

8, BOUVERIE STREET,  
LONDON, E.C. 4.

**M**ESSRS. ERNEST BENN  
LIMITED have pleasure in  
sending herewith a copy of

*" Russia "*

for review in your columns, and will be  
pleased to receive a copy of the review  
in due course.

The book will be published on  
at *15/- net.*, and it is requested that  
no review shall appear before the date  
of publication.

**THE MODERN WORLD**  
*A SURVEY OF HISTORICAL FORCES*

*Volume IV: RUSSIA*

# THE MODERN WORLD

## A SURVEY OF HISTORICAL FORCES

Edited by The Right Hon. H. A. L. FISHER, M.P.

The aim of the volumes in this series is to provide a balanced survey, with such historical illustrations as are necessary, of the tendencies and forces, political, economic, intellectual, which are moulding the lives of contemporary states. This volume is the fourth of the series.

*Already published:*

**IRELAND** by Stephen Gwynn

*"We know of no more searching study . . . it is illuminating because it is without passion and does, on the whole, manage to hold even justice."—MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.*

*"Mr Gwynn does it admirably . . . real distinction,"*  
—OBSERVER.

**GERMANY** by G. P. Gooch

*"A very valuable and very remarkable book."—TIMES.*

*"What devoted study upon every line of thought. What a tolerant and balanced judgment."—H. W. NEVINSON in the WEEKLY WESTMINSTER.*

**NORWAY** by G. Gathorne Hardy

*In preparation:*

**INDIA** by Sir Valentune Chirol

**TURKEY** by Arnold Toynbee

**IRAQ** by Gertrude Bell

**CHILE** by His Excellency Don Agustín Edwards

**ENGLAND** by the Very Rev. W. R. Inge, D.D.

**ARGENTINA** by Professor C. H. Haring

**AMERICA** by John Huston Finley, LL.D.

**FRANCE** by Sisley Huddleston

# RUSSIA

By NICHOLAS MAKEEV  
& VALENTINE O'HARA

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY  
THE RIGHT HON. H. A. L. FISHER, M.P.



LONDON : ERNEST BENN LIMITED  
8 ROUVERIE STREET, E.C.4  
1925

PRINTED AND MADE IN GREAT BRITAIN

THOMAS DE LA RUE & Co., LTD., LONDON.

## INTRODUCTION

THERE is no greater event in modern history than the Russian Revolution, whether it be considered in relation to the vast extent of the territory which it has affected, or the nature and quality of the changes which it has introduced, or the mass suffering of which it has been the parent, or the influence which it has exerted, and continues to exert, in international relations. The break with Confucius in China may prove to be equally far-reaching in its consequences; but we know far too little about China to be sure. The nearest parallel, and most helpful guide to the understanding of recent events in Russia, is the French Revolution; a movement which now, thanks to the efflux of time and the labour of historians, can be judged with comparative accuracy

The French Revolution was an attack on privilege; the Bolshevik Revolution an attack on property. The one was the work of the *bourgeoisie*; the other of a knot of Communist sectaries working on the passions of a defeated army, and an ill-paid factory population. That revolution would occur in France, and in Russia, was a matter confidently foretold by many who visited the two countries under their ancient monarchies, but, while the particular course of the French revolution was unforeseen, the peculiarity of the Russian revolution lies in the fact that Lenin the communist had long predicted the nature of his opportunity, and had the plan of a Communist State ready formed in his brain.

Each revolution was formidable by reason of the fact that it was the triumph of a doctrine; but whereas the intellectual preparation for the French Revolution was the work of a great school of writers using the French tongue, the Bolshevik creed was made in Germany. The doctrine of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, which is the distinctive feature of the Russian creed, was derived from the writings of Karl Marx,

a German Jew. It was exotic, not a native Russian product, and its *chénide* was largely to be found among the persecuted Russian co-religionists of its author.

Both in Russia and in France the peasants, profiting by the general confusion, seized the lands of the nobles and gentry of the neighbourhood, and as no French government has dared to upset the land settlement of the revolution, so no Russian government will venture to annul the vast transfer of property which has been effected in the time of trouble. Indeed the principal security of the Bolsheviki will be found to consist not in the popularity of their communist doctrine, but in the wide diffusion of private property among the peasants which is associated with their *régime*.

Each revolution was anti-religious in character, and resulted in a scheme of lay schools supported by the public purse. In each case ambitious educational ideals, compounded of enlightenment and folly, were accompanied by a temporary paralysis of real education. There is, however, this profound difference between the French and the Russian revolutionary state. The French system is based upon the equality of all; the Russian upon the tyranny of a class. It is sufficient to observe that the son of the peasant and the artisan has a preferential claim to education in a Russian University.

Both revolutions were profoundly influenced by foreign wars. It was the failure of the Tsarist government to conduct war efficiently which gave the Bolsheviki their opportunity, just as it was foreign invasion which led to the execution of Louis XVI and the establishment of the Terror. In each case the revolutionary government was helped by the activities of foreign powers allying themselves with parties in the revolutionary state. There was, however, one important difference between the two cases. The Powers, who fought the French revolution, wished to restore the Bourbons. The Entente, in the recent war, accepted the Russian revolution;

but they entered into a war upon the Bolsheviki when it was clear that they were set upon a peace with the Germans.

Each revolution was doctrinaire and propagandist. Robespierre and Lenin had a cause in which they saw a promise for the redemption of humanity. The creed of France was Liberty, Fraternity, Equality; the creed of Russia, the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

The French revolutionary government almost immediately reverted to the ancient French tradition of administrative centralization. Even so the Russian communists govern with the secret police of the Tsarist *régime*. In foreign policy, however, there is a difference. Revolutionary France swung back at once to the doctrine of the Rhine frontier which was the diplomatic tradition of ancient France, and so became involved in a war of conquest. The Bolsheviki, on the contrary, continue to pursue a policy of cosmopolitan conspiracy; and trust to doctrine rather than to guns to extend their rule.

The schism between revolutionary France and Europe lasted for more than twenty years, but though the doctrinal cleft between communist Moscow and the individualist societies of Western Europe is profound, Germany has already made a pact with the Bolshevist state.

The main outlines of French society to-day were traced by the thinkers of the French revolution. Civil marriage, secular schools, equality before the law, the abolition of privilege in finance, religious toleration, parliamentary government, all these conquests of the revolutionary spirit have been triumphantly maintained. In Russia large concessions have already been made to the principle of capitalism. The doctrine of Lenin has lost much of its vigour under the ineluctable pressure of events; but though Communism will fail, both at home and abroad, the old *régime* in Russia has gone once for all, and there is no power in the world which can restore it.



To the understanding of this vast and complex Russian movement, this volume makes an important contribution. Since Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace published his famous book in 1887, I doubt whether any more substantial treatise on Russian affairs has been published in the English language. Of the authors, one is a Russian and the other a British subject long resident in the old Russian empire. Each has suffered imprisonment ; M. Makeev at the hands of the Tsarist Government, Mr. O'Hara at the hands of the Bolsheviki.

M. Makeev became a member of the Social Revolutionary party in 1904. Later he took part in the Co-operative movement and in the activities of Local Government. Early in 1917 he became a member of the board of the all-Russian Union of Zemstvos, of which he was elected president in succession to Prince Lvov, and in October of the same year he became a member of the Constituent Assembly for Vladimir. He left Russia in 1919. His collaborator, Mr. O'Hara, has also a long and varied experience of Russian affairs, gained in business and as a member of the Anglo-Russian Committee in Petrograd, and as taking part, at the invitation of the Foreign Office, in the British political mission to the Baltic States in 1919

The attempt of the two authors to tell the truth about Russia, and to enable an accurate judgment to be formed as to the essential factors in the historical growth and political condition of this vast country is obvious upon every page. And since the reader is here invited neither to condemn nor to extenuate, but simply to understand, this volume should be read when thousands of polemical treatises on Russia, the fruits of anger, horror, prejudice, and spite, have passed into oblivion.

H. A. L. FISHER.

*September, 1925.*

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## CHAPTER I

### SOURCES AND ORIGINS

	PAGE
Natural conditions—Rivers—Climate—Agricultural conditions—Industrial resources for development—Pre-Slav civilization—Slav settlements—Influence of Byzantium and the east—Kiev State—Russia in the making—Church and State—Western influence—Tartar invasion—Results—Moscow Principality—Moscow State—Troublous Time—Contacts with the west—Summary .	1-28

## CHAPTER II

### IMPERIAL RUSSIA

The Church—First factories—Russia faces west—The peasantry—Industry—The Church and the people—Process of westernization—Catherine the Great—End of a century—Spread of western culture—State structure—Economic life—Capitalistic industry—State policy—Abolition of Serfdom—Introduction of local government—Judicial reform—Great reforms—Effect of Abolition on peasantry—Intelligentsia—Religion and the Church	29-57
---	-------

## CHAPTER III

### RUSSIA AT THE START OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Autocracy at the start of the century—International relations—National economy—Industry—Home and foreign trade—Siberia—Lack of trading initiative—Labour conditions—Labour legislation—Agriculture—Isolation of the peasantry—Problem of the land—Problem of nationalities . . . . .	58-84
--	-------

## CHAPTER IV

### THE RISE OF DEMOCRACY

Reform and revolutionary movements—Narodnichestvo—Blindness of the autocracy—Revolution of 1905—Manifesto of October 17—Nicholas II—Reaction—Stolypin—Land reform . . . . .	85-110
---	--------

## CHAPTER V

## THE WAR AND DOWNFALL OF THE AUTOCRACY

	PAGE
Zemstvo activities—Co-operative movement—Eve of the War—Great War—Effects on national economy—Industry and trade—Agriculture—Minor nationalities—Failure of the regime—Isolation of the Tsar . . .	111-130

## CHAPTER VI

## REVOLUTION

The forces behind the movement—Municipal organization—Political parties—Conservatives—Opposition parties—Constitutional Democrats (Cadets)—Socialist parties—Social Democrats — Bolsheviks — Mensheviks — Narodnichestvo—Social Revolutionaries—Rôle of industrial centres—Soviet of the Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies—Peace efforts—All-Russian Assembly of Soviets—The Soviet and the Provisional Government—Soviet, proletariat and peasantry—Bolshevik programme and Soviet majority—Tsereteli—Moderate majority of the Soviet . . . . .	131-162
--	---------

## CHAPTER VII

## THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

Prime Minister, Prince Lvov—Minister for Foreign Affairs, Miliukov—Foreign policy—"To the Citizens of Russia"—Critical position of the Government—Coalition Government—Problem of nationalities—Economic situation—Food policy—Army—"Order No. 1"—Kerenski—May-September, 1917—Kornilov revolt . . . . .	163-195
--	---------

## CHAPTER VIII

## BOLSHEVIKS IN POWER

The Two Revolutions—System of Terror—Lenin—Trotski—Zinoviev, Krasin and others—Civil war and its consequences . . . . .	196-219
---	---------

## Contents

xi

### CHAPTER IX

#### U.S.S.R. (THE UNION OF THE SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS)

	PAGE
Soviet State and State power—Federalism or centralism— R S F S R. — U S S.R. — Soviet State institutions — Communist Party in the State—O G P U. (the United State Political Department)—Electoral system and methods—Local self-government . . . . .	220-248

### CHAPTER X

#### ECONOMIC POLICY OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT

Workers' control and nationalization of industry—Agriculture —Food policy—Results of the Communist economic policy—N E P. (New Economic Policy)—Revival of trade—Reorganization of industry—Agricultural revival —Finance and the Budget—N.E P. crisis . . . . .	249-277
--	---------

### CHAPTER XI

#### COMINTERN AND PROLET CULT

Foreign policy and the Third International—Religion morality, family—Education—Literature, art, science . . . . .	278-303
--	---------

### CHAPTER XII

#### CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION . . . . .	304-320
----------------------	---------

### APPENDIX I

Summary of more important data and dates of Russian history to the end of the nineteenth century . . . . .	321-329
---	---------

### APPENDIX II

Bibliography and references . . . . .	330-335
---------------------------------------	---------

INDEX . . . . .	336-346
-----------------	---------

## APPENDIX I

### SUMMARY OF MORE IMPORTANT DATA AND DATES OF RUSSIAN HISTORY TO THE END OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

