches by scientists of the republic and have expanded the possibilities of researching fundamentally important problems of social development and, first of all, questions of mature socialism and ways of its developing into communism. It is characteristic that creative efforts of social scientists in the republic are being concentrated even more today on the topical questions posed by life. At present some departments are planning and are already fulfilling complex interdepartmental research. Thus for the 1981-85 period scientific activities of all social science departments of the AzINKha [expansion unknown] imeni D. Buniatzade are concentrated around the problem of "The Socialist Way of Life," whose elaboration in the socioeconomic, philosophic and historic plan is dictated by tasks ensuing from the decisions of the 26th Party Congress.

The teaching and educational process in higher school and scientific research activities of departments are inseparable from students' scientific work, which is an organic composite part of the entire educational process in a VUZ. From timid steps in an effort to accustom students to scientific work of a social science department, transition is now being made to enlisting its most capable alumnus in fulfilling departmental research. All-union student work contests on problems of social sciences, Komsomol history and international youth movement have become an effective means for developing skills of scientific research work and active sociopolitical activities among students. These contests, which involve almost all student youths of the republic, convincingly testify to students having a sound knowledge of history of the revolutionary movement and our motherland's rise to the peaks of social progress and to the deep, enduring interest of young men and women in Marxist-Leninist theory. Twenty-three students of the republic's VUZ's were winners in all-union contests during the 10th Five-Year Plan. They were awarded first, second and third degree prizes and honorary certificates of the Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education.

At the same time, great opportunities and the creative potential of our social scientists are still insufficiently used for deep and comprehensive research into our life's new phenomena and processes and for generalization of the many-sided, rich experience of the Azerbaijan CP accumulated in the struggle for strengthening all spheres of the republic's life at the most advanced positions of developed socialism.

An important reserve for raising the efficiency of scientific research work and of social scientists' activities in VUZ's as a whole is in expanding the

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

geography of their scientific contacts. Scientific publications of our social scientists in all-union editions and their participation in the work of international conferences, symposiums and congresses in the GDR, Bulgaria, Sweden, Denmark, Yugoslavia and other countries, as experience proves, considerably enrich activities of departments and promote improvement of their ideological, scientific and educational aspects.

Organization of scientific research work does not meet current demands in all departments. Research subjects in some of them have not been examined for years and have been mechanically carried over from one year to another and from five-year plan to five-year plan. As a result, "dull" publications, which are low in ideological and theoretical level and which poorly illustrate the grandiose changes in the republic's socioeconomic, political and cultural life, have been appearing in the press.

Subjects of scientific research that are not dictated by needs of science and national economy but by the notorious "dissertability" are assigned to graduate students by some departments. Many graduate students cannot cope with defense of theses within the instruction period. The defense of theses is sometimes formalistic; their passing is groundlessly forced and responses are superficial, lacking a well-reasoned evaluation of the novelty and practical significance of results obtained by the author.

Improved selection, placing and training of personnel in VUZ's is one of the most important conditions for raising the ideological and theoretical level in teaching social sciences. A great and positive role in this respect was played by the resolute measures adopted by the Azerbaijan CP CC during the past several years to eradicate serious shortcomings in selecting and placing teaching personnel. VUZ collectives have done much to improve the teaching staff. Persons lacking the necessary level of professional training and qualifications have been debarred from teaching. Improved work with personnel has been promoted by the implementation of the tasks advanced at the republic conference of VUZ workers (May 1980).

A system for raising professional skill and pedagogical culture of VUZ social scientists and various forms of theoretical and methodical training of pedagogical personnel, which we have established, have justified themselves. During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan, 417 instructors and chiefs of social science departments have been sent to institutes for improving qualifications in the cities of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Rostov, Tashkent, Novosibirsk and Sverdlovsk.

At present the existing deficiency in training social sciences personnel is being gradually eliminated by annually sending a large group of youths to study in the country's leading VUZ's in specialities such as CPSU history, political economy, philosophy and scientific communism. We have also done much during the past few years in training scientific and pedagogical social science personnel through postgraduate studentship. During the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans, 109 people completed postgraduate work.

