

SOVIET RUSSIA

*THE SECRET OF
HER SUCCESSES*



Edited by **K. S. HIRLEKAR**

This little book tells the fascinating story of what the Soviet Government has done for its country and its people culturally and industrially, within a period of less than fifteen years. Tsarist Russia — like India — was the most illiterate and industrially and agriculturally backward nation in Europe. But to-day the U.S.S.R. stands foremost amongst the nations of the world, barring perhaps U.S.A. This marvellous achievement was due mainly to (1) the abolition of illiteracy, (2) the establishment of institutions of higher learning in all branches of science and economics, (3) mass technical education, (4) the establishment of electric power stations, (5) the collectivisation of farms and mechanisation of agriculture, (6) the establishment of industries of all kinds, (7) the geological surveys of the mineral and natural resources of the country and (8) the establishment of research stations.

The book tells us how well the Russian people are cared for and how the consti-

[Continued on back flap.]

SOVIET RUSSIA

THE SECRET OF HER SUCCESSES



Edited by

K. S. HIRLEKAR

Author of

The Place of Film in National Planning

Foreword by

The Rt. Hon'ble M. R. Jayakar

M.A. D.C.L. (Oxon), LL.D., P.C.

Published by:

AVANTI PRAKASHAN

BOMBAY 14.

Sole Selling Agents:

POPULAR BOOK DEPOT.

BOMBAY 7.

Published by:

K. S. Hirlekar
For Avanti Prakashan
151, Hindu Colony
Dadar :—Bombay.

RIGHTS RESERVED

Printer:

G. G. Pathare,
The Popular Printing Press,
Bombay 7.

Gratefully Dedicated

to

Late Deep Narayan & Lila Singh

BHAGALPUR (Bihar)

FOREWORD

The heroic part played by the Russian people in the present conflict and the stupendous and almost unbelievable sacrifices made by them in resisting the mightiest aggression of the present age have created in India a desire to know all about the U.S.S.R. and its achievements. People wonder how a country, which, before the present war, was looked upon in many quarters with suspicion and misgivings, could acquit itself so valiantly in a fight which has taxed to the utmost even the resources of the British Empire. People are anxious to know the secret of this mystery and, in that sense, the present appears to be an appropriate time for the appearance of a treatise like the present one.

The book is a collection of articles by authoritative writers, who substantiate their statements by ample and convincing statistical data conveniently collected in a series of appendices. Mr. Hirlekar's skill lies in making a judicious selection of these articles, so as to throw clear light on many important directions of Soviet Russia's colossal efforts to put the country in the vanguard of social, political and cultural progress. The book affords a bird's eye-view of the revolutionary changes effected since 1928, when the U.S.S.R. began to plan for the future. During this short period, most profound and far-reaching changes in the economic, political and social life of the Russian people have been effected. The skill and intensity of this revolution have been more striking than anything witnessed elsewhere. As an observer remarked, after seeing the Soviet pavilion at the New York World Fair

of 1939, demonstrating the all-round progress made in Russia's national life. "Well, it just can't be true. But it is true."

The story of this revolution is as interesting as it is miraculous. There is hardly any department of human activity which has been left untouched by the Russian people's attempt to raise themselves. It is a triumph of planning, a lesson and a model for all backward countries like India. The lesson for India is obvious. There is a strong family resemblance between present-day India and Tsarist Russia in the misery, ignorance and poverty of the masses and in the contrast between the rich and the poor. In Tsarist time, speaking only of agriculture the most important department of human activity in India, the Russian peasants were poor, starved, illiterate and superstitious. The bulk of the land belonged to the Tsarist family, the monasteries and the landlords. A large number of peasants had no houses, no implements and their ploughs and harrows were wooden. Today the Soviet farmer leads the world in large-scale mechanised agriculture. Similar achievements have been made in industry, the development of internal resources, communications, labour, education and other departments of human activity. All the nations and races of the U.S.S.R., irrespective of their past and present condition and irrespective of their numbers, enjoy full and equal rights in all spheres of economic, public, political and cultural activity. Any direct or indirect restriction of the rights or the establishment of direct or indirect privileges for citizens on account of their race or nationality or any advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness or hatred and contempt is severely punished by the laws of Russia. The result is that the large number of nationalities, once warring with one another for mutual destruction, now live in peaceful relations, despite differences of race, language, creed and civilization. Perhaps the most interesting feature of this development is that

it is all the result of the people's own planning under purposeful central direction, without the help of foreign credit or of foreign talent.

The Soviet Union, as is now commonly known, consists of 16 constituents, the Soviet Socialist Republics. Most of these include numerous autonomous units or smaller republics. Racial and national hostility, which was conspicuous at one time, has now been adjusted within the framework of the Soviet Union. Each national group has every facility for developing its own culture. Rapid industrial growth has emancipated Russia from foreign dependence and added immensely to its power of resistance to foreign aggression. The spectre of unemployment has been laid. There is no economic crisis in existence or in apprehension. Illiteracy, the frightful spectre of our times, has been killed and its place taken by an enormous growth of schools, universities and institutes, in all of which education is imparted free of charge. Soviet college students receive government stipends and, immediately upon graduation, secure employment in their speciality. As an American author remarks: "Imagine a Russian falling asleep twenty years ago and waking up today. He could not have recognized his country, his city or even his own home." An intensive unified construction programme has altered the old cities and created new ones. Perhaps the most remarkable achievement is that Soviet explorers, scientists, seamen and aviators have converted the Arctic region into a navigable seaway and are making immense areas within the Arctic circle habitable.

All this progress has been achieved in a country the dimensions of which are incomparably bigger than our own. Russia has the largest continuous territory in the whole world and occupies one-sixth of the earth's surface. With an area of

8,173,550 sq. miles. It is nearly three times as large as the United States, ninety times as much as England. It stretches from the Arctic Circle to Afghanistan and from Poland to the Pacific Ocean ; one end is only 45 miles from Alaska and another only nine miles from India. One short hop in an aeroplane from Gilgit will land the traveller on Russian soil in a few minutes.

