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CONVENTION
ON THE ELIMINATION
OF ALL FORMS OF
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION**



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CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES
UNDER ARTICLE 9 OF THE CONVENTION

Sixth periodic reports of States Parties due in 1980

Addendum

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS 1/

[14 April 1980]

In the period which has elapsed since the Soviet Union submitted its fifth periodic report, the principle of freedom and equality of nations and of the equality of rights of citizens of different race and nationality has continued to be consistently applied.

An outstanding event in the life of all the nations and nationalities of the USSR was the adoption in 1978 of new Constitutions (Fundamental Laws) in all the 15 Union Republics and 20 Autonomous Republics of the multinational Soviet State. Expressing the will and interests of the peoples of the various Republics, the constitutions reaffirmed the voluntary nature of the association of Soviet Socialist Republics with equal rights in a single united multinational State founded on the principle of socialist federalism, as a result of the free self-determination of nations. In the constitutions, the peoples of the Republics, aware that they form an integral part of the Soviet people as a whole, have emphasized the historic significance of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which embodies the State unity of the Soviet people and draws all its nations and nationalities together for the purpose of jointly building communism. The constitutions reflect the fundamental social and economic changes wrought in the national Republics during the years of Soviet power, the construction in them of a developed socialist society, and the fraternal co-operation of the nations and nationalities of all the Republics.

1/ For previous reports submitted by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the summary records of meetings of the Committee at which such reports were considered, see:

- (1) Initial report - CERD/C/R.3/Add.12 (CERD/C/SR.41 and 56);
- (2) Second periodic report - CERD/C/R.30/Add.19 (CERD/C/SR.137);
- (3) Third periodic report - CERD/C/R.70/Add.12 (CERD/C/SR.193);
- (4) Fourth periodic report - CERD/C/R.90/Add.14 (CERD/C/SR.298);
- (5) Fifth periodic report - CERD/C/20/Add.18 (CERD/C/SR.412).

The new constitutions provide numerous guarantees of national and racial equality and prohibit national and racial discrimination in all its forms or manifestations, thereby demonstrating their unity with the principles of the Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Thus, article 32 of the Constitution of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR) provides: "Citizens of the RSFSR are equal before the law, without distinction of origin, social or property status, race or nationality, sex, education, language, attitude to religion, type and nature of occupation, domicile, or other circumstances.

Equality of rights of citizens of the RSFSR is guaranteed in all fields of economic, political, social and cultural life." The Constitution provides for equality of citizens not only before the law but also before the court: "Justice is administered in the RSFSR on the principle of the equality of citizens before the law and the court" (article 163).

Similar provisions are contained in the corresponding articles of the constitutions of all other Union and Autonomous Republics.

The principle of national and racial equality is also given concrete expression in other articles of the Republics' constitutions. Thus, article 34 of the Constitution of the RSFSR reads: "Citizens of the RSFSR of different races and nationalities have equal rights.

The exercise of these rights is ensured by a policy of all-round development and drawing together of all the nations and nationalities of the USSR, by educating citizens in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, and by the possibility of using their native language and the languages of other people of the USSR.

Any direct or indirect limitation of the rights of citizens or establishment of direct or indirect privileges on grounds of race or nationality, and any advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness, hostility or contempt, are punishable by law."

Similar provisions are included in the constitutions of all the other Republics.

According to article 62 of the Constitution of the RSFSR and similar articles of the constitutions of all the other Republics, it is the duty of every citizen of a Union or Autonomous Republic "to respect the national dignity of other citizens and to strengthen friendship among the nations and nationalities of the multinational Soviet State."

Developing the provisions of the Constitution of the USSR concerning the equality of rights of citizens of the USSR, the constitutions of the Republics include additional provisions concerning the equality of rights of citizens of one Republic in the territory of another. Thus, article 31 of the Constitution of the RSFSR reads: "Citizens of other Union Republics in the territory of the RSFSR enjoy the same rights as citizens of the RSFSR."

Equality of rights without distinction of nationality and race is guaranteed by all the constitutions not only to citizens of the Republics, but also to other persons in the territories of the Republics. For example, article 35 of the Constitution of the RSFSR provides that: "Citizens of other countries and stateless persons in the RSFSR are guaranteed the rights and freedoms provided by law, including the right to apply to a court and other State bodies for the protection of their personal, property, family and other rights."