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

But unfortunately not all educational institutions are implementing personnel selection and placement in a purposeful manner in accordance with instructional provisions and norms. Even today the VUZ's are experiencing a shortage of highly qualified specialists in social sciences. Only slightly more than half of corresponding departments are headed by doctors of sciences. The institute of senior scientific workers and scientific work on probation at leading departments of the country's VUZ's are not being used efficiently enough in training highly qualified specialists. New and more complex tasks posed by life demand that questions of further improvement in training social science personnel become a central link in the work of social science departments. These questions as well as activities of social science departments as a whole are under constant and close attention of the republic's Minvuz [Ministry of Higher Education]. On the basis of systematic discussion of work conducted by VUZ social scientists, the Minvuz collegium has worked out decisions containing practical recommendations for improving work style and methods of social science departments and for replenishing them with highly qualified specialists trained in the country's leading VUZ's.

The entire many-sided activity of VUZ social scientists is directed in the final analysis at forming of communist outlook among youths, their high consciousness and readiness and skill to build communism. Although ideological and political training of future specialists is a task of the entire staff of professors and instructors, a determining role in this is played by social science departments. Together with party and public organizations of VUZ's they are implementing long-rang complex ideological training plans calculated for the entire instruction period, defining its concrete forms and methods and are directing the activities of special and general theoretical departments in strengthening the overall world-view orientation of the entire teaching and educational process.

COPYRIGHT: "Kommunist Azaerbaydzhana", 1982

9817  
CSO: 1800/599

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

NATIONAL

**FURTHER DETAILS ON BAKU NATIONALITIES CONFERENCE**

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ETNOGRAFIYA in Russian No 2, Mar-Apr 82 pp 111-115

[Article by A. A. Susokolov: "The 26th CPSU Congress and Tasks in the Study of Nationalities Relations in the USSR"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress has devoted great attention to problems connected with the development of nations and nationalities relations in the USSR.<sup>1</sup> To discuss the tasks ensuing from the congress' decisions, ethnosociologists and specialists of other social sciences who are working on related problems met on 25-30 May 1981 in the city of Baku. The session was organized by the Council for Sociological Research of the Azerbaijan CP CC and the Ethnic Sociology Section of the Soviet Sociological Association with cooperation of the Scientific Council for Nationalities Problems of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences headed by Academician Yu. V. Bromley.

The work of the session has been described by central and republic means of mass information. G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP CC, received leading scientists, participants in the session.

The attention shown in the work of the session by the Azerbaijan CP CC has raised this scientific forum's authority. G. A. Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP CC, delivered the opening address at the session. He dwelt on the significance of scientific understanding of problems of nationalities relations and on behalf of the first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP CC conveyed wishes for successful work to participants in the session.

The first meeting of the session was devoted to theoretical and methodological problems in studying nationalities relations.

A report "The 26th CPSU Congress on Nationalities Relations in the USSR and Tasks in the Study of National and International Processes" was delivered by A. F. Dashdamirov, chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Azerbaijan CP CC. The 26th CPSU Congress, he noted, has set the task with regard to further drawing scientific and theoretical developments closer to practical tasks of social control. The most important

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

task of researchers, he said, is foreseeing social consequences of the internationalization process, which are manifested in the structure of nationalities relations and the mode of life, in changing forms of interpersonal contact and in material and spiritual requirements. In dwelling on the structure of nationalities relations, A. F. Dashdamirov stressed that under conditions of developed socialism, contacts between workers of various republics and various nationalities within the republics are becoming an ever active factor in the development of economy and culture. Taking into account historical peculiarities of a nation's development makes it possible to find a way for solving common international tasks under specific conditions of life of republics and peoples.

In a report "Some Theoretical Problems in the Study of Ethnos," Yu. V. Bromley (Moscow), first of all, touched upon the conceptual questions in the relationship between social and ethnic in national and dwelt on the relationship of the conception of "nation" and "ethnos." The speaker drew attention to the fact that many specific questions being researched by ethnosociologists have so far failed to find a sufficiently broad theoretical understanding. At the same time, many theoretical developments by philosophers and ethnographers are cut off from real research practice.

An increased striving to overcome this gap has been noticeable during the debate on basic reports. Thus, M. V. Iordan (Moscow) and N. R. Malikova (Baku) emphasized that many trends in the development of national life can be understood by proceeding from the principle of ethnos' integrity as a system.

The speeches made during the debate on basic reports have indicated a significantly expanded range of the subjects researched. Although this increased the informative value of the conference, it sometimes made conducting a single line of discussion difficult.

N. A. Tomilov (Omsk) has dwelt on questions of methodology and source control [istochnikovedeniye] of historical ethnosociology-direction. Discussion of the need to develop the latter has already been going on for a long time in scientific circles.