The period occupied by this mighty revolution is comparatively brief. It began only in 1917 and is the outcome of three plans each durable for five years. At their end, the people have become the masters of the riches of the country, whose industrial output they have advanced to a first place in Europe and second in the world, second only to the United States. They have also become masters of their own lives. They have ended exploitation of man by man. They have eliminated class privileges. They have achieved economic security and political equality. They have brought about a great advance in science and culture. Crises, poverty, unemployment and destitution have disappeared. The First Five-Year plan started in 1928 and was completed early in 1932, a year ahead of the schedule. It enabled the U.S.S.R. to build a powerful industry to make the country industrially independent and well equipped for defence. Agriculture became a collective modern enterprise conducted on the largest scale in the world. It laid the economic foundations of a socialistic society. The Second Plan was completed in 1937. It eliminated all exploiting classes and abolished the causes for the exploitation of man by man. As a result, Russian society now consists of two classes friendly to each other, the workers and the peasants, united in a common cause. The line of demarcation between the two classes of the working people is becoming obliterated, as is also the line between them and the intelligentsia, who are engaged in mental labour for the benefit of the Soviet society.

The Third Five-Year Plan, 1938-42, laid the foundations for the completion of light industries and for the organization of transport, communication and defence of the country against internal crisis and external aggression.

From India's point of view, perhaps the most remarkable feature of the Russian constitution is, as stated above, the 16 constituents, each of which is a federation of numerous autonomous units—autonomous republics, districts and regions of the many peoples of the Soviet Union. By an extraordinary experiment in unification, they have been brought together and the antagonism, at one time observable amongst them, has been laid at rest. They are now working in friendly union, proud of the fact that they are all Russians and belong to Russia. Each constituent Republic is free to secede from the Union, but none has chosen to do so. All activities are conducted in the native language of the Republic. Racial and national hostility has been abolished and the law severely punishes any one guilty of fomenting racial animosity and discrimination. Women have equal rights with men in all spheres of life—economic, social, political and cultural. They are guaranteed full equality in work, payment for work, rest and leisure, social insurance and education and the right to vote and to be elected to office. All these achievements have been effected within twenty years, which is about the same period as the Gandhian movement had India at its feet and one-tenth of the period during which the British Government have had India in their control.

The question naturally arises : how has this miracle been made possible ? Is India ripe and free to receive the message of Russia ? The air in India is full of plans of reconstruction ; even Government is moving, though in a chaotic and bewildered manner. People of unquestionable sobriety and

sanity are pushing forward plans which, before the war, would have been sniffed at as fantastic and visionary. How did Russia achieve this miracle? Can we not do something similar? These questions every intelligent Indian is asking himself. There is hardly any department of human activity which has not been invaded by this curiosity. A short foreword like this cannot attempt to answer these questions, except briefly to say that, in Russia, the people met, left their differences aside and planned for the future. Are we willing and free to do likewise? This is the crux of the question. In attempting its solution, it may be of some help to know what an eminent American's estimate is of such achievements. "We did not obtain freedom by requesting it on a postcard and receiving it on an engraved certificate. We fought for it." That is the recipe, which enables the Russian to say to the world: "We are proud of our achievements and success. We face our future with confidence, building a peaceful life in friendly cooperation with other people. We are not afraid of any aggressive plans, from whatever quarters they may come."

Mr. Hirlekar's book contains a detailed description of this miracle. It should prove interesting especially to young Indians. The statistics which the book supplies, will furnish data for the progress of our country in the several departments of our national activities. Most of the figures are tell-tale. There is no space to recall them in this foreword. But it must always be interesting to a young Indian to note the ways and means by which one hundred and seventy million people, held back by centuries of oppression, have built up a new joyous life. We should all feel grateful to Mr. Hirlekar for the trouble he has taken to unfold the secret of this mystery in a handy book easily available to us all. He is most fitted to do it by reasons of his travels, life-long interest and actual participation in the industrialisation of India. I am happy

to say that he has turned his knowledge and experience to good account. I wish him all success. The book will be particularly useful in enlivening us in these days of universal frustration, that is rapidly approaching its climax.

“Ashram,”
Malabar Hill,
Bombay.
February 18, 1944.

M. R. JAYAKAR.

INTRODUCTION

While I was visiting the West for the study of certain problems in which I was interested and for collecting necessary material thereon, my curiosity was aroused by the industrialisation of the Soviet Russia. I, therefore, tried to visit the country twice, once in 1925 and then again in 1939, but both the times I was refused the visa on my passports by the Soviet authorities, apparently because I wanted to visit their country as a student of current affairs and had not any party label attached to me. I was, therefore, forced to abandon the idea of the visit and satisfy my curiosity by collecting reliable information on the Soviet industrialisation from all available sources from outside that country, and I succeeded to a great extent in my efforts in that direction. Now, recently I have been associated with an institution devoted to the rapid industrialisation of India and the work of the planning and post-war reconstruction problems. This made me once again go through the material I had gathered during those two visits to Europe and America. I found the information very useful and brought it to the notice of leading personalities in Bombay keenly interested in the industrial and agricultural development of our country. When I found wide appreciation of this information about the Soviet Russia, I thought it advisable to edit the material and add to it some facts and figures to bring the story up-to-date for the information of the people of our country who would like to benefit from the experience of others.

While in U.S.A., I visited the Soviet Pavilion at the New York World Fair in July 1939. The visit was an education

in itself. Here is what an American writes and I am entirely in agreement with him :—

“ If you are one of the privileged persons who has had the good fortune to visit the Soviet Union you have indeed seen the future and seen it work. Perhaps you have had a glimpse of the achievements of the Soviet Union at the magnificent Pavilion at the New York World Fair. In either event, your eyes have opened on a new world, a world covering a sixth of the earth's surface, where 170,500,000 people, held back by centuries of Tsarist oppression, are building a new, joyous life.”

Here is what another American said about the Pavilion which is very interesting :

“ Well, it just can't be true. But it is true. And I can testify that those detailed and graphic exhibits in the Soviet building correspond very closely to what I myself saw in the Soviet Union only a year ago.”

The visit to the Pavilion was so interesting and instructive that one could get a better idea of the U.S.S.R. from the Fair exhibits than from ten years' study of books and newspapers. The visitor could feel that he was actually moving in that vast country, breathing the invigorating atmosphere, and seeing the mighty achievements that Soviet Russia had to her credit, during the brief period of the past twenty years.

Considering the vast extent of the lands of the U.S.S.R. it is difficult for a student of Russian problems to study them even by a visit to the country. This exhibition had, therefore, the particular advantage of presenting with facts, figures, charts, models, etc., the various aspects of the Russian experiment in a nutshell and thus focussing the attention of the

student on problems which would, otherwise, have missed the notice of the visitor to the country. Hence, the book opens with a chapter on "U.S.S.R. in Miniature."

Some of the material written in 1939 by the authorities in their respective subjects in Soviet Russia for the visitors of the Soviet Pavilion is in print abroad and I have, therefore, taken every care to sort out and present it from the proper perspective and from the Indian point of view. By the addition of other material gathered from the files of the daily newspaper the "*Moscow News*" and from the "*Soviet Russia Today*" and others I have tried to bring it up-to-date as far as possible. In doing this no efforts have been spared and even the question of expense had, during the several months' work on the book, never acted as a brake on them. In the collection of the material, a visit to Delhi proved fruitful and a journey to Kabul, the seat of Soviet legation and cultural organisation, was projected for the same purpose but passport difficulties were again a great handicap and it had, therefore, to be abandoned. Hence, I would consider the object of this publication served if it gives an insight into the secrets of the economical and cultural development under the Soviets to which are due the colossal Russian successes in this war.

The most striking feature of the reconstruction of the Russian Nation after the last World War when she had just emerged out of her internal troubles—the revolution and the civil war—was the tackling of the problem of education of the masses in all its aspects. For, the founders of the new regime were perfectly aware of the fact that no progress could be possible or sustained on a permanent basis unless the lowest strata of the population intelligently followed the events and participated in the development and reconstruction programmes of the nation. Hence, liquidation of illiteracy was the first

and foremost item in their plan. Within a span of two decades the percentage of literacy shot up from about 29% to 82%.

Realising that a high percentage of literacy was not the only and the true index of the progress of education, the spread of higher education on a large scale in art, science, commerce and industry was simultaneously planned and general and higher education was imparted. This education drive was on all fronts and was not restricted to only boys and girls but also to adults both men and women in industry, agriculture and in other technical as well as non-technical spheres without any discrimination of caste and creed. This is amply revealed by the figures given in the appendices.

The industrialisation of the country was another big project undertaken by the Soviets. As a preliminary to this, a geological survey of the vast stretch of land was made by organising hundreds of expeditions of scientists, professors, students and industrial experts to find out the natural resources and the industrial possibilities out of the raw material for which they need not look to any other country. This survey work is still continuing in spite of distractions and bloodiest struggle that is raging on the Russian soil nearly for the last three years. The survey so far made has revealed that Russia is the richest country in the world in natural wealth, the region of the Urals alone containing 800 minerals and 12,000 deposits.

The geological survey was accompanied by industrialisation on an unheard of scale. The construction of electrical power stations all over the country was undertaken which helped the growth of heavy and basic industries such as iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, machine buildings, chemical industry, automobiles, agricultural machinery, paper etc. The

gigantic development of electric power stations will be clear from the fact that the electric power production rose from 1.9 in 1913 to 39.6 billion K.W. Hrs. and the industrial production from 100% in 1913 to 908% in 1938. How the face of industrially backward Tsarist Russia was completely changed can be seen from the table given on page 30 and from the appendix I relating to National Growth resulting from Five-Year Plans. Today the successes on battlefields have convinced even the one-time critics of Soviet Russia that she is one of the leading industrial countries of the world perhaps second to U.S.A.

Between 1917 and 1921 there was no stable Government as the Revolution was followed by the Civil War and foreign intervention and the country had, therefore, to go through political chaos and devastation. It took about seven years (1921-28) for the Soviet Government to raise this production to the pre-war (1913) level and to recover from the effect of 1914-18 war and subsequent upheavals.

The First Five-Year Plan was put into operation in 1928 but due to the nation-wide drive behind, it practically materialised within four years. The Second Five-Year Plan was initiated in 1932 and the Third in 1938, which completed only three years when the present conflict between Russia and Germany started. Thus, the real achievements in economic, industrial, agricultural, educational and social spheres were the work of the three Five-Year Plans spread over a period of thirteen years only. The statistics (*vide* appendices) will give abundant evidence of the truth of this statement.

It is clear from the statistics of industrial output that the land of the Soviets had increased its production more than nine times within the period of the two Five-Year Plans. In this connection it is interesting to note that England and

France required a span of 80 years (1860 to 1938) to increase their respective industrial production not more than three or four times, while the new country of the United States registered twenty-fold increase in half a century (1880 to 1929)—a rate of progress for which Germany took 80 years (1860 to 1938).

The mechanisation of agriculture in Soviet Russia demonstrated by facts and figures in the third part of this book and the statistics appended, is unique and unrivalled in the history of the world.

In 1913 Russia stood fifth in the world in the production of agricultural machines and in 1937 she was second to the United States. The manufacture of tractors and harvester combines did not exist at all in pre-world war period while in 1937 she stood second and first in the respective production of these machines in the world. Collectivisation of farms, introduction and innovation of science and scientific methods in increasing the agricultural produce and livestock breeding to the highest possible pitch, are some of the main factors, which raised the standard of living of the peasants and enabled to a certain extent to pay for the capital goods and machinery she had to import at the beginning. The credit therefore goes wholly to the Government of Soviet Russia for being the first in the field to industrialise agriculture on a vast scale and according to a well thought out plan of development. Ample facts and figures given in the chapter dealing with the various aspects of agriculture and the tables given elsewhere in the book corroborate this statement and bring home to the reader the importance of the planning enforced by Soviet Russia on a vast and gigantic scale not only in agriculture but also in industrial and other spheres. This is really the secret of her colossal strength amply demonstrated in the present war.

There is a great resemblance between the conditions prevailing in Russia before 1917 and in our country today. As said before, the writer had not the privilege of visiting Soviet Russia but was fortunate in extensively travelling from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast of the United States which is the richest and the most industrially advanced country of the world. During these travels, a mental comparison between the conditions in the two countries was inevitable and along with it came the sense of universal frustration that is reaching its climax everywhere in our motherland. India, a land so rich in mineral wealth and natural resources as the U.S.A. or Soviet Russia or in the metaphorical sense a country flowing with milk and honey, should be steeped in appalling poverty and ravaged by famines, is proof positive if any were needed that there is "something rotten in the state of Denmark."

If this book creates a spirit of inquiry and earnest desire to learn more about Russia by first-hand knowledge than through books written by foreigners with selfish motives from different perspectives, one of the purpose of this book can be considered as achieved. More contact with the Soviet Russia, a neighbouring country so much industrially advanced in an amazingly short period of about twenty-one years, would be profitable in the reconstruction of post-war India. Few people realise that only a hop by aeroplane over Gilgit (Kashmir) will, without the necessity of crossing any other foreign country, bring you in the land of the Soviets. A perusal of the book, it is hoped will forcibly suggest to the powers-that-be in our Universities the immediate necessity of arranging a cultural exchange of professors and scholars with the Soviet institutions. In our educational curriculum, the study of Russian may well occupy the same position as that of the French and German languages. Russians have been great Indologists themselves and in the cultural exchange suggested

above India will discover herself as no mean contributor and thus recognise her true self rising to her fullest and most imposing stature.

It is expected that this publication will be an incentive to probe into the secrets of the Russian successes, which has amazed the mankind of the world and won admiration for the Soviets from all quarters. Further, it will be a useful guide to all those who are seriously engaged in the post-war reconstruction problems and rapid industrialisation of our country.

In spite of every care, drawbacks and shortcomings in respect of uniformity in maintaining either English or American mode of spelling and misprints, would be only visible to a careful reader. It should be borne in mind that the articles are written by various authors and I am aware of the somewhat undue repetition and overlapping during its first three chapters and the real unfolding of the main topic of the book begins with the fourth chapter. If there is not found natural flow of language or expression the original translations are responsible and the reader is kindly requested to be indulgent towards such shortcomings. Any suggestions that could be made use of in subsequent editions would be welcome.

While editing this book I received valuable suggestions and help from my friends interested in the question of National Planning and I may particularly mention the names of Mr. S. N. Haji, B.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law. and Mr. G. B. Jathar, I.E.S. (Retd.), Principal, Khalsa College, Matunga and Mr. J. M. D'Souza of the *Free Press Journal*. I have to thank Mr. P. Gladyshev, Russian Tass News Agency representative at New Delhi, who kindly loaned me one of the most valuable publications on Soviet Russia—"An album illustrating the State

“Organisation and National Economy of the U.S.S.R.”, published by the Scientific Publishing Institute of Pictorial Statistics. I have also to thank Mr. V. R. Bhadkamkar who kindly supplied the paper for publishing this book. The credit for the design of the cover page and preparation of the four maps incorporated in the book goes to Mr. S. N. Kamat of the Commercial Section of Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

I should not fail to express my gratitude to Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, President, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, whom I met incidentally at Geneva when he pressed me to accompany him to visit the New York World Fair, while I had planned to visit some other countries of Europe. And the book is the outcome of this visit.

My thanks are particularly due to the Rt. Hon'ble M. R. Jayakar who, inspite of his multifarious activities, readily accepted to write a foreword to this book and thus to appreciate my modest effort at bringing a knowledge of Soviet successes in National Planning within easy reach of our people.

“Vindavan,” Dadar,
Bombay 14,
14th February 1944.

K. S. HIRLEKAR.

CONTENTS

PART I

SOVIET RUSSIA—ECONOMIC POWER & RESOURCES

	<i>Page</i>
I. U.S.S.R. in Miniature	1
II. Modern Russia at a Glance	9
III. Great Economic Power	24
<i>By E. Varga, Director of the Institute of World Economics and Politics of the Academy of Sciences.</i>	
IV. National Income	33
<i>By I. Sautin, Chief of the Central Statistical Bureau of the State Planning Commission.</i>	
V. Mineral Wealth	43
<i>By I. M. Gubkin, Member of the Supreme Soviet, Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences.</i>	
VI. Peoples' Role in Economic Planning ..	51
<i>By Professor J. Joffe.</i>	

PART II

SOVIET INDUSTRY AND COMMUNICATIONS

I. Who Directs Soviet Industry?	66
<i>By N. Smetanin, Order of Lenin, Asst. People's Commissar of Light Industry, Member of the Supreme Soviet.</i>	

	<i>Page</i>
II. Industrial Might <i>By I Bardin, Member of the Academy of Sciences.</i>	72
III. Magnitogorsk—Stupendous Project .. <i>By A. Baikov, Member of the Academy of Sciences, Deputy to the Supreme Soviet.</i>	81
IV. Light Industries <i>By D. Khazan, Order of Lenin, Asst. People's Commissar of the Textile Industry.</i>	91
V. Soviet Republics of Non-Russian Nationalities—Industrial Progress <i>By M. Papyan, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian S.S.R.</i>	101
VI. Civil Aviation <i>By V. Molokov, Hero of the Soviet Union, Member of the Supreme Soviet, Chief of the Main Administration of the Civil Airlines, Order of Lenin, etc.</i>	110
VII. Growth of Railways <i>By V. Obratsov, Order of Lenin, Member of the Academy of Sciences, Member of the Supreme Soviet.</i>	119
VIII. Inland Waterways & Water Transport .. <i>By A. Blidman, Order of Lenin, Stakhanovite Stevedore</i>	130
IX. Mowcow-Volga Canal <i>By A. Komarovsky, Engineer, Order of Lenin.</i>	142

PART III

SOVIET AGRICULTURE

	<i>Page</i>
I. Great Contribution of Science Towards Agriculture	154
<i>By N. Tsitsin, Order of Lenin, Member of the Academy of Sciences, Member of the Supreme Soviet.</i>	
II. The State Farms	166
<i>By P. Lobanov, People's Commissar of the State Farms, Member of the Supreme Soviet.</i>	
III. Collective Farms (Kolkhoz)	176
<i>By F. Klimenko, Order of Lenin, Chairman of the Stalin Collective Farm, Genichesk District (Ukraine), Member of the Supreme Soviet.</i>	
IV. Machine and Tractor Stations	183
<i>By A. Oskin, Order of Lenin, Harvester- Combine Operator, Member of the Supreme Soviet.</i>	
V. Socialist Farming	196
<i>By K. Borin, Combine Operator, Member of the Supreme Soviet, Order of Lenin.</i>	
VI. Rapid Increase in Livestock	209
<i>By Y. Liskun, Member of the Academy of Sciences, Order of Lenin.</i>	

	<i>Page</i>
VII. Powerful Food Industry	217
<i>By P. S. Zhemchuzhina, Order of Lenin, etc., Member of the Supreme Soviet of the R.S.F.S.R., People's Commissar of the Fish Industry.</i>	

PART IV

ALL-ROUND CONTRIBUTION TO INDUSTRIALISATION AND GENERAL UPLIFT

I. Cultural Revolution — The New Soviet Intelligentsia	228
<i>By Joseph Stalin, General Secretary of the C.P.S.U. (B) and now Supreme Com- mander-in-Chief, Marshal of the Soviet Union.</i>	
II. End of Oppression — National Question Solved	234
<i>By Chinnaz Aslanova, Vice-Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet, High School Principal, Baku, Azerbaijan.</i>	
III. Planning Science	247
<i>By A. Bach, Order of Lenin, Member of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences, Member of the Supreme Soviet.</i>	
IV. Mass Technical Training	259
<i>By T. Fyodorova, Order of Lenin, Member of the Supreme Soviet.</i>	

	<i>Page</i>
V. Recordbreaking Stakhanov Movement ..	267
<i>By Alexei Stakhanov, Order of Lenin, Member of the Supreme Soviet, Coal Miner.</i>	
VI. Fourth Estate — Freedom of the Press ..	277
<i>By Vera Golenkina, Editor of Uchitelskaya Gazeta (The Teachers' Journal).</i>	
VII. Motion Picture — Art and Industry ..	293
<i>By Prof. S. Eisenstein, Order of Lenin.</i>	
VIII. Emancipation of the People	305
<i>By P. Kovardak, Tractor Driver and Deputy to the Supreme Soviet, Order of Red Banner of Labour.</i>	

PART V

SOVIET RUSSIA, 1940-43

I. National Economy	316
II. Science and War	324
<i>By Academician Boris Keller.</i>	
III. Soviet Asia—The Russian Treasure House	339
IV. Industry Shifts to Urals	349
<i>By Boris Agapov.</i>	
V. War Brings Impetus to Industry	360
VI. Soviet Industry Stands the Test of War ..	368
<i>By Mikhail Kalinin, President of the Presi- dium of the Supreme Soviet.</i>	
Summary	373

Note.—Supreme Soviet and Academy of Sciences, wherever stated above, refer to the highest body of the U.S.S.R., if not mentioned otherwise.

APPENDICES

Statistics showing
**NATIONAL GROWTH RESULTING FROM
 FIVE-YEAR PLANS**

	<i>Page</i>
I. Economic and Cultural Growth	379
II. Socialisation of National Economy	381
III. Production of Consumer's Goods	381
IV. Agriculture	381
V. Rail, River, Sea and Air Transport	382
VI. Class Composition of the Population	382
VII. Education	383
VIII. Women	386
IX. Mother and Child	388
X. Soviet Constitution	389

MAPS OF U.S.S.R.

1. Map of the Constituent Union Republics	Opp. 16
2. Map of Basic Heavy Industries	" 48
3. Map of Chief Air Lines	" 112
4. Vegetation Map showing the Location of Paper and Saw Mills	" 160

Note.—All places referred to in this book are, as far as possible, shown in one or the other of the maps specially prepared for the purpose of illustration.

NATIONAL GROWTH RESULTING FROM FIVE-YEAR PLANS

APPENDIX I

Economic and Cultural Growth

National Economy

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

(in billion roubles in prices of corresponding years.)

Five Years before planning.			
1924-1928	..	..	11.1
The First Five-Year Plan			
1929-1932	..	..	52.1
The Second Five-Year Plan			
1933-1937	..	..	155.4

NATIONAL GROWTH (MAIN FACTORS)

	1913	1940	Increase per cent.	or fold
Industrial Production (per cent.)	100	{ 908 (1938)		
National Income (billion roubles)	21	125	495.0	6.0
Budget Expenditure (million ,,)	{ 6,670 (1928)	173,259	2,497.6	26.0
Electrical power (billion KW. Hrs.)	1.9	{ 39.6 (1938)	1,984.2	21.0
Capacity of Electrical Stations (KW.)*	Power .. 1.1	{ 8.1 (1937)		
Coal (million tons)	.. 29	164.6	468	7.5
Oil and Gas (million tons)	.. 9.2	34.2	271.7	3.7
Steel (million tons)	.. 42	184	338	4.4
Machine tools	.. 1,500	48,500	3,133.3	32.3
Railway Engines	.. 418	1,620	287.6	3.6
Freight Cars	.. 14,800	67,400	355.4	4.6
Tractors	.. Nil	52,500		
Grain (million centners)	.. 801	1,195	49.2	1.4
Raw Cotton (million centners)	7.4	25.2	240.5	3.5

*For more details on electrification see page 391.

	1913	1940	Increase per cent	or fold
Beet Sugar (millions tons) ..	10.9	21.8	100.0	2.3
Cattle (million head)	51.3	63.2	23.2	1.2
		{ 1938)		
Population (millions) ..	139	193	39	1.4
Workers and employees (millions)	11.2	30.4	171.4	2.7
Institutions (for care of women and infants)	9	{ 4,388 { (1937)	48,655.6	487.5
Hospital beds in (thousands) ..	175	840	380	4.8
Books (millions)	86	701	715	8.2
Theatres	159	825	439.2	5.2
Museums	180	{ 761 { (1938)	322.8	4.2
Literacy (per cent) ...	28.10	81.70	189.3	2.9
Education—attendance at primary and secondary schools (millions)	7.8	35	348.8	4.5
Higher education (thousands) ..	112	620	453.6	5.5

PRODUCTION OF LARGESCALE INDUSTRY

(in billion roubles in invariable prices of 1926-27)

Year.	Consumers' goods.	Producers' goods.	Total.
1913	6.3	4.7	11.0
1917	3.2	3.7	6.9
1920	0.8	0.9	1.7
1925	Upward trend begins almost equalling the position in 1917 but still less than in 1913.		
1928*	9.0	7.8	16.8
1932	17.2	21.7	38.9
1937	36.9	53.3	90.2

* (After 1928, Russia has never looked back any year; figures for 1932-37 being specified.)

From the above figures it will be clear that U.S.S.R. took about 7 years to reach nearly the same level of output and development of 1913 as the Soviet Regime started functioning in 1921 after the civil war came to an end. The real progress was, therefore, made since 1928 when the first Five-Year Plan was inaugurated.

APPENDIX II

Socialisation of National Economy

	Private Sector		Socialist Sector	
	1928	1937	1928	1937
	%	%	%	%
National income	56	0.9	440	99.1
Gross output of total industry ..	17.6	0.02	82.4	99.8
Gross output of agriculture ..	96.7	1.4	3.3	98.6
Retail trade turnover	23.6	..	76.4	100%

APPENDIX III

Production of Consumer's Goods

(in billion roubles in invariable prices of 1926-27).

1913 — 6.3
1937 — 36.9

(in million roubles in invariable prices of 1926-27)

	1913	1928	1937
Wool	816	535	1,091
Cotton	1,876	2,742	5,147
Linen	168	208	461
Knitted goods	17	172	1,396
Sewing	28	449	3,158
Boot & Shoe	65	273	1,539
Granulated Sugar (in thousand tons)	1,347	..	2,421
Confectionery	70	..	921
Cigarettes (in billions)	22	..	89
Canned goods (in million cans of 400 grams each).. .. .	93	..	1,372

APPENDIX IV

Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

	1928	1937
State farms.. .. .	1,407	3,992
Average annual number of workers (thousands) ..	316.8	1,500
Tractors (thousands)	6.7	84.5
Capacity of the whole tractor park (thousand H.P.)	776	1,600
Sowing area (million hectares)	1.7	12.2
Large horned cattle (thousands)	180	3,700
Gross production (in invariable prices of 1926-27 in million roubles.)	230	1800.0
Grain supply for the State (in thousand tons)	{ 391	{ 4,100
	{ (1929)	

The number of harvest-combines in State farms in 1937 reached 24,000.

Sown Areas (in million Hectares)

	1913	1937
The whole sown area	105.0	135.8
Grain crops area	94.4	104.4
Area under truck garden crops and potatoes	3.8	9.0
Technical crops area	4.6	11.2
Forage crops area	2.1	10.6

APPENDIX V

Rail, River, Sea and Air Transport

Railway Transport	1913	1937		
Freight (in million tons)	132.4	517.3		
Passengers (in millions)	184.8	1,142.7		
Length of railroad (in thousand kilometers)	58.5	84.9		
	1929	1937		
Sea Transport (in million tons)	8.5	29.4		
River Transport	1928	1937		
Freight (in millions tons)	18.4	66.9		
Passengers (millions)	17.8	65.2		
Air Traffic	1923	1928	1932	1937
Extent of airlines (in 1000 kms.)	0.4	9.3	31.9	105.6
Conveyance of goods (in thousand tons)	0.0	0.1	0.4	38.0
Conveyance of mail (in thousand tons)	0.0	0.1	0.4	9.4

APPENDIX VI

Class Composition of the Population

	Tsarist Russia 1913	U.S.S.R. 1937
Bourgeoisie (Landlords, big & small urban bourgeoisie, tradesman)	3.6	nil
Kulaks	12.3	nil
Working population	16.7	34.7
Individual peasants	65.1	5.6
Collective farmers	nil	55.5
Other sections of the population	2.3%	4.2

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES.

	(in roubles)
1924-25	450
1937	3,047

WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES (Population, 170,500,000 in 1939)
(millions).

1913	..	..	..	11.4
1925	..	..	..	8.5
1928	..	..	..	12.2
1932	..	..	..	22.9
1937	..	..	..	27.0

In 1928 there were in the U.S.S.R. 1,576,000 unemployed. In 1931 unemployment was completely liquidated and does not exist any more.

TECHNICAL TRAINING OF WORKERS IN INDUSTRY

(October, 1, 1936)

	Passed the State technical Examination.			Engaged in technical study.
			%	%
Large-scale industry	40	24
Coal industry	56	18
Iron and steel industry	53	28
Metal working and building	42	27
Cotton manufacture	52	21

WORKERS BENEFITING BY SANATORIUMS AND REST HOMES

The number of workers and employees who received free passes.
(in thousands).

	Sanatoriums			Rest Homes
1927-28	74.2	437.2
1938	555.0	1,900.0

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS

The number of physical culturists who have received badges for passing the standard sport tests (in thousands).

	Men.			Women	Total
1938	429	36	465
1938	4,468	510	4,978

APPENDIX VII

Education

CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS

Number of pupils in millions.

	1914-15	1927-28	1937-38
Elementary education	.. 7.3	9.9	20.8
Secondary education	.. 0.6	1.5	8.6
Total	.. 7.9	11.4	29.4

The number of harvest-combines in State farms in 1937 reached 24,000.

Sown Areas (in million Hectares)

	1913	1937
The whole sown area	105.0	135.8
Grain crops area	94.4	104.4
Area under truck garden crops and potatoes	3.8	9.0
Technical crops area	4.6	11.2
Forage crops area	2.1	10.6

APPENDIX V

Rail, River, Sea and Air Transport

Railway Transport	1913	1937		
Freight (in million tons)	132.4	517.3		
Passengers (in millions)	184.8	1,142.7		
Length of railroad (in thousand kilometers)	58.5	84.9		
	1929	1937		
Sea Transport (in million tons)	8.5	29.4		
River Transport	1928	1937		
Freight (in millions tons)	18.4	66.9		
Passengers (millions)	17.8	65.2		
Air Traffic	1923	1928	1932	1937
Extent of airlines (in 1000 kms.)	0.4	9.3	31.9	105.6
Conveyance of goods (in thousand tons)	0.0	0.1	0.4	38.0
Conveyance of mail (in thousand tons)	0.0	0.1	0.4	9.4

APPENDIX VI

Class Composition of the Population

	Tsarist Russia 1913	U.S.S.R. 1937
Bourgeoisie (Landlords, big & small urban bourgeoisie, tradesman)	3.6	nil
Kulaks	12.3	nil
Working population	16.7	34.7
Individual peasants	65.1	5.6
Collective farmers	nil	55.5
Other sections of the population	2.3%	4.2

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES.

(in roubles)	
1924-25	450
1937	3,047

WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES (Population, 170,500,000 in 1939)
(millions).

1913	..	..	..	11.4
1925	..	..	..	8.5
1928	..	..	..	12.2
1932	..	..	..	22.9
1937	..	..	..	27.0

In 1928 there were in the U.S.S.R. 1,576,000 unemployed. In 1931 unemployment was completely liquidated and does not exist any more.

TECHNICAL TRAINING OF WORKERS IN INDUSTRY

(October, 1, 1936)

			Passed the State technical Examination.	Engaged in technical study.
			%	%
Large-scale industry	..	..	40	24
Coal industry	..	..	56	18
Iron and steel industry	..	..	53	28
Metal working and building	..	..	42	27
Cotton manufacture	..	..	52	21

WORKERS BENEFITING BY SANATORIUMS AND REST HOMES

The number of workers and employees who received free passes.
(in thousands).

			Sanatoriums	Rest Homes
1927-28	..	..	74.2	437.2
1938	..	..	555.0	1,900.0

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS

The number of physical culturists who have received badges for passing the standard sport tests (in thousands).

			Men.	Women	Total
1938	..	..	429	36	465
1938	..	..	4,468	510	4,978

APPENDIX VII

Education

CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS

Number of pupils in millions.

		1914-15	1927-28	1937-38
Elementary education	..	7.3	9.9	20.8
Secondary education	..	0.6	1.5	8.6
Total	..	7.9	11.4	29.4

STUDENTS IN GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS

(In millions)

	1914-15		1937-38	
	Towns	Rural localities	Towns	Rural localities
Elementary education ..	1.2	6.1	5.2	15.6
Secondary education ..	0.6	0.01	3.4	5.2
Total	1.8	6.1	8.6	20.8

TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS (in millions)

	1914	1937-38
Elementary education (1-4 classes) ..	7.3	20.8
Secondary education (general and special) ..	0.7	10.5
Higher education ..	0.1	0.55
Courses and schools for training workers and for tuition of specialists by correspondence ..	nil	5.9
Schools and courses for elementary instruction of adults ..	nil	7.5
Total ..	8.1	45.3

In 1937, out of every 1,000 inhabitants 268 were studying.

STUDENTS IN TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLS OF APPRENTICESHIP.

(In thousands)

	1914	1937-38
Schools of apprenticeship graduating skilled workers	93.2	224.3
Technical schools and other special middle schools	35.8	862.5

SPECIALISTS GRADUATED (in thousands)
(in 2 Five-Year Plan periods)

	1929-32	1933-37
Higher education institutions ..	170.0	369.9
Special middle schools ..	291.2	623.0

NUMBER OF ENGINEERS AND TECHNICAL WORKERS IN LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRY (in thousands.)

1925 ..	62.2
1928 ..	92.1
1930 ..	112.6
1933 ..	376.6
1937 ..	604.2

STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITIES. (in thousands)

1914-15 ..	112.0
1927-28 ..	168.5
1932-33 ..	504.4
1937-38 ..	550.0

PROVISIONS OF STIPENDS FOR STUDENTS

Percentage of students who were receiving State stipends in the course of 1938.

Students of special middle schools ..	85.3%
Students in universities and colleges ..	91.0%

In all, State stipends were being received in the course of 1938 by 1,126,000 students of universities and colleges and of special middle schools.

INSTITUTES FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

	1929	1938
Institutes	438	806
Scientific Workers	22,600	35,600

PUBLICATIONS

	1913	1937
Number of newspapers	859	8,521
Circulation (in million)	2.7	36.2
Books (" ")	86.7	637.5

THEATRES

1914	153
1938	702

Classification (1938)

Opera	29
Drama	318
Musical comedy	23
Theatres for young spectators	119
Theatres of Collective and State Farms..	213
Total	702

Note :—Theatres in the U.S.S.R. work in 47 languages.

MUSEUMS

1914	180
1938 (Jan. 1.)	761

Classification (1938).

Historical	126
Regional	390
Technical	71
Natural Science	44
Fine Arts	66
Public Health	38
Others	26
Total	761

APPENDIX VIII

Women

WOMEN IN NATIONAL ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION

Workers and employees (in millions).

1929	..	..	..	3.3
1932	..	..	..	6.0
1933	..	..	..	6.9
1937	..	..	..	9.4

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN IN TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES

		1929	1937
National economy as a whole	..	27.2	35.4
Large-scale industry	.. ..	27.9	39.8
Transport	.. ..	8.0	18.3
Education	.. ..	53.6	57.0
Public health	.. ..	64.6	72.0

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES IN VARIOUS BRANCHES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY TO TOTAL NUMBER OF WOMEN WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES

		1897	1937
Industry and Building	.. ..	13	40
Education and Public Health	..	4	21
Agricultural Proletariat	..	25	nil
Servants and Charwomen	..	55	2
Transport, Trade, Public Catering	..	nil	15
State Farms, Machine and Tractor Stations and other Agricultural Enterprises	.. ..	nil	6
State and Public Institutions	..	nil	6
Others	.. ..	3	10

The data for 1897 contain among "Others" a small number of women working in transport, trade and State institutions. In the data for 1937 these categories are removed from "Others."

WOMEN STUDENTS.

	1928		1938	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	%	%	%	%
Higher Educational Institutions..	71.9	28.1	56.9	43.1
Technical and Other Special				
Middle Schools	62.4	37.6	48.4	51.6
Workers' Faculties	84.4	15.6	64.8	35.2

WOMEN TEACHERS OF ELEMENTARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS.
(Percentage of total number of teachers).

	Cities.				Rural Localities.			
	1927		1935		1927		1935	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Classes I-IV ..	18.7	81.3	9.8	90.2	38.4	61.6	32.1	67.9
Classes V-X ..	56.4	43.6	40.2	59.8	71.7	28.3	58.9	41.1

WOMEN ENGINEERS AND TECHNICAL WORKERS IN LARGESCALE INDUSTRY

	Percentage of total number of engineers and technical workers						(in thousands)
	1914	1933	1937	1914	1933	1937	
	..	9.5	16.2	..	..	..	(Single instances)
	35.8
	97.9

WOMEN SCIENTIFIC WORKERS IN THE INSTITUTES OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

	Percentage of total number of scientific workers.						in thousands
	1914	1929	1938	1914	1929	1938	
	..	22.8	34.0	..	..	..	(single instances)
	5.1
	12.1

WOMEN PHYSICIANS

	Percentage of total number of physicians.						(in thousands.)
	1914	1931	1938	1914	1931	1938	
	9.7	..	50.6	..	..	..	1.9
	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
	..	..	..	..	..	..	53.4

WOMEN IN COLLECTIVE FARMS

Participation of women in farming work (average performance of workday units per farmstead.)

	Men	Women
1936	242	135 (35.8%)
1937	276	163 (37.1%)

Note :—The workday unit is a unit of rate and calculation of the quantity and quality of the collective farmer's labour in the collective farming work.

WOMEN IN LEADING POSITIONS IN COLLECTIVE FARMS.

Categories of functionaries.	Percentage of women in 1936
Members of administration	18
Managers of livestock farms	16
Brigadiers of livestock brigades	22
Heads of brigade divisions	67
Directrices of clubs	11
Agronomists of machine and tractor stations	10

APPENDIX IX

Mother and Child

From the very inception of the Soviet power, care of the mother and child has been one of the prime considerations of the government. Soviet women, enjoying equal rights with men in all the phases of cultural, social and public life, have a right of work, education and of provision in case of illness and old age, as have all the citizens of the U.S.S.R. This right is guaranteed by the Constitution of the U.S.S.R.

MEDICAL PROPHYLACTIC INSTITUTIONS FOR PROTECTION OF MOTHER AND CHILD

1. Medical consultation at the institutions for protection of mother and child.
2. Rest homes for pregnant women.
3. Maternity homes in towns.
4. Maternity homes in collective farms.
5. Maternity sections in hospitals of towns and rural localities.
6. Obstetric centres.
7. Homes for mother and child.
8. Homes for babies.
9. Town creches.
10. Permanent creches in collective and State farms.
11. Seasonal creches in collective and State farms.
12. Milk dietetic kitchens.
13. Health playgrounds and play groups.
14. Rooms for suckling infants in factories and institutions.
15. Separate apartments for mother and child in the transport system (rooms at railway stations, special cars, cabins, etc.)
16. Rest homes for mother and child.
17. Sanatoriums for young children.

The State expenditure for the care of mother and child are continually mounting. In 1936 the State expended for this purpose two milliards roubles; in 1941 over four milliards. The State aid to the mothers of many children amounts to two milliards roubles annually. In the U.S.S.R., 300,000 mothers receive State aid averaging from two to five thousand roubles each.

CRECHES FOR CHILDREN.

The creches have helped the Soviet women to combine maternal duties with active work in the social fields. The rise in the creches is recorded as follows :

Beds in permanent creches

1914—550 ; 1929—56,066 ; 1936—616,000 ; 1938—723,651 ;
1941—854,000.

In addition to permanent creches, a large number of seasonal and transportable creches is opened by the rural authorities during the period of farming and other seasonal work.

Beds in seasonal and transportable creches numbered over four millions in 1941.

APPENDIX X

Soviet Constitution

The highest organ of State authority and organs of State administration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics comprise of the **Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.** consisting of **Soviet of the Union** and the **Soviet of Nationalities** each of which has three bodies made up of its members, namely :

- (a) **Legislative Bills Commission ;**
- (b) **Foreign Affairs Commission ;**
- (c) **Budget Commission ;**

Under the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. is the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. and the Procurator of the U.S.S.R. together with the **Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.** consisting of one President, 11 Vice-Presidents, Secretary and 24 members.

These three bodies make up each of the executive.

The Body next in importance to the Supreme Soviet is the **Council of People's Commissars** which works through the following commissions :—

- (1) **State Planning Commission ;**
- (2) **State Control Commission ;**
- (3) **State Bank ;**
- (4) **Committee of Fine Arts and Higher Education.**

In addition, under the Council of People's Commissars work :

(1) All-Union Peoples Commissariats consisting of:

Defence,	Ammunitions,	Armaments,
Foreign Affairs,	Electric Stations &	Heavy Machine
Foreign Trade,	Electrical Industry,	Building Industry,
Railways,	Iron & Steel Industry,	Medium Machine
Post, Telegraph &	Nonferrous Metallurgy,	Building Industry,
Telephones,	Chemical Industry,	General Machine,
Water Transport,	Aircraft Industry,	Building Industry.
Fuel Industry,	Shipbuilding Industry,	Navy,
		Agricultural Stocks.

(2) The Union-Republican Commissariats consisting of :

Fish	Light Industry,	Building Materials Industry,
Meat & Dairy Industry,	Timber Industry,	Trade,
Food Industry,	Agriculture,	Finance,
Textile Industry,	State Grain & Live-stock Farms,	Internal Affairs,
		Justice,
		Public Health.

SCHEME OF ELECTIONS TO THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R.

The Soviet of the Union has 569 deputies on the basis of one deputy for over 300,000 of the population. The Soviet of Nationalities has 574 deputies consisting of:

- 275 deputies from 11 Union Republics, 25 from each,
- 242 deputies from 22 Autonomous Republics, 11 from each,
- 45 deputies from 9 Autonomous Regions, 5 from each,
- 12 deputies from 12 National Areas, 1 from each.

PRINCIPAL NATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE SOVIET OF NATIONALITIES.

Russians	141	Byelorussians	15	Mari	6
Ukrainians	36	Jews	15	Abkhazians	6
Georgians	34	Tajiks	14	Kara-Kalpaks	6
Azerbaijanians	33	Germans	10	Bashkirs	5
Armenians	30	Kalmyks	9	Cherchens	5
Uzbeks	28	Ossetians	9	Mordovians	5
Kazakhs	24	Komis	9	Moldavians	5
Kirghiz	17	Buryats	8	Karelians	5
Tatars	16	Udmurts	7		
Turkmen	15	Yakuts	7		

Thirty-one other nationalities, making 59 in all, are represented in the Soviet of Nationalities.

According to the Soviet Constitution amended recently five more Republics have been added to the Soviet Union, making in all 16.

Further, these Republics have been granted Autonomous Status enabling them to have their own Army Units, Foreign Commissars, Diplomatic Representatives abroad and representation at the International Conferences.

Electrification

(Ref: Note on page 379)

The amount of electrical energy produced by all the electrical stations of Russia in 1913 is less than the production of the single Dnieper hydraulic power station in Kichkas in 1937. In Russia, electrical stations work in four ways, i.e.:

- (1) Hydraulic power
- (2) Coal
- (3) Brown coal
- (4) Peat

The following is the analysis of the source of electrical power in Russia (1938):—

Peat station	5
Brown coal station	4
Coal station	6
Hydraulic station	2

It is interesting to note that within a short distance of the famous hydraulic station near the mouth of the Dnieper are three coal electrical stations one of which is situated on the Dnieper itself, and the other one is near the mouth of the dam. Similarly, the second hydraulic station in the north has not far from it two stations working with peat one of which is at Leningrad. Round about the source of the Volga and other rivers of Russia, there are five electrical stations, three of which work with peat and two with brown coal. There is of course a coal station at Magnitogorsk and another at Stalinsk. Of the remaining three, one is a coal station and two are worked with brown coal.

[Continued from front flap.]

tution of the U.S.S.R. guarantees the right to work, to rest and leisure, to education, and to maintenance during sickness, incapacitation and old age. The cost of all these is borne either by the State, or the factories or the Trade Unions. It is interesting to note that all these schemes are so scientifically planned that periods of crisis are expected no longer to be inevitable calamities in that country.

Everything in Soviet Russia is nationalised and the product and profits of the nationalised enterprises go to the coffers of the State, which uses them for the economic development of the country and for the betterment of the living conditions of the population without any discrimination of caste or creed or nationality or race. The whole scheme runs smoothly like a well-tuned machine. *A perusal of this book purports to show what planned economy, and planned economy alone, can achieve.* When planning and post-war reconstruction fill the air, the publication of this little volume is most opportune.