Guarantees of national and racial equality are also provided in all the constitutions in connexion with the specific rights and freedoms **granted** to the citizens of each Republic. Thus, besides numerous other guarantees, the right of the citizens of the Republics to education is ensured by the "opportunity of being taught at school in their mother tongue" (article 43 of the Constitution of the RSFSR and similar articles in the constitutions of other Union and Autonomous Republics). The citizens of the Republics are also guaranteed the right to address the court in their mother tongue. Thus, article 171 of the Constitution of the RSFSR provides: "Judicial proceedings in the RSFSR are conducted in the Russian language or in the language of the Autonomous Republic, autonomous region or autonomous area, or in the language spoken by the majority of the people in the locality. Persons participating in court proceedings who do not know the language in which they are being conducted shall be guaranteed the right to become fully acquainted with the materials in the case; the services of an interpreter during the proceedings; and the right to address the court in their own language." A similar provision is to be found in the constitutions of all the Republics.

A number of other important legislative measures guaranteeing the equality of rights of citizens of different races and nationalities and prohibiting racial or national discrimination were enacted in the Soviet Union in 1978-1979.

On 1 December 1978 the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics adopted a new Act on Citizenship of the USSR, which entered into force on 1 July 1979. The principles of internationalism, humanism and democratism, which form the basis of laws on Soviet citizenship, are further developed in this Act in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the USSR.

The preamble of the Act reads as follows: "The Soviet socialist national State protects the rights and freedoms of USSR citizens and guarantees their equal rights in all fields of economic, political, social and cultural life."

Guaranteeing racial and national equality, the Act provides in article 1: "In accordance with the Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, uniform federal citizenship is established for the USSR.

Every citizen of a Union Republic is a citizen of the USSR.

USSR citizenship is equal for all Soviet citizens irrespective of the grounds upon which it has been acquired."

In the USSR there are no discriminatory conditions or limitations of any kind with regard to questions relating to the acquisition of USSR citizenship. Article 15 of the Act provides: "Citizens of other countries and stateless persons may, upon application, be granted USSR citizenship in accordance with the present Act, irrespective of their race, nationality, sex, education, language or domicile."

Under articles 1 and 26 of the Act, a decision by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic to grant citizenship of that Union Republic to citizens of other countries or stateless persons having their permanent domicile in its territory signifies that they are ipso facto admitted to citizenship of the USSR.

The Act does not establish any connexion between the forfeiture of USSR citizenship and any circumstance relating to the race or nationality of the person concerned (articles 16-18 of the Act on Citizenship of the USSR).

The legal guarantees of specific political, civil, social, economic and cultural rights of USSR citizens have been improved through a number of new or revised legislative acts which thus help further to guarantee national and racial equality.

On 6 July 1978 the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted the Act on Elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. On the basis of the USSR Constitution, the Act provides far-reaching guarantees of the electoral rights of Soviet citizens, excluding all discrimination on racial or national grounds from this as from other spheres of social life.

The Act reaffirms the electoral principles which have long been in force in the USSR: "In accordance with the USSR Constitution, deputies to the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR are elected on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot" (article 1).

Guaranteeing universal suffrage, the Act provides: "Elections of deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR shall be universal: all citizens of the USSR who have reached the age of 18 shall have the right to vote, with the exception of persons who have been legally certified insane.

To be eligible for election to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR a citizen of the USSR must have reached the age of 21.

All direct or indirect limitations of the electoral rights of the citizens of the USSR based on origin, social or property status, race, nationality, sex, education, language, attitude towards religion, length of residence in a locality, or type and nature of occupation, are prohibited" (article 2).

With a view to guaranteeing universal and equal suffrage, the Act provides that members of electoral commissions, officials of State or public bodies who violate the Act, "as well as persons who impede a USSR citizen in the free exercise of his right to elect or to be elected to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, shall bear the responsibility established by law" (article 11).

Laws concerning elections to Supreme Soviets of Republics and to local Soviets of People's Deputies, in which the above-mentioned principles of the Soviet electoral system and the electoral rights of USSR citizens are also reflected, were enacted in the USSR during the period under consideration.

With a view to bringing USSR legislation into line with the new USSR Constitution, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in 1979 revised the provisions of a number of Fundamental Principles of Legislation of the USSR and of the Union Republics, bearing in mind, inter alia, the need to guarantee national and racial equality. Thus, provisions of the Fundamental Principles of Civil Procedure of the USSR and the Union Republics concerning the administration of justice only by the court and on the basis of the equality of citizens before the law and the court have been redrafted in greater detail, to read as follows: "Justice in civil cases is administered exclusively by the court and on the basis of principles of equality of all citizens before the law and the court, without distinction as to origin, social or property status, race, nationality, sex, education, language, attitude to religion, type and nature of occupation, domicile, or other circumstances" (article 7).

The equality of all USSR citizens in receiving an education is guaranteed irrespective of any of the above factors. A provision to that effect has been introduced in article 4 of the Fundamental Principles of Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics on Public Education.

The provisions of the "General ordinance on decorations, medals and honorary titles of the USSR", approved on 3 July 1979 by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, play an important role in educating USSR citizens in a spirit of friendship among all the nations and nationalities of the USSR and in a spirit of internationalism. The preamble of the "General ordinance" states that "It is the sacred duty of every citizen of the USSR ... to consolidate friendship among the nations and nationalities of the multinational Soviet State ... Meritorious services in the struggle for peace and friendship among peoples ... are held in high regard and given recognition by the Communist Party and the Soviet State". An Order of the Friendship of Peoples has been instituted in the USSR as a reward for developing friendship and co-operation among peoples and for other meritorious services (paragraph 14 of the "General ordinance"). The "General ordinance" also provides that: "Persons who are not citizens of the USSR, as well as enterprises, institutions, organizations and localities of foreign States may be awarded USSR State decorations" (article 3).

A number of legislative measures newly enacted or revised in 1978-1979 impose on the appropriate State and public bodies and deputies the obligation to take the necessary steps consistently to guarantee racial and national equality and the observance of the rights and freedoms of all Soviet citizens.

The Act on the status of people's deputies in the USSR, revised by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in April 1979, lists among the duties of deputies to all Soviets of People's Deputies, in particular, the provision of all possible assistance to the further strengthening of friendship among all the nations and nationalities of the USSR. Article 2 of the Act provides: "In his activities the deputy shall be guided by State interests and shall take account of the requirements of the population of the electoral district as well as of the economic, cultural, national or other particularities of the Union or Autonomous Republic, autonomous region or autonomous area for which he has been elected or in the territory of which his electoral district is located". This provision corresponds to the requirements of article 1, paragraph 4, and article 2, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

Guaranteeing the right of all USSR citizens, irrespective of their race, nationality or language, to information concerning the activities of the supreme body of State power of the USSR, the Regulations of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on 19 April 1979, provide, in accordance with the USSR Constitution, that: "Laws of the USSR, decisions and other acts of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and decrees and decisions of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR shall be published in the languages of the Union Republics not later than 7 days after their adoption over the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR" (article 66). "Verbatim records of sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR shall be published in the languages of the Union Republics" (article 68).

The requirements of article 1, paragraph 4, and article 2, paragraph 2, of the Convention are met by provisions of the "Decision on standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR", revised in April 1979, which stipulate that: "In their activities, standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities shall proceed on the basis of the unity of interests of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Union Republics and the need for rational deployment of productive

forces, improved efficiency of public production and quality of labour at all levels of the national economy, and integrated development and specialization of the economies of the Union Republics and economic regions, and shall also take into consideration the national and other particularities of the Union and Autonomous Republics, autonomous regions and autonomous areas" (article 3).

The Act on the Council of Ministers of the USSR, adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in July 1978, lists among the principal areas of activity of the Council of Ministers of the USSR "the further strengthening of the unity of all the country's nations and nationalities in building communism, safeguarding the combined interests of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Union Republics" and "raising the well-being and culture of the people, protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens, and creating favourable conditions for the all-round development of the personality."

The Act on the Supreme Court of the USSR, the Act on the Procurator's Office of the USSR and the Act on the Legal Profession in the USSR, adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on 30 November 1979, do not contain any discriminatory limitations on the grounds of race, nationality or other circumstances for persons elected to the Supreme Court of the USSR, appointed as procurators or investigators within the Procurator's Office or admitted to the college of advocates. At the same time, these Acts provide that the activities of the above bodies are directed towards guaranteeing socialist legality, the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, and the education of all citizens in a spirit of respect for the rights, honour and dignity of other persons.

The study of Soviet law and its provisions concerning the equality of rights of all races and nationalities plays an important role in the education of Soviet citizens in a spirit of fraternal friendship among the peoples of the USSR and in a spirit of proletarian internationalism.

As stated in previous reports of the USSR, questions relating to the struggle against racism and racial discrimination are included in the syllabuses of secondary schools and higher educational establishments throughout the USSR.

As in the past, the periodic press and other information media in the Soviet Union are actively contributing towards educating the citizens of the USSR in a spirit of relentless opposition to racism and racial discrimination.

The Soviet Union, which fights consistently for the elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination, participates actively in international forums aimed at the eradication of this shameful phenomenon. Soviet representatives recently participated in the work of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, in the United Nations Seminar on Recourse Procedures Available to Victims of Racial Discrimination and in the United Nations Symposium on the Exploitation of Blacks in South Africa and Namibia and on Prison Conditions in South African Jails.

Widespread public activity in support of the peoples struggling against colonialism and racism, racial discrimination and apartheid continued in the Soviet Union in 1978-1979.

Public meetings and gatherings were held in many cities of the Soviet Union to mark the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March) and the beginning of International Anti-Apartheid Year. A Week of Solidarity with the Struggle of the Peoples of Southern Africa was held from 25 to 31 May.

Soviet public organizations took an active part in organizing expressions of solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa against racism and apartheid: Zimbabwe Day on 17 March, Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of the Peoples of Southern Africa on 16 June, Southern Africa Freedom Day on 26 June, Namibia Day on 26 August, International Day of Solidarity with Political Prisoners in Southern Africa on 11 October, Day of Heroes of Southern Africa on 16 December.

Delegations of southern African national liberation organizations - African National Congress (ANC), Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and SWAPO - visited the Soviet Union and their leaders spoke at public meetings and gatherings.

Soviet public organizations provided direct assistance to the national liberation movements of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe. Students recommended by national liberation movements are studying in Soviet educational establishments on scholarships offered by Soviet public organizations. Food, clothes, other industrial goods, medicines, medical equipment, vehicles, etc. are sent to the movements. In 1978-1979, for example, the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Countries of Asia and Africa provided such assistance to the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa.

Representatives of the Soviet public took an active part in international public meetings aimed at combating racism, including the International Conference of Activities of Non-Governmental Organizations Against Apartheid (Geneva, 1978), the International Solidarity Conference with the Struggle of the African and Arab People Against Imperialism and Reaction (Addis Ababa, September 1978), the International Conference for the Liberation of Southern Africa and Against Apartheid (New Delhi, September 1978), the International Conference on Solidarity with Front-Line States and Liberation Movements in Southern Africa (Lusaka, April 1979) and others.

A number of international public meetings were also conducted in the Soviet Union. Thus, an international conference of lawyers entitled "The Elimination of Apartheid, a Vital Task for our Time" was held at Baku in September 1978.

In May 1979, the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Countries of Asia and Africa, together with the Africa Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and in collaboration with the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid, organized an international seminar at Alma-Ata on "The role of public opinion in support of the struggle of peoples of Southern Africa against racism, apartheid and colonialism".

Representatives of over 30 countries, national liberation movements and international organizations as well as Soviet and foreign scholars and public figures took part in the work of the seminar. The participants discussed the results of International Anti-Apartheid Year, questions concerning the activities of international and national public organizations relating to the implementation of United Nations decisions in support of the peoples of southern Africa, and measures in connexion with the political, economic, cultural and sports boycott of racist regimes.

Soviet public organizations actively support the activities of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO), the International Committee Against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa and the International Commission for the Investigation of Racist and Apartheid Regimes in Southern Africa.

The press, radio and television regularly report the struggles of oppressed peoples for their independence and human dignity and play a major role in unmasking policies of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

As stated in previous reports, the Soviet Union does not maintain any relations with racist regimes. The USSR has always strictly observed and continues to observe the decisions and recommendations of the United Nations and other international bodies concerning economic, diplomatic and other sanctions aimed at the international isolation of racist regimes.

* * *

In 1979 a population census was held in the Soviet Union. In accordance with the Fourth Committee's general recommendation on the elimination of racial discrimination, the results of the census are appended to this report.

The Russian language plays an important part in the unswerving process of drawing together of all the Soviet peoples and of strengthening their fraternal friendship and unity. In the census, 153.5 million persons named Russian as their native language (1970, 141.8 million), including 137.2 million Russians and 16.3 persons of other nationalities. In addition, 61.3 million persons stated that they speak Russian fluently as a second language (1970, 41.9 million).

NATIONAL COMPOSITION

Breakdown of the population of the USSR
by nationality and native tongue */

(Nationalities listed in order of size in 1979)

Nationality	Number of persons of each nationality (thousands)		Percentage indicating the language of their nationality as their native language		Percentage of the total number of persons of each nationality with a fluent command of a second language of a people of the USSR			
					Russian		Other	
	1970	1979	1970	1979	1970	1979	1970	1979
Total population of the USSR	241 720	262 085	93.9	93.1	17.3	23.4	4.2	4.7
Russians	129 015	137 397	99.8	99.9	0.1	0.1	3.0	3.5
Ukrainians	40 753	42 347	85.7	82.8	36.3	49.8	6.0	7.1
Uzbeks	9 195	12 456	98.6	98.5	14.5	49.3	3.3	2.8
Byelorussians	9 052	9 463	80.6	74.2	49.0	57.0	7.3	11.7
Kazakhs	5 299	6 556	98.0	97.5	41.8	52.3	1.8	2.1
Tatars	5 931	6 317	89.2	85.9	62.5	68.9	5.3	4.9
Azerbaidzhanis	4 380	5 477	98.2	97.9	16.6	29.5	2.5	2.0
Armenians	3 559	4 151	91.4	90.7	30.1	38.6	6.0	5.7
Georgians	3 245	3 571	98.4	98.3	21.3	26.7	1.0	0.9
Moldavians	2 698	2 968	95.0	93.2	36.1	47.4	3.6	3.9
Tadzhiks	2 136	2 898	98.5	97.8	15.4	29.6	12.0	10.6
Lithuanians	2 665	2 851	97.9	97.9	35.9	52.1	1.9	1.5
Turkmens	1 525	2 028	98.9	98.7	15.4	25.4	1.3	1.6
Germans	1 846	1 936	66.8	57.0	59.6	51.7	1.1	1.1
Kirghizes	1 452	1 906	98.8	97.9	19.1	29.4	3.3	4.1
Jews	2 151	1 811	17.7	14.2	16.3	13.7	28.8	27.6
Chuvashes	1 694	1 751	86.9	81.7	58.4	64.8	5.5	5.5
Peoples of Daghestan, including:	1 365	1 657	96.5	95.9	41.7	60.3	8.9	8.3
Avars	396	483	97.2	97.7	37.8	59.3	5.7	6.0
Lezgins	324	383	93.9	90.9	31.6	47.6	22.3	21.3
Dargins	231	287	98.4	98.3	43.0	64.1	2.8	2.0
Kumyks	189	228	98.4	98.2	57.4	72.6	1.2	0.8
Laks	86	100	95.6	95.0	56.0	73.0	3.5	2.5

*/ In the census, nationalities and languages were recorded on the basis of statements by the respondents. The nationality of children was indicated by the parents.

NATIONAL COMPOSITION

Breakdown of the population of the USSR by nationality and native tongue (continued)

(Nationalities listed in order of size in 1979)

Nationality	Number of persons of each nationality (thousands)		Percentage indicating the language of their nationality as their native language		Percentage of the total number of persons of each nationality with a fluent command of a second language of a people of the USSR			
					Russian		Other	
	1970	1979	1970	1979	1970	1979	1970	1979
Tabasarans	55	75	98.9	97.4	31.9	59.0	10.2	7.8
Nogais	52	60	89.8	90.3	68.5	75.6	1.1	1.4
Rutuls	12	15	98.9	99.1	30.7	52.0	18.8	12.3
Tsakhurs	11	14	96.5	95.2	12.2	22.4	43.5	48.7
Aguls	8.8	12	99.4	98.3	39.8	62.9	9.6	8.0
Latvians	1 430	1 439	95.2	95.0	45.2	56.7	2.4	2.2
Bashkirs	1 240	1 371	66.2	67.0	53.3	64.9	2.6	2.8
Mordvins	1 263	1 192	77.8	72.6	65.7	65.5	8.1	7.7
Poles	1 167	1 151	32.5	29.1	37.0	44.7	12.7	13.1
Estonians	1 007	1 020	95.5	95.3	29.0	24.2	2.0	1.9
Chechens	613	756	98.7	98.6	66.7	76.0	1.0	0.7
Udmurts	704	714	82.6	76.5	63.3	64.4	6.9	6.4
Maris	599	622	91.2	86.7	62.4	69.9	6.2	5.5
Ossetians	488	542	88.6	88.2	58.6	61.9	10.7	12.2
Komis and Komi-Permiaks, including:	475	478	83.7	76.5	64.8	64.4	5.2	5.8
Komis	322	327	82.7	76.2	63.1	64.5	5.4	5.7
Komi-Permiaks	153	151	85.8	77.1	68.5	64.3	4.6	6.0
Koreans	357	389	68.6	55.4	50.3	47.7	1.7	2.2
Bulgarians	351	361	73.1	68.0	58.8	58.2	7.9	7.9
Buryats	315	353	92.6	90.2	66.7	71.9	2.7	2.5
Greeks	337	344	39.3	38.0	35.4	34.1	14.5	17.7
Yakuts	296	328	96.3	95.3	41.7	55.6	1.1	1.1
Kabardinians	280	322	98.0	97.9	71.4	76.7	0.8	0.6
Karakalpaks	236	303	96.6	95.9	10.4	45.1	3.6	10.8
Uigurs	173	211	88.5	86.1	35.6	52.1	9.5	9.0
Gypsies	175	209	70.8	74.1	53.0	59.1	16.4	14.3
Ingushes	158	186	97.4	97.4	71.2	79.6	0.9	0.6
Gagauzes	157	173	93.6	89.3	63.3	68.0	8.6	7.3
Hungarians	166	171	96.6	95.4	25.8	34.2	9.8	9.4
Tuvinians	139	166	98.7	98.8	38.9	59.2	0.4	0.2

NATIONAL COMPOSITION

Breakdown of the population of the USSR
by nationality and native tongue
 (continued)

(Nationalities listed in order of size in 1979)

Nationality	Number of persons of each nationality (thousands)		Percentage indicating the language of their nationality as their native language		Percentage of the total number of persons of each nationality with a fluent command of a second language of a people of the USSR			
					Russian		Other	
	1970	1979	1970	1979	1970	1979	1970	1979
Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East, including:	153	158	67.2	61.8	52.3	54.0	7.0	5.3
Nenets	29	30	83.4	80.4	55.1	64.2	3.3	3.0
Evenks	25	28	51.3	43.1	54.9	51.4	7.5	4.8
Nants	21	21	68.9	67.8	48.1	52.8	7.3	3.6
Chukotians	14	14	82.6	78.3	58.7	61.3	4.8	2.9
Evens	12	12	56.0	56.7	46.4	52.0	17.6	13.6
Nanays	10	10.5	69.1	55.8	58.0	49.4	9.4	7.4
Koryaks	7.5	7.9	81.1	69.1	64.3	60.8	5.5	5.0
Mansis	7.7	7.6	52.4	49.5	38.6	40.7	5.4	4.8
Dolgans	4.9	5.1	89.8	90.0	61.9	72.9	3.2	1.6
Nivkh	4.4	4.4	49.5	30.6	43.8	26.9	5.6	8.1
Selkups	4.3	3.6	51.1	56.6	40.8	46.6	8.6	4.4
Ulchis	2.4	2.6	60.8	38.8	56.8	33.2	7.0	8.5
Saamis	1.9	1.9	56.2	53.0	52.9	49.7	9.3	9.9
Udege	1.5	1.6	55.1	31.0	46.0	26.5	10.1	7.3
Eskimos	1.3	1.5	60.0	60.7	50.5	53.7	3.4	5.8
Itelmens	1.3	1.4	35.7	24.4	32.5	20.7	4.3	4.0
Oroches	1.1	1.2	48.6	40.6	44.4	20.4	6.6	7.2
Kets	1.2	1.1	74.9	61.0	59.1	53.5	2.0	4.2
Ngasans	1.0	0.9	75.4	90.2	40.0	71.3	15.7	2.2
Yukagirs	0.6	0.8	46.8	37.5	29.1	34.3	32.8	20.4
Aleutians	0.4	0.5	21.8	17.7	18.8	15.0	1.8	9.6
Negidals	0.5	0.5	53.3	44.4	45.1	37.7	6.0	5.2
Almyks	137	147	91.7	91.3	81.1	84.1	1.5	1.0
Karelians	146	138	63.0	55.6	59.1	51.3	15.1	13.2
Karachais	113	131	98.1	97.7	67.6	75.5	1.2	0.9
Abkhazians	119	129	63.9	41.1	28.5	48.4	16.3	14.0
Ingush	89	116	87.6	83.6	19.9	25.4	36.2	40.7

NATIONAL COMPOSITION

Breakdown of the population of the USSR
by nationality and native tongue
(continued)

(Nationalities listed in order of size in 1979)

Nationality	Number of persons of each nationality (thousands)		Percentage indicating the language of their nationality as their native language		Percentage of the total number of persons of each nationality with a fluent command of a second language of a people of the USSR			
					Russian		Other	
	1970	1979	1970	1979	1970	1979	1970	1979
Adygeians	100	109	96.5	95.7	67.9	76.7	1.4	1.3
Turks	79	93	92.3	84.7	22.4	46.4	31.2	22.3
Abkhazians	83	91	95.9	94.3	59.2	73.3	2.8	3.0
Finns	85	77	51.0	40.9	47.0	39.9	8.5	9.0
Khakasses	67	71	83.7	80.9	65.5	68.3	3.4	3.0
Balkars	60	66	97.2	96.9	71.5	77.4	2.5	1.4
Altayans	56	60	87.2	86.4	54.9	68.7	3.2	2.4
Dungans	39	52	94.3	94.8	48.0	62.8	5.7	3.9
Cherkesses	40	46	92.0	91.4	70.0	69.6	2.5	2.3
Persians	28	31	36.9	30.7	33.9	57.1	12.7	10.6
Abazins	25	29	96.1	95.3	69.5	75.4	6.1	4.6
Assyrians	24	25	64.5	54.9	46.2	41.7	14.7	21.4
Tats	17	22	72.6	67.4	57.7	61.3	15.3	13.5
Shors	16	16	73.5	61.2	59.8	52.6	5.9	6.3
Other nationalities	157	136	64.7	59.7	38.1	34.9	15.4	22.9

Breakdown by nationality of the population
of each Union Republic

Union Republics and nationalities	Thousands	Percentage of total
<u>RSFSR</u>	137 410	100
Russians	113 522	82.6
Tatars	5 011	3.6
Ukrainians	3 658	2.7
Chuvashes	1 690	1.2
Peoples of Daghestan	1 402	1.0
Bashkirs	1 291	0.9
Mordvins	1 111	0.8
Byelorussians	1 052	0.8
Chechens	712	0.5
Jews	701	0.5
Udmurts	686	0.5
Maris	600	0.4
Kazakhs	518	0.4
Komis and Komi-Permiaks, including:	466	0.3
Komis	320	0.2
Komi-Permiaks	146	0.1
Armenians	365	0.3
Ossetians	352	0.3
Buryats	350	0.3
Yakuts	327	0.2
Kabardinians	319	0.2
Ingushes	166	0.1
Tuvinians	165	0.1
Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East	155	0.1
Azerbaijdzhanis	152	0.1
Kalmyks	140	0.1
Karelians	133	0.1
Karachaevans	126	0.1
Gypsies	121	0.1
Adygeians	107	0.1
Moldavians	102	0.1
Khakasses	69	0.05
Balkars	62	0.04
Altayans	59	0.04
Cherkesses	45	0.03
Other nationalities	1 675	1.3
<u>Ukrainian SSR</u>	49 609	100
Ukrainians	36 489	73.6
Russians	10 472	21.1
Jews	634	1.3
Byelorussians	406	0.8
Moldavians	294	0.6
Poles	258	0.5
Bulgarians	238	0.5
Other nationalities	818	1.6

Breakdown by nationality of the population
of each Union Republic (cont'd)

Union Republics and nationalities	Thousands	Percentage of total
<u>Byelorussian SSR</u>	9 532	100
Byelorussians	7 568	79.4
Russians	1 134	11.9
Poles	403	4.2
Ukrainians	231	2.4
Jews	135	1.4
Other nationalities	61	0.7
<u>Uzbek SSR</u>	15 389	100
Uzbeks	10 569	68.7
Karakalpaks	298	1.9
Russians	1 666	10.8
Tatars	649	4.2
Kazakhs	620	4.0
Tadzhiks	595	3.9
Koreans	163	1.1
Kirghizes	142	0.9
Ukrainians	114	0.7
Jews	100	0.6
Turkmens	92	0.6
Other nationalities	381	2.6
<u>Kazakh SSR</u>	14 684	100
Kazakhs	5 289	36.0
Russians	5 991	40.8
Ukrainians	898	6.1
Tatars	313	2.1
Uzbeks	263	1.8
Byelorussians	181	1.2
Uigurs	148	1.0
Koreans	92	0.6
Azerbaidzhanis	73	0.5
Dungans	22	0.2
Other nationalities	1 414	9.7
<u>Georgian SSR</u>	4 993	100
Georgians	3 433	68.8
Ossetians	160	3.2
Abkhazeians	85	1.7
Armenians	448	9.0
Russians	372	7.4
Azerbaidzhanis	256	5.1
Greeks	95	1.9
Ukrainians	45	0.9
Jews	28	0.6
Kurds	26	0.5
Other nationalities	45	0.9

Breakdown by nationality of the population
of each Union Republic (cont'd)

Union Republics and nationalities	Thousands	Percentage of total
<u>Azerbaidzhan SSR</u>	6 027	100
Azerbaidzhanis	4 709	78.1
Armenians	475	7.9
Russians	475	7.9
Peoples of Daghestan, including:	205	3.4
Lezgins	158	2.6
Avars	36	0.6
Jews	35	0.6
Tatars	31	0.5
Other nationalities	97	1.6
<u>Lithuanian SSR</u>	3 392	100
Lithuanians	2 712	80.0
Russians	303	8.9
Poles	247	7.3
Byelorussians	58	1.7
Ukrainians	32	0.9
Jews	15	0.4
Other nationalities	25	0.8
<u>Moldavian SSR</u>	3 950	100
Moldavians	2 526	63.9
Ukrainians	561	14.2
Russians	506	12.8
Gagauzes	138	3.5
Bulgarians	81	2.0
Jews	80	2.0
Byelorussians	14	0.4
Other nationalities	44	1.2
<u>Latvian SSR</u>	2 503	100
Latvians	1 344	53.7
Russians	821	32.8
Byelorussians	112	4.5
Ukrainians	67	2.7
Poles	63	2.5
Lithuanians	38	1.5
Jews	28	1.1
Other nationalities	30	1.2
<u>Kirghiz SSR</u>	3 523	100
Kirghizes	1 687	47.9
Russians	912	25.9
Uzbeks	426	12.1
Ukrainians	109	3.1
Tatars	72	2.0
Uigurs	30	0.8
Kazakhs	27	0.8
Tadzhiks	23	0.7
Other nationalities	237	6.7

Breakdown by nationality of the population
of each Union Republic (cont'd)

Union Republics and nationalities	Thousands	Percentage of total
<u>Tadzhik SSR</u>	3 806	100
Tadzhiks	2 237	58.8
Uzbeks	873	22.9
Russians	395	10.4
Tatars	80	2.1
Kirghizes	48	1.3
Ukrainians	36	0.9
Jews	15	0.4
Turkmens	14	0.4
Other nationalities	108	2.8
<u>Armenian SSR</u>	3 037	100
Armenians	2 725	89.7
Azerbaidzhanis	161	5.3
Russians	70	2.3
Kurds	51	1.7
Other nationalities	30	1.0
<u>Turkmen SSR</u>	2 765	100
Turkmens	1 892	68.4
Russians	349	12.6
Uzbeks	234	8.5
Kazakhs	80	2.9
Tatars	40	1.5
Ukrainians	37	1.3
Armenians	27	1.0
Azerbaidzhanis	24	0.9
Other nationalities	82	2.9
<u>Estonian SSR</u>	1 465	100
Estonians	948	64.7
Russians	409	27.9
Ukrainians	36	2.5
Byelorussians	23	1.6
Jews	5	0.3
Other nationalities	44	3.0