Traditionally problems at the conference covered basic directions of ethnosociological research: ethnosocial structure and demographic problems, national psychology and interpersonal national relations, language and culture and methods and problems of source control of ethnosociological research. Reports on special problems of ethnosociology were delivered by Yu. V. Arutyunyan, L. A. Gordon, M. N. Guboglo, A. F. Dashdamirov, L. M. Drobizheva, A. F. Kocharli and V. I. Perevedentsev.

The increased role of the national aspect in contemporary society during the past 10-year period has been noted in most speeches. V. I. Parol (Tallinn) stressed that the trend toward thorough study of national specifics of social processes and intra-national relations in Soviet society is connected with the realization of the fact that developed socialism is a

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

"necessary, natural and historically long period in the making of communist formation,"<sup>2</sup> and, therefore, erasing national distinctions in the sphere of social relations is also a lengthy process. I. K. Apine (Riga) and K. S. Khallik (Tallinn) expressed their view that increased social activity in combination with increased multinationality of cities does not necessarily lead to erasure of ethnic distinctions: in some cases these factors can promote intensification of national consciousness. An attempt to theoretically analyze the mechanism of interaction of common and national features in the Soviet way of life was made by V. G. Babakov (Moscow). A report by A. F. Kochari (Baku) contained information on basic directions in contemporary philosophic and sociological research in the Azerbaijan SSR.

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress devoted a significant place to regional aspects in distributing productive forces and the problems arising in this connection with labor mobility of indigenous population of some union and autonomous republics. To a certain degree these problems have been touched upon in all reports and in some they occupied a central place.

A report by Yu. V. Arutyunyan (Moscow) "Ethnosociology: Problems and Directions of Research" was devoted mainly to an analysis of the role of ethnic factors in social development and to the significance of social processes for ethnic changes. The speaker particularly noted that differences in the settlement structure of nations and their social and professional composition to a considerable degree determine preservation of one or another element of traditional culture and influence trends of development of national consciousness. The influence of social on ethnic may give rise to a number of problems. Thus introduction of universal secondary education and the increased social expectations of young people, with preservation of public need for unskilled labor, which is especially strong in republics having a high share of agricultural production, requires certain social regulation with due regard for national aspects. In turn ethnic traditions influence social changes.

In a report by L. A. Gordon (Moscow) "International Features in the Development of the Working Class," it was shown that the share of the working class in population has been increasing in all republics and its multinationality has been growing. The differences between republics at present are manifested not so much in the share of the working class as in the share of representatives of the basic indigenous nationality in its composition. These differences are especially noticeable when the social and professional composition of different national groups of the working class is compared. To a considerable degree this is connected with labor traditions of the population of various regions.

Ethnodemographic problems, which have been sharply raised at the 26th CPSU Congress, are closely linked to questions of social structure of nations. Therefore it was no coincidence that a report by V. I. Perevedentsev "Ethnic Aspects of Demographic Processes" has evoked a very lively interest. After describing the demographic situation in the country, the speaker noted that the level of natural growth will soon inevitably decline in Central Asian

## FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

republics, and that this has already happened in Azerbaijan, Armenia and some other republics. However, in the opinion of V. I. Perevedentsev, this process requires social regulation to maintain optimum reproduction conditions. Efficient use of labor resources is not connected with moving them to central regions but with developing productives forces locally. For this purpose it is necessary to differentiate the policy with regard to migration by regions, facilitating the adaptation of rural youths in cities of republics with increased level of natural growth. In the opinion of the speaker, such measures must include: improvement of Russian language teaching in secondary schools; organization of "city" skills training; establishment of small industrial enterprises in villages.

Many speakers supported the reporting speaker's basic positions and revealed other aspects of the ethnodemographic situation in the country. However, the debate on the reports as a whole has indicated that researchers in the republics have failed to devote proper attention to labor mobility of the indigenous population. Only one report was devoted to this question. Kh. V. Dzutsev (Ordzhonikidze), in subscribing to the opinion of the speakers, noted that location of industrial enterprises in labor-surplus regions creates conditions for gradual adaptation of rural inhabitants of indigeneous nationalities to conditions of industrial production and will make it possible in the future to increase the interregional migratory movement of population of labor-surplus republics. In this it is important to take into consideration not only local natural resources but also the peculiarities of traditional occupations and domestic structure of the population.