<i>Centuries and Years.</i>	
VIII c - IX c	Slav settlements in the basin of the Dnieper, and in the north along the rivers Volga and Oka. Trading centres and towns Three chief centres of civilization. Novgorod in north-west, Kiev in south-west, Tmutarakan in south-east. Coming of the Norsemen
IX c - X c.	The Slavs with the help of Norsemen successfully repel attacks of wild tribes. The Norsemen supported by the trading towns and centres extend their principalities, that of Kiev being the most important The Slavs advance to shores of the Black Sea and Sea of Azov. The river trading route from Novgorod to Kiev established Slav settlements in direction of countries of Arabian civilization. Close relations with Byzantium
987-989 XI c.	<i>Adoption of Christianity and of Greek alphabet.</i> The Slavs spread over territory between the rivers Oka and Volga where a number of principalities and towns arise. In the first half of this century the Kiev State clears the south of nomadic tribes. In the second half of the century renewed incursions of other wild tribes.
about 1054	First collection of <i>Russian laws</i> (Russkaya Pravda). Free-lance, roving retainers of princes (Boyars), settle down as landed proprietors.
XII c	Settlement of north-east Russia proceeds. A new centre is formed at Suzdal rivaling Kiev and Novgorod in importance Change in routes of world trade from Eastern to Western Europe. Decline of the Kiev State.
1147 1169	<i>First mention of Moscow</i> Struggle for supremacy among the Russian princes <i>Capture of Kiev</i> by Prince Andrei of Suzdal-Vladimir. Slav penetration eastwards. Development of the "folk-mote" institutions ( <i>Veche</i> ). Legendary poetry and church literature flourish Rise of Moscow.
XIII c.	Decline of <i>Byzantium</i> adversely affects trade along the Novgorod and Kiev route. Territory around Kiev becomes devastated and from the time of the first Tartar invasion, when the hordes of Jenghiz Khan defeated the Russians at the battle of Kalka until the 15th century Kiev drops out of Russian history Other centres in North east of Russia assume growing importance,
about 1224	

- Suzdal, Tver and Moscow. The Novgorodians advance north and east to White Sea and Urals. Russia is now split up into a number of small principalities
- 1237-40 *Invasion of Batu Khan.* Devastation of South-west of Russia. North-east Russia submits to the Tartar yoke. Development of popular institutions (*Veches*) in Novgorod. Novgorod, a Veche republic with a prince at head as leader of the military forces. In North-east Russia (Vladimir, Suzdal, Rostov, Yaroslav, etc.), the princes with help of the Tartars take upper hand over the Veches. Swedes advance to Novgorod after conquering Finland. German settlements on the Baltic. Lithuania forms an independent state partly on the ruins of South Russia. The Hanseatic League, a union of large trading centres of North-west German (Lübeck, Hamburg, Bremen, etc.), begin to trade with Novgorod.
- XIV c. Tartars hinder Slav settlement in the South and South-east of Russia. The Moscow prince becomes "the servant of the Khan" and with his support assumes title of Grand Duke. The unification of Russia proceeds. Moscow now the largest town after Novgorod and Pskov rivals Novgorod as centre for foreign trade, especially with southern countries and Middle Asia. After many unsuccessful efforts to free themselves from Tartar oppression the Russian princes under Dmitri Donskoi defeat Tartars at *Kulikovo*. Church becomes more and more national. Growth of her political significance. Appearance of *heresy*. Break up of the Golden Horde into three Khanates: Kazan, Astrakhan, Crimea. To the west of Moscow the newly-formed Polish Lithuanian Confederation is a menace. The Novgorodians penetrate to Siberia over the Urals in search of furs.
- 1380 The Moscow prince profits by the gradual weakening of the Tartar power, and extends his dominion northwards. The Kazan Khanate checks this movement in the east. In the north the Muscovites follow the old Novgorodian routes eastwards and cross the Ural Mountains into Siberia. Unable to free himself completely from the Tartar yoke the Moscow prince returns to the old policy of nominal submission and is thus enabled to extend his power over neighbouring territories. Ivan III (1462-1505). Break up of Tartar Dominion. A strong national stock—Great Russian—created. Moscow out-rivals Novgorod economically. *Riazan* and *Yaroslav* submit to Moscow. Series of wars between Moscow and Novgorod ends by *submission* of latter. Submission of Tver.
- 1456, 1463
- 1470, 1485  
1480

- Growth of the Polish Lithuanian State. Muscovite advance to Finnish Gulf.
- 1499 Defeat of Lithuanians.
- The change of Moscow from a principality to a State and the "treachery" of Byzantium in recognizing the Pope's authority give rise to a new politico-religious theory of the State. Church teaches that centre of Orthodoxy is now Moscow—the third Rome. In consequence of the
- 1472 *marriage of Ivan III* with Sophia Paleologue, niece of the last Byzantine Emperor, the muscovite rulers consider themselves entitled to all the honours of the imperial dignity. The Church becomes their obedient servitor. New growth of heresy. *New codex of laws* ("Sudebnik.") Appearance of a new military landed class, nucleus of the future nobility, an offset to the old Boyar aristocracy. South-west Russia falls into the hands of Poland.
- 1497
- XVI c. The Moscow State now covers the vast territory known later as the Governments of Moscow, Novgorod, Tula, Iver, Vladimir, Riazan, Nijni-Novgorod, Smolensk, Yaroslav, Archangel, Vologda, Kostroma. Moscow one of the largest towns in Europe. Direct relations with England during reign of Ivan the Terrible (1553-1584). Moscow drawn into trade between Europe and Asia. Unsuccessful attempt to reach the Baltic Sea. Livonian wars. Expansion eastwards and south-eastwards along the Volga and towards Steppes. Colonization becomes regular state policy. Capture of *Kazan*. Capture of *Astrakhan*. Colonisation leads to building of towns and fortresses. State colonization mostly follows on lines of settlements made by free Cossacks, runaway peasants and enterprising traders. Expansion beyond the Urals on same lines. Conquest of Siberia by *Ermaĭ*. Aggravation of disabilities of peasants at home helps on colonization. Growing dependence on landlords. Efforts of latter to bind peasants more closely to the land. Clandestine flight of peasants to free lands. Advance to south meets with great opposition from powerful Crimean Khan. *Attacks* of latter on Moscow State. Moscow in danger. Tartar successes not followed up. Muscovite advance southwards proceeds. The old Boyar aristocracy descended from the ancient Rurik princes and their retainers, in endeavouring to maintain and strengthen its privileged position meets with vigorous opposition from the new military caste of landholders and the trading classes. The *Oprichnina* of Ivan the
- 1552
- 1556
- 1581-2
- 1521, 1571
- 1564
- Terrible. The Boyar Duma or Council loses significance.

- Terror of Ivan directed not only against Boyars but against other social groups holding out for the old order and against the Church.
- Position of peasantry grows from bad to worse owing to harsh exploitation by the new class of landlords.
- 1598 *Boris Godunov's* "reforms". (1) Metropolitan of Russian Orthodox Church now becomes Patriarch; (2) peasantry prohibited from migrating to other lands—serfdom. Destitution in the central districts Intensive Colonization of South-west Russia. Brest Church Union as instrument for bringing orthodox peasantry under subjection of Poles (Uniates).
- XVII c. First half of century mostly taken up with internal developments End of the Rurik dynasty and struggle for throne First Romanov, Michael (1613-1645).
- 1602, 1604 *Terrible famines* Moscow Government takes strong measures to prevent "runaway" movement among peasants and their free settlement in the south.
- 1606-13 *Troublous Time* Social and economic character of struggle among peasantry, runaways and Cossacks. Impostors and Pretenders. Foreign intervention—
- 1612 Poles, Swedes. Revival of national feeling *Moscow cleared of Poles* Expansion to east. Settlement in Siberia proceeds. First expedition across north-east of Russia and Siberia to Pacific Ocean by the *Cossack Dejnev* who passed the straits 70 years later "discovered" by Behring *Kamchatka* occupied by Cossacks Gradual resumption of lost territories in south during second half of this century. During reign of Tsar Alexei (1645-1676) Ukraine breaks away from Poland and becomes integral part of Russia "Department of Secret Matters" under immediate control of Tsar—germ of the Police State. Efforts to establish regular army. Growth of the new aristocracy. More rigorous measures for "attaching" peasantry to land. Code of Tsar Alexei—laws of a bureaucratic state based on serfdom. Peasant rising under *Sienka Razin* sternly suppressed by now well organized army. Church which had regained certain influence during Troublous Time again submits to State towards end of century. Schism—Old Ritualists or Old Believers. Western influence in Moscow. Penetration of technical, political and religious ideas. *Streltsi*, the nucleus of the standing army, gets out of order.
- 1668-70 Peter the Great (1689-1726). Turbulent *Streltsi* disbanded leads to formation of regular army and fleet on western model. Colonization expansion eastwards and westwards to Baltic Sea where strong opposition from
- XVIII c.



- Swedes has to be overcome Russians beaten by the Swedes at *Narva*—beginning of "northern war." Peter recreates army. Defeat of Swedes at *Poltava*. Landing of Russian troops in Sweden. Stockholm district ravaged. By *Treaty of Nystadt* Swedes cede Livonia, Estonia, part of Finland (*Wyborg*), Ingria and Karelia to Russia Harbours of Reval and Riga now Russian In 1711 he had proclaimed himself "Emperor of all Russia." Azov restored to Turks. Persian expedition. Expansion to Caspian Sea. Advance to Khiva Feverish reforming zeal. Old Boyar Duma transformed into Senate with ill-defined functions, legislative, administrative, executive, judicial, military Police bureaucratic system developed. Division of Russia into nine administrative districts under governors with extensive powers By establishment of Holy Synod, under a lay Procurator Church definitely subordinated to State Efforts to introduce direct individual taxation falling especially on peasantry. Planting of factories First lay schools Increase of influence of nobles under successors of Peter the Great (Catherine I, 1725-1727; Peter II, 1727-1730; Anne 1730-1740; Ivan VI, 1740-1741; Elizabeth, 1741-1761; Peter III, 1761-1762). They acquire many privileges: educational advantages, freedom from obligatory military service, etc. Extension of serfdom by reason of grants of state lands to the nobility in return for services. General decline in position of peasantry owing to heavy taxation, recruiting and prohibition to leave village *Abolition of the system of local customs duties within the Empire* makes for economic unity.
- 1700 Swedes at *Narva*—beginning of "northern war." Peter recreates army. Defeat of Swedes at *Poltava*. Landing of Russian troops in Sweden. Stockholm district ravaged. By *Treaty of Nystadt* Swedes cede Livonia, Estonia, part of Finland (*Wyborg*), Ingria and Karelia to Russia Harbours of Reval and Riga now Russian In 1711 he had proclaimed himself "Emperor of all Russia." Azov restored to Turks. Persian expedition. Expansion to Caspian Sea. Advance to Khiva Feverish reforming zeal. Old Boyar Duma transformed into Senate with ill-defined functions, legislative, administrative, executive, judicial, military Police bureaucratic system developed. Division of Russia into nine administrative districts under governors with extensive powers By establishment of Holy Synod, under a lay Procurator Church definitely subordinated to State Efforts to introduce direct individual taxation falling especially on peasantry. Planting of factories First lay schools Increase of influence of nobles under successors of Peter the Great (Catherine I, 1725-1727; Peter II, 1727-1730; Anne 1730-1740; Ivan VI, 1740-1741; Elizabeth, 1741-1761; Peter III, 1761-1762). They acquire many privileges: educational advantages, freedom from obligatory military service, etc. Extension of serfdom by reason of grants of state lands to the nobility in return for services. General decline in position of peasantry owing to heavy taxation, recruiting and prohibition to leave village *Abolition of the system of local customs duties within the Empire* makes for economic unity.
- 1709 Defeat of Swedes at *Poltava*. Landing of Russian troops in Sweden. Stockholm district ravaged. By *Treaty of Nystadt* Swedes cede Livonia, Estonia, part of Finland (*Wyborg*), Ingria and Karelia to Russia Harbours of Reval and Riga now Russian In 1711 he had proclaimed himself "Emperor of all Russia." Azov restored to Turks. Persian expedition. Expansion to Caspian Sea. Advance to Khiva Feverish reforming zeal. Old Boyar Duma transformed into Senate with ill-defined functions, legislative, administrative, executive, judicial, military Police bureaucratic system developed. Division of Russia into nine administrative districts under governors with extensive powers By establishment of Holy Synod, under a lay Procurator Church definitely subordinated to State Efforts to introduce direct individual taxation falling especially on peasantry. Planting of factories First lay schools Increase of influence of nobles under successors of Peter the Great (Catherine I, 1725-1727; Peter II, 1727-1730; Anne 1730-1740; Ivan VI, 1740-1741; Elizabeth, 1741-1761; Peter III, 1761-1762). They acquire many privileges: educational advantages, freedom from obligatory military service, etc. Extension of serfdom by reason of grants of state lands to the nobility in return for services. General decline in position of peasantry owing to heavy taxation, recruiting and prohibition to leave village *Abolition of the system of local customs duties within the Empire* makes for economic unity.
- 1721 Azov restored to Turks. Persian expedition. Expansion to Caspian Sea. Advance to Khiva Feverish reforming zeal. Old Boyar Duma transformed into Senate with ill-defined functions, legislative, administrative, executive, judicial, military Police bureaucratic system developed. Division of Russia into nine administrative districts under governors with extensive powers By establishment of Holy Synod, under a lay Procurator Church definitely subordinated to State Efforts to introduce direct individual taxation falling especially on peasantry. Planting of factories First lay schools Increase of influence of nobles under successors of Peter the Great (Catherine I, 1725-1727; Peter II, 1727-1730; Anne 1730-1740; Ivan VI, 1740-1741; Elizabeth, 1741-1761; Peter III, 1761-1762). They acquire many privileges: educational advantages, freedom from obligatory military service, etc. Extension of serfdom by reason of grants of state lands to the nobility in return for services. General decline in position of peasantry owing to heavy taxation, recruiting and prohibition to leave village *Abolition of the system of local customs duties within the Empire* makes for economic unity.
- 1753 *Abolition of the system of local customs duties within the Empire* makes for economic unity.
- 1762-96 Catherine II the Great State colonization progresses south and south-east to shores of sea of Azov Colonization of New Russia and North Caucasus. Forward foreign policy: *First Turkish War* ended by the peace of Kuchuk which gave Russia access to the Mediterranean Crimea part of Russian Empire.
- 1769-74 *Second Turkish War* ended by peace of Jassy.
- 1787-91 *Partitions of Poland*. Russia receives White Russia, most of the Ukraine, Volhynia, Podolia, and greater part of Lithuania and Kurland. Decline of Swedish influence. Growth of Prussian influence. *Georgia incorporated in Empire*
- 1772, 1793, 1795 Home policy strengthening of the influence of the nobility New administrative division of Empire (forty governments and about three hundred new towns). New departmental organization Nobility given considerable share in provincial government. It controls police and
- 1800 Home policy strengthening of the influence of the nobility New administrative division of Empire (forty governments and about three hundred new towns). New departmental organization Nobility given considerable share in provincial government. It controls police and

