POLANYIKAROLY

## HAZANKKOTELESSEGE

A ki e sorvikat rója, a szâzad elejẻn alakult Galilei Körr elinditásảban vett részt Horthy korszaic ryyugatra vetüdótt emigrációjához tartozott, de a magyar hazától soha el nem scalkadt.

E: A alatit a tërténelem töbh íahen fordult, A. októberl forradalomra a tizenkilences Tanácsioöztórsastán következett, majd a fehér cllenforradalom a vesztett háborút morális ragediáva változlalla.
(Aki kis diák korombpr szocialista roltam, egyetemi hallgató éveimben is eat az esznekört szolkoltam, stha az erre kovetkezz evtizedek saellemi samalatai el is
 şveiben tėrtern vissza újra a szocializmushoz, amely most mír nemosak a munakás-



 utca lelirást.

Ma, 1963-han a majd félévszázadass lávollét ulán hazalátogatót eyy éledó orsaỉa biztatis képe foradja.

Az ơsszkêpot perszo világméetekbon kell látni. A Şzovjetunió iparának ceodiLatos növekedesi üterne megremitelte a nyugati vezérhazalmat, Es a hidebhäborura való mozqósitás nem szoritkozik az amerikai atomtárolásra, amelyet eppenseggel nem titkolnak. Kiteried az/iceológikus frontra is ideertve a techmblaratikas demagósiát, de még a komnly tirdományos kutatiam, is (amelynek a jelszósyárak tcilócízása csak a hivata osan üsztokélt mellcktermćke).

Ki kell nyiltan mondan:, hogy jelenleg az Eigyesült Allamokban a társadalomtudomb́nyok teren a szocializmus ellenségel celtudatosan es hatósosan müködnek. Sajnos, az is igaz, hogy a szocializmus ügyét annak hivei nem miadig fárnogatjalk torszerű kutatási oredményekre tómaszkodó érvekkel. A marxizmus klasszikus termékenysúgére követkczeti az antinaarxizmus suket hivalkodúsa, amelyet nyugodtan ignozélni lehatett, De e közelmult kritikus két évzizede során, sok nyelven amerikai Lúmogatással lerjeszctet egyivású fozúlratok mellett (egy tudományosan alapozott világrázeti propaganda is érvényesiilt a sxocializmus ellen. Ebben az antropológiai és törtenelmi felfedezésékel, sikeres úsatásokkal, valamint aj matematikai tudományצ́gakkal dicselcwón idószakhan komnly ellenerñ slig mutatkozott a demnkratikus tár-
 a gyakorlati teljesitmények tömbjeivel cáfolt rà a nyusal közgazdasági axiómáira, azinte ltétséghcesett tatarozást váltva ki a szocialistaellenes táborban. Elmèleti teren ezt a marxizmus részéröl mėscsak szakavatott ellenōrzés sem feszélyezte. (Szinte hihetetionill aangzik, do o reakcionárius áamlatolanak még az amerikai birálat̃a sem Erkezett el Eurógábay A New York-i Columbia egyetemen peldaul az évek során uf togalmi ilapozasu kritika indult mez az antropologiában, a qazdasági scociológíában, az ókori türténelen közelkeleli úgában a XX. sxặadi individualista thietésí
 geti a hagyományos, més a XVIL szazadból leszá:mazott képheteit az emberi társadalomnak, amelyel Marx támadott, fè smelynek birálatában a XX. saázad oriásian megnött tényallaga mindeddig kihasznala:lanul maradt. De (rig, Marx, Engels és Lenin is sajat koruk legmoclernebb kutatásait vonták bele árveik enitésabe egy idŏ, ofta ezen anyugok etemmezeset tibbnyire ditengedjük a korbzan vikinézeti Pejledes gatloinaB (Intenziy, nagy eszközïkkel rendelkezö munka foylk pelclaul az afrikai népek folkutatásíben, hathatós \{léveket szolgaltatva a nookolonializmusnile E téren mi etintrantik, fikatut esak a regi megallaph́asoknt ismertetjük, de az új tények

Eyakorlati és midszarrani ecedmenyeit nem hasznositjule.jMig a marxista szocializtuus elindítói a legújabb srodalumbol 1smertté vált tenyekhez iclomították módszere.ket, ma fölcg ezt a módszertani alkalmazkodăst nćlkülözzilk, amely a hctolmasan felgyult ismereteinls hasznosíbésához szükiéges lenne.)

Ebben váz nagy foladat a fiatal irók, kültók és tudósok Magyarozscagára. Ani engem és sok iclcgont itthon mesgyözöt, annak qondolom, eszméltetō jelentösége lehet a világ intellekluàlis électoben is. A magyar tudomány életerôs teljesítriényoinck nagy szerepe, viss\%hangia lehet eppen Magyarorszig sajacos szellemi helyzetonel fogva az coćsz vilågon. De csak akkor; he valóban hivatásának megfelelóen a szocializmus sesitsćgére tud lenni a várható ídeolúgikus mérkôzeesben.

IIEGEDESANDIAS

## AZONOSSAGESKULONBOZOStG

## Gondolatak a tarsadaimi velosig szociologiai

és irudalmf-gzociografini negközelftesérōl

AMagyar Tudományos Akademta nemrėg megalakult szociologlai kutatóesoportjában drdekes beszélgetés zajlot: le szociográtus-íók es zazuciológusok kozaint Az egćszséges vitúvà fejhîdo talailknzon kulȯnbözo nézetelk csaptak össze a szociolō-
 társadalomban. A felszolalásokból a nyilvínvalo nozzcelterćselc ellencre is - kiérzett az a szandek, hogy a szociologunnknak és irodalmi-szociográfusolknak kü<üs nyelvet kel keresniüi ©s egészséges qgyüttnüküdést kell kialakizaniuk.

A kövelkezökben megkisélem összeazadni és rendszereani gondolataimat a vitában felvetett kérdéselarobl Ez - a kérdés bernyolulisága es solsrétüsége miat mår az elsठ attckirtesre sem litszutt könnyy feladatnak. Emeliett ltt a bevezetōben nem hallgalihatom cl azt az aggodalmanat, amit tanulmúnyem mogirusát végigkisérte.

Szociológusoknak és fro-s\%ociográlusoknak a mai szocialista tórsadalomban egyarint az az elsõdleges ielndatuk, hosy a társadalmi valúsás kutalásãn fáradozzanak és nem $u z$, hory a maguk helyét a lucomanylban, vagy az irodalomban pontosan körvonalazzák A marxista szociológiában mạ́ külinaben Ggyszólvan nemzetkīzi méretben alakult ki olyan helyzul, hogy ugyanalkkor, amikor sok scó esilk ennek a tudomanynak létjogosultságától, helyérōl ós szerepéről, kevés az alkcoj jellegũ elméleci szociologiai munka és kevés a konlurét szociologiai kutatás is.

Ez az emlflét vitában is felmerïlt megtontolás készlett arra, hogy ne a szakisos módon kíséreljem meg a szociologia és az irodalmi-szociogrúfla viszonyának a meghatarozásat, hanery azi az azonosságnt es különbséget kutasasm, ami közčtiik a társadalmi funkciókban, a tárgy megválasztósíában, a társadalmi valósig megkózelítésében és a fellárt anyag feldolqozásảban van. Hyen tágyalási mód fęlehetōen a közvetlen felarkntot - a társadalmi valóság feltárúxában való munkálkodási scgíti elō ás nem üzatönöz termékellen vitákrs,

A köznapi tudatban a "szociologla" és a ${ }_{4}$ szociografia" nálunk még must is simnnim fogalomként jelenik meğ. Sỗt, közüllük solkszor még tárzadaImi kêrdésekkel behatóar foglalkozó irodalmar értelmisígiek sem tesznok küiönbsćget.

A két fogalom szinonimakénti kczelése nem velculen jelenség. Mincienekelót.t azert blakult oz fyy ki, mert a szociologia és a szocioghtifia sok tekintetben azonos funkciokat liolsenek be, és igy bizonyos mertekig helycilesithetik egymaist, s mert a társadalomtudományi irodalomban és a különbözớ imdalmi folyóliatrokban a clologia és szociográfia müvclése iranti igény az elmult évtized fivlyamán szinte egyidöben tört felszínre, es azt is aligha lehe, vitatni, hosy egy tonrol fakadnak.
 szágoan - s kíztiik nálunk is - lársadalmi normáa a lett a tírsodalmi valoság sok-
 clōzóelkben cáfolt vagy egyszerúen elhallgalutt fgazsag, hogy uj tásshanmi rendszerünk - a s\%ociallzruus - sole fontos ismerctlen összofüggest reit magábans, que-

## Our homeland's duty

He who pens these lines was among the initiators of the Galileo Circle, set up at the beginning of the century. He belonged to those who in the Horthy era found themselves as emigres in the West, but never broke away from his Hungarian homeland.

History took many a turn. On the Revolution of October, 1918 followed the Hungarian Soviet Republic of 1919. The white counterrevolution turned the lost war into a moral tragedy.

A socialist during my school years, I professed the same ideas as an undergraduate. If the intellectual climate of the folklore ing decades made me more remote from their orbit, at long last, in the years of the deadly crisis facing humanity I fully found my way back to socialist, which now had become more than the cause of the labour movement, it had become a matter of life or death for the whole of humanity. In this insight no mean role falls to the Hungarian homeland. I have come to look on the se things from a viewpoint, irrevocably that of my homeland to which all is owing by one whose youth was shaped by the fate of Hungary, one who perceived in Michael Károlyi the wmmintornmeinanti indrawn chart even at a time when his name could not yet be read marking a Budapest street.

Today, in 1963, the home-comer after nearly a half century of absence is faced by the hopeful image of a reviving country.

The total picture, needles to say, must be seen in world perspective. The admit mable growth rate of Soviet industrial development has thrown the leading western power into a scare. And its mobilization for the cold war is not confined to the stock-
piling of American nuclear weapons, so openly done. It extends to the ideological front which includes technocratic demagogy and even to serious scholarly research (of which the overproduction of the slogan factories is merely an officially encouraged by product.)

It must be candidly stated that at present the emenies of socialism in the United States are purposefully and effectively at work in the field of the social sciences. Unfortunately it is also a fact that the adherents of socialism do not alwavs support it with arguments that would draw on the fruits of contemporary research. The period of classical fertility of Marxism was followed by the empty ostentatiousness of anti-Tlarxism. That could well be ignored. But in the course of the last two decisive decades, quite apart from the gleichgeschaltet periodicals which are being propagated with American backing, also a scientifically underpinned ideological propaganda began to be effective against socialism. In this epoch which is rich in anthropological and historical findings, archaeological excavations and new mathematical disciplines, serious counter-forces were hardly in evidence fonm the part of the democratic societies and the world of planned economies. True, the Soviet Union refuted the economic axioms of the West with the solid mass of her practical achievements, which induced some fairly desperate overhaulings in the anti-socialist camp. But in the theoretical field this process was not even inconvenienced by expert control on the part of Marxism. It borders on the incredible that not even the American critique of these reactionary trends found its way to Europe. At Columbia University, for instance, through the years, a new conceptually based critique has been initiated in the
social
fields of/anthropology, economic sociology and the history of the Ancient Near East, directed against the individualistically biased conceptions of our century. The elaboration of the new research materials is already shaking in its foundations the concept of human society in its traditional forms, which go back to the lyth century and which were attacked by Marx; so far the immensely enriched factual lindings of the zoth century remained unutilized in their critique. While Marx, Engels and also Lenin, in building up their arguments, relied upon the most modern researches of their time, lately we have come to leave the interpretations of up-todate researches to those who impede the development of a modern world view. Take for instance the intensive work done in research on African peoples, and the effective peeudo-arguments which it yields in the service of neo-colonialism. In this field we have fallen behind, confining ourselves rather to the dissemination of old-established findings, and leaving unutilized the practical and theoretical results that stem from newly discovered facts. While the initistors of Marxist socialism exercised their way of thinking on the factual material which the newest researches of their time yielded, in our days it is preciselv this methodological adaptation we neglect, and which would be needed if we were to make use of our vastly accumulated factual knowledge.

It is in this regard that a great task offers to the Hungary of the young writers, poets and scholars. What swayed me and many a stffranger who visited my homeland that, I think, may well be destined to have an impact on the intellectual life of the world. The vital achievements of Hungarian scholarship may have a great role to blay the world over, due to Hungary's specific situation.

But only if, true to its calling, it will be of assistance to socialism in the imperding ideological contest.

Translated from \#inmam "Kortárs" (The Contemporary), Budapest, December 1963

Karl Polanyi

## Our homeland's duty

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