K. P. Katushov (Elista) devoted his report to the role of the working class in the internationalization processes of the mode of life.

Some socioethnic problems connected with the increasing numbers of elderly persons were examined by V. I. Kozlov (Moscow). He noted in particular the need to study their role in passing on positive and negative ethnic traditions and also the social status of the elderly among various peoples.

One of the most important and at the same time least developed spheres of science are ethnic features of personal psychology. Therefore, the interest expressed in the report by A. F. Dashdamirov "Certain Methodological Problems in the Study of National Psychology," in which the structure of ethnopsychological phenomena was analyzed and basic ways for studying them in a positive manner were outlined, was readily understood. A. F. Dashdamirov recognized the objective existence of ethnos's psychological peculiarities and located their roots in historical, socioeconomic and sometimes natural conditions in the formation of ethnos. In the opinion of the speaker, it is expedient to conduct the study of ethnos's culture and consciousness only as ethnodifferentiating factors and with consideration of their ethno-integrating role. Researching the mechanism of consolidation of national psychology's peculiarities is therefore an urgent task. The report also examined the relationship of conceptions such as "psychic mold of a nation," "national character," "national awareness" and "national self-consciousness."

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY



**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

A report by L. M. Drobizheva (Moscow), devoted to optimizing conditions for developing friendly interpersonal national relations in the USSR, has singled out insufficiently studied problems in ethnosociology. Among them are interaction of interethnic relations and ethnic self-consciousness; influence of interethnic relations on ethnocultural processes and ethnic self-consciousness; and the interrelationship of various forms of the manifestation of interethnic relations, particularly of relations in the production and family spheres. In developing this topic in his address, I. R. Loov (Groznyy), based on the materials of sociometric tests conducted in multinational production collectives, showed that even the most favorable conditions of intra-national intercourse in the production sphere at times do not influence a tendency toward intra-national contacts between families. Kh. A. Ibragimov (Makhachkala) described one of the first national experiments in studying "mutual" ethnic stereotypes of those ethnoses in contact with each other.

Ethnopsychological problems are closely connected with other sections of ethnosociological research. Thus G. V. Starovoytova (Leningrad), using research in Abkhazia as an example, showed that depending on ethnic traditions, people of extreme old age find themselves in a sociopsychological climate appears in which (conferring social prestige and involvement in family and public life); it is this precisely which influences the length of their active life to a considerable degree. It has been proven through research that individual psychological features have little effect in this. A. I. Tishin (Frunze), I. B. Dzhafarov and T. L. Faradov (Baku) and B. N. Markazov (Ulan-Ude) dwelt on individual aspects of ethnopsychological problems.

In connection with the study of ethnopsychological features, a question arises about mechanisms of socialization which promote preservation of these features. A report by I. S. Kona (Leningrad) "The Role of Family Unbringing in the Reproduction Process of Ethnos as a Group" was devoted to the possibilities of researching this problem. The speaker noted that exploring this topic requires the examination of two basic problems: the image of a child in one or another culture and ethnic features of socialization and upbringing. The speaker described the basic methods and goals in studying these problems within the framework of research organized by the Ethnography Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

As indicated by many speeches, great attention is devoted to language processes during research of ethnocultural changes. M. N. Guboglo (Moscow) devoted his report to problems of bilingualism as the most important factor in the development and interaction of ethnoses. In the opinion of the speaker not only knowledge of a language of intra-national intercourse but its use in various spheres of social life must also become an object of social regulation. This proposal elicited a discussion in which views both for and against the possibility and expediency of such regulations were expressed. But on the whole the speeches on language problems were of an informative character. Thus A. A. Shevchenko (Kiev), L. S. Khristolyubova (Izhevsk) and D. G. Bragina (Yakutsk) described the results of specific sociological studies of bilingualism in their regions.

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

Two addresses were devoted to the sociological analysis of mass information content. B. V. Popov (Kiev) described possibilities of researching the thesaurus of basic social values based on periodical press materials. A. M. Mamedov (Baku) dwelt on the nature in which national languages of various peoples and ethnic groups inhabiting Azerbaijan are used by the republic's means of mass information. Reports on changes in the language structure and its dictionary reserve under the influence of language interaction were made by I. M. Granovskaya and R. A. Badalov (Baku).