- judicial administration. Economic revival. End of system of granting monopolies to individuals. The wealthy serf-owning nobility start many factories. About one-hundred-and-sixty-one of these in 1796. The bourgeois elements, merchants, etc., assert themselves.
- 1773-4 Abuses of serfdom. Sale of serf labour. *Pugachev Rising*. State power starts policing itself. Rights of the nobility greatly curtailed under *Paul I.* Growing centralization.
- 1796-1801 Under Catherine the Great a remarkable revival in cultural life. Western influences, French philosophy. Formation of Russian as a literary language. Liberal movement among the nobility. Formation of the *Intelligentsia*. Freemasonry. Religious movements: Schism and sects. Strong feelings of *Intelligentsia* re serfdom, police system, etc. Novikov, Radishtsev (*Journey to Moscow*).
- 1790
- 1799 *First Anglo-Russian Alliance*. Participation of Russia in coalition against Revolutionary France.
- XIX c. Extension of Russian territory unaccompanied by (First Half) expansion of Russian population.
- 1801, 1803 Incorporation of *Georgia* and *Mingrelia*. Foreign policy of the Empire dictated not so much by Russian national interests as by the political sympathies and antipathies of autocratic rulers, by their desire to save "legitimate order" in Europe, to defend the old system against the new, and especially to prevent "the poison of the French Revolution" from penetrating into Russia. Anglo-Russian Alliance broken off on conclusion under Alexander I (1801-1825) of the *Treaty of Tilsit* when Russia was exposed to the so-called *Continental Blockade* of Napoleon. During this period Russia annexes Finland (1809) as far as the river Torneo granting her full administrative and political autonomy. Annexation of Bessarabia (1812), Imeretia (1810) and part of Trans-Caucasia (1813). The *National War* against France. Russian Army in Paris (1814) *Congress of Vienna* and the *Holy Alliance*. Further partition of Poland. The Russian Empire at the summit of its power in Europe. Nicholas I (1825-1855) wages war with Turkey (1826-1828) and with Persia. *Peace Treaties of Turkmanchay* with Persia (Russia acquiring Erivan and Nakhichevan districts), and of *Adrianople* with Turkey (Russia extending her territory to the north of the Danube; to the Caucasian shore of the Black Sea, and in Transcaucasia), Serbia, Moldavia and Wallachia guaranteed autonomy. By the support of Russia, France and England, Greece becomes an
- 1807
- 1807-12
- 1812-15
- 1815
- 1828
- 1829

- 1839 independent state (1830). *Treaty of London*. Belgian neutrality guaranteed by the Great Powers. *Suppression of the Hungarian Revolt* by Russian forces. *Crimean War* ends with *Treaty of Paris*. Southern part of Bessarabia goes to Turkey. Russian fleet not allowed in the Black Sea. In the Baltic Sea Russia not allowed to fortify the Aland Islands.
- 1849
- 1853-6 *Home Affairs*: Rise of industrial capitalism in Russia. Problems of serfdom, education and decentralization of administration. *Reform of the Senate* which now takes "the highest place in the Empire" after the Emperor. Creation of eight Ministries replacing the functions of the College system of Peter the Great.
- 1802 Alexander I puts an end to grant of serfs to nobility.
- 1803 *Ukaze re free peasantry* gave landowners right to liberate serfs. Four new universities founded, a number of secondary schools and primary schools. Autocratic reaction against principles of the French Revolution. Influence of Arakchêev (1814-1825). The ideal of Napoleonic France appeals to many higher officials. Speranski's Liberalism. The progressive Intelligentsia under the influence of French Revolutionary ideals.
- 1814 Secret societies: the *Order of Russian Knights*, *Union of Salvation*, *Union of Welfare* which split up into *Southern Society* and *Northern Society*.
- 1821
- Dec. 14, 1825 Outbreak of the *Dekabrist Revolt* on accession of Nicholas I to throne.
- 1830-1 *Polish Insurrection*. From this time Nicholas I adopts most reactionary policy. Creation of the Gendarmerie and of the Third Section.
- Growth of Russian literature and art. Griboyedov (1795-1829), Pushkin (1799-1837), Koltzov (1808-1842), Gogol (1809-1852), Lermontov (1814-1861), Shevchenko (1814-1861); Kuprenski, Brullov, Ivanov, Fedorov; (artists) Glinka, Drogomijski, etc., etc. (musicians).
- XIX c.  
(SecondHalf)
- 1864 *Conquest of the Caucasus*
- 1868, 1873 *Bokhara* and *Khiva* become dependent States.
- 1864, 1876 Acquisition of *Turkestan* and the *Fergan* region. Franco-German War gives Alexander II (1855-1881) opportunity of retrieving situation in the Black Sea (*London Convention*).
- 1871 Franco-Russian alliance replaced in 1863 by the Prusso-Russian entente directed against Austria and less openly against France. *Secret defensive alliance with Prussia*.
- 1873 *Balkan War* for the liberation of the Slav peoples from
- 1877-8

- 1878 the Turkish yoke ended by *Treaty of San Stefano* independence of Serbia, Montenegro, Rumania, and part of Bulgaria, special terms for the Armenians under Turkish rule, Russia receives Ardagan, Kars, Batum and Baiazet.
- 1878 In the *Berlin Congress* under Austrian and English pressure, and with connivance of Germany, the terms of the Treaty of San Stefano are modified to the disadvantage of Russia and of Slav interests: the Bulgarian territory is reduced by half, eastern Rumelia is given back to the military and political control of Turkey; reduction of territories of Serbia and Montenegro which are separated by narrow corridors under Austrian control. Austria occupies Bosnia and Herzegovina; Macedonia and a strip of land on the Ægean Sea given back to Turkey as also the fortress of Baiazet, Russia not allowed to fortify Batum
- The ambiguous German policy and especially the aggressive tactics of William I and Bismark against France lead to strained relations between Russia and Germany
- Secret Austro-German Alliance* aimed against Russia
- Anglo-Russian conflict of interests in Middle Asia
- Alexander III's (1881-1894) plan to keep Russia entirely out of European affairs.
- 1895 Franco-Russian understanding in 1890 leads to a Military Convention in 1893 and to the *Franco-Russian Alliance*
- Home Affairs* The Crimean War (1853-1856) shows the complete failure of the old system of rule and of serfdom
- 1856 "Better" says *Alexander II* "to abolish serfdom from above than to wait until it abolishes itself from beneath"
- The Russian Intelligentsia stand up for Abolition (cf the works of Radishchev, Pushkin, Gogol, Nekrasov, Turgenev, Aksakov, Tolstoy, Herzen, Chernyshevski)
- Feb 19, 1861 *Manifesto of Alexander II* re *Liberation of the Serfs*. Under the influence of the reactionary nobility the land reforms are carried out unsatisfactorily
- Great discontent among the peasantry. The more radical groups of the Intelligentsia look forward to a revolution (Chernyshevski, Dobrolyubov, Mikhailov)
- The liberal *milieus* of the nobility insist on judicial and administrative reforms, on the introduction of local government, and summoning of elected representatives of the whole State
- Discontent spreads to the universities and higher schools. Growth of Nihilism (Pisarev)
- 1863 *Polish Insurrection* arouses sympathy among Russian liberal and radical *milieus*.
- 1864 *The Judicial and Administrative Reforms*: Zemstvo local government; system of elementary and secondary

- schools, press censorship modified, abolition of corporal punishment, etc., etc.
- Secret Societies and revolutionary movement Bakunin Nechaev's "Popular Vengeance" (v "Demons" of Dostoevski) Labour strikes in Petersburg (1870).
- 1870 Statute of municipal administration and introduction of
- 1874 obligatory military service for all in place of old recruiting system—measures already planned in 1864.
- 1872-3 Famine in the Samara government
- 1873-5 To the People movement of the Intelligentsia (v. "Virgin Soul" of Turgenev). Severe government repression. Conflict of public opinion with Government. Growth of revolutionary activities.
- 1878, 1879 Land and Freedom and People's Will Terrorism
- Mar. 1, 1881 Assassination of Alexander II.
- 1881 Manifesto of Alexander III (1881-1894) re the unalterable character of the Autocracy No constitutional reforms to be expected
- The reactionary influence of Pobiedonostsev, the Procurator of the Holy Synod. "Enforced Protection"—a system of martial law
- 1883, 1885 The Peasants' Bank and the Nobles' Bank established.
- 1882 First labour legislation introduced by the Minister of Finance, Bunge. National rights curtailed.
- 1889 Justices of the peace in the villages replaced by Government officials chosen from the nobility, *Zemskie Nachalniks* (district chiefs or heads) with enormous powers of jurisdiction over local peasantry. The Poles deprived of right to be civil servants in Poland or in the western provinces.
- The powers of juries curtailed
- 1890 Restrictions of *Zemstvo* self-government rights; Government control extended over *Zemstvo* activities
- 1892 Municipal affairs subjected to greater government control
- 1891 Construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway started. Nicholas II (1894-1917)
- Culture of the Period*
- Literature J Goncharov, J. Turgenev, N Nekrasov, Fedor Dostoevski, A Ostrovski, M Saltykov, Lev Tolstoy, A Chekhov, Maxim Gorki, J Bunin
- Art Aivazovski, Repin, Sunikov, Wasnetzov, Vrubei, Levitan, Serov.
- Music A Rubinstein, A Borodin, Chaikovski, Musorgski, Rimski-Korsakov, Glazunov.
- Science Mechnikov, Bekhterev, Sechenov, Pavlov, Mendeléeov, Lebedev; also the explorers Semenov-Tianshanski, Przevalski, Kozlov, etc.

## APPENDIX II

### BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES.

(N.B.—Works marked with an asterisk \* are in Russian)

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL.

- Bibliographie des questions ouvrières et sociales dans la Russie des Soviets.*—(Genève, 1922)
- Labour Conditions in Soviet Russia* Systematic Questionnaire and Bibliography, International Labour Office.—(London, Harrison)
- Modern Social Movements.* Descriptive Summaries and Bibliographies.—(The H. W. Wilson Co, New York, 1921.)

#### GENERAL.

- DONALD MACKENZIE WALLACE: *Russia.*
- Handbooks prepared under direction of Historical Section of Foreign Office: *Siberia, Ukraine, Caucasus, Don and Volga Basins, Estonia, etc.*—(London, 1920, H M S O.)
- A. RAMBAUD: *Histoire de la Russie.*—(Paris, 1900)
- HETTNER: *Russland* —(Berlin, 1921)
- T. ENGELBRECHT: *Landswirtschaftliche Atlas des Russischen Reiches in Europa und Asien.*—(Berlin, 1916)
- \* PROFESSOR S. PROKOPOVICH: *National Income of the Fifty Governments of European Russia for 1906-1913 years.*  
*La Russie à la fin du 19ème siècle.*—(Paris, 1900)
- \* DOVNAR-ZAPOLSKI: *History of Russian National Economy.*—(1911)
- \* PROFESSOR PICHETA: *National Economy of Russia in 19th and 20th Centuries.*—(Moscow, 1923)
- \* PROFESSOR MENDELEEV: *Understanding of Russia* —(1907.)
- Professor KLUCHEVSKI: *A History of Russia.*—(London, 1911.)
- \* PROFESSOR S. PLATONOV: *Past of the Russian North.*—(1924)
- \* PROFESSOR S. PLATONOV: *Period of Trouble.*—(Prague, 1924)
- T. G. MASARYK: *Spirit of Russia.*—(London, 1919.)
- \* PROFESSOR P. MILIUKOV: *Essays on History of Russian Culture.*
- \* I. BUNAKOV: *The Roads of Russia.* From Contemporary Annals.—(Paris, 1921-24)
- \* PROFESSOR M. ROSTOVTSSEV: *Origin of Kiev Russia.* From Contemporary Annals.—(Paris, 1921-24)
- \* EFIMENKO: *South Russia.*—(1905)
- \* M. OGANAVSKI: *National Economy of Siberia.*—(Omsk, 1921.)

- OKAKURA : *Les idéaux de l'orient.*—(Paris, 1917)
- I. GRABAR : *Introduction to History of Russian Art.*—(Moscow, 1910)
  - COUNT S. WITTE : *Memoirs.*—(Berlin, 1920)
  - V. NIKOLSKI : *History of Russian Art*—(1923)
  - I. TOLSTOY and N. KONDAKOV : *Ancient Russia and its Art Relics.*—(St Petersburg, 1884-1899)
  - F. SHMIT : *Art of Ancient Russia—Ukraine.*—(Kharkov, 1919)
  - P. MURATOV : *Russian Painting to Middle of 17th Century.*—(Moscow, 1915)
- MAURICE BARING : *Outline of Russian Literature.*
- PRINCE MIRSKY : *Modern Russian Literature.*—(London, 1925)
- PROFESSOR VENGEROV : *Heroic Character of Russian Literature.*
  - PROFESSOR OVSIANIKO-KULIKOVSKI : *History of Russian Intellectuals*—(1914)
- PROFESSOR P. MILIUKOV : *Le mouvement intellectuel russe.*—(Paris, 1920.)
- BOGUCHARSKI : *Active Narodnichestvo of the '70's.*—(1912)
- Rapport sommaire sur l'origine, le programme du parti socialiste-révolutionnaire de Russie*—(International Socialist Labour Congress, Paris, 1904)
- MARTOV : *Russian Social Democracy.*—(Moscow, 1916)

#### INDUSTRY AND TRADE.

- The Industries of Russia.* Official Edition for World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.—(1893)
- Russia : its Trade and Commerce.* Edited by A. Raffalovich.—(London, 1918.)
- PROFESSOR TUGAN-BARANOVSKI : *Russian Factory.*
  - PROFESSOR S. PROKOPOVICH : *Labour Question in Russia.*—(St. Petersburg, 1905.)

#### AGRICULTURE AND LAND PROBLEM.

- YAKOVLEV : *Outline of History of Serfdom up to Middle of 18th Century.*—(Moscow, 1911)
- SEMEVSKI : *Peasant Question in Russia during 18th Century and First Half of 19th Century.*
- PROFESSOR A. CHAYANOV : *Sketches of Peasant Economy.*—(Moscow, 1921.)
- PROFESSOR N. MAKAROV : *Peasant Economy and its Evolution.*—(Moscow, 1920)
- PROFESSOR A. CHELINTSEV : *Agricultural Geography of Russia.*—(Prague, 1924)

- \* Professor CHUPROV : *Small Holdings and their Essential Needs* — (Berlin, 1921)
- \* K. KACHOROVSKI : *Russian Commune*.—(Moscow, 1911)

## CO-OPERATION.

- I V. BUBNOFF : *Co-operative Movement in Russia, History, Significance and Character*.—(Manchester, 1917)
- STENCEL-LENSKY : *Co-operation in Soviet Russia* —(London, 1920)
- \* Professor S. PROKOPOVICH : *Credit Co-operation in Russia* —(Moscow, 1923)
- \* Professor G. SHVITTAU : *Russian Co-operation on International Market* —(Berlin, 1920)
- \* A A RYBNIKOV . *Small Industry and its Role in Re-establishment of Russian National Economy* —(Moscow, 1922.)
- \* PONOMAREV and TIMIRIAZEV . *Survey of Kustarny Industry in Russia*.—(St. Petersburg, 1902)

## FOREIGN POLICY.

- ANDERSON and HERSHNEY : *Handbook for Diplomatic History of Europe, Asia and Africa* —(Washington, 1918)
- A. DELIDOUR : *Histoire diplomatique de l'Europe* —(Paris, 1917)
- BARON S. KORFF : *Russia's Foreign Relations during Last Half Century*.—(London, 1922)
- \* BARON B. NOLDE : *Foreign Policy*.—(Petrograd, 1915)
- C. SEYMOUR : *Diplomatic Background of the War* —(New Haven, 1916)
- History of the Peace Conference of Paris*.—(London, 1920-24)
- CUMMING and PETTIT : *Russian American Relations, 1917-1920. Documents and Papers* —(New York, 1920)
- J. MAGNES : *Russia and Germany at Brest-Litovsk. Documentary history of the Peace Negotiations*.—(New York, 1919)
- K. NABOKOV : *Ordeals of a Diplomat* —(London)
- A. IZWOLSKY : *Memoirs* —(London, 1920)
- A. L. DENIS : *The Foreign Policy of Soviet Russia*.—(London, 1924)

## REVOLUTION.

- \* ZASLAVSKI and KANTOROVICH : *Chronicles of the February Revolution*. —(Petrograd, 1924)
- \* M. VISHNIAK : *Fall of Russian Absolutism. From Contemporary Annals, Vol. 18*.—(Paris, 1924)



- BARON S. KORFF: *Autocracy and Revolution in Russia*.—(London, 1923)
- A. SACK: *Birth of the Russian Democracy*.—(New York, 1918.)
- \* PROFESSOR P. MILIUKOV: *History of Second Russian Revolution*—(Sofia, 1922-4)
- GENERAL DENIKIN: *The Russian Turmoil*.—(London)
- A. F. KERENSKI: *The Prelude to Bolshevism*.—(London, 1919)
- M PALÉOLOGUE. *An Ambassador's Memoirs*—(London, 1923)
- E. VANDERVELDE: *Three Aspects of Russian Revolution*—(London, 1918)
- \* *Archive of Russian Revolution*—(Collected Documents published in Berlin)
- PAUL LENSCH: *Three Years of World Revolution*—(London, 1918)
- C R and D F. BUXTON. *The World after the War*—(London, 1920)
- \* PROFESSOR S. PROKOPOVICH: *War and National Economy*—(Moscow, 1918)
- \* PROFESSOR V GRINEVETSKI: *After-War Perspectives of Russian Industry*—(Moscow, 1919)
- \* V. STANKEVICH: *Reminiscences, 1914-1919*—(Berlin, 1921)
- \* V. STANKEVICH: *Fate of Peoples of Russia*—(Berlin, 1921.)
- \* G PLEKHANOV: *A Year in Russia*.—(Paris, 1921)
- E. J. DILLON. *Eclipse of Russia*.—(London, 1918)

## SOVIET RUSSIA. BOLSHEVISM

- Soviet Russia*. Description of various political units on Russian territory from material supplied by British Commercial Mission, Moscow.—(H.M.S.O., London, 1924)
- Commercial Year Book of the Soviet Union, 1925*—(London)
- Report of British Labour Delegation to Russia*—(London, 1920)
- Report, Political and Economic, of the Committee to collect Information on Russia*—(London, 1922)
- \* G ZINOVIEV: *History of Russian Communist Party*.—(Leningrad, 1924)
- R POSTGATE: *The Bolshevik Theory*.—(London, 1920)
- BUKHARIN and PREOBRJENSKI. *A B C. of Communism*—(London, 1922)
- \* D. DALIN: *After War and Revolution*.—(Berlin, 1923)
- \* A. RAKETOV: *Sketches of Economic and Financial Situation of Contemporary Russia*—(Reval, 1921)

- \* LENIN (ULIANOV) : *Collected Works*.—(Moscow, 1923)
- Professor S. PROKOPOVICH : *Economic Conditions of Soviet Russia*—(King, London, 1924.)
- S. ZAGORSKY : *La République des Soviets, Bilan Economique*.—(Paris, 1921.)
- H. BRAILSFORD : *Russian Workers' Republic*.—(New York, 1921.)
- HON. BERTRAND RUSSELL : *Bolshevism. Practice and Theory*.—(New York, 1920.)
- \* *The Land*. Collection of Articles edited by Commissariat of Agriculture.—(Moscow, 1922-24)
- \* F. SHTSHERBINA : *Laws of Evolution and Bolshevism*.—(Belgrade, 1921.)
- \* Professor G. SHVITTAU : *Revolution and National Economy of Russia (1917-1921)*.—(Berlin, 1922.)
- \* Professor A. MAKAROV : *Taxes in Kind and their Collection*.—(Berlin, 1924)
- Labour Conditions in Russia* by the Russian Economic Association.—(P. S. King, London, 1922)
- Conditions and Prospects of Russian Agricultural Production and the New Economic Policy*—(*Russian Economist*, London, 1922)
- A. ORLOV : *Revival of the Co-operative Movement in Russia*.—(*Russian Economist*, London, 1922.)
- L. TROTSKI : *Lessons of October*.
- M. LANDAU-ALDANOV : *Lenine*.—(Paris, 1920)
- ROGER LEVY : *Trotsky*.—(1920)
- K. KAUTSKI : *Dictatorship of the Proletariat*—(Kansas, 1920)
- Professor S. MELGUNOFF : *Der Rote Terror in Russland*.—(Berlin, 1924.)
- \* S. MASLOV : *Russia after Four Years of Revolution*.—(Paris, 1922)
- G. A. PAVLOVSKY : *Russia's Current Monetary Problems*. From *Economic Journal of the Royal Economic Society*.—(London, 1923)
- Mrs. PHILIP SNOWDEN : *Through Bolshevik Russia*.—(London, 1920)
- EMMA GOLDMAN : *My Disillusionment in Russia*.—(London, 1923)
- B. MIRKINE-GUETZEVITCH : *La Constitution de l'Union des Républiques Soviétiques*.—(Paris, 1925)
- \* *Administrative Division of U.S.S.R., May 1st, 1924*—(People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Moscow, 1924)
- \* *Statistical Information for U.S.S.R., 1918-1923*.—(Central Statistical Bureau, Moscow, 1924)

- *National Economy of U.S.S.R. in Figures.*—(Moscow, 1924.)
- *Production of Manufacturing Industry in U.S.S.R. for 1912, 1920, 1921, 1922.*—(Central Statistical Bureau, Moscow)
- A. I. RYKOV: *Economic Position of U.S.S.R. and the real Problems of Economic Policy*—(Moscow, 1924)
- I. LARIN: *Intelligentsia and the Soviet Economy.*—(Bourgeoisie, Revolution, etc., Moscow, 1924)
- A. RYBNIKOV: *Small Industry of Russia.*—(Moscow, 1924)
- *Labour in U.S.S.R.* Statistical Economic Survey, 1922-1924—(Moscow, 1924)
- *Report of People's Commissar for Agriculture for 1923 in Eleventh Assembly of Soviets.*—(Moscow, 1924.)
- *The Land.* Collection of Articles, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—(Moscow, 1921-2)
- A. KONDRATIEV and OGANOVSKI: *Perspectives of the Development of Farming (Agriculture) in Russia*—(Moscow, 1924)
- J. YAKOVLEV: *The Village as it is*—(Moscow, 1925)
- J. YAKOVLEV: *Our Village*—(Moscow, 1924.)
- A. GAGARIN. *Peasant Economy and Conditions.*—(Moscow, 1925.)
- *Foreign Trade of U.S.S.R. for 1923.* Collection of Articles.—(Moscow, 1924)
- L. B. KRASIN: *Perspectives of Russian Export.*—(Moscow, 1924.)
- G. SOKOLNIKOV: *Finance after October.*—(Moscow, 1923)
- *Money and Credit, 1914-1921.*—(Moscow, 1923.)

Also the Soviet Periodicals such as: *Economic Life*, Organ of the Supreme Council of National Economy; *Izvestia*, Organ of Central Executive Committee of U.S.S.R., and *Pravda*, Organ of Central Committee of the Communist Party, etc., etc.

# INDEX

## A

- Abolition of Serfdom, 47, 48, 51, 53, 59, 65, 78, 81, 87-9, 109, 110, 255  
 Absolutism, 2, 29, 58, 62, 100, 105, 126, 127, 132, 141, 145, 224, 310 (v also Autocracy).  
 Administration, 20, 43, 49, 58, 96, 97, 122, 152, 155, 163, and chaps. ix, x *passim*  
 Administrative machinery, 32, 58, 135, 163, 177, 178, 187.  
 Administrative reforms, 32, 47-9, 247  
 Administrative system, 50, 78, 150, 163, 164 (v also Soviet State system).  
 Agriculture, 6, 20, 48, 51, 52, 66, 68, 76-81, 89, 107, 111, 115, 116, 122-4, 159, 187, 199, 231, 253, 256, 257, 260, 263, 268, 269, 315  
 Agriculture, Conditions of, 5, 109, 113-15  
 Aldanov, writer, 299  
 Alexander I, 42, 44, 46  
 Alexander II, 47, 54, 57, 60, 88, 140, 204.  
 Alexander III, 54, 60, 64, 92, 131, 204  
 Alexandra Feodorovna, Empress, 102, 126, 196.  
 Alexandrov, A., 302  
 Alexei, Tsar, 22.  
 Alexeiev, Commander-in-Chief, 180, 185, 191, 216  
 Allied Powers, 168, 169, 172-5, 179, 183, 194, 210, 211, 216, 219  
 America (v. U.S.A.)  
 Amsterdam, International, 281  
 Andréev, Leonid, writer, 298  
 Andrei Bogolubski, 12  
 Anti-religious propaganda, 287, 288, 289, 297  
 Antoni, Bishop, 95  
 Antonin, Bishop, 292.  
 Antos, 8.  
 Arakchéev, 47.  
 Archangel, 6, 20, 25, 119, 216  
 Architecture, 11, 14, 24, 37.  
 Armenia, 10, 83, 153, 228, 230  
 Army, 32, 36, 122, 125, 127, 128, 134, 145, 146, 153, 154, 162, 177-83, 185, 186, 189, 191-4, 210, 230, 234, 249, 283.  
 Army, People's, 216, 217  
 Army, Red, 171, 211, 217, 233-6, 238, 241, 252, 307

- Army, Volunteer, 216, 217  
 Art, 8, 11, 12, 16, 24, 33, 37, 149, 224, 279, 297-303  
 Artsbashev, writer, 298.  
 Asia, 1, 3, 5, 7, 14, 15, 23, 27, 43, 44, 82, 207, 282.  
 Aulard, Professor, 196, 201  
 Austria, 83, 125, 141, 186, 210  
 Autocracy, 13, 57-9, 64, 66, 84, 92-6, 99-102, 125, 127-9, 131, and ch v, 184, 215, 232, 304, 318.  
 Autonomy, 150, 188, 199, 228, 233, 243  
 Avksentiev, N., 97  
 Avvakum, Protopope, 30.  
 Axelrod, 142, 203  
 Azerbaijan, 10, 230

## B

- Bajenov, 37  
 Bakst, painter, 298.  
 Bakunin, M., 91, 93, 143, 207, 222  
 Balkans, 62, 64, 84, 286  
 Ballet, Russian, 299  
 Baltic, Provinces and states, 6, 14, 83, 84, 106, 228  
 Baltic Sea, 2, 7, 11, 12, 22, 23, 28, 33  
 Banks, 194, 225, 250, 264, 268, 271, 272  
 Bauer, Max, 310  
 Bavaria, Soviet Government of, 280  
 Beguni (Runners), 31  
 Benckendorff, Count (Ambassador), 168  
 Bese, Ernest, 285.  
 Bessarabia, 260.  
 Bestujev, Alexander, 41.  
 Bezimenski, A., 302.  
 Bezobrazov, General, 66, 94  
 Biely, Andrei, 303.  
 Birth-rate, 66, 260  
 Bjorko Treaty, 62, 63  
 Black Hundreds, 100, 138  
 Black Land (Chernozem), 5, 79, 81, 261  
 Black redistribution (of land), 199  
 Black Sea, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10-12, 33  
 Blok, Alexander, 55  
 Blockade, 211, 215, 219  
 Bolsheviks, 79, 92, 137, 138, 143-6, 151, 159, 161, 162, 171, 188-95 and chaps. viii-xii  
 Bonar Law, 174  
 Boris Godunov, 22.  
 Bourgeoisie, 140, 156, 161, 164, 173, 176, 192, 200-8, 231, 238, 252, 253, 256, 276, 280, 289, 298, 300, 308, 311, 312

- Borovikovski, 37  
 Boundaries and frontiers, 2, 12, 180  
 Boyar Duma, 22  
 Boyars, 20, 21, 28, 37, 59  
 Budget, 47, 58, 97, 101, 111, 119, 120, 241, 247, 266, 269, 271-3, 297  
 Brest-Litovsk Peace, 210-12, 216, 280  
 Bruslov, General, 191  
 Budkevich, Monsignor, 287  
 Bukharin, 201, 214, 215, 228, 262  
 Bulgaria, 92  
 Bulow, 64  
 Bunin, I., 298, 299  
 Bureaucracy, 59, 94, 111, 118, 138, 144, 223, 225, 236, 252, 273, 304, 305 (*v* also officials)  
 Buxton, C R & D F, 183  
 Byzantine, Civilization, 9-11, 26  
 Byzantine, Christianity, 26  
 Byzantium, 5, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, 26.
- C
- Cadets (*v* Constitutional Democratic Party)  
 Canada, 275  
 Capitalism, 44, 45, 65, 66, 140, 143, 146, 150, 204, 206, 208, 210, 213, 223, 239, 249, 251, 253, 262, 316 (*v* also State Capitalism)  
 Caspian Sea, 310  
 Catherine the Great, 11, 35, 38, 39, 45, 46  
 Catholicism, 26, 31, 32, 54, 55, 287.  
 Cattle breeding, 270  
 Caucasus, 3, 6, 10, 38, 82, 175, 186  
 Cement industry, 275  
 Censorship, 47, 300  
 Central Asia, 8, 44, 230  
 Central Powers, 173, 179, 210, 216.  
 Centrosoyuz, 114, 264  
 Chaadaev, 14, 55  
 Chaikovski (musical composer), 56, 298, 306  
 Chaikovski, N V., 216  
 Cheka, 201, 202, 215, 218, 231, 239-41, 285, 287, 316  
 Chekhov, A., 56, 298  
 Cheko-Slovaks, 200, 216  
 Chernov, V., 151  
 Chernyshevski, 89, 149  
 Chervonets, 272 (*v* also Rouble and Money)  
 Chichern, 280, 313, 314  
 China, 8, 14, 15, 44, 51, 62, 207.  
 Chinese Guards, 218.  
 Christianity, 10, 14, 31, 32, 54, 288, 289, 319  
 Christianity, adoption of, 13, 26.  
 Chu Dynasty, 8.  
 Chuprov, Professor, 79  
 Church, 10, 13, 22, 26, 30-2, 36, 37, 53-6, 197, 287, 288, 292, 296 (*v* also Religion).  
 Church and State, 13, 31, 53, 292  
 Citizenship, 226, 227, 242  
 Civilization and culture, 2, 6, 7, 11-14, 18, 24, 25, 27, 32, 33, 54, 56, 89  
 Civilization and culture, Byzantine, 9, 10, 11, 14  
 Civilization and culture, Eastern, 6, 10  
 Civilization and culture, Roman, 26  
 Civilization and culture, Russian, 9, 11, 56, 83  
 Civilization and culture, Western, 7, 10, 14, 24, 25, 33, 37, 40, 41, 88  
 Civil rights, 42, 46, 50, 57, 79, 111, 116, 117, 224-6  
 Civil war, 159, 195, 215, 218, 260  
 Class Dictatorship, 170, 171, 225, 256, 310 (*v* also Dictatorship)  
 Clergy, 31, 87, 98, 105, 197, 287, 288, 296  
 Climate, 2, 4, 26, 35  
 Coal, 6, 67, 275  
 Coalition Government, 173-5, 183, 186, 188, 191, 209.  
 Colleges (electoral), 233, 234, 243  
 Colonization, 3, 28, 38, 106  
 Comintern (Communist International), 159, 241, 263, and chaps xi, xii *passim*  
 Commissars and Commissariats of Soviets, 200, 212, 214, 221, 224, 226, 229, 231, 232, 240, 250, 268, 280, 281, 283, 313  
 Commissars of Provisional Government, 135, 187  
 Committees of the poor, 256, 257  
 Communal organization and Peasants' Commune (*Mir*), 19, 34, 51, 61, 78, 79, 86-9, 107, 108, 149, 150  
 Commune, administrative unit in U S S R., 229  
 Commune, Soviet farm, 257  
 Communications, 4, 108, 134, 164, 187, 230, 234  
 Communism, chaps viii-xii (*v* also Bolsheviks)  
 Communist Party, chaps viii-xii, more particularly pp 239-9  
 Comsomol (Communist youth), 236, 238, 289, 302

Concessions, 223, 226, 253, 262, 265, 268, 315.  
 Conservatives, 132, 138, 139, 183, 192, 198.  
 Conspiracy, 91, 92, 127, 128, 133, 190, 203, 206, 210, 214.  
 Constantinople, 141.  
 Constituent Assembly, 92, 129, 145, 159, 162-4, 171, 175, 189, 190, 199, 200, 216, 232.  
 Constitution, 58, 92, 100, 129  
 Constitution of the U S S R., chap. ix  
 Constitutional Democratic Party (Cadets), 93, 100, 105, 132, 136, 137, 139-41, 155, 156, 164, 166, 167, 170, 184, 188, 189, 192.  
 Constitutional Monarchy, 100, 140, 141, 155.  
 Constitutional Reforms, 101, 131, 134, 138, 184  
 Consumption of necessities, 44, 67, 120, 122, 273, 274  
 Co-operative movement, 77, 78, 86, 111, 113-16, 147, 150, 178, 223, 236, 241, 264, 271, 312  
 Co-operatives, Agricultural, 114, 264  
 Co-operatives, Consumers', 114, 147, 264.  
 Co-operatives, Credit, 114, 264.  
 Corn, 5, 177, 178, 267  
 Cossacks, 21, 95  
 Cotton, 68, 121, 259, 271, 274 (*v* also Textiles).  
 Court chque, 94, 99.  
 Court martial, 104, 242.  
 Crimean War, 47, 50, 88, 91, 94, 118.  
 Cural electoral system, 105, 243  
 Curzon, Lord, 314.

## D

Dana-Durand, 81.  
 Danton, 199  
 Danube, 2, 8.  
 Dardanelles, 64, 141  
 Death rate, 260.  
 Defeatism, 156, 167, 257.  
 Dekabrist, 41, 86, 87  
 Democracy, chap. iv, and 144, 146, 148, 150, 156, 158, 163, 167, 187, 189, 194, 203, 216, 318.  
 Democratic forces, 117, 185, 194, 198.  
 Denikin, General, 126, 129, 138, 216.  
 Denmark, 81.  
 Dennis, Professor, 130  
 Despotism, 13, 48, 86, 102, 310  
 Dictatorship, 135, 150, 170, 173, 190, 191, 192, and chaps. viii-xii

Dictatorship, Military, 135, 170, 191, 192, 217.  
 Dictatorship of proletariat, 148, 170, 171, 203, 206, 207, 215, 220, 222, 234, 235, 249, 262, 265, 278, 318.  
 Diderot, 39  
 Diehl, Professor, 10  
 Directory (of People's Army), 216, 217  
 Dnieper, 3, 6, 8, 9, 12  
 Don, 5, 10, 216.  
 Dostoevski, Feodor, 56, 298, 302  
 Dovbor-Musnicki, General, 181.  
 Dukhobors (soul-wrestlers), 31, 36, 51, 55  
 Dukhonin, General, 210  
 Duma, 97-105, 109, 111, 116, 126-9, 132, 136, 139, 140, 154, 155, 157, 160, 163, 164, 183, 184  
 Duma, Provisional Committee of, 128, 155  
 Dzerzanski, 201, 214, 215, 239, 275.

## E

Eastern influences, 9, 13-16, 26  
 Eastern Prussia, 125.  
 Economic activity and development, 11, 21, 35, 38, 39, 42, 44, 50, 56-8, 60, 67, 69, 85, 86, 89, 90, 121, 137, 162, 167, 176-8, 187, 193, 219, 241, 247-9, 250, 269, 270, 316, 318.  
 Economic Council, chap. x *passim*  
 Economic experiments, Communist, 250, 251, 256, 261, 270, 309.  
 "Economists," 236, 237, 265  
 Economy, National, 6, 46, 47, 65-70, 74, 76, 108, 111, 118-20, 176-8, 187, 193, 219, 229, 234, 249, 259, 261-3, 268, 275, 276, 284, 303, 310-12, 317  
 Education, 11, 33, 36, 39, 46-8, 61, 62, 87, 90, 111, 112, 116, 224, 229, 231, 236, 238, 288, 292-8, 311.  
 Egypt, 7.  
 Ekaterinoslav, 36.  
 Electoral laws, systems, etc., 98, 101, 105, 164, 242-48, 266.  
 Electrification schemes, 266  
 Ehava, 283  
 Emigration, 51, 79, 81, 231, 260.  
 Empire, Russian (*v* Imperial Russia).  
 Enforced Protection, 60, 96, 101, 242.  
 Engelhart, Colonel, 182.  
 Engels, 91, 148.  
 England, 5, 6, 24, 44, 62, 64, 67, 70, 119, 120, 228, 246, 249  
 English Company ("Merchants Adventurers"), 23, 24

Essenn, poet, 303  
 Estonia, 82, 175, 211, 260.  
 Europe, 1, 3, 5, 10, 14, 22, 24-7, 56,  
 228, 281, 282  
 Exports, 38, 67-9, 77, 119, 122, 124,  
 267, 271, 272, 275, 276, 312, 317

## F

Factories, 32, 35, 36, 45, 65, 72-5,  
 86, 121, 176, 194, 214, 237, 250,  
 266, 267, 316, 317  
 Factories, Inspection of, 72-5  
 Family, 87, 279, 287-92, *passim*.  
 Famme, 165, 261, 269, 310.  
 Far East, 94, 286.  
 February Revolution (1917), 154,  
 158, 165, 176.  
 Federalism, 150, 226-32, 318.  
 Feudalism, 11, 13, 146.  
 Finances, 16, 22, 32, 35, 63, 118-20,  
 229, 234, 235, 285.  
 Finland and Finns, 6, 12, 14, 66, 82-  
 4, 97, 98, 101, 106, 146, 175, 211,  
 228, 260, 282, 304.  
 Fiorovanti, R. 25  
 Fiscal burdens (*v.* Taxation).  
 Flax, 68, 259, 271, 312  
 Flax Growers' Association, 115.  
 Folk migrations, 8.  
 Food, Army, 259, 260.  
 Food Policy, 124, 176, 177, 187, 212,  
 229, 238, 249, 256, 258, 261, 263,  
 309.  
 Foreign Affairs and Policy, 22, 38, 40,  
 46, 62, 64, 141, 155, 166-70, 181,  
 233, 234, 241, 279-87, 312, 313, 317  
 Foreign Trade, 11, 12, 23-5, 44, 50,  
 65, 70, 118, 121, 234, 268, 316, 317.  
 Forests, 5, 224, 231, 254  
 France, 8, 40, 41, 63, 81, 88, 99, 173.  
 Freedom of Press, 46, 60, 61, 92, 96,  
 111, 224, 225, and chap xi, *passim*.  
 Freemasonry, 39, 86.  
 French Loan, 99  
 French Revolution, 39, 41, 46, 86,  
 102, 135, 196, 197, 201, 287.  
 Futurism, 299, 300, 301.

## G

G P U. (State Political Department),  
 241, 316  
 Galich-Volhynia, 16.  
 Gahcia, 5, 124, 125, 186  
 Gapon, Father, 95  
 Georgia and Georgians, 10, 82, 83,  
 160.

German propaganda, 175, 193.  
 German Revolution, 180.  
 Germany, 5, 8, 25, 31, 45, 50, 62-4,  
 67, 69, 70, 99, 124, 173, 174, 199,  
 210, 211, 216, 280, 282, 307, 308.  
 Glazunov, 298, 302.  
 Glinka, 297.  
 Gogol, 55, 296.  
 Goncharova, 298, 299.  
 Gorki, Maxim, 145, 209, 296.  
 Grabar, 11.  
 Grants, territorial, 19, 20  
 Great War, 65, 67, 70, 76, 78, 116,  
 117-30, 132-4, 142, 152, 153, 157,  
 162-4, 167-74, 176-8, 194, 195,  
 260, 306, 317-19.  
 Greek influences, 7, 8, 15, 30, 37, 46.  
 Greek Orthodox Church, 31.  
 Grinevetski, Professor, 65, 119, 122.  
 Grivets, Professor, 54.

## H

Hanseatic League, 24.  
 Hegel, 87.  
 Hellenism (*v.* Greek influences)  
 Heresies, 30.  
 Herzen, A., 42, 87, 88, 149, 299.  
 Hundenburg, 173, 185.  
 Holy Russia, 16, 54.  
 Holy Synod, 31, 54, 287, 292.  
 Home Industry (*v.* Kustarny).  
 Homesteads, 107, 108.  
 Horthy, 309, 310.  
 Hottentots, 228, 289, 290.  
 Hughes, John, 67.  
 Hungary, 280, 282

## I

Ikon, 16, 35, 37  
 Imperial Academy of Arts, 37.  
 Imperial Russia, chap. II, *passim*.  
 Imperialism, 223, 228, 308.  
 Imports, 38, 67, 68, 119, 120, 272,  
 276, 317  
 Income, National (*v.* National Income).  
 Income Tax, 119  
 India, 14, 15, 207, 228.  
 Industrial centres, 152-4.  
 Industrial development, 5, 6, 32, 38,  
 44, 50, 67, 68, 86, 273, 278.  
 Industrial organization and manage-  
 ment, 176, 177, 179, 265.  
 Industrialists, 98, 100, 176, 318.  
 Industry, 6, 25, 35, 38, 45, 50, 65-8,  
 70-2, 86, 118, 120-4, 147, 159,  
 176, 177, 179, 206, 207, 214, 224,  
 234, 239, 249, 250, 260, 265, 312.

Industry, nationalization of, 176, 224, 225, and chap x, *passim*  
 Industry, Protection of, 32, 44, 50  
 Intelligentsia, 39-42, 52, 53, 86-93, 100, 108, 122, 132, 150, 160, 165, 184, 197, 217, 298, 319  
 International revolution, 145, 166, 167, 213, and chaps xi and xii, *passim*  
 International, Third (v. Comintern).  
 Internationalism, 156, 167.  
 Intervention, Foreign, 21, 210-12, 215-19  
 Italian influences, 14, 25  
 Italian Primitives, 16  
 Ivan III, 18  
 Ivan the Terrible, 20, 23, 24, 29

## J

Japan, 62, 211, 216  
 Japanese War (v. Russo-Japanese War)  
 Jews, 82, 84, 100, 104, 124, 146 (v also Minor Nationalities)  
 Judicial reform, 49  
 July rising in Petrograd (Bolshevik revolt), 162, 188  
 Justice, 41, 61, 111, 183, 231, 239, 285  
 Justice, Administration of, 39, 46, 78, 96, 200, 201, 239-42

## K

Kamenev (Rozenfeld), 145, 208, 238, 275, 280, 283.  
 Kapp, Putsch, 192, 310  
 Kars, 211, 216  
 Kasatkin, 302.  
 Kautski, K., 135, 148, 309  
 Kazakov, 37.  
 Kazan, 24  
 Keller, General, 129.  
 Kerenski, 118, 151, 156, 172, 180-6, 190, 205, 228.  
 Khan Nakhichevanski, 129  
 Kharkov, 296  
 Khlysti (flagellants), 31.  
 Khomiakov, 55  
 Khrustalov-Nosar, 97.  
 Kienthal, 142  
 Kiev, 6, 9, 12, 14.  
 Kiev State, II, 12, 16, 27  
 Kiev-Novgorod Russia, 15  
 Kilburger, 23.  
 Kitchener, Lord, 126.

Kokovtsev, Count, 78.  
 Kolchak, Admiral, 138, 217.  
 "Konsul" (German secret society), 310  
 Korea, 64.  
 Korff, Baron S., 99, 193.  
 Kornilov revolt, 162, 170, 180, 190-3, 216, 307.  
 Korolenko, V., 52, 80  
 Krasin, L., 213  
 Krasnitski, Father, 292  
 Kravchunski, 90.  
 Kremlin, 209  
 Krivoshein (Minister), 118.  
 Krivoy Rog, 5, 67  
 Kronstadt, 162, 189, 237, 261  
 Krymov, General, 170.  
 Kuban, 6, 216  
 Kuhn, Bela, 280.  
 Kulak, 276, 315  
 Kuprin, 298  
 Kuropatkin, General, 64, 94.  
 Kustarny industry, 35, 45, 113-15, 253, 265

## L

Labour, 32, 45, 50, 71-6, 86, 95, 97, 105, 116, 123, 124, 147, 150, 152, 155, 156, 176, 177, 252, 318 (v also Workers)  
 Labour legislation, 71-6, 101, 158, 268  
 Labour movement, 95, 116, 122, 135, 144, 147, 176, 177, 208, 231, 251, 318.  
 Labour or Toil Group, 100, 147, 149, 184  
 Lamsdorf, Count, 63, 64  
 Land allotment and distribution, 48, 51, 80, 81, 91, 109, 110, 254, 255, 309.  
 Land codex, 192, 270.  
 Land committees, 254.  
 Land Commune (v Communal organization)  
 Land hunger, 81, 85, 194, 198, 199, 209, 254.  
 Land holdings, 19, 47, 50, 89, 90, 101, 107, 109, 199  
 Landlords, 34, 35, 47, 48, 78, 79, 80, 91, 199, 202, 217, 218, 224, 231, 254, 270, 306, 315, 317.  
 Landowners, 34, 35, 47, 80, 97, 107, 109, 111, 152.  
 Land problem, 75-81, 90, 101, 107, 109, 123, 140, 159, 162, 177, 181, 217, 218, 224, 231, 270, 315, 317



Land reforms, 47, 48, 101, 106, 107, 113, 209, 254  
 "Land and freedom," 92.  
 Larionov, 280  
 Lassalle, 226.  
 Latifundias, 257  
 Latin Christianity, 26  
 Latin language, 36  
 Latsis, 240.  
 Latvia, 82, 175, 211, 260.  
 Lavrov, P., 89, 90, 149.  
 Laws, 43, 47-9, 58, 61, 73, 74, 79, 97, 107, 136, 158, 225, 226, 231, 233, 242  
 Laws, Fundamental, 96, 100, 104.  
 Leases, 265, 268, 269  
 Lebedev, Professor, 56.  
 Legislative rights, 22, 58, 59, 96-8, and chap ix, *passim*  
 Lenin (Ulianov), 93, 144, 146, 166, 184, 195, 198-221, 236, 238, 256, 261, 278, 279, 280, 281, 284, 298, 311, 313, 315  
 Letts, 146, 153, 218  
 Levitski, 37  
 Liberalism, 42, 86, 88, 139.  
 Liberals, 53, 88, 92, 93, 109, 116, 117, 131, 137, 139-41, 173, 187, 192, 198  
 Liberation of Serfs, 42, 46 (*v. also* Abolition of Serfdom and Serfs)  
 Lidin, V., 301  
 Linen industry, 68 (and *v. Flax*)  
 Literary language, 37, 38  
 Literature, 11, 33, 38, 52, 54-6, 224, 297-303, 319  
 Lithuanian-Russian State, 16  
 Lithuanians, 27, 82, 97, 98, 106, 153, 175, 211, 260  
 Litvinov (Finkelstein), 280  
 Living Church, 292  
 Livonian State, 23  
 Livonian War, 23  
 Lnotorg, 312.  
 Loans, 99, 120, 264, 317  
 Local affairs, 27, 28, 135, 136, 137, 187, 245-8  
 Local government, 47-9, 88, 96, 137, 187  
 Local Soviets, 157, 232, 242, 248 (*v. also* Soviets)  
 Lomonosov, 297  
 London Agreement (1914), 174  
 Louis XVI, 196  
 Ludendorf, 192  
 Lunacharski, 209, 214, 295, 299, 300  
 Luxemburg, Rosa, 144

## M

Mahomet, 206  
 Mahometans, 26, 282, 283.  
 Maiakovski, V., 303.  
 Maklakov, V., 172, 192.  
 Manifesto of October 17, 1904: 98, 100, 104  
 Manifesto to the People of the Whole World, 156, 167, 169.  
 Marie Antoinette, 196  
 Marinetti, 299.  
 Maritime boundaries, 2.  
 Marriage, 260  
 Martial law (*v. Court martial*).  
 Martov, 93, 203, 205  
 Marx, 91, 143, 148, 149, 204, 206, 207, 222, 226, 249-51, 278, 279, 310  
 Marxism, 93, 107, 143-50 (*v. also* Social-Democrats)  
 Marxists, 53, 93, 143 (*v. also* Social-Democrats)  
 Masaryk, President, 1  
 Masonic lodges (*v. Freemasonry*).  
 Mazzini, 101  
 Mecca and Medina, 282.  
 Mechnikov, 56.  
 Medical service, 52, 231 (*v. also* Zemstvos)  
 Melgunov, Professor, 30.  
 Mendeléev, 56  
 Mensheviks, 137, 143-9, 201, 203, 212 (*v. also* Social-Democrats).  
 Merchants Adventurers (*v. English Company*)  
 Merezhkovski, 55, 141, 298.  
 Messianism, 308  
 Miaskovski, 302  
 Michael, Grand Duke, 129, 163, 170.  
 Michael, Romanov, Tsar, 22  
 Mikhailovski, N., 149  
 Militarization of the State, 223, 252, 310  
 Military caste, 12, 13, 19, 20, 21, 27, 34, 38  
 Military colonies, 19.  
 Military dictatorship, 135, 170, 191, 192  
 Military organizations of Tartars, 15.  
 Milukov, P., 17, 36, 56, 99, 127, 141, 166-70, 178, 184, 205  
 Mining and metallurgy, 67, 224, 231, 252-4, 268  
 Minorities, National, 58, 81-4, 97, 105, 106, 124, 125, 192, 199, 227  
 Minorities, national, Problem of, 81-4, 137, 172, 174-6, 181, 228, 318, 319.  
 Minsk, 93

Mir, 19, 21, 78, 254, 255, 256 (v also Communal organization)

Moderate Socialists, 158-62 (v also Socialist Parties)

Molokanie (Evangelist sect), 31.

Monarchists, 132, 137, 138, 162, 170, 179, 190 (v. also Conservatives and Reactionary forces).

Monarchy, 58, 97, 100, 101, 127-9, 132, 156, 175.

Money, 44, 59, 62, 99, 120, 128, 271, 272 (v also Finances, Chervonets, Rouble, Sovznak)

Mongols, 15, 17 (v. also Tartars)

Monopolies, 24, 35, 178, 235, 264, 266, 270, 272, 274, 312, 318.

Montesquieu, 2.

Morality, 287-92.

Moscow, 12, 16, 18, 20-4, 27, 96, 112, 184, 190, 209, 227, 228, 230, 263, 276, 281-4, 300.

Moscow, Narodny Bank, 114, 115

Moscow State, 14, 17, 24 (v. also Muscovite Russia).

Moscow Union of Consumers' Societies, 114 (v also Centrosoyuz).

Municipal organization, 135-7, 187, 198, 242-8 (v also Zemstvo).

Muraviev, Count, 94.

Murman, 216

Muscovite Russia, 14, 17-24, 27, 33, 37, 42.

Museums, 299.

Music, 56, 224, 302, 303, 319.

Musorgski, 56, 292

N

NEP. (New Economic Policy), 223, 262-77, and chap. xii, *passim*.

Nabokov, K., 168

Napoleonic Wars, 41, 46.

Narodnichestvo movement (Populist), 53, 89, 90, 93, 100, 149.

Narva, 24

National Economy, 6, 46, 47, 65, 66, 70, 74, 76, 108, 111, 118-21, 176-8, 187, 193, 219, 229, 234, 249, 259, 261-3, 268, 275, 276, 284, 303, 310, 312, 317

National Groups and Minorities (v. Minorities).

National income, 66, 67, 260, 261

Nationalism, 39, 40, 97, 99, 106, 167

Nationalities, Council of, 233.

Nationalization, 223-5, 249, 250, 252-3, 258, 262, 308.

Natural conditions, 2, 6, 14, 16, 26, 67

Naturalism, 52, 303.

Navy, 32, 36, 234, 307.

Near East, 10, 64

Nechaev, 91, 93.

Necker, 193, 196.

Negroes, 228.

Nicholas, Grand Duke, 64, 129.

Nicholas I, 46, 47, 88, 91.

Nicholas II, 62, 63, 93, 101, 103, 104, 126, 129, 163, 196.

Nicholas II, Abdication of, 129.

Nihilism, 54, 89.

Nikanor, Bishop, 54.

Nikitin, 301

Nikolski, B., 94

Nikon, Patriarch, 30.

Nizhni-Novgorod, 69

Nobility, 38, 45, 48, 51, 59, 61, 86, 89-91, 98, 100, 105, 136, 255.

Non-workers, 243, 244, 288.

Norsemen, 12.

Northern Government, 216.

Novgorod, 10, 20-4.

Novikov, 86.

Novitski, General, 180.

Novorossiysk, 38.

## O

O G P U. (United State Political Department), 231, 239, 241, 242, 286 (v also G.P.U and Cheka).

October *coup d'etat* (1917), 162, 193.

October Party, 100, 105, 137, 196.

Odessa, 7.

Officers, 178-80, 182, 191, 238.

Officials, 28, 31, 87, 104, 236-8, 316 (v. also Bureaucracy).

Ogarev, 149.

Oil, 268, 275.

Olbia, 7

Old Believers (Old Ritualists), 30.

Oleg, 12.

Oprichina, 20.

"Order No I," 181, 182.

Orthodoxy and Orthodox Church, 18, 25, 29, 31, 32, 54, 55, 87, 287-92, 319 (v also Church)

Overpopulation, 79, 81, 122, 256.

Overproduction, 274, 275.

## P

Pacific Ocean, 3, 19, 33.

Pacifists, 1, 51.

Paléologue, Maurice, 102, 126, 127.

Parliament, 92, 96, 140, 190.

- Parliament, " " fore- 190.  
 Pashchenko, A., 302.  
 Pasternak, B., 303  
 Patriarch of Constantinople, 13  
 Patriarch of Russia, 18, 22, 287  
 Paul I, 43, 46, 127.  
 Pavlov, 56.  
 Pavlovich, 280  
 Peace efforts, 141, 156, 168, 172, 173, 181, 194  
 Peasant risings, 39, 85, 95, 218, 261.  
 Peasantry, 13, 17, 19, 22, 34, 35, 39, 47-53, 61, 62, 68, 77-81, 85, 86, 88, 91, 95, 97, 105-16, 122-4, 133, 134, 137, 149-59, 162, 177, 187, 192, 194, 197-99, 202, 209, 217, 218, 223, 243-7, 253, 261, 263, 273, 297, 306, 309, 317 (v also Village).  
 People's Army (v Army)  
 People's Will Party, 92, 131, 204  
 Persia, 10, 44, 64, 83.  
 Peter the Great, 23, 25, 29-34, 37, 40, 46, 65  
 Peters, 209, 239, 240.  
 Petrograd (Petersburg, Leningrad), 42, 65, 95, 97, 126-30, 152, 155, 157, 172, 181, 183, 184, 186, 188, 194, 197, 209, 261, 263  
 Petrograd Soviet, 154, 156, 157, 162, 173, 182, 194, 195.  
 Philippe, 103.  
 Pilniak, 301, 302, 303.  
 Pirogov, 52, 56  
 Platinum, 272  
 Plekhanov, G., 93, 205.  
 Pobedonostsev, K., 54.  
 Poincaré, 224  
 Poland, 14, 21, 23, 25, 28, 45, 82, 84, 98, 124, 174, 175, 260.  
 Police, 39, 59-61, 72, 73, 76, 106, 117, 124, 127, 128, 132, 133, 236, 242.  
 Polish Insurrections, 91  
 Polish people, 27, 82, 83, 153  
 Politburo, 238, 314.  
 Political activities, life and movements, 11, 16, 22, 28, 42, 53, 86, 88, 90, 91, 93, 106, 116.  
 Political organization and Parties, 86, 92, 93, 96, 100, 116, 131, 135, 137-52, 186  
 Polivanov, General, 180, 185.  
 Polovtsev, A., 94  
 Pomeschchik, 35 (v also Landlords)  
 Popular Assemblies, 1 (v also Veches).  
 Population, 20, 21, 23, 35, 36, 57, 59, 65, 76-9, 94, 98, 122, 134, 136, 154, 177, 179, 260  
 Populists, 53 (v also Narodnichestvo)  
 Port Arthur, 62  
 Portsmouth, Treaty of, 98.  
 Prague Conference of Bolsheviks, 144.  
 Praxiteles, 7.  
 Prime necessities (v. Consumption).  
 Principalities, 17.  
 Private initiative, property and trade, 46, 140, 178, 223-5, 250, 253, 258, 262, 276, 312.  
 Procurator of Holy Synod, 31, 54, 197, 222.  
 Production, 44, 50, 67, 77, 81, 122, 123, 176, 177, 222, 253, 259, 265, 275, 312  
 Prokofiev, S., 208, 299.  
 Prokopovich, Professor, 66, 119, 123.  
 Proletarian revolution, 145 (v. also Dictatorship of Proletariat)  
 Proletariat, 109, 143, 144, 146, 147, 150, 152, 158, 159, 176, 195, and chaps. viii-xii, *passim*  
 Proletcult, chap. xi  
 Propaganda, 155, 188, 198, 246, 282, 283, 284, 297, 307, 311, 313, 314.  
 Protective Tariffs, 36, 38, 50, 64.  
 Protestantism, 31.  
 Provisional Government (1848), 135  
 Provisional Government, Russian, 128, 129, 136-8, 140, 145, 148, 149, 151, 152, 154, 157, 160-2, and chap. vii.  
 Provisional Government of Yaroslav, 21.  
 Przevalski, 56  
 Pskov, 11, 129  
 Pugachev rising, 39, 85.  
 Punitive expeditions, 218 (v also Food Army).  
 Purshkevich, 240  
 Pushkin, 56, 277
- R
- R S F S R (Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic), 226-30 and chap. ix, *passim*.  
 Rabfaks, 293.  
 Radek (Sobelson), 214, 280.  
 Radicals, 92, 97, 104, 105, 116, 138, 140, 173, 198.  
 Radishchev, 86.  
 Railways, 47, 50, 63, 66, 67, 69, 70, 121, 176, 192, 241 (v also Communications and Transport).  
 Rakhmaninov, 298.

Rakovski, 214, 280  
 Raskol (Schism), 30, 85.  
 Rasputin, 103, 126, 127.  
 Razin, 85.  
 Reaction, political, 53, 91, 92, 104-6,  
 116, 117, 131, 139, 162, 232, 304  
 Reactionary forces, 100, 101, 105, 133,  
 162  
 Red Guards, 171 (and *v* Army, Red)  
 Red Sunday, 95.  
 Reform movement, 85-93  
 Reforms, 29, 32, 47-9, 60-3, 88, 93,  
 100, 101, 106, 108, 247, 255.  
 Reforms, Great, 50, 91, 140.  
 Reissner, 243.  
 Religion, 10, 11, 22, 26, 30, 31, 39, 53-  
 6, 86, 90, 279, 287-92, 319 (*v.*  
 also Church)  
 Remizov, 298, 299  
 Representative Government, 92, 93,  
 96, 97, 111.  
 Republic, 97, 140, 141, 145, 156.  
 Requisitions, 123, 225, 269, 271  
 Revolution, 70, 78, 88, 101, 102, 129,  
 130, and chaps vi-xii *passim*  
 Revolution of 1905, 95-101, 110-13,  
 131, 132, 232  
 Revolutionary Government, 135, 166  
 Revolutionary movements, 55, 90-2,  
 100, 101, 128, 131-4, 136, 155, 185.  
 Revolutionary organization, 131,  
 132, 154, 185.  
 Ruzanov, 228.  
 Ribot, 174  
 Richter, General, 94.  
 Rimski-Korsakov, 56, 298  
 Rivers, 2-6, 11.  
 Robespierre, 239  
 Rochdale, co-operative principle, 113.  
 Romanovs, 22, 62  
 Romantic movement, 87.  
 Rome, 5, 18, 26.  
 Rostovtsev, Professor, 7.  
 Rozanov, V., 54  
 Rouble, depreciation of, 120, 123,  
 271, 272 (and *v* Money)  
 Rubber industry, 68, 266.  
 Rumania, 5, 185  
 Rurik, 28.  
 Russification, policy of, 99.  
 Russo-Japanese War, 94, 96, 118,  
 165.  
 Rykov, 208, 234, 252, 262

## S

Sabanéev, L., 302.  
 Sadoul, Captain, 211.

Salors, 146, 152, 237, 261 (*v.* also  
 Navy)  
 Samarin, 55  
 Savinkov, B., 191  
 Saxony, 285.  
 Sazonov, 103  
 Schism (*v.* Raskol).  
 Schools (*v* Education).  
 Science, 24, 25, 28, 32, 33, 56, 224,  
 297  
 Scotland, 40  
 Scriabin, 298, 302  
 Scyths, 8.  
 Secret Societies, 42, 86, 92, 127, 131,  
 139.  
 Sects, 30, 31, 51, 55, 56  
 Self-determination, 227, 228, 282,  
 306, 309 (*v* also Minor Nationali-  
 ties)  
 Self-government, 27, 61, 140, 245-8,  
 306 (*v.* also Local Government,  
 Local Soviets, Municipalities and  
 Zemstvos).  
 Senate, 34, 49  
 Separatist movement, 125, 174, 175  
 (*v* also Self-determination).  
 Serfdom, 20, 33, 34, 38, 39, 41, 43, 47,  
 57, 60, 78, 80, 85, 88, 252, 253.  
 Serfs, 21, 32, 34, 36, 47, 48, 91.  
 Serge, Grand Duke, 96  
 Sevastopol, 47.  
 Shingarev, 119.  
 Shipov, 99.  
 Shneur, 240  
 Siberia, 4, 19, 51, 70, 82, 97, 216, 217,  
 260, 261.  
 Siechenov, 56.  
 Sibirsk, 203  
 Sipiagin, 94  
 Skoptsi, 31  
 Slavery, Enforcement of, 15, 28, 39  
 (*v.* also Serfdom).  
 Slavophilism, 40, 42, 54, 55, 87, 88,  
 89  
 Slavs, 1, 6, 9-13, 25-7, 84, 87, 141.  
 Smidovich, Mrs, 289, 290.  
 Smidovich, P., 292, 297.  
 Smolensk, 21.  
 Smolna, 222.  
 Sobol, 300  
 Social-Democrats, 93, 107, 137,  
 142-9, 187, 203, 204, 206 (*v.* also  
 Bolshevik and Mensheviks)  
 Socialism, 55, 88, 92, 116, 117, 140,  
 143, 146, 149, 150.  
 Socialist Parties, 138, 141-52, 154-6,  
 160-2, 168, 184, 198, 208, 223.  
 Social revolution, 145, 201, 228.

- Social Revolutionaries, 93, 137, 149-52, 184, 185, 187 (v also Narodnichestvo)  
 Sokolnikov, 285  
 Soldiers 128, 134, 146, 152-8, 162, 164, 172, 173, 179-83, 192, 197, 306 (v also Army)  
 Soldiers' committees, 179, 180, 185  
 Soloviev, V., 55, 56  
 Somov, 298  
 Sophia Paleologue, 18  
 Soviet constitution, chap ix *passim*  
 Soviet farms and communes, 257  
 Soviet State system, chap ix *passim*  
 Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies, 97, 128, 135, 146, 147, 148, 151, 154-62, 164, 170-3, 180, 189, 194, 195, 232  
 Sovnarkom (Soviet of the People's Commissars), chap. ix *passim*, 285  
 Sovznak, 271, 272  
 Sowing area, 258, 259, 269-71.  
 Spirit monopoly, 77, 119, 122  
 Stalin (Djugashvili), 214, 228, 236, 238  
 State Budget (v Budget)  
 State capitalism, 223, 263-5  
 State Council of Moscow (1917), 190  
 State power, 22, 27, 32, 158, 160, 163, 173, 192  
 State socialism, 143, 150, 223  
 State system, 13, 19-22, 25-32, 36, 40, 42-4, 53, 57, 58, 60, 71, 76, 77, 84, 85, 96, 97, 141, 150, 176  
 Steinberg, I., 200  
 Stolypin, P., 79, 104-9, 113, 117, 255  
 Stoyunin, 55  
 Stravinski, 298, 299  
 Strikes, 72-6, 124, 318  
 Stuchka, 225  
 Student movement, 87  
 Stundists, 51  
 Suzdal, 11, 12, 14, 27  
 Sweden, 21, 28, 44, 208  
 Switzerland, 208.
- T
- Tartars, 2, 14-17, 20, 26, 27, 258  
 Taxation, 23, 32, 34, 35, 44, 48, 77, 79, 119, 267, 269, 270, 312, 315  
 Teachers, School, 124, 292, 293, 296, 297 (v also Education)  
 Territory, 17-21, 26, 28, 70, 226, 260, 318  
 Terror, Red, 200-3, 215, 239, 240, 260 (v also Cheka and O G P U).  
 Terror, Tartar, 15, 21, 34  
 Terroristic, activities, 52, 92, 131, 132.  
 Textile industry, 45, 68, 252, 266 (v also Cotton).  
 Theatre, 224  
 Theocracy, 32, 55.  
 Third International (v Comintern).  
 Thuringia, 285  
 Tibet, 64  
 Tikhon, Patriarch, 287  
 Timber, 5, 253, 266, 268.  
 Tobacco, 271, 275.  
 Tolstoy, Alexei, 301  
 Tolstoy, Lev, 52-6, 289, 296, 302.  
 Tolstoyists, 51  
 Town population, 23, 28, 77, 97, 100, 132, 261  
 Trade, 7, 10, 12, 14, 20, 21, 23-5, 33, 43, 66, 69, 71, 72, 121, 124, 236, 250, 253, 258, 268, 311, 312, 318 (v also Foreign Trade)  
 Trade Agreements, 44, 77, 284, 286, 312, 313  
 Trade Unions, 135, 236, 251, 286, 318 (v also Labour movement)  
 Transcaucasia, 230  
 Transport, 4, 108, 134, 164, 187, 241, 249, 268 (v also Communications and Railways)  
 Trans-Siberian railway, 63  
 Trotski, 97, 145, 194, 205, 208, 210-12, 218, 250, 252, 269, 274, 280, 291, 315  
 Troublous Time, 20-23, 28, 212  
 Trubetskoy, Prince, 99  
 Trusts, 251, 265-7  
 Tsarist Russia, chaps. II, III, IV, v *passim*, and 198, 203, 208, 216, 238, 242, 287  
 Tsereteli, 157, 160, 161, 173, 184, 205.  
 Tula, 237  
 Turgenev, Ivan, 56, 89.  
 Turkestan, 7, 68, 70, 260  
 Turkey, 83, 92, 141, 186, 283.  
 Turkish Wars, 50  
 Tushan warrior, 212  
 Tver rebellion, 18.
- U
- U S S R (Union of Socialist Soviet Republics), chaps. IX, X, XI, XII *passim*  
 Uezd (district), 113, 245  
 Ufa, Conference of (1918), 246  
 Ukraine, 25, 82, 84, 124, 174, 175, 211, 228, 230, 257, 258, 316

Ukrainians, 97, 98, 175, 181, 189.  
 Ulianov (*v.* Lenin)  
 Underground political activities, 91,  
 204, 206, 222 (*v.* also Political  
 activities).  
 Unemployment, 265  
 Union of Federated Slavs, 42.  
 Union, Northern and Southern, 42.  
 Union of Salvation, 42.  
 Union of Struggle for the Liberation  
 of the Working Classes, 93  
 Union of the Russian People, 100  
 United States of America, 5, 44, 67,  
 129, 130, 169, 183, 216, 247, 251,  
 269, 281.  
 Universities, 87, 90, 98, 236, 293.  
 Urals, 3, 5, 67.  
 Uritski, 200.  
 Ushinski, 52.  
 Uspenski Cathedral, Moscow, 25  
 Utopian socialism, 88.

## V

Vasili, I, 13.  
 Veche, 1, 27.  
 Veprik, A, 302  
 Versailles, 37, 282  
 Village, 17, 28, 243, 245, 252, 254,  
 290, 297, 309, 316.  
 Vishniak, M, 95  
 Vladimir-Suzdal, 11, 14, 16, 27.  
 Vladivostok, 216.  
 Vneshtorg, 272, 273. (*v.* also Foreign  
 Trade and Monopolies).  
 Volga, 3, 8, 20, 21, 38, 214, 217, 261.  
 Vologda, 6, 24.  
 Volost, 48, 49, 187, 237, 243-8.  
 Volunteer Army (*v.* Army).

## W

Wages, 73-5, 171, 176, 237, 252, 267,  
 275.  
 War Industrial Committees, 122, 135,  
 147, 154 (*v.* also Labour move-  
 ment).  
 War losses, 260  
 Wells, H. G., 276.  
 "Westerners," 88, 89.

"White" movement, 138, 209, 217,  
 308.  
 White Russia, 98.  
 White Sea, 2.  
 William II of Germany, 62, 63.  
 Wilson, President, 130, 168.  
 Witte, Count, 58, 63, 98, 99, 104, 136  
 Wolff, Otto, 262.  
 Workers' control, 171, 176, 222, 249,  
 250.  
 Working-class, 93, 159, 161, 162, 176-8,  
 188, 189, 194, 214, 225, 232, 236,  
 239, 252, 275, 280, 316, 317, 318  
 (*v.* also Labour and Proletariat).  
 Wyborg, Proclamation of, 98.

## Y

Yakovlev, J, 237, 291, 292, 296.  
 Yakovlev, painter, 299.  
 Yaroslav, 112, 200  
 Yaroslav, Provisional Government,  
 21 (*v.* also Troublous Time).  
 Yoffe, 280.

## Z

Zabelin, Professor, 5.  
 Zamiatin, 301.  
 Zemski Nachalnik, 61, 78, 96.  
 Zemski Sobor, 22, 28.  
 Zemstvos, 48, 52, 61, 62, 77, 88, 92,  
 93, 96, 98, 107, 110-16, 135-37,  
 140, 156, 164, 187, 229, 247.  
 Zemstvos, All-Russian Union of, 122,  
 165  
 Zemstvos, Budget of, 111.  
 Zemstvos, Educational activities of,  
 112.  
 Zemstvos, Loan banks of, 113.  
 Zemstvos, Medical service of, 111,  
 112.  
 Zimmerwald, Conference of, 142, 156,  
 167  
 Zinoviev (Apfelbaum), 144, 145, 208,  
 213, 228, 235, 236, 238, 241, 281,  
 286, 296, 313, 314  
 Zoshchenko, 303.  
 Zusser, Professor, 7.