Although the session had no generalized report on a national ethnosociological study of the family's role in ethnocultural processes, this subject was touched upon in many speeches. A significant place was devoted to mixed-nationality marriages, and the speeches indicated that the interest of researchers has now shifted to studying the psychological climate in mixed-nationality families. Thus R. A. Achylova (Frunze) expressed an opinion that not only mixed-nationality but one-nationality families as well can serve as a channel of intergenerational transmission of international values. At the same time she believes that during studies of intra-national marriages it is necessary to show whether they always yield a positive experience in intra-national communion. Regarding the frequency of divorces as a manifestation of the sociopsychological climate in families, A. G. Aliyev (Baku) noted that according to research conducted in some Azerbaijan cities, mixed-nationality marriages break up as often as one-nationality ones. Results of studying the family's role in transmitting elements of ethnic culture from generation to generation were described in speeches by S. I. Karakeyeva (Frunze) and M. Ya. Ustinova (Moscow). However, basic attention in this research is devoted to traditional ritual culture and considerably less to analyzing materials on socionormative [sotsionormativnaya] culture (norms of mutual relations in family, demographic conduct, labor traditions). This is characteristic in the majority of sociologists' work devoted to the family's role in ethnocultural processes. At the same time the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress indicate the need for a deeper study of national features of demographic conduct and labor traditions.

The 26th CPSU Congress was the first party forum on an all-union scale which examined problems of sociocultural development of ethnic groups of nonindigenous nationalities in union republics. However, individual aspects of this problem were touched upon only in two speeches. V. S. Zelenchuk (Kishinev), using Moldavia as an example, demonstrated that not only assimilation of such groups by much larger ethnic communities but consolidation of independent nationalities on their basis may also take place. G. V. Starovoytova described the results of ethnopsychological research of Leningrad's Tatar population.

B. R. Logashova (Moscow) and G. V. Starovoytova in their speeches dwelt on such an important question as the influence of confessional traditions on contemporary ethnic processes.

Reports on some results in studying ethnocultural processes in individual regions were presented by V. N. Belyavina (Minsk), R. V. Danilenko (Kishinev) and Ye. I. Klementyev (Petrozavodsk).

## FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Unification of tools [unifikatsiya instrumentariya] was a central problem at a "round table" meeting devoted to methods of ethnosociological research. At a preceding conference of ethnosociologists<sup>3</sup> this problem was only raised, but at the present session (speeches by V. A. Ustinov, Yu. V. Arutyunyan, L. G. Gaft, and A. A. Susokolov--all of Moscow) specific ways for solving it were discussed. As Yu. V. Bromley stressed in his final remarks, it is impossible to coordinate programs without standardizing methods--a very important organizational task. A specific proposal was made during the round table speeches to publish new systematic developments and to periodically publish a bulletin of the Ethnosociological Section of the Soviet Sociological Association, containing information on such publications and on basic directions of research in regional research centers. In some speeches it was noted that an insufficient level of coordination considerably reduces research effectiveness and lead to duplication of some work and deterioration of its quality.

Problems of source control of ethnosociological research were broadly discussed at the round table. I. A. Mardosa (Vilnyus) reported on the experience in using content analysis to study the repertoire of the Lithuanian SSR's amateur musical activities on the requests presented at republic competitions. In the aforementioned speech by G. V. Starovoytova, materials of passport offices, financial reporting of mosques and other documentary sources have been used in an original manner.

Only one speech was devoted to statistical methods in ethnosociological research. The experience in developing a typology of ethnic types for an all-union research of bilingual processes with the aid of cluster analysis methods [metody klaster'nogo analiza] was described by Ya. Z. Garipov (Kazan).

The success of the session was facilitated to a great degree by extensive work conducted by the organizational committee in which associates of the Council for Sociological Research of the Azerbaijan CP CC and the Institute of Philosophy of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences actively participated.

Significant achievements of ethnosociology were demonstrated at the session. But at the same time certain difficulties were revealed in developing this important scientific direction, connected, first of all, with insufficient coordination of research. In some speeches and in Yu. V. Bromley's concluding remarks, a view was expressed regarding the expediency of convening a conference to concentrate on some of the most topical problems.

## FOOTNOTES

1. Materialy XXVI S'yezda KPSS [Materials on the 26th CPSU Congress], Moscow, Politizdat, 1981, pp 54-57 and other.
2. Materials on the 26th CPSU Congress, p 78.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

3. Sovetskaya Etnografiya [Soviet Ethnography], 1980, No 2, p 152.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", "Sovetskaya etnografiya", 1982

9817

CSO: 1800/593

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

NATIONAL

INTERACTION OF CLASS STRUGGLE, PARTY ORGANIZATION SKETCHED

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII in Russian No 4, Apr 82 pp 118-120

[Review by N. V. Blinov of a book "Borba Za Yedinstvo Rabocheho Klassa Rossii (Deyatelnost V. I. Lenina i Bolshevikov Po Splocheniyu Proletariata)" [Struggle for Unity of the Working Class of Russia (Activities of V. I. Lenin and Bolsheviks in Rallying the Proletariat)] by A. V. Ushakov, Moscow, Mysl, 1981, 207 pages]

[Excerpts] Questions of the ideological and organizational union of Russia's working class are analyzed in detail by A. V. Ushakov. Although objective historical and sociopolitical conditions put the proletariat into a role of a hegemonic power in the struggle against autocracy, fulfillment of this role depended on a range of subjective circumstances. The author has rightfully devoted a considerable part of the book to their formation and effect. The example of struggle for the party of the working class by Lenin and revolutionary Marxists from the mid-nineties of the 19th century to the end of the first Russian revolution, the disclosure of the character and content of the workers' movement during that period with stress, in analyzing the two processes, on the development of ideological and organizational unity and the unity of the ranks of revolutionaries and workers enabled the author to take a new approach to events and facts, most of which have already been dealt with in the literature. The monograph not only shows interaction of objective and subjective factors, which have determined conditions of the proletariat's class and political organization, but also presents a concrete history of accumulation of elements of unity in the ideological and class basis of the proletarian revolutionary movement.

The process of formation of unity in the party and workers' movement, a difficult one in itself, proceeded amidst the antagonism of various political forces. Bourgeois politicians and petty bourgeois revolutionaries strove to bring various sections of the working class under their influence; the government strove to spread "police socialism" among workers, and opportunists launched continuous attacks against the party. Without avoiding difficult aspects of the problem, which is not always possible in a condensed account, A. V. Ushakov has on the one hand concentrated his attention on the theoretical, organizational and political formation of Bolshevism as the main moving force in organizing the workers' movement; on the other hand he has concentrated on the composition

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

## FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

of the workers' movement and the forms and level of its organization. This approach required showing the reader which channels, forms and methods were used to politically educate the vanguard and rally the workers masses around it and at the same time which sections and production detachments of workers at what level of social development participated in the class struggle and in developing solidarity and unity of action and organization on the eve and during the years of the 1905-07 Revolution.

The book contains generalized data (a considerable part of which results from extensive research by the author) on participation in the struggle and various kinds of organizations by all elements of the working class (including laborers, agricultural workers and others). From the standpoint of unity of proletariat's activities, the work also examines the "left bloc" tactics pursued by Bolsheviks during the 1905-07 revolution. The extent of the information and its analytical generalization made it possible to present a convincing picture of class unity and political training of the Russian proletariat by Bolsheviks during one of the most important stages of awareness of their historic mission.

During the party's formation, Lenin stressed that "the only source of strength for the downtrodden, oppressed and work-weary hired slaves of our civilization is their union, their organization, their solidarity."\* The book traces by stages the growing strength of the party and the working class through development of solidarity and organization. The author reasons that the open class struggle of workers, beginning with strikes and ending with an armed uprising, was the principal means in developing their solidarity and unity and strengthening their organization. From this can be drawn evidence of another important (from the standpoint of historical experience of struggle of Russia's proletariat) truth: the power of influence of an organized vanguard over a mass exceeds its own relative share in that mass many times.

Class unity of actions of the proletariat in a multinational country would have been inconceivable without subjecting its national interests to social demands, without international cohesion into a unified party and unified professional organizations of workers of various nationalities. The book shows that international unity of workers in Russia has passed through several stages in its formation at whose source was Lenin's and Bolsheviks' consistent line toward international building of a party of the proletariat, toward liberating workers from the fetters of bourgeois nationalism.

A. V. Ushakov's monograph is an interesting and necessary research. It successfully shows interaction of the two most important components of the revolutionary process: the influence of class struggle on organization of the proletariat and the influence of organization on the development of class struggle. The synthesis of historical knowledge offered by the author on questions of formation of sociopolitical unity of Russia's proletariat is a step forward in elaboration of an important problem from the standpoint of historiography of the working class and its party as well as from the standpoint of international significance of the experience of revolutionary struggle in Russia.

\*V. I. Lenin, Complete Works, Vol 7, p 315

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Pravda", "Voprosy istorii", 1982

9817

CSO: 1800/590

42

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

NATIONAL

KISHINEV NATIONALITIES CONFERENCE REPORTED

Kishinev IZVESTIYA AKADEMI NAUK MOLDAVSKOY SSR: SERIYA OBSHCHESTVENNYKH NAUK in Russian No 1, Jan-Feb-Mar-Apr 82 p: [Inside front cover]

[Article by A. Babiy: "The Dialectics of the International and the National in the Development of Modern Philosophy and Social Thought (in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress)"]

[Text] "The Dialectics of the International and the National in the Development of Modern Philosophy and Social Thought (in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress)" -- this was the subject of the session of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Scientific Council on the history of social thought, which was held in Kishinev in November 1981.

Philosophers from the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the Moldavian SSR, the Latvian SSR, and the Azerbaijan SSR participated in its work.

The profound report of the prominent Soviet philosopher and public figure, M. T. Iovchuk, entitled "Some Fundamental Questions in Researching the History of Russian 18th-19th Century Philosophy in Light of the Present" evoked a great deal of interest in the participants. In it, the task of more deeply and specially developing the history of Russian philosophy for a well-reasoned critique of the frequent attempts in bourgeois countries to distort the true history of the Russian people's development was posed.

The reports entitled "The Development of Economic Thought in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress" by Doctor of Economic Sciences V. V. Oreshkin (Economics Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences), "The Development of Philosophical Thought in Moldavia During the Years of Soviet Power" by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences A. I. Babiy (Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences), "The Nationality Question in the Political Opinions of 19th Century Russian Revolutionary Democrats" by Doctor of Jurisprudence Ye. A. Skripilev (Institute of Government and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences), and "The Dialectics of the Objective and Subjective Factors in the Internationalization of Public Life" by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences D. R. Mamedov (the Pedagogical Institute in the city of Baku) and the interesting scientific reports of candidates of philosophical sciences Z. B. Lapin' (The Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences), G. Ye. Bobyne (The Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences), V. M. Smelykh (the Medical Institute in the

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

city of Kishinev), L. F. Mokryak (the Financial and Economic Institute in the city of Ternopol'), and V. G. Shtyuki (the Kishinevskiy State University), which were devoted to important questions in the history of philosophical thought in Latvia and Moldavia and the international training of foreign students in Soviet VUZ, were listened to with a great deal of attention.

A vast circle of problems in the history of philosophical, economic, and legal thought -- which need deep scientific development -- was touched upon in the lectures and scientific reports which were presented, and the task of intensifying the struggle against bourgeois ideology and revisionism was posed.

COPYRIGHT: Not given

8802

CSO: 1800/632

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**



**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

**NATIONAL**

**ELECTRONICALLY STORED MATERIALS PROTECTED BY COPYRIGHT**

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKOYE GOSUDARSTVO I PRAVO in Russian, No 6, June 1982, carries on pages 5-11 a 5500-word article titled "New Technology and Soviet Copyright Law" by E. P. Gavrilov, a consultant to the Scientific-Organization Department of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The article suggests that Soviet copyright law should reflect the current state of storage and retrieval systems and argues that the "introduction" of a work into an electronic storage system should be recognized as use in the sense of copyright law.

**COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", "Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo", 1982**

**CSO: 1800/757**

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

NATIONAL

BRIEFS

NATIONALIST VOLUME WINS PRIZE--Moscow SLOVO LEKTORA in Russian, No 6, June 1982, carries on pp 19-20 a 1600-word interview with Nikolay A. Dollezhal', deputy chairman of the All-Union "Znaniye" Society. Among other comments, Dollezhal' reported that F.F. Nesterov had been awarded a "Znaniye" Society prize for his book "The Bond of Time" (SVYAZ' VREMEN), which glorified the Russian people and the Russian past. [Editorial Report] [COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Znaniye", 1982]

EVOLUTION OF COAT OF ARMS--Moscow SLOVO LEKTORA in Russian No 6, June 1982, carries on pp 31-33 a 2400-word article titled "The Coat of Arms of the USSR" by I. Okun'yev. The article describes the origins and development of the coat of arms of the USSR and those of the national republics. [Editorial Report] [COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Znaniye", 1982]

CSO: 1800/751

END

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY