

# THE SOVIET UNION

## AREA AND POPULATION

THE Union of Soviet Socialist Republics occupies the largest territory of any country in the world, with the exception of the British Empire and all dependencies, the land area is 8,144,228 square miles (21,352,572 square kilometers). The land area of continental United States is less than 3,000,000 square miles.

The population of the U.S.S.R., as of January 1, 1928, according to the estimate of the Central Statistical Board, was 149,900,000. According to the census of 1926-27 it was 147,013,600 at the beginning of 1927. In 1914 the population of the same territory was 138,200,000.

Under the census of 1926-27 the population included 71,024,300 men and 75,989,300 women.

The density of population of the U.S.S.R., under the figures of the census of 1926-27, is 18.1 persons per square mile.

Owing to transfers of heavily populated territories to Poland, Finland and the border states at the close of the World War, the present territory of the Soviet Union is 93 per cent of that of the Tsarist Empire; the population is 82 per cent of that of the former Empire.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as established by the Treaty of Union, July 6, 1923, was composed of four constituent republics:

1. The Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.).
2. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Caspian seas and the borders of Persia, Afghanistan, Mongolia and Manchuria on the south. It includes forty former provinces of European Russia, three provinces of the Northern Caucasus, the greater part of Siberia and the Far East. Its eleven autonomous republics and thirteen autonomous areas are representative of its principal minor national groups.

#### *White Russian S.S.R.*

The White Russian S.S.R. was proclaimed January 1, 1919. It had a population of 4,983,900 under the census of December, 1926, and an area of 126,792 square kilometers. It occupies six former counties of the Minsk province and parts of the old Smolensk, Vitebsk and Gomel provinces.

Under the Tsars White Russia was a pale of settlement of the persecuted Jewish population. It suffered greatly from periodical pogroms and from inter-racial struggles. Between 1914 and 1920 it was a field for military operations.

The racial composition is: White Russians 72.2 per cent, Russians proper 14.1 per cent, Jews 10.6 per cent, Poles 2 per cent, other nationalities 1.1 per cent.

The country is agricultural, the soil largely marshy and lacking in fertility. The lack of land was so great that the expropriation of the large holdings did not solve the problem. Some 250,000 acres have been added to the farm lands by drainage, and this will be increased to 5,400,000 acres during the next three years.

Principal industries: wood-working, linen, matches, leather, confections, oil pressing, glass, paper, foodstuffs. During the past few years the following industries have made large advances: machine building, knitting, tobacco, optical.

#### *Ukrainian S.S.R.*

The Ukrainian S.S.R. is the most densely populated of the Constituent Republics with 19.7 per cent of the population of the Soviet Union in 2 per cent of the area. Under the

3. The Transcaucasian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic.
  4. The White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic.
- To these the following were added during 1925:
5. The Turkoman Soviet Socialist Republic.
  6. The Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic.

These two republics, in Central Asia, were formerly in the territory of the R.S.F.S.R.

*Area and Population of Constituent Republics*

<i>Constituent Republics</i>	<i>Area in Square Kilometers</i>	<i>Number of Inhabitants</i>	<i>Capital</i>
Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic	19,757,953	100,858,000	Moscow
White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic	126,792	4,983,900	Minsk
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	451,731	29,020,300	Kharkov
Transcaucasian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic	184,492	5,850,700	Tiflis
Turkoman Soviet Socialist Republic	491,216	1,030,500	Askabad
Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic	340,388	5,270,200	Samarland
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	21,352,572	147,013,600	Moscow

*Russian S.F.S.R.*

The Russian S.F.S.R. (Soviet Russia proper) contains nearly 70 per cent of the population of the Soviet Union and includes 92 per cent of its territory. The population under the census of December, 1926, was 100,858,000 and the area 19,757,953 square kilometers. Its territories stretch from the Latvian and Finnish borders and the White Russian and Ukrainian lines on the west, to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, and from the Arctic Ocean on the north to the shores of the Black and

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census of December, 1926, its population was 29,020,300, with an area of 451,731 square kilometers. The Ukrainian S.S.R. was proclaimed in December, 1917, and formed in December, 1919. It borders on the Black Sea, with Poland and Rumania on its western and southwestern boundary respectively.

Of the total population 80 per cent are Ukrainians, 9.5 per cent Russians, 5.4 per cent Jews, 1.6 per cent Poles, and 3.5 per cent other nationalities: Greeks, Bulgarians, Rumanians, Gypsies, etc. There are also about 8,000,000 Ukrainians living in other portions of the Soviet Union. The city population of the Ukrainian S.S.R. includes 47.5 per cent Ukrainians, 25 per cent Russians, 22.7 per cent Jews. Three-fourths of the schools teach in the Ukrainian language. In respect to occupation 85.2 per cent of the population are farmers, 6 per cent workers, 4.2 per cent office employees, 4.6 per cent in various categories.

The Ukraine contains the famous black soil belt, the chief wheat-producing section of the Soviet Union. Sugar beets and oil seeds are important crops and livestock breeding is rapidly advancing.

In the Donetz Basin the Ukraine has a huge storage of coal, iron and other metals. Here are produced 75 per cent of the coal mined in the country, 70 per cent of the iron and a large proportion of the manganese, and there are heavily developed chemical and dye industries, salt mines, etc. Electric power development is making rapid advances and in the rural districts over 200,000 farms are supplied with current. On the Dnieper River the largest hydroelectric development in Europe is under construction, with an ultimate capacity of 800,000 horsepower.

*Transcaucasian S.F.S.R.*

The Transcaucasian Republic represents a union of three Soviet Socialist Republics: Azerbaijan, formed April, 1920;



Armenia, formed December, 1920; and Georgia, formed February, 1921. In December, 1922, the First Transcaucasian Soviet Congress resulted in the federation of the three in a single Constituent Republic. The population under the census of December, 1926, was 5,850,700 and the area 184,492 square kilometers. Azerbaijan has a population of 2,313,200, capital Baku. Armenia has a population of 875,000, capital Erivan. Georgia has a population of 2,660,900, capital Tiflis. Azerbaijan contains one autonomous republic and Georgia two.

In addition to Armenians, Azerbaijan Turks, Georgians, Russians, Germans, Greeks and Persians, the conglomerate population includes many small nationalities such as Abkhassians, Adjarians, Aisors (Assyrians), Jews, Kurds, Ossetes, Talyshes, Tats, etc. Each of the nationalities maintains its own language, customs and habits. Some of them, like the Georgians and Armenians, have civilizations over a thousand years old, while others until recently have had no written language.

The Tsarist Government played one nationality against the other on the principle of "divide and rule."

Azerbaijan has at Baku the most important oil field in the world; Georgia in Chiaturi possesses the greatest known deposits of manganese. Other industries include copper mining, cotton ginning, silk spinning, leather factories, tanning plants, saw mills, dairies. Many new electrification projects are recently completed or in construction. Newly discovered natural riches include deposits of lead, zinc, silver, asbestos and pumice stone. Cotton is the principal crop.

#### *Uzbek S.S.R. and Turkoman S.S.R.*

These two republics in Central Asia were organized in 1924. The Uzbek S.S.R. had a population of 5,270,200 under the census of December, 1926, and an area of 340,388 square kilometers. The Turkoman S.S.R. had a population of 1,030,-

500 and an area of 491,216 square kilometers. The area includes a new regrouping of Khiva and Bokhara.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the Tsarist Government conquered this territory and suppressed all national independence and culture.

Cotton is the chief crop. Vineyards, fruit orchards and silk growing are also important. Irrigation is a necessity to agriculture and many large projects are under way. The five-year plan calls for an extension of the irrigated area to 3,400,000 dessiatins.

There is a marked development in cotton textile plants, ginning, coal mining, the oil industry, and the salt industry.

#### *Autonomous Republics and Areas*

The eleven Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics in the R.S.F.S.R. with their capitals and total populations are as follows:

<i>Republic</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Capital City</i>
Bashkir .....	2,695,000	Ufa
Buryat-Mongol .....	491,300	Verkhneindinsk
Chuvash .....	894,500	Cheboksary
Crimean .....	714,100	Simferopol
Daghestan .....	788,100	Makhach-Kala
German-Volga .....	571,900	Pokrovsk
Karelian .....	269,700	Petrozavodsk
Kazak .....	6,491,700	Kzyl Orda
Kirghiz .....	993,100	Frunze
Tartar .....	2,594,000	Kazan
Yakut .....	278,800	Yakutsk

The thirteen Autonomous Areas in the R.S.F.S.R., with the administrative center and total population of each, follow:

#### *Autonomous Areas of the R.S.F.S.R.*

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Capital City</i>
Adigheh .....	114,200	Krasnodar
Votyak .....	956,300	Izhevsk

#### *Autonomous Areas of the R.S.F.S.R. (cont'd)*

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Capital City</i>
Chechen* .....	309,900	Grozny
Karachai .....	64,600	Batalpashinsk
Circassian .....	37,000	Batalpashinsk
Ingush .....	75,200	Vladikavkaz
Kabardian-Balkar .....	204,000	Nalchik
Kalmuck .....	141,600	Ellista
Kara-Kalpak .....	304,000	Chimbai
Komi (Zyrian) .....	207,800	Ust-Sysolsk
Mari .....	482,100	Yoshkar-Ola
North-Ossetian .....	152,400	Vladikavkaz
Oirat .....	99,900	Ulala

The autonomous S.S.R., in the Ukrainian S.S.R., follows:

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Capital City</i>
Moldavian .....	572,000	Balta

The three Autonomous Republics in the Transcaucasian Federation follow:

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Capital City</i>
Nakhichevan (Azerbaijan) ..	105,100	Nakhichevan
Abkhasian (Georgia) .....	200,500	Sukhum
Adjar (Georgia) .....	131,300	Batum

The two Autonomous Areas in the Transcaucasian Federation are:

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Capital City</i>
Mountain Karabakh (Azerbaijan) .....	125,200	Stepanakert
South Ossetian (Georgia) ...	87,300	Tskhinvaly

The Autonomous Republic in the Uzbek S.S.R. follows:

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Capital City</i>
Tajik .....	822,600	Dushembe

\* Some of the Autonomous Areas have no urban settlements, and in such cases their administrative centers are towns outside their own borders. This is the case with the Adigheh Area, the Chechen Area, the Circassian Area, the Karachai Area, the Ingush Area and the North-Ossetian Area.

The divisions and subdivisions among the Constituent Republics of the U.S.S.R. correspond to racial or geographical demarkations. The autonomous republics and areas enjoy the greatest degree of self-government within their domestic spheres. Each has control over its own school system. Each of the several score of nationalities within the Soviet Union has complete freedom to use its own language in written or spoken form, including its use in the courts and schools, and to develop its own peculiar social usages. Compulsory Russification ended with the formation of the Soviet State.

Each constituent republic retains the right of free withdrawal from the Union.

Every citizen of the U.S.S.R. is completely free to conform to any religion or sect, or to none.

Ownership of all land and natural resources rests with the State in trust for all the people. Otherwise private property is recognized in the Civil Code.

#### Nationalities

The population of the U.S.S.R. is composed of 182 different nationalities, speaking 149 different languages or dialects. Under the census of December, 1926, the following thirty nationalities composed 97.6 per cent of the total population:

	Persons	Per cent of Total Population
Russians .....	77,760,100	52.9
Ukrainians .....	31,194,800	21.2
White-Russians (West-Russia) .....	4,739,900	3.2
Kazaks* (Southwest Siberia and Central Asia) .....	3,959,900	2.7
Uzbeks (Central Asia) .....	3,904,500	2.6
Tartars (Middle Volga and Crimea) ....	3,015,200	2.0
Jews .....	2,600,900	1.8
Georgians (Transcaucasia) .....	1,821,200	1.2

\* Not to be confounded with the Cossacks.

	Persons	Per cent of Total Population
Azerbaijan Turks* (Transcaucasia) ....	1,706,600	1.2
Armenians (Transcaucasia) .....	1,567,500	1.1
Mordvinians (Middle Volga) .....	1,340,400	0.9
Germans (Lower Volga) .....	1,238,500	0.8
Chuvashes (Middle Volga) .....	1,117,400	0.7
Tajiks (Central Asia) .....	978,200	0.7
Poles (chiefly Ukraine and White Russia) .....	782,300	0.5
Kirghizes (Central Asia) .....	768,700	0.5
Turkomans (Central Asia) .....	766,100	0.5
Bashkirs (Ural) .....	713,700	0.4
Votyaks (Eastern Russia) .....	504,200	0.3
Mari (Eastern Russia) .....	428,200	0.3
Chechens (Northern Caucasus) .....	392,600	0.3
Moldavians (Southwestern Ukraine) ....	278,800	0.2
Ossetes (Caucasus) .....	272,200	0.2
Karelians (Northwestern Russia) .....	248,100	0.2
Meshcheriaks (Eastern Russia) .....	242,600	0.2
Buryats (Eastern Siberia) .....	237,500	0.2
Komi** (Northeastern Russia) .....	221,300	0.2
Circassians (Northern Caucasus) .....	219,000	0.2
Yakuts (Eastern Siberia) .....	214,800	0.2
Greeks (South Russia and Ukraine) ....	213,800	0.2

#### Principal Cities and Population

	Census of December, 1926	Urban Census of 1923
Moscow .....	2,025,947	1,511,045
Leningrad ....	1,614,008	1,067,328
Kiev .....	513,789	432,734
Baku .....	452,808	244,852
Odessa .....	420,888	316,762
Kharkov .....	417,186	310,264
Tashkent .....	323,613	263,871
Rostov-on-Don.	308,284	236,421
Tiflis .....	292,973	233,958

\* They are sometimes erroneously referred to as Tartars.

\*\* They are also called "Zyrians" or "Syryenians."

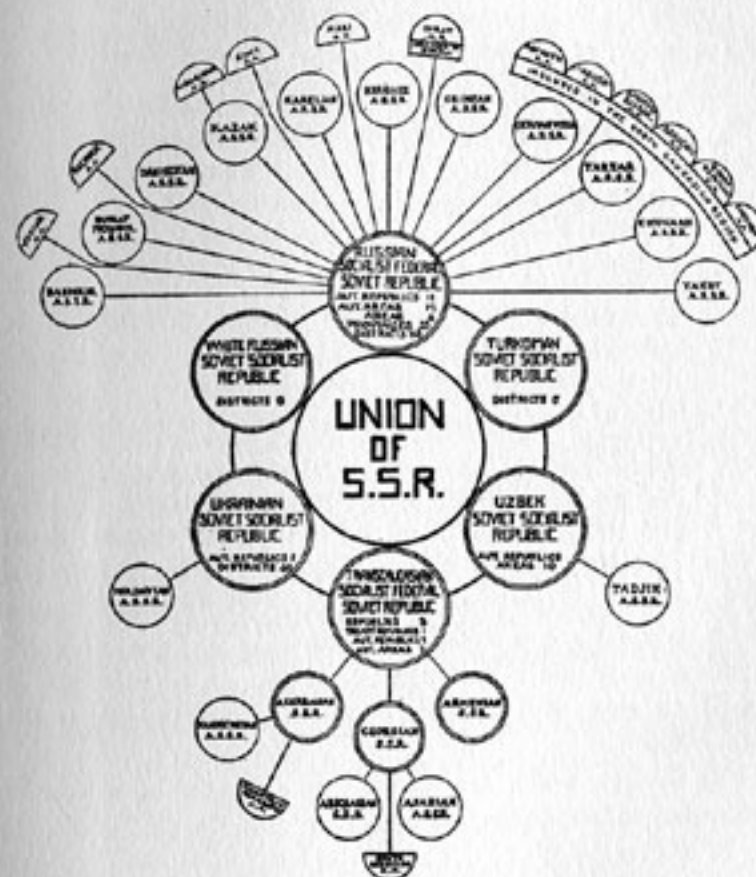
The population of Moscow January 1, 1928, was 2,142,000, and that of Leningrad 1,676,800.

### Cities Renamed

A number of cities have been renamed since the Revolution. The following are the principal changes:

Former Name	Present Name
Ak-Mechet (Perovsk)	Kzyl-Orda
Alexandropol	Leninakan
Alexandrovsk	Zaporozhye
Bakhmut	Artemovsk
Ekaterinburg	Sverdlovsk
Ekaterinodar	Krasnodar
Ekaterinoslav	Dnepropetrovsk
Elisavetgrad	Zinovievsk
Elisavetpol	Ganja
Gatchina	Trotsk
Novo-Nikolayevsk	Novosibirsk
Olviopol	Pervomaisk
Petrograd	Leningrad
Petrovsk-Port	Makhach-Kala
Pishpek	Frunze
Simbirsk	Ulianovsk
Skobelev	Ferghana
Spassk	Byednodemyanovsk
Tsaritsyn	Stalingrad
Tsarskoye Selo	Detskoye Selo
Vyerny	Alma-Ata
Yamburg	Kingisepp
Yuzovka	Stalin

### POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF THE UNION OF S.S.R.





## GOVERNMENT

THE U.S.S.R. is an association of Soviet Republics, based on the principle of voluntary centralism.

The Federal Government, representing the peoples within the Union, exercises complete authority in all matters relating to the central administration of the Union, viz., armed defense, foreign relations, transport and communications, political security. The Federal authority also exercises supervision to secure coördination and uniformity in regulations affecting economic matters, labor and the general well-being. Adherence to the Union does not limit the autonomy of the Republics in the field of internal administration.

The basis of the representative system rests upon the Soviets or elective councils.

The Soviet constitution and laws are designed to afford the largest possible degree of autonomy and cultural development for the various national groups. They are free to preserve their distinctive customs, institutions and languages and a national group sufficiently numerous and geographically localized may under authorization form an autonomous republic or area with a full measure of local administrative autonomy.

The Soviets, which are councils of delegates of a working citizenship, are designed to represent directly the productive life of the country. In the cities the basis of representation is mainly occupational, with the exception that persons in unorganized occupations (such as housewives) vote in geographic units. In the rural districts, where the productive life is homogeneous, the basis of representation is geographical.

Each village elects its local Soviet. The various village

Soviets send delegates to a township (Volost) Soviet, which elects an executive committee to exercise administrative powers in its jurisdiction.

Similarly in the towns or cities delegates from the various productive groups of the community assemble in the town or city Soviet.

The District Congress of Soviets is composed of delegates from the village Soviets and from the Soviets of urban settlements of above 10,000 inhabitants. The delegates from the village Soviets are on the basis of one to 1,000 inhabitants, and in sparsely settled sections two or more villages may combine to send a delegate. The urban Soviets send one delegate to 200 electors.

The Provincial Congress of Soviets is composed of delegates from Urban Soviets, from Soviets of industrial settlements with a population of 5,000, and from the Volost Soviets.

In this fashion, from the original local or occupational unit, the Soviets pyramid up to the Congresses of Soviets representing the larger administrative divisions, the autonomous republics and areas, the constituent republics, and the entire Soviet Union.

The supreme organ of authority is the All-Union Congress of Soviets. This is composed of representatives of town and township Soviets, and of provincial Congresses of Soviets. It meets at least once in two years.\*

During the interval between the All-Union Congresses of Soviets, the supreme authority devolves upon the Central Ex-

\*The Fourth All-Union Congress of Soviets, which assembled in April, 1927, numbered 1,596 voting delegates, plus 713 consulting delegates. The voting delegates were distributed by nationalities: Russians 56.6 per cent, Ukrainians 13.6 per cent, White Russians 3.4 per cent, Armenians, Georgians and Turco-Tartars 4.3 per cent, Uzbeks, Turkomen and Tadjiks 2.6 per cent, other nationalities 19.5 per cent. Members of the Communist Party formed 72.5 per cent, non-party delegates 27.5 per cent. Social make-up: workers 48.2 per cent, peasants 29.8 per cent, others 22 per cent. There were 193 women delegates, as compared with 162 in the previous Congress.

Executive Committee, consisting of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities.

The Council of the Union is elected by the Congress from representatives of the six constituent republics, in proportion to their population. It has in all 450 members.

The Council of Nationalities is formed of representatives of the Constituent and Autonomous Republics, five delegates from each, and of representatives of autonomous areas, one delegate from each, in all 139 members. The members of the Council are elected at the Republican and regional congresses of Soviets.

The Central Executive Committee meets three times a year. During the interval between sessions of the Central Executive Committee, the Presidium of the Committee is the supreme legislative, executive, and administrative organ of authority.

The Presidium of the Central Executive Committee consists of 27 members, nine representing the Council of the Union, nine representing the Council of Nationalities and nine elected by the two Councils in joint session.

The Council of People's Commissars is the executive and directive organ of the Central Executive Committee. Members of the Council are elected for two years. The following members of this executive cabinet were serving December 1, 1928:

Chairman: A. I. Rykov.

Vice-Chairmen: J. E. Rudzutak, V. V. Schmidt and V. V. Kuybyshev.

People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs: G. V. Tchitcherin.

People's Commissar for Army and Navy: K. E. Voroshilov.

People's Commissar for Transport: J. E. Rudzutak.

People's Commissar for Posts and Telegraphs: N. K. Antipov.

People's Commissar for Workers' and Peasants' Inspection: G. K. Ordjonikidze.

Chairman Supreme Economic Council: V. V. Kuybyshev.

People's Commissar for Labor: N. A. Uglanov.

People's Commissar for Trade and Commerce: A. I. Mikoyan.

People's Commissar for Finances: N. P. Briukhanov.

Director of Central Statistical Board: V. P. Miliutin.

On the same date the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee had the following six Chairmen: M. I. Kalinin, G. I. Petrovsky, A. G. Cherviakov, Gazanfar Mussabekov, Netyrbay Aitakov, and Faizulla Khodzhayev. A. S. Enukidze was Secretary of the Central Executive Committee.

In each of the six Constituent Republics the legislative and administrative scheme is patterned on that of the federal Government. Each has its Congress of Soviets, its Central Executive Committee, and its Council of People's Commissars containing such Commissariats as are relative to the work of a Constituent Republic.

The same general scheme is also repeated in each of the Autonomous Republics, and likewise in the Autonomous Areas except that the latter have no Council of Commissars. In their scheme the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee fulfills the functions of the Council of People's Commissars.

In the Soviet administrative scheme, the People's Commissariats are divided into three categories: Commissariats of the whole Union alone; Commissariats which form part of the administrative scheme of the Constituent Republics, as well as of the Federal Government; Commissariats which appear in the Constituent Republics alone.

Commissariats of the whole Union alone are: Foreign Affairs, Army and Navy, Transport, Posts and Telegraphs, Trade and Commerce. The divisions of Trade and Commerce dealing with the internal trade are also in the Constituent Republics.

Commissariats in both the Federal Government and the Governments of the Constituent Republics are:

Supreme Economic Council, Labor, Finance, Workers' and Peasants' Inspection.

Commissariats of the Constituent Republics only: Agriculture, Internal Affairs, Justice, Education, Health, Social Welfare.

The Supreme Court of the Union, attached to the Central Executive Committee, includes in its functions the following:

To give the Supreme Courts of the Constituent Republics guiding interpretations on federal legislation.

To render to the Central Executive Committee opinions on decisions of the Supreme Courts of the Constituent Republics which may seem in contradiction to the general legislation of the Union, or to affect the interests of the other republics.

To give opinions, on demand of the Central Executive Committee, on the constitutionality of legislation of the Constituent Republics.

To decide legal conflicts between the Constituent Republics.

To examine cases of accusation against high officials of the Union.

A pyramidal representative form, similar to that adopted for the entire Union, with local and town Soviets as the base, obtains in each of the six Constituent Republics and in the autonomous republics and areas.

The permanent judicial system was established January 1, 1923. It includes People's (District) Courts of both civil and criminal jurisdiction, Provincial Courts of Second Instance, Supreme Courts of the Constituent Republics, and the Supreme Court of the Union, subdivided into various courts of special jurisdiction. There are also special Labor Courts, which may be the local People's Court sitting in special session for labor cases. A Civil Code, a Criminal Code, a Land Code and a Labor Code, and Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, were adopted in November, 1922. The first Code of Civil Status, defining marriage, family and guardianship rights, was

adopted in 1918; a new code became operative January 1, 1927.

During the period of civil war and foreign intervention the local administration of justice was largely in the hands of Revolutionary Tribunals and Special Tribunals. The Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counter-Revolution (Cheka), which was abolished at the close of 1922, had extraordinary jurisdiction in important offenses against public order.

A federal Political Department with broad powers (O.G.P.U.) is attached to the Union Council of People's Commissaries for the purpose of combating political and economic counter-revolution, espionage and banditry. The Union Supreme Court has supervision over the legality of the actions of the O.G.P.U.

### *Red Army*

The supreme organs of military power are the All-Union Congress of Soviets, the Central Executive Committee, the Council of Commissars, and the Council of Labor and Defense.

The All-Union Congress and the Central Executive Committee have the right to declare war and to conclude peace, to ratify war budgets, to supervise the organization and direction of the armed forces. Laws and other measures referring to armed defense are carried out through the Council of Commissars. The Council of Labor and Defense coordinates the action of all the organs concerned in fortifying the country's means of defense.

The Military Revolutionary Council of the Union is the supreme organ of the central military administration. Its chairmanship is vested in the Commissar for Army and Navy; its members are confirmed in their functions by the Council of Commissars. The Military Revolutionary Council is in charge of the immediate direction of land and sea forces in all branches.

The Red Army of the Soviet Union numbers 562,000 men. The strength has held constant since 1924.

Before the war the strength of the peace-time army in Russia was 1,400,000 men. Early in 1914 this was increased to 1,800,000 men.

The strength of the Red Army has fluctuated as follows in past years:

1920 .....	3,538,000
1921 .....	4,110,000
1922 .....	1,590,000
1923 .....	703,000
1924-28 .....	562,000

The social composition of the army is: workers 15 per cent, peasants 75 per cent, other elements 10 per cent.

National composition of the Red Army: Russians proper 64.8 per cent, Ukrainians 17.4 per cent, White Russians 4.2 per cent, Jews 2.1 per cent, Tartars 2 per cent, others 9.5 per cent.

Less than 10 per cent of the conscripts drawn for the army are now illiterate, as compared with the great majority before the war. All are taught to read and write in the army. The course of training includes a vigorous educational program. In 1927 there were 710 clubs and 9,546 libraries in the Red Army.

Military service is obligatory except for persons of certain categories who are deprived of the right to vote at Soviet elections. For those drawn the service extends over 21 years (between the ages of 19 and 40), though the active service is restricted to from two to four years.

The percentage of the federal budget devoted to military and naval expenditures has decreased steadily of recent years. In the budget of 1926-27 the percentage for such expenditures, including medical and sanitary work, was 13.9, and in the budget of 1927-28 the budgetary allotment is 13.4 per

cent. In the budget of 1913 military and naval expenditures formed 28.2 per cent of the total. The annual military expenditures per capita of the population in the U.S.S.R. are 5.4 rubles.

### *Marriage Law*

The marriage age is 18 years for both men and women. Polygamy is punishable by criminal prosecution. There are stringent regulations concerning the duty of parents to support and rear their children, and parents found to be neglecting their duties may even be deprived of their rights as parents, and of their children. Unmarried mothers are entitled to support for their offspring on proving paternity. Parents and society have the same duties and obligations to children born in or out of wedlock.

Divorces may be secured from the proper authorities by mutual consent. If one of the parties to the marriage enters an objection, court proceedings are held. Alimony is payable to either party to the marriage (husband or wife) if incapacitated for work. There are rigid requirements for the care of the children.

Under the revised marriage code of 1926 so-called common-law marriage was made legal.

The following table gives figures for marriages and divorces for the European part of R.S.F.S.R., and for the Ukraine and White Russia, per 1,000 of the population:

	1911-13		1925		1926	
	Mar- riages	Di- vorces *	Mar- riages	Di- vorces	Mar- riages	Di- vorces
European part of R.S.F.S.R.	8.2	....	9.8	1.5	10.6	1.5
Ukraine .....	8.3	....	10.6	1.8	9.8	1.4
White Russia..	7.4	....	10.5	1.3	9.9	1.6

\* Prior to the Revolution the number of divorces was very small. Only the well-to-do classes could afford the expenses connected with the procedure.

*Soviet Democracy*

Through various organizations, official, economic and civic, it is estimated that between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 persons are actively engaged in the administration of the Soviet Union. The organization of society is designed to give public activities the broadest scope and to give the greatest possible number of the population the opportunity for active participation in their direction.

A total of 1,539,458 citizens were serving in 1927 as elected delegates to the various Soviets (local, township, provincial, republican and federal). Thus over a million and a half citizens, nearly 2.5 per cent of the total adult population, form part of the administrative machinery of the country. From 10 to 12 per cent of these delegates are women. In addition to these elected delegates upwards of a million workers and peasants take part in the activities of the various committees, commissions, circles and other bodies organized by the Soviets for the purpose of investigation, study and supervision of various branches of Soviet activities.

The trade unions have upwards of 11,000,000 members, of whom approximately a million and a half serve as members of factory committees or sub-committees or as factory and office delegates. These trade union committeemen and delegates play an important rôle in shaping the industrial process, in solving problems of production and in cultural and educational activities.

The coöperative societies have 35,000,000 members, of whom 500,000 have an active part in conducting the distributive and productive work of these organizations, which have an increasing importance in the economic life of the country.

The 1,400,000 members of the Communist Party form the most active element in the country, taking the leadership in productive and cultural advance. Close behind stand the

League of Communist Youth, with 2,000,000 members between the ages of 16 and 23 years, and the Pioneers, with 1,700,000 members between the ages of 8 and 15. Between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 of these young people are engaged in various public activities.

In addition various voluntary societies, with aggregate membership running well above 10,000,000, play an active part in public affairs. These include the Friends of Aviation and Chemical Defense, the Society of Automobiles and Roads, and many others, including local mutual aid societies in the villages and "patronage" societies which "adopt" for cultural or material aid villages or army detachments. The worker and peasant correspondents for the Soviet press, nearly 350,000 in number, also represent a powerful active social factor.

*Soviet Foreign Policy*

The essentials of Soviet foreign policy have been expressed at the disarmament conference at Geneva in the fall of 1927, at the Economic Conference at Geneva in May, 1927, as well as by formal declarations during recent years by Chairman Rykov of the Council of People's Commissars or by Mr. Tchitcherin, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, or Mr. Litvinov, Assistant Commissar for Foreign Affairs. The key-notes of the policy are peace and trade.

Implicit in the foreign policy is the thesis that the economic and social system, as established in the Soviet Union, and the systems existing in other countries, can exist peaceably side by side, and that the Soviet Union and other countries can coöperate in trade and economic development. This thesis was fully outlined by the Soviet delegates to the Economic Conference at Geneva and was formally accepted by the delegates from other countries.

The trend of Soviet foreign policy was further indicated at the disarmament conference held at Geneva in March, 1928, at which Mr. Litvinov, on behalf of the Soviet Government,

presented a plan for immediate complete disarmament by all countries. When the other parties to the conference showed a disinclination to accept this plan as a basis of discussion, Mr. Litvinov presented an alternative plan providing for progressive partial disarmament.

When the Soviet Government came into power in 1917, it addressed a proposal to all countries for an immediate peace without annexations or indemnities.

On November 15, 1917, the Soviet Government proclaimed the right of self-determination for those nations which are constituent parts of the old Russian Empire. On November 22 the Government issued a manifesto renouncing the colonial policy of previous Russian Governments. About this time it inaugurated its policy against secret treaties by publishing the secret treaties and understandings of previous Russian Governments. The special privileges and territorial holdings exacted from China by previous Russian Governments were formally renounced. This renunciation was later embodied in the treaty between the U.S.S.R. and China concluded in 1924.

The early manifestos of the Soviet Government relating to the peoples of the East inaugurated its Eastern policy of self-determination for these peoples and of adherence to their right to self-development unhindered by foreign interference. This policy has been maintained without change.

Initial attempts of the U.S.S.R. to establish normal diplomatic relations with other countries came to success slowly. A period of invasions financed from abroad intervened. In 1918 Allied armies established bases at such widely separated points as Vladivostok and Archangel and pressed into the interior. For a brief period British troops succeeded the Turco-German forces in the Baku oil regions. The "independent" Government, originally established under German auspices in Georgia, became an "independent" Government operating under Allied auspices, this in territory containing the richest

manganese mines in the world and other mineral wealth. An economic blockade of Soviet Russia was established. This continued more or less after the invasions were ended and the civil wars had been liquidated. During the early years foreign policy was in large measure a matter of day-to-day expediency in a nation wholly absorbed in a desperate struggle to keep alive.

As the civil conflicts subsided, in 1920, the western border states began to establish diplomatic relations. Afghanistan, Persia and Turkey did likewise. Germany, which had been linked by close economic ties with the old Empire, followed. A trade agreement was concluded with Great Britain. In 1922 the Soviet Government took part in the international conferences at Genoa and The Hague. In 1924 *de jure* recognition was accorded by Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Austria, Greece, Danzig, Sweden, China, Denmark, Mexico and France, in the order given.

In August, 1924, a General Treaty and a Trade Treaty were drawn up and signed with the MacDonald Government in England. Chapter VI of the General Treaty provided a settlement of all questions concerning claims of debt. The Baldwin Government, which shortly afterwards succeeded the MacDonald Government, did not ratify these treaties.

For several years negotiations have been conducted with successive French Governments in regard to the debts of the former Tsarist Government held in France. Both in the summer of 1926 and the fall of 1927 the discussions appeared to approach a settlement, but on each occasion they broke down. The negotiations are still open and an active resumption of the conversations may be anticipated.

During recent years the Soviet Government has pressed the idea of helping to secure peace by the making of neutrality and non-aggression pacts with its neighbors. It concluded such pacts with Germany, Turkey, Lithuania and Afghanistan by 1926. A similar treaty was signed with Persia in 1927.

Among other border countries the progress of negotiations has been somewhat retarded by hostile alien influences, but progress is being made.

By 1926 the development of relations with other countries had made decided progress. In Germany a credit of 300,000,000 marks for Soviet trade was established under the auspices of the German Government. In the spring of 1927 a similar trade credit amounting to 10,000,000 pounds sterling, was in process of arrangement by the Midland Bank in England. Shortly before this credit was to be announced the offices of Arcos, the Soviet trade organization in London, were raided and subsequently the British Government broke off diplomatic relations. A campaign against normal diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. had preceded this raid for some weeks. It began early in the year after the breaking off of a conference between representatives of the Soviet Oil Syndicate and representatives of foreign oil interests. At the conference formulas were being worked out for the distribution of the rapidly growing oil exports of the Soviet Union. The conference broke up over the insistence of Sir Henri Deterding, representing Royal Dutch-Shell, on a monopoly of Soviet oil exports and a limitation of Soviet exports of crude oil.

No other country followed the British lead in breaking relations. The only permanent result of the incident was a decided shift in Soviet trade. The bulk of Soviet orders ordinarily placed in England were transferred to Germany and the United States. There was, however, little decrease of Soviet sales in England.

The incident had no effect on the general foreign policy of the Soviet Government of building peaceful and coöperatively profitable relations with other countries. The policy of leasing concessions to foreign interests for limited periods is being developed and expanded.

The Kellogg multilateral pact on the renunciation of war was signed in Paris August 27, 1928, by the original signa-

tures representing Germany, Belgium, the United States, France, Great Britain and her Dominions, Italy, Japan, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia. Two days later the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R., in a special resolution, authorized Mr. Litvinov, Acting People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, to sign the Pact in Paris, and likewise voted adherence to the Pact. On December 29, Mr. Litvinov, in a note to the Polish Government, proposed that the Pact be made effective immediately as between the Government of Poland and the Government of the U.S.S.R. A similar note was sent to the Lithuanian Government.

#### *Foreign Diplomatic Representatives in U.S.S.R.*

The following countries maintain regular diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union: Afghanistan, Arabia, Austria, China, Danzig, Denmark, Esthonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, Mongolia, Norway, Persia, Poland, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay; Czecho-Slovakia has established trade relations.

The following are the diplomatic representatives of the foreign powers accredited to the Soviet Union with their titles and Moscow residences:

- Afghanistan*, Gulyam Nabi Khan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister, Vorovsky Str. 42
- Austria*, M. Egon Robert Hein, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Mertvy Per. 6
- China*, M. Liao S. K. Liao, Chargé d'Affaires, Kropotkinskaya 13
- Denmark*, M. Peter Schou, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Staro Koniusshenny 23
- Esthonia*, M. J. Seljamaa, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Mal.-Kislovsky 5
- Finland*, M. Pontus Artti, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Mal. Kharitonevsky 3
- France*, M. Jean Herbette, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Pomerantzev 6
- Germany*, Dr. Herbert von Dirksen, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Oboukhoff 5

- Greece*, M. Nacos Panourgias, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1-aya Grazhdanskaya 24
- Italy*, M. V. Cerruti, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Denezhny 5
- Japan*, M. Tokich Tanaka, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Herzen Str. 42
- Latvia*, M. Charles Ozols, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Mashkoff 3
- Lithuania*, M. Jurgis Baltrusaitis, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Pokrovsky Boul. 4/15
- Mexico*, M. Mariano Armendáriz del Castillo, Chargé d'Affaires, Petrovka, Bogoslavsky per. 8
- Mongolia*, M. Bojan Tchoulgoun, Plenipotentiary Representative, Kropotkinskaya Nab. 215
- Norway*, Dr. Andreas T. Urbye, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Mertvy Per. 9
- Persia*, Gholam Riza Khan Nourzad, Chargé d'Affaires, Pokrovsky Boul. 3
- Poland*, M. Stanislaw Patek, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Vorovsky Str. 21
- Sweden*, M. Carl G. von Heidenstam, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Vorovsky Str. 44
- Turkey*, Vasif Bey, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Herzen Str. 43a

The following is the official list of the foreign consular representatives in the Soviet Union:

*Afghanistan*: A consul general at Tashkent, covering the Tashkent Province of the Uzbek Soviet Republic, and a consul at Merv, covering the Merv district of the Turkoman Soviet Republic.

*China*: A consul at Tashkent in the Uzbek Republic, Soviet Central Asia; a consul at Andijan in the Uzbek Republic; a consul at Zaisan in the Kazak Republic in Soviet Central Asia; a consul general at Semipalatinsk in the Kazak Republic; a consul general at Vladivostok; a consul at Nikolsk-Ussuriysk in the Far Eastern Region; a consul at Troitsko-Savsk in the Buryat-Mongol Republic; a consul general at Blagovyeshchensk, covering the Amur Province of the Far Eastern Re-

gion; a consul at Chita, covering the Transbaikal Province of the Far Eastern Region; a consul general at Khabarovsk, covering the Maritime Province of the Far Eastern Region; a consul at Nikolayevsk on the Amur, covering the Nikolayevsk District of the Maritime Province of the Far Eastern Region; a consul general at Irkutsk, covering the Siberian Region of the R.S.F.S.R.; a consul at Alma-Ata, in the Kazak Republic; a consul general at Leningrad, covering the Leningrad Province.

*Denmark*: A consul general at Leningrad, covering the Provinces of Leningrad, Archangel, Novgorod, Pskov, Vologda, Cherepovetz and Tver.

*Finland*: A consul general at Leningrad, covering the Leningrad Province.

*Germany*: A consul general at Leningrad, covering the Provinces of Leningrad, Pskov, Novgorod, Cherepovetz, Vologda, Archangel, North-Dvinsk, Murmansk, and the Komi (Zyrian) Autonomous Area; a consul at Novo-Sibirsk (Novo-Nikolayevsk), covering the Kazak, Yakut and Buryat-Mongol Autonomous Soviet Republics, three districts of the Ural Region and the Siberian Region (the central sector of Siberia); a consul at Vladivostok, covering the Far Eastern Region and the northern part of Sakhalin; a consul at Kiev, covering the districts of Kiev, Chernigov, Zhitomir, and Vinnitza in the Ukrainian Soviet Republic; a consul general at Kharkov, covering the Ukrainian Soviet Republic; a consul at Odessa, covering the Odessa District of the Ukrainian Republic, the cities of Pervomaisk, Zinovievsk, Nikolayev, Kherson, as well as the Moldavian and the Crimean Autonomous Soviet Republics; a consul general at Tiflis, covering the Transcaucasian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic.

*Italy*: A consul general at Tiflis, covering Transcaucasia and the North-Caucasian Region; a consul at Leningrad, covering the Provinces of Leningrad, Pskov, Novgorod, Cherepovetz, Archangel, Murmansk, Vologda, Veliki Ustiug, Viatka and



Kostroma, and the Komi (Zyrian) Autonomous Area; a consul general at Odessa, covering the Ukrainian Soviet Republic, the Crimean Autonomous Soviet Republic, the Don Region, the Kuban-Black Sea Region, and the Adigbeh Autonomous Area; a vice-consul at Novorossiysk; a vice-consul at Kharkov.

*Japan:* A consul general at Vladivostok, covering the Vladivostok District of the Maritime Province; a consul general at Khabarovsk, covering the Khabarovsk District of the Maritime Province; a consul at Petropavlovsk, covering the Petropavlovsk District of the Kamchatka Province; a consul at Blagovyeshchensk, covering the Blagovyeshchensk District of the Amur Province; a consul at Odessa, covering the Odessa District; a consul at Novo-Sibirsk (Novo-Nikolayevsk), covering the Novo-Sibirsk District of the Siberian Region; a consul general at Alexandrovsk, in Sakhalin; a vice-consul at Leningrad.

*Latvia:* A consul general at Leningrad; a consul at Vitebsk, covering the White Russian Soviet Republic.

*Norway:* A consul at Leningrad, covering the Provinces of Leningrad, Novgorod and Murmansk, and the Karelian Autonomous Republic; a vice-consul at Krasnoyarsk in Siberia, and a consul at Archangel.

*Persia:* A consul general at Tashkent, covering the Uzbek Soviet Republic; a consul general at Baku, covering the Azerbaijan Soviet Republic; a consul general at Tiflis, covering the Georgian Soviet Republic; a consul at Astrakhan, covering the Astrakhan, the Stalingrad (Tsaritsyn), and Samara Provinces, the German-Volga Republic and the Turkoman Soviet Republic; a consul general at Rostov-on-the-Don; a consul at Novorossiysk, covering the Kuban-Black Sea Region; a consul at Askabad, covering the Turkoman Soviet Republic; a consul at Vladikavkaz, in the North-Caucasian Region; a consul at Batum, covering the Batum District of the Adjar Soviet Republic; a consul at Erivan, covering the Armenian Soviet Republic; a vice-consul at Makhach-Kala, covering the

Daghestan Autonomous Soviet Republic; a vice-consul at Lenkoran, in the Azerbaijan Soviet Republic; a consular agent at Krasnodar (formerly Ekaterinodar); a consular agent at Saratov; a consular agent at Armavir, in the North-Caucasian Region; a consular agent at Sukhum, covering the Abkhasian Autonomous Soviet Republic on the Black Sea coast of Transcaucasia, and the cities of Sochi and Tuapse; a consul at Nakhichevan, covering the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic; a consul at Gandja (formerly Elizavetpol), covering the Gandja region in Azerbaijan; a consul at Leningrad.

*Poland:* A consul general at Kharkov covering the Ukrainian Soviet Republic; a consul general at Minsk; a consul at Leningrad, covering the Leningrad, Pskov, Novgorod, Cherepovetz and Murmansk Provinces; a consul at Kiev, covering the Districts of Kiev, Korosten, Chernigov, Glukhov, Nezhin, Konotop, Priluki, Uman, Cherkassy, Zinovievsk, Bielotzerkov, Berdichev, Vinnitza, Shepetovka, Volhynia, Proskurov, Kamenetz, Mogilev, Pervomaisk, Odessa, Nikolaiev, Kherson and Tulchin, in the Ukraine, and the Moldavian Autonomous Soviet Republic; a consul at Tiflis.

*Sweden:* A consul at Leningrad, covering the Leningrad Province; a vice-consul at Archangel, covering the Archangel Province.

*Turkey:* A consul general at Odessa, covering the Odessa District; a consul general at Tiflis, covering the Tiflis District of Georgia; a consul at Baku, covering the Baku District of the Azerbaijan Soviet Republic; a consul at Leninakan, covering the Leninakan District of Armenia; a consul at Erivan, in Armenia; a consul at Batum, covering the Adjar Soviet Republic.

#### *Soviet Representatives Abroad*

#### DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES

The following is the list of the diplomatic representatives of the Soviet Union in the various countries:

- Afghanistan*, L. N. Stark, Kabul  
*Austria*, K. K. Yurenev, Vienna III, Reisnerstrasse 45-47  
*Czecho-Slovakia* (vacant), Prague-Vinohrady, Zizkova Ul. Villa Teresa  
*Denmark*, M. V. Kobetsky, Copenhagen, Frydendalavej 27  
*Estonia*, A. M. Petrovsky, Reval-Tallinn, Morskaya Ul. 19  
*Finland*, S. S. Alexandrovsky, Helsingfors, Boulevard-sgatan 21  
*France*, V. S. Dovgalevsky, Paris, 79 Rue de Grenelle  
*Germany*, N. N. Krestinsky, Berlin, W.8, Unter den Linden 7  
*Greece*, A. M. Ustinov, Athens, Rue Herodou Atticu 7  
*Italy*, D. I. Kursky, Rome, Via Gaeta 3  
*Japan*, A. A. Troyanovsky, Tokyo  
*Latvia*, I. L. Lorenz, Riga, Antonijas eela No. 11 Flat 2  
*Lithuania*, V. A. Antonov-Ovseyenko, Kovno, Lajswa Allea No. 6  
*Mexico*, A. M. Makar, Mexico, Calle del Eliseo 19  
*Mongolia*, A. Y. Okhtin, Ulan-Bator-Khoto, The Consuls Village  
*Norway*, A. M. Kollontay, Oslo, Drammenveien 34  
*Persia*, Y. N. Davtian, Teheran  
*Poland*, D. V. Bogomolov, Warsaw, Poznanska Ul. 15  
*Sweden*, V. L. Kopp, Stockholm, Friedrikshofsgatan 10  
*Turkey*, I. Z. Suritz, Angora

## TRADE DELEGATES

The following is the list of the Trade Delegates of the Soviet Union abroad:

- Afghanistan*, B. B. Lavrov, Kabul  
*Arabia* (see "Hejaz")  
*Austria*, G. S. Bitker, Vienna, Seizergasse 2-4  
*China*, M. A. Korobkin, Tientsin, 75 Rue Pasteur  
*Czecho-Slovakia*, I. V. Lensky, Prague II, Lutzova Ulice 14/2  
*Denmark*, A. Belakovsky, Copenhagen, Vestre Boulevard 4  
*Estonia*, I. A. Smirnov, Reval-Tallinn, Morskaya 19  
*Finland*, S. E. Erznkian, Helsingfors, E. Esplanadinkatu 10  
*France*, N. G. Tumanov, Paris, 25 Rue de la Ville l'Eveque  
*Germany*, K. M. Begge, Berlin, Lindenstrasse 20-25  
*Greece*, J. C. Ashkenasy, Athens, 141 Rue Patissson  
*Hejaz*, K. Khakimov (Official Agent), Jeddah  
*Italy*, I. I. Khodorovsky, Rome, Via Lovanio 5  
*Japan*, P. V. Anikeyev, Tokio, 4 Kogaicho, Azabu

- Latvia*, I. B. Shevtsov, Riga, Alberta eela 11  
*Lithuania*, M. Galanin, Kovno, 12 Prospect Vitovt  
*Mexico*, M. Troskunov, Mexico, Calle del Eliseo 13-19  
*Mongolia*, E. C. Botvinnik, Ulan-Bator  
*Norway*, J. J. Elerdov, Oslo, Tordenskjolds plass 3, IV  
*Persia*, A. M. Tamarin, Teheran, Persypravlenie, HKTV  
*Poland*, M. Lizarev, Warsaw, Marszalkowska 113  
*Sweden*, S. R. Bogatin, Stockholm, Kunstgaten 4-a  
*Tuva Republic*, K. A. Veselov, Kizyl  
*Turkey*, C. F. Sukhovy, Constantinople, Grande Rue de Pera 464  
*Uruguay*, B. Krayevsky, Montevideo, Calle Rincon 438/2° Piso

## CONSULAR OFFICERS

The following is the list of consular officers of the Soviet Union abroad:

- Afghanistan* (vacant), Director of Consular Dept., Kabul  
*Afghanistan*, A. A. Polak, Consul-General, Herat  
*Afghanistan*, S. M. Weisager, Consul-General, Mazar-i-Sharif  
*Afghanistan*, Kh. R. Khairov, in charge of Consulate, Meimana  
*Arabia* (see Hejaz)  
*Austria*, S. P. Kalina, Director Consular Dept., Vienna  
*China*, I. I. Spilvanek, Consul-General, Peking  
*China*, N. K. Kuznetsov, Consul-General, Mukden  
*China*, G. M. Grigoriev-Abramson, in charge of Consulate-General, Tientsin  
*China*, B. N. Melnikov, Consul-General, Harbin  
*China*, V. V. Smirnov, Consul, Manchuria  
*China*, S. M. Partin, Consul, Pogranichnaya  
*China*, H. I. Melamed, Consul, Sakhalyan  
*China*, A. S. Martynov, Consul, Tsitsihar  
*China*, N. I. Anikin, Consul, Khailar  
*China*, V. I. Mikhailov, in charge of Consulate, Kalgan  
*Western China*, M. A. Nyemchenko, Consul-General, Urumchi  
*Western China*, B. P. Postnikov, Consul-General, Kashgar  
*Western China*, A. E. Smyk-Kitayev, Consul, Kulja  
*Western China*, P. Y. Borovoy, Consul, Chuguchak  
*Western China*, V. S. Kirillov, Consul, Shara-Sume  
*Czecho-Slovakia*, N. M. Kalyuzhnyi, Director of Consular Dept., Prague  
*Danzig*, I. P. Kalina, Consul-General, Danzig  
*Denmark*, S. T. Elman, Director of Consular Dept., Copenhagen

- Esthonia*, M. V. Buravtsev, Director of Consular Dept., Reval (Tallinn)
- Finland*, I. A. Kartashev-Heifetz, Director of Consular Dept., Helsingfors
- Finland*, V. T. Krupsky, Consul, Viborg
- France*, V. G. Sharmanov, Consul-General, Paris
- Germany*, E. S. Goldenstein, Director of Consular Dept., Berlin
- Germany*, E. D. Kantor, Consul-General, Hamburg
- Germany*, A. G. Umblya, Consul, Stettin
- Germany*, G. K. Meyerson, Consul-General, Koenigsberg
- Greece*, K. A. Ligsky, Director of Consular Dept., Athens
- Hejaz*, N. T. Tiuriakulov, Official Agent and Consul-General, Jeddah
- Italy*, G. A. Zalkind, Director of Consular Dept., Rome
- Italy*, O. C. Aussem, Consul-General, Milan
- Italy*, G. B. Gaylunsky, Consul, Trieste
- Italy*, D. S. Ridet, Consul, Genoa
- Japan*, N. S. Tekhmeniev, Acting Consul-General, Tokio
- Japan*, I. A. Chichayev, Consul-General, Seoul
- Japan*, A. B. Askov, Consul-General, Kobe
- Japan*, D. D. Kiselev, Consul, Hakodate
- Japan*, V. T. Demidov, Consul, Tsuruga
- Japan*, I. I. Zhurba, Consul, Dairen
- Japan*, N. S. Lyubimov, Vice-Consul, Otaru
- Latvia*, V. I. Shenshev, Consul-General, Riga
- Latvia*, V. I. Speransky, Consul, Daugavpils (Dvinsk)
- Latvia*, N. N. Pozhalkin, Vice-Consul, Liepaja (Libau)
- Lithuania*, E. P. Levkovich, Director of Consular Dept., Kaunas (Kovno)
- Mexico*, B. A. Pokhvalinsky, Director of Consular Dept., Mexico
- Mongolia*, P. A. Marchukov, Director of Consular Dept., Ulan-Bator-Khoto (Urga)
- Mongolia* (vacant), Consul, Chzhirgalantu (Kobdo)
- Mongolia*, N. S. Sorkin, Consul, Altan-Bulak
- Mongolia*, N. F. Ivanov, Vice-Consul, Bain-Tumen-Khan-Ula (Sambeyse)
- Mongolia*, B. G. Bataitis, Vice-Consul, Chzhikhholantu
- Norway*, S. M. Mirny, Director of Consular Dept., Oslo
- Persia*, A. I. Weinman, Consul-General, Teheran
- Persia*, K. A. Krzheminsky, Consul-General, Ispahan
- Persia*, S. I. Dukhovskoy, Consul-General, Meshed
- Persia*, I. R. Tumanov, Consul-General, Tabriz

- Persia*, K. A. Batmanov, Consul-General, Shiraz
- Persia*, P. I. Chugunov, Consul, Maku
- Persia*, S. I. Sychev, Consul, Reht
- Persia*, A. P. Lozovatsky, Consul, Kermanshah
- Persia*, V. I. Platt, Consul, Urmia
- Persia*, D. I. Ippolitov, Consul, Ahvaz
- Persia*, M. G. Kaluzhsky, Consul, Astrabad
- Persia*, A. A. Laktionov, Consul, Nosret-Abad (Seistan)
- Persia*, V. V. Korablev, Consul, Mamed-Abad
- Poland*, A. G. Shakhov, Director of Consular Dept., Warsaw
- Poland*, G. F. Lapchinsky, Consul, Lwow (Lemberg)
- Sweden*, V. M. Smirnov, Director of Consular Dept., Stockholm
- Turkey*, V. P. Potemkin, Director of Consular Dept., Angora
- Turkey*, B. E. Etingof, Consul-General, Trebizond
- Turkey*, W. K. Walter, in charge of Consulate-General, Constantinople
- Turkey*, A. S. Trabun, Consul-General, Smyrna
- Turkey*, A. M. Detistov, Consul, Kars
- Turkey*, D. O. Lvovich, Consul, Artvin
- Turkey*, I. V. Martsinsky, Consul, Erzerum
- Tuva Republic (Khangai)*, A. U. Shilin, Director of Consular Dept., Krasny (Kyzyl)

#### *Treaties, Agreements and Conventions*

A list of the Treaties, Agreements and Conventions, concluded between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Foreign States, which came into force prior to January 1, 1928, and which are still valid. (In alphabetical and chronological order.)

#### A. Bi-lateral

*Afghanistan*: A Treaty between the R.S.F.S.R. and Afghanistan signed on February 28, 1921, at Moscow.

A Treaty concerning Inviolability and Neutrality signed on August 31, 1926, at Kabul.

*Austria*: An Agreement for the Exchange of Prisoners of War, signed on July 5, 1920, at Copenhagen.

A Provisional Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and the

Ukrainian S.S.R. of the one part and the Republic of Austria of the other, signed on December 7, 1921, at Vienna.

A Supplementary Agreement, in pursuance of the Agreement for the Return of Prisoners of War and Interned Nationals of both sides to the country of their origin, concluded at Copenhagen on July 5, 1920, signed on December 7, 1921, at Vienna.

An Exchange of Notes between the Governments of the U.S.S.R. and the Government of Austria concerning the extension of the Treaty between the R.S.F.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. of the one part and Austria of the other, to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, signed on September 8, 1923.

An Exchange of Notes concerning the Establishment of Relations *de jure*, signed on February 25, 1924, at Moscow-Vienna.

An Agreement for Mutual Judicial Assistance in Civil Affairs, signed on September 19, 1924, at Moscow.

An Exchange of Notes concerning Registration of Trade Marks, signed on June 26, 1927, at Moscow.

An Agreement concerning Embassies, signed on July 16, 1927.

*Belgium:* An Agreement for the Return of Citizens, signed on April 20, 1920.

*China:* A Treaty on the General Principles for Regulating Questions between the U.S.S.R. and the Chinese Republic, signed on May 31, 1924, at Peking.

An Agreement concerning the Temporary Administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway, signed on May 31, 1924, at Peking.

*Czecho-Slovakia:* A Provisional Treaty between the R.S.F.S.R. and the Czecho-Slovakian Republic, signed on June 5, 1922, at Prague.

A Provisional Agreement between the Ukrainian Socialist

Republic and the Czecho-Slovakian Republic, signed on June 6, 1922, at Prague.

*Denmark:* A Preliminary Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Denmark, signed on April 23, 1923, at Moscow.

An Exchange of Notes concerning the Establishment of Relations *de jure*, signed on June 18, 1924.

An Exchange of Notes concerning the Mutual Recognition of Ships' Registers, signed on December 13, 1924, April 23, 1925 and June 29, 1925, at Copenhagen.

*Esthonia:* A Treaty of Peace between the R.S.F.S.R. and Esthonia, signed on February 2, 1920, at Yuriev (Dorpat).

An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Esthonia concerning the Refugee Question, signed on August 19, 1920, at Reval.

A Convention between the R.S.F.S.R. and Esthonia concerning Direct Passenger and Goods Railway Connections, signed on September 17, 1920, at Reval.

A Declaration ratifying the Provisional Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Esthonia concerning Postal Connections, signed on December 2, 1920, and January 25, 1921, at Moscow-Reval.

A Declaration ratifying the Provisional Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Esthonia concerning Telegraphic Communications, signed on March 16, 1921, at Reval.

A Treaty between the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Esthonia, signed on November 25, 1921, at Moscow.

An Agreement between the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Esthonia concerning the Order of Application for Citizenship, signed on November 25, 1921, at Moscow.

A Treaty between the R.S.F.S.R. and Esthonia concerning the Floating Down of Timber and Timber Materials, signed on May 9, 1922, at Reval.

A Supplementary Protocol to the Treaty between the

Ukrainian S.S.R. and Esthonia of November 25, 1921, signed on May 27, 1922, at Moscow.

A Sanitation Convention between the White-Russian S.S.R., the R.S.F.S.R., and the Ukrainian S.S.R. of the one part, and Esthonia of the other, signed on June 25, 1922, at Tartu (Dorpat, Yuriev).

A Supplementary Protocol to the Treaty between the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Esthonia of November 25, 1921, signed on February 17, 1923, at Moscow.

A Convention concerning a Direct Passenger and Goods Railway Service, signed on July 5, 1923, at Reval.

A Postal Telegraphic Convention between the U.S.S.R. and Esthonia, signed on June 27, 1924.

A Convention concerning Postal Communications, signed on June 27, 1924, at Tallinn (Reval).

A Convention concerning Telephonic Communications, signed on June 27, 1924, at Tallinn (Reval).

A Convention concerning Telegraphic and Radio-Telegraphic Communications, signed on June 27, 1924, at Tallinn (Reval).

An Agreement concerning the Exchange of Postal Money Transfers, signed on June 27, 1924, at Tallinn (Reval).

An Exchange of Notes concerning the Mutual Recognition of Ships' Registers, signed on March 4, 1925, at Tallinn (Reval).

An Agreement concerning the Settlement of Frontier Conflicts, signed on August 8, 1927.

*Finland:* A Treaty of Peace between the R.S.F.S.R. and the Republic of Finland, signed on October 14, 1920, at Yuriev (Dorpat).

A Provisional Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Finland for the Railway Conveyance of Passengers, their luggage and Freights to and from Finland across the Frontier Stations of Belo-Ostrov and Rayaioki, signed on December 14, 1921, at Helsingfors.

An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Finland concerning Ways of Securing the Inviolability of the Frontier, signed on June 1, 1922, at Helsingfors.

A Provisional Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Finland for the Establishment of Telegraphic Communications, signed on June 13, 1922, at Helsingfors.

A Provisional Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Finland for the Establishment of Postal Communications, signed on June 22, 1922, at Helsingfors.

An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Finland concerning the Amendment of Article 22 of the Peace Treaty, signed on July 7, 1922, at Moscow.

An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and the Republic of Finland for the Return of Nationals of both States to their Country of Origin, signed on August 12, 1922, at Helsingfors.

An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Finland concerning Fishing in the Gulf of Finland, signed on September 20, 1922, at Helsingfors.

An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Finland concerning the manner of exercising the right of Free Transit Across the Pecheneg Region by the Russian State and Russian Nationals, signed on October 28, 1922, at Helsingfors.

An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Finland concerning the Upkeep of the Main Foreshore; also concerning Fishing in the Frontier Water Systems of Russia and Finland, signed on October 28, 1922, at Helsingfors.

A Convention between the R.S.F.S.R. and Finland concerning the Floating of Timber Materials in either direction along the Water Systems and Finnish Territory, signed on October 28, 1922, at Helsingfors.

An Agreement concerning Fishing and Sealing in the North Arctic Ocean, signed on October 28, 1922, at Helsingfors.

An Agreement concerning Fishing and Sealing in Lake Ladoga, signed on October 28, 1922, at Helsingfors.

An Agreement concerning Navigation on the River Neva of

Finnish Cargo and Commercial Vessels between Lake Ladoga and the Gulf of Finland, signed on June 5, 1923, at Moscow.

An Agreement concerning the Maintenance of Order in the Part of the Gulf of Finland lying beyond the Territorial Waters, signed on July 28, 1923, at Moscow.

A Convention concerning Telegraphic Communications, signed on June 18, 1924, at Helsingfors.

A Convention concerning Telephonic Communications, signed on June 18, 1924, at Helsingfors.

A Convention concerning Postal Communications, signed on June 18, 1924, at Helsingfors.

An Agreement concerning Direct Passenger and Goods Railway Service, signed on June 18, 1924, at Helsingfors.

An Agreement for the Mutual Restoration of Archives and Documents of Public Institutions and Establishments, signed on June 18, 1924, at Helsingfors.

A Convention for the Exchange of Postal Money Transfers, signed on February 20, 1925, at Moscow.

An Exchange of Ratified Agreements concerning Through Passenger and Goods Railway Service between the U.S.S.R. and Finland, signed on July 14, 1925.

An Agreement concerning the modification of paragraph 27 of the Agreement concluded on June 18, 1924, on Direct Railway Transport of Passengers and Goods, signed on December 24, 1927.

*France:* An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. of the one part and France of the other concerning the Mutual Return of Nationals, signed on April 20, 1920, at Copenhagen.

An Exchange of Telegrams concerning the Establishment of Relations *de jure*, signed on October 28, 1924, at Paris-Moscow.

*Germany:* An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Germany concerning the Repatriation of Prisoners of War and

Interned Nationals, signed, on April 19, 1920, at Berlin.

An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Germany for Giving Effect to the Agreement for the Repatriation of Prisoners of War, signed on April 23, 1920, at Reval.

A Supplementary Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Germany for the Repatriation of Prisoners of War and Interned Nationals, signed on July 7, 1920, at Berlin.

A Supplementary Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Germany to the Treaty of April 19, 1920, concerning the Repatriation of Imprisoned and Interned Nationals of both sides via Latvia and Lithuania, signed on January 22, 1921, at Riga.

A Treaty of Repatriation between the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Germany, signed on April 23, 1921, at Berlin.

A Provisional Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Germany, signed on May 6, 1921, at Berlin.

A Supplementary Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Germany to the Agreement concluded on April 19, 1920, for the Repatriation of Imprisoned and Interned Nationals, signed on May 6, 1921, at Berlin.

A Treaty between the R.S.F.S.R. and Germany, signed on April 16, 1922, at Rapallo.

An Agreement for the Extension of the Treaty concluded on April 16, 1922, at Rapallo, between the R.S.F.S.R. and Germany, to the Union Republics, signed on November 5, 1922, at Berlin.

An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Germany concerning Mercantile Vessels in execution of paragraph 6 of Article I of the Treaty of April 16, 1922, signed on April 23, 1923, at Moscow.

Official Report of the Liquidation of the Soviet-German Conflict, signed on July 29, 1924, at Berlin.

The Soviet-German Treaty (Rights of Nationals; Economic Agreement; Railway Communication; Navigation; Customs; Commercial Treaty Courts; Protection of Industrial Property),

a Consular Agreement, and an Agreement concerning Legal Assistance in Civil Cases, signed on October 12, 1925, at Moscow.

A Treaty with Germany concerning Neutrality and Non-Aggression, signed on April 24, 1926, at Berlin.

*Great Britain:* A Trade Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Great Britain, signed on March 16, 1921, at London.

An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Great Britain concerning the Work of the Lerwick-Alexandrovsk Submarine Cable, signed on August 16, 1921, at London.

An Exchange of Notes between the Governments of the R.S.F.S.R. and Great Britain concerning the Extension of the Trade Agreement with England to Canada, signed on July 3, 1922, at London.

An Exchange of Notes concerning the Establishment of Relations *de jure*, signed on February 1-8, 1924, at Moscow-London.

An Exchange of Notes concerning the Severance of Relations, signed on May 27, 1927, at London.

*Greece:* An Exchange of Notes concerning the Establishment of Relations *de jure*, signed on March 8, 1924, at Berlin.

A Customs Convention with Greece (ratified on July 21, 1926), signed on June 23, 1926, at Athens.

*Hungary:* An Agreement between the Governments of the R.S.F.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. with the Government of Hungary for the Repatriation of Prisoners of War, signed on May 21, 1920, at Copenhagen.

An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. with Hungary for the Exchange of Imprisoned and Interned Nationals, signed on July 28, 1921, at Riga.

A Protocol between the R.S.F.S.R., the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Hungary concerning the Mutual Exchange of Imprisoned Nationals by the participation of Latvia and the International Red Cross, signed on October 3, 1921, at Riga.

An Agreement between the U.S.S.R. and Hungary for the Exchange of Political Prisoners, signed on March 19, 1925.

*Italy:* A Preliminary Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Italy, signed on December 26, 1921, at Rome.

A Preliminary Agreement between the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Italy, signed on December 26, 1921, at Rome.

An Exchange of Notes concerning the Establishment of Relations *de jure*, signed on February 7, 1924, at Moscow-Rome.

A Trade Treaty and a Customs Convention between the U.S.S.R. and Italy, signed on February 7, 1924, at Rome.

Commercial Navigation Agreement between the U.S.S.R. and Italy signed February 7, 1924, ratified on June 4, 1925.

An Exchange of Notes concerning Registration of Trade Marks, signed on August 10, 1927.

*Japan:* A Convention relating to the Fundamental Principles of Mutual Relations, signed on January 20, 1925, at Peking.

*Latvia:* A Treaty of Peace between the R.S.F.S.R. and Latvia, signed on August 11, 1920, at Riga.

A Convention between the R.S.F.S.R. and Latvia concerning Direct Passenger and Goods Railway Service, signed on February 26, 1921, at Riga.

A Declaration ratifying the Provisional Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Latvia concerning Postal and Telegraphic Communication, signed on March 3, 1921, at Riga.

A Treaty between the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Latvia, signed on August 3, 1921, at Moscow.

A Convention between the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Latvia concerning the Order of Repatriation of Latvian Refugees living in the Ukrainian S.S.R., signed on August 3, 1921, at Moscow.

An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Latvia concerning the Order of Application for Citizenship; Repatriation; the Removal and Liquidation of Property of Nationals of both

Negotiating Countries. (Parts II and III), signed on November 6, 1921, at Riga.

A Declaration confirming the Provisional Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Latvia concerning the Exchange of Postal Parcels, signed on January 12, 1922, at Riga.

A Sanitation Convention between the White-Russian S.S.R., the R.S.F.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. of the one part, and Latvia of the other, signed on June 24, 1922, at Tartu (Dorpat, Yuriev).

An Agreement for the Mutual Recognition of Ships' Registers, signed on March 19, 1925, at Riga.

A Convention concerning the Settlement of Frontier Disputes, signed on July 19, 1926, at Riga.

A Trade Agreement with Latvia, signed on November 5, 1927.

*Lithuania:* A Treaty between the R.S.F.S.R. and Lithuania for the Repatriation of Refugees, signed on June 30, 1920, at Moscow.

A Treaty between the R.S.F.S.R. and Lithuania, signed on July 12, 1920, at Moscow.

An Agreement between the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Lithuania concerning the Order of Application for Lithuanian Citizenship, signed on January 28, 1921, at Moscow.

A Treaty between the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Lithuania concerning the Repatriation of Refugees, signed on February 14, 1921, at Moscow.

An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Lithuania concerning the Order of Application for Lithuanian Citizenship, signed on June 28, 1921, at Moscow.

A Supplementary Treaty to the Treaty between the Ukrainian S.S.R. and the Lithuanian Democratic Republic concluded at Moscow on February 14, 1921, signed on April 5, 1922, at Kharkov.

An Agreement between the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Lithuania concerning the Provisional Regulations for the Carrying upon

the Railways of the Ukrainian S.S.R. of Belongings of Persons who have Applied for Lithuanian Citizenship, when Returning to the Country of Origin, signed on April 5, 1922, at Kharkov.

A Treaty with Lithuania concerning Inviolability and Neutrality (ratified November 5, 1926), signed on September 28, 1926, at Moscow.

*Mexico:* A Declaration concerning the Renewal of Relations made by the Mexican Ambassador in Berlin, signed on August 7, 1924, at Berlin.

*Mongolia:* An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Mongolia for the Establishment of Friendly Relations, signed on November 5, 1921, at Moscow.

A Protocol between the R.S.F.S.R. and Mongolia concerning the Owners of Various Properties, signed on May 31, 1922, at Urga.

An Agreement concerning Telegraphic Communications with Supplementary Official Report, signed on October 3, 1924, at Urga.

*Norway:* A Provisional Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Norway, signed on September 2, 1921, at Christiania.

An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Norway concerning the Conditions of a Loan offered by the Government of Norway to the Government of the R.S.F.S.R., signed on November 15, 1922, at Moscow.

An Exchange of Notes concerning the Establishment of Relations *de jure*, signed on January 15-16, 1924, at Christiania.

A Treaty concerning Trade and Navigation, signed on December 15, 1925, at Moscow.

A Declaration concerning the Mutual Recognition of Ship Registers, signed on April 9, 1926, at Oslo.

*Persia:* A Treaty between the R.S.F.S.R. and Persia, signed on February 26, 1921, at Moscow.



A Postal Convention between the R.S.F.S.R. and Persia, signed April 25, 1923, at Moscow.

A Telegraph Convention between the R.S.F.S.R. and Persia, signed on April 27, 1923, at Moscow.

A Trade Treaty between the U.S.S.R. and Persia, signed on July 3, 1924.

Ratification of Soviet-Persian Postal and Telegraph Communication Conventions on February 5, 1925.

A Convention concerning the use of Frontier Rivers and Waterways (confirmed September 24, 1926), signed on February 20, 1926, at Askabad (Poltoratsk).

An Exchange of Notes concerning the Appointment of Frontier Commissaries, signed on August 14, 1927.

An Agreement concerning Guarantees and Neutrality, signed on October 1, 1927.

An Exchange of Notes concerning Trading Relations, signed on October 1, 1927.

An Exchange of Notes concerning the Port Pehlevi, signed on October 1, 1927.

An Agreement concerning Fishing on the South Coast of the Caspian, signed on October 1, 1927.

Customs Agreement signed on October 1, 1927.

A Protocol concerning the Establishment of Direct Air Routes with Persia, signed on October 1, 1927.

*Poland:* An Agreement concerning Repatriation between the R.S.F.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. with Poland in respect of the Fulfillment of Article 7 of the Treaty concerning Preliminary Conditions of Peace which was concluded at Riga on October 12, 1920, signed on February 24, 1921, at Riga.

A Treaty of Peace between the White Russian S.S.R., the R.S.F.S.R., and the Ukrainian S.S.R. with Poland, signed on March 18, 1921, at Riga.

A Provisional Agreement with Poland concerning Frontier

Communication at Stolpce-Negoreloye, signed on November 27, 1921, at Negoreloye.

A Provisional Agreement concerning Frontier Railway Communication at Shepetovka-Zdolbunovo, signed on December 17, 1921, at Warsaw.

A Provisional Agreement concerning Frontier Railway Communication at Volochisk-Podvolochisk, signed on June 19, 1922, at Warsaw.

A Sanitation Convention, signed on February 7, 1923, at Warsaw.

A Postal-Telegraph Convention, signed on February 12, 1924.

A Railway Convention, signed on April 24, 1924, at Warsaw.

A Consular Convention, signed on July 18, 1924, at Moscow.

An Exchange of Ratified Notes of Agreement concluded at Warsaw on April 24, 1924, concerning Railway Communication, signed on May 7, 1925.

An Agreement for the Settling of Frontier Disputes, signed on August 3, 1925, at Moscow.

*Rumania:* An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Rumania, signed on March 5-9, 1918, at Jassy-Odessa.

A Statute for the Settlement of the River Dniester Disputes, signed on November 20, 1923, at Tiraspol.

*Sweden:* An Exchange of Notes for the Establishment of *de jure* Relations, signed on March 15, 1924, at Stockholm.

A Trade Treaty, signed on March 15, 1924.

A Postal and Telegraph Convention, signed on November 12, 1924.

*Turkey:* A Treaty between the R.S.F.S.R. and Turkey, signed on March 16, 1921, at Moscow.

A Convention between the R.S.F.S.R. and Turkey for the Repatriation of Prisoners of War and Imprisoned Nationals, signed on March 28, 1921, at Moscow.

A Convention between the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Turkey for the Repatriation of Prisoners of War and Imprisoned Nationals, signed on September 17, 1921, at Moscow.

A Treaty of Friendship—the Armenian S.S.R., the Azerbaijan S.S.R. and the Georgian S.S.R. of the one part, and Turkey of the other—the R.S.F.S.R. participating, signed on October 13, 1921, at Kars.

A Treaty of Friendship and Fraternity between the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Turkey, signed on January 21, 1922, at Angora.

A Convention between the Georgian S.S.R. and Turkey concerning the Passage of the Frontier by the Inhabitants of the Border Regions, signed on March 20, 1922, at Tiflis.

A Convention between the Georgian S.S.R. and Turkey concerning the use of Frontier Pasture Lands by the respective Nationals of the Border Regions, signed on March 20, 1922, at Tiflis.

A Postal-Telegraph Convention between the Transcaucasian S.F.S.R. and the R.S.F.S.R. of the one part, and Turkey of the other, signed on July 9, 1922, at Tiflis.

Ratification of Consular and Inheritance Rights Agreement relating to the Transcaucasian Republics, signed on April 14, 1925.

A Political Agreement, signed December 17, 1925, at Paris.

A Protocol concerning the use of the Right of Withdrawal from Citizenship by Settling on Soviet or Turkish Territory, as the case may be, for the period of one year, signed on May 31, 1926, at Moscow.

A Convention concerning the use of Frontier Rivers in Transport by Water, and a Supplementary Protocol concerning the Construction of the Sardorobad Dam, signed on January 8, 1927, at Kars.

A Trade Agreement, which came into operation July 4, 1927, signed on March 11, 1927.

### B. Multi-lateral

An agreement with the Epidemics Commission of the League of Nations concerning Aid by the People's Commissariats for Health of the White Russian S.S.R., the R.S.F.S.R., and the Ukrainian S.S.R., signed on May 10, 1922, at Santa Margherita.

A Universal Postal Convention with the Protocol appended thereto, signed on August 28, 1924, at Stockholm.

A Convention for the Exchange of Letters and Cases of Declared Value, with the Protocol appended thereto, signed on August 28, 1924, at Stockholm.

A Convention for the Exchange of Postal Money Transfers, signed on August 28, 1924, at Stockholm.

A Convention with Esthonia and Latvia for the Establishment of Direct Railway Communication, signed on October 1, 1927.

### *International Conventions which the U.S.S.R. has Entered Between January 1, 1925, and January 1, 1928*

1. The Convention concerning the Establishment of an International Bureau of Social Hygiene at Paris, signed at Rome on December 9, 1907.

2. The International Sanitation Convention signed at Paris on January 17, 1912.

3. The International Convention for the introduction of alterations in the Metrical Convention of May 20, 1875, and its Supplementary Regulation. Signed at Sèvres on October 6, 1921.

4. The International Sanitation Convention, signed at Paris on June 21, 1926.

5. The International Convention for the Unification of Anti-Diphtheria Vaccine.

*International Conventions and Agreements which the U.S.S.R.  
Recognized Between January 1, 1925, and  
January 1, 1928.*

1. The International Metrical Convention signed at Paris on May 20, 1875, and its Appendix signed in Sèvres, October 6, 1921.

2. The International Telegraph Convention signed at St. Petersburg, July 11-12, 1875.

3. The International Convention for the Protection of Submarine Telegraph Cables, signed at Paris on March 14, 1884, together with the Protocol thereof of July 7, 1887, and the Declaration of December 1, 1886.

4. The Convention for the Exemption of Hospital Ships from Port and other Dues, signed at The Hague on December 21, 1904.

5. The Convention for the Improvement of the Lot of Wounded and Sick Soldiers of Armies in Action, signed at Geneva on July 6, 1906.

6. The Convention for the Application to Naval Warfare of the Principles of the Geneva Convention, signed at The Hague on October 18, 1907.

7. The International Automobile Convention, signed at Paris on October 11, 1909.

8. The International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules concerning the Collision of Vessels, signed at Brussels on September 23, 1910.

9. The International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules concerning Help and Rescue on the Seas, signed at Brussels on September 23, 1910.

10. The International Radio-Telegraph Convention, signed at London on July 5, 1912.

11. The Convention for the International Protection of Young Seals (sea-bears), signed at Washington on July 7, 1911.

## NATURAL RESOURCES

IN the value of its natural resources the Soviet Union stands first among all countries. Owing to the backwardness of scientific work under the Tsarist régime, these resources are still imperfectly surveyed. The scientific renaissance that has followed the Revolution has given a great impetus to exploration and survey work. A complete inventory of the natural resources of the country, begun in a desultory manner under the old régime, is now being prosecuted systematically and through this work new resources are constantly being revealed, and closer estimates of known resources are being reached. Statistics of the natural resources are being constantly revised in the light of the new estimates.

**WATER POWER.**—The latest estimate of the undeveloped hydraulic resources, as given by the Central Statistical Board, are:

	<i>Horse Power</i>
European territory .....	21,505,000
Asiatic territory .....	40,875,000
	<hr/>
Total .....	62,380,000

**COAL.**—The coal reserves of the Soviet Union are estimated at 474,673 million metric tons, of which approximately one-eighth is anthracite. Recent estimates of the Geological Committee of the various fields, in millions of metric tons, follow:

Donetz .....	68,180
Siberia .....	388,463 *
Far East .....	3,311
Urals and Petchora .....	792

\* Includes Kuznetz, 330,000 million metric tons.

Central Industrial Region .....	8,388
Central Asia .....	5,292
Caucasus and Crimea .....	247
	<hr/>
	474,673

**PEAT.**—Peat reserves are estimated at about 265 billion metric tons.

**OIL.**—The oil resources of the Soviet Union are the greatest of any country. They are estimated at 2,883,800,000 metric tons. The estimates for the various fields, in millions of metric tons, follow:

Baku .....	1,442.6
Grozny .....	900.0
Kuban .....	65.6
Transcaucasia .....	32.8
Urals .....	262.4
Ukhta .....	32.8
Cheleken.....	32.8
Ferghana .....	16.4
Sakhalin .....	98.4
	<hr/>
Total .....	2,883.8

**TIMBER.**—The forest area of the Soviet Union covers upwards of two billion acres, much more than the area in the United States and Canada combined. Immense districts are covered with high-grade varieties of cedar, fir, oak, pine, spruce, etc.

**POTASH.**—The Geological Committee has recently discovered large deposits of potassium salts in the Solikamsk district of the West Ural region. In a surveyed area of four square miles the deposits are estimated at 68,000,000 metric tons. The deposits commence at a depth of 95 meters and go down to a depth of 200 meters. They are thus much more accessible than the deposits in Germany or in French Alsace. The total

reserves of the surrounding districts are estimated at from 1,500,000,000 to 1,725,000,000 metric tons. Ground was broken for the first mine on November 7, 1927.

**IRON.**—Surveyed deposits of iron ore are estimated at 2,782,000,000 metric tons, exclusive of the recently surveyed area in the Kursk district where the deposits are estimated at between 20,000,000,000 and 30,000,000,000 tons. Reserves in the most productive section, the Krivoi-Rog district, are estimated at 400,000,000 metric tons. The Kursk deposits occupy a broad area about 200 miles long. They occur at a depth of 150 meters. The iron content of the ore has been found to be 30 to 52 per cent. The storage here is estimated at more than double all hitherto known European deposits.

**MANGANESE.**—Recent estimates of the deposits of manganese ore, in thousands of metric tons, follow:

Caucasus (including Chiaturi).....	71,525
Ukraine (including Nicopol).....	76,395
Urals .....	833
Asiatic .....	919
	<hr/>
Total .....	149,672

Rich *Copper* deposits are found in the Urals, the Caucasus, the Don Basin and various parts of Siberia. Research work in connection with the main copper deposits of the Urals shows reserves of upwards of 37 million tons of copper ore, and the whole reserves of the Urals are estimated at 85 million tons.

Great deposits of *Gold* occur in several portions of Siberia. The auriferous area of the Aldan fields alone has been shown in recent surveys to cover nearly 1,000 square miles. Thus far the gold resources of the Soviet Union have been exploited only to a small extent. The gold mineral reserves within the localities where operations already exist are estimated at a minimum of 9,900,000 pounds avoirdupois.

Before the war the *Platinum* deposits of the Urals gave

Russia virtually a monopoly in the production of that metal. The industry was paralyzed by the war. It is now gradually being restored.

Reserves of *Bauxite* in the Soviet Union are estimated at 8,000,000 metric tons.

Deposits of *Sulphur* at Kerch in the Crimean Peninsula are estimated at 500,000 tons. In September, 1926, an expedition of the Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Scientific Research of the Turkoman Republic located even larger deposits in the Kara-Kum desert. These beds contain several million tons, but are 200 kilometers from the nearest railway. Other deposits are in Daghestan and Transcaucasia.

The Soviet Union also contains large deposits of *Silver* and *Lead* ores, *Pyrites*, *Graphite*, *Phosphate Rock*, *Chromic Ores*, *Salt*, *Asphalt*, *Asbestos*, *Mica*, *Zinc*. Deposits of high grade *Uraninite*, from which radium is procured, were discovered in the summer of 1925 on the western shore of the White Sea by a geological expedition of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences.

**FISH.**—The resources of fish in the waters in and about the Soviet Union are enormous, and the fish are of the greatest variety.

**FURS.**—Furs form one of the principal exports of the U.S.S.R. They come principally from the Asiatic portion. The Siberian, Far Eastern, Kazak and Uzbek regions provide over half of the total annual procurements.

## AGRICULTURE

THE position and prospects of the farming population were completely transformed as a result of the Revolution. In pre-war days in European Russia and the Ukraine the peasant was virtually land-starved. He worked the land under a three-field system, each field a separate small strip usually miles away from the other strips. His methods were most primitive and agricultural education was virtually unknown. Usually he was without any general education whatever. The country school was a rarity.

The peasants paid to absentee landlords upwards of \$200,000,000 in rentals annually.

The Revolution increased the arable land available for the peasant in European Russia by 30 per cent, and in the Ukraine by over 70 per cent. To-day 96 per cent of the arable land in the Ukraine and from 97 to 99 per cent in European Russia is in the hands of the peasants for use. The cold figures, however, give but an inadequate picture of the change. Under the old régime the favored wealthy peasants, relatively small in number, waxed fat at the expense of the mass of their less fortunate brethren. Like the feudal landlords, they owned the fields of others and controlled marketing resources, and squeezed their poor neighbors at every opportunity. They had become speculators, mortgage holders and middlemen as well as producers. The redistribution of land has deprived them of their privileged position and reduced their holdings to one-tenth of the land formerly in their control. The middle and poorer farmers have been the main beneficiaries of the change and have at last been placed in a position where they can enjoy the fruits of their toil. Moreover the new economic

scheme of things favors the poorer farmer. To-day 35 per cent of the farmers are exempt from taxes.

Under the new order the conditions of land tenure have completely changed. There are no private titles in land. The land is held in trust by the State for all the people and is worked by individuals or groups under a system of perpetual leasehold. No land may be held out of use, or sold. A restricted system of private leaseholds has been devised to prevent the loss of land by families temporarily incapacitated. A single agricultural tax—which may be reduced or eliminated for sections suffering from impairment or loss of crops—is the sole charge for the land by the Government. The total agricultural tax in 1927-28 amounted to \$170,000,000.

The redistribution of the land has brought new agricultural problems which are still in process of solution. Though the grain crops of the past four years were close to the pre-war average, less than half the pre-war tonnage of grain was available for the market and the greatly increased consumption both on the farms and in the cities left only a fraction of the pre-war tonnage available for export. The increasing consumption is due not only to the fact that the people have reached a markedly higher level of per capita food consumption than before the war, but also to the fact that the greatly decreased death rate has raised the annual increase of population to 3,000,000 persons.

The grain export situation became particularly acute during the past year.

The explanation of the situation is simple. Before the war half of the annual grain production and practically all the surplus for export came from the large estates and the rich peasants. The rest of the peasants, working on their little strip farms, consumed seven-eighths of their product, and in the bad years starved. Since the redistribution of land, the large private estates are no more and the acreage of the wealthy peasants has been greatly reduced. Some of the former estates

are operated by the State as Soviet farms. There were 5,706 Soviet farms in 1927 with an aggregate area of 9,218,000 acres. A total of 375,377 persons coöperated in 1928 in 32,000 collective farms with an aggregate area of approximately 3,200,000 acres. Though the production per acre of the Soviet and coöperative farms was materially greater than that of the peasant farms, they furnished only 1.7 per cent of the total grain crop of the country. These enterprises, plus the product of the wealthy farmers, furnish only one-seventh of the total grain crop. The mass of the middle and poor peasants produce six-sevenths of the crop, but they live better than before the war and consume nearly 90 per cent of their product.

To meet the situation the Soviet Government has instituted a threefold campaign: 1. To increase the number of collective farms. 2. To expand greatly the system of Soviet farms. 3. To increase the productivity of peasant farms by improved farm machinery, by better seeds and by the extension of the contract system, whereby groups of farmers or entire villages are supplied with seeds, etc., on condition that they deliver a corresponding amount of grain products.

The plans for the collective farms include increasing their aggregate area to 18,300,000 acres occupied by 4,900,000 persons, during the next five years.

The plans for opening new State farms are elaborate and involve the development of some 15,000,000 acres of unused land during the next five years, to yield an annual crop predicated at 1,800,000 tons of grain. The farms will be operated in large units of from 75,000 to 100,000 acres. Tractors and the latest farm mechanism generally will be utilized. The sum of 17,000,000 rubles was spent on the new farms in 1928.

In addition to the plans for increasing the yield of grain the system of purchasing and distributing has been unified and coöordinated by the creation of a Grain Center (Khlebocentr) which operates as a single State organ in the marketing field.

The Grain Center replaces a number of State and coöperative organizations that hitherto operated in competition, with more or less duplication and waste. The system of a single Center in the marketing field has been worked out successfully for several years for other farm products such as flax, butter, eggs, etc. Hitherto the State and coöperative organizations operating under a federal plan purchased about 75 per cent of the marketable grain. The remainder has been handled by local coöperatives and by private traders. The rôle of the private trader has been steadily decreasing.

The tremendous advance of the coöperative movement during the past five years (statistics of which are given elsewhere) has reinforced the changed position of the farmer resulting from the redistribution of the land. The coöperatives, heavily backed by Government credits, have fostered a system of coöperative credit societies which operate throughout the country and are adapted to the peculiar needs of the local rural economy. With the aid of the coöperatives the middleman and his fat percentage have largely vanished from the rural scene. The coöperatives enable the farmer to market many of his products through his own mediums and to purchase his necessary machinery and implements and stock on liberal credit terms. In this respect the coöperatives bring to the farmer somewhat similar advantages in collective bargaining that the trade unions provide for the urban worker. They also assist him to make a more scientific, as well as a more economic use of his time and labor. They are constantly creating better quality standards for his products, with excellent economic results.

In the production of certain types of technical crops and agricultural or dairy products which require a form of manufacture for the market, the coöperatives have come to hold a dominating position. These organizations are responsible for 92 per cent of the butter placed on the market, 76.5 per cent of the cotton, 76.8 per cent of the tobacco, 65.8 per cent of the peasant tobacco (makhorka), 44.6 per cent of the sugar

beets, 31.2 per cent of fodder, 48.8 per cent of starch products, 24.9 per cent of flax. These figures are for 1926.

Though agricultural production is still predominantly individualistic, it is becoming more and more socialized, and in the marketing field collectivist forms are widespread.

Along with the development of coöperative marketing has come a development of the contract system, whereby industrial enterprises provide farmers with seeds, implements and fertilizer and contract for the crop on a given acreage. This system has reached considerable proportions in such crops as sugar beets, cotton, tobacco and flax, which move direct from the field to the factory.

The period of war and civil strife, followed by the famine of 1921-22, cut the volume of agricultural production by about one-half. Naturally this was less than the drop in industry, which in 1921-22 fell to 15 per cent of the pre-war output. In 1922 the cultivated area in the Soviet State was 63 per cent of that of 1913, the gross agricultural production 51.9 per cent. The number of horses had fallen to 65.5 per cent of 1913, cattle to 72 per cent, sheep and goats to 64 per cent, hogs to 45 per cent. The farmers' basic capital in machinery and implements had declined by 40 per cent by 1920 and the available man-power on farms by 30 per cent. Since 1922 there has been a steady recovery. For the past four years the agricultural output has been close to the pre-war average. Livestock, with the exception of horses, had increased above the pre-war figure by 1927. Horses were 83 per cent of the pre-war figure. On the other hand, the number of tractors in use in the fall of 1928 was 33,000, as compared with less than 500 before the war.

In other respects the system of agriculture is showing improvement. The uneconomic three-field system is being done away with. Rotation of crops is being introduced. Before the war crop rotation was practiced on only 1,600,000 to 2,200,000 acres, to-day it obtains on 31,500,000 acres—one-fifth of the

whole cultivated area in the R.S.F.S.R.—and is gaining rapidly. Early plowing, deep plowing, the development of fodder sowing, the development of technical seeds and deep-root crops—these things have all come during the past decade. The radio is being utilized to disseminate agricultural education.

The decline of the irrigation system, which set in before the revolution, became acute during the period of civil strife. The irrigated area in Transcaucasia and Turkestan decreased from 4,400,000 hectares to 1,500,000 hectares, and the cotton area in particular was reduced to 8 per cent of pre-war. During the past five years a complete recovery has been effected. The area under irrigation in 1927 was greater than before the war and new constructions such as the Dnieper river project will bring water to millions of hectares of arid lands during the next few years.

The farmer lives better than he did before the war. He consumes more of his own products, including meat, eggs and dairy products, and especially wheat. He has far better opportunities for the education of his children. He is a citizen instead of a subject and runs his own show. On the other hand he still has to pay more for clothing and implements than he did before the war.

During a good part of the past ten years he has suffered from the prevalent shortage in manufactured goods. During the past year this shortage has been materially reduced and the price of manufactured goods has moved steadily downward. Production of agricultural machinery and implements during 1927-28 was materially greater than in 1913.

The Commissariats for Agriculture in the six Constituent Republics and their local organizations have general supervision over agriculture, including forests. The activities of the Commissariats include work for improvement of cultures, cattle breeding, methods and soils, financial assistance when needed, veterinary assistance, organizations of irrigation projects and water supply, combating cattle and plant diseases and para-

sites, administration of State agricultural enterprises, administration of forest funds and management of forest economy, elaboration and execution of general economic measures in the interest of agriculture and forestry.

The immense area of the Soviet Union includes great diversities of climate and soil. The temperature ranges from the sub-arctic cold of northern Siberia to the sub-tropical heat of Central Asia. Almost every variety of commercial plant can be grown within the Soviet territory.

About 85 per cent of the population lives by agriculture.

**GRAIN CROPS.**—The last three years witnessed a continuous increase of the area under grain crops, the figure for 1928 having reached practically the pre-war standard.

Figures for the total sown area, including peasant farms as well as Soviet and collective farms:

	<i>Acres</i>
1913 .....	257,013,000
1925 .....	217,465,400
1926 .....	234,222,800
1927 .....	240,304,500
1928 .....	234,056,600 *

As regards the various grain crops, the sown area of the peasant farms was distributed as follows (in thousands of acres):

	<i>1925</i>	<i>1926</i>	<i>1927</i>
Rye .....	70,287.8	69,790.2	69,586.6
Wheat .....	59,771.0	70,874.4	75,942.3
Barley .....	15,715.6	18,217.7	17,479.6
Oats .....	31,414.2	37,573.6	42,955.5
Buckwheat .....	7,057.3	6,999.3	6,811.1
Millet .....	15,276.9	13,061.0	10,512.2
Corn (Maize) .....	8,287.9	7,294.9	7,131.3
Other grain crops .....	5,603.3	6,344.9	5,804.7
Total grain crops ..	213,414.0	230,156.0	236,223.3

\* Excluding some 15,000,000 acres of sowings ruined by early inclement weather in Ukraine, North Caucasus and Central Black Soil region.



Gross grain crops, in thousands of metric tons:

	1925	1926	1927
Rye .....	22,290	22,944	23,571
Wheat .....	19,868	22,314	20,389
Barley .....	6,081	5,515	4,677
Oats .....	11,584	14,340	13,035
Buckwheat .....	1,653	1,891	1,938
Millet .....	4,607	3,295	3,684
Corn (Maize) .....	4,488	3,644	3,782
Other grain crops .....	1,859	2,341	2,044
<b>Total grain crops ..</b>	<b>72,430</b>	<b>76,284</b>	<b>73,120</b>

The gross grain crop of 1928 was 74,292,103 metric tons.

Production of grain in the present territory of the Soviet Union before the war was about 75,000,000 metric tons.

**TECHNICAL CROPS.**—Planted area under the various technical crops, as expressed in thousands of acres (for peasant farms only, except in the case of sugar beets):

	1913	1925	1926	1927
All sorts of flax * .....	4,589.5	4,241.5	4,168.4	4,350.9
Long-fiber flax region only .....	3,293.7	2,926.8	2,892.7	2,841.2
Hemp .....	1,781.8	2,333.6	2,345.5	2,321.2
Sunflower .....	3,455.6	7,984.7	6,677.5	7,479.3
Sugar beets † .....	1,538.8	1,319.1	1,329.1	1,642.8
Cotton .....	1,727.8	1,612.5	1,731.1	1,987.5

The area under potatoes was 12,404,900 acres in 1925, 12,849,900 acres in 1926, and 13,615,000 acres in 1927.

In 1927 the gross production of technical crops, both as regards oil seeds and fiber, exceeded that of 1926. Sunflower

\* Fiber producing flax area: 1925—3,974,500 acres; 1926—3,889,500 acres; and 1927—3,946,500 acres.

† Sugar-beet area and production on both peasant farms and State enterprises.

seeds showed an increase of 59 per cent, while the production of sugar beets was 60.6 per cent above that of the previous year.

Production of oil seeds, in thousands of metric tons:

	1925	1926	1927
Flax .....	610	520	571
Hemp .....	559	504	555
Sunflower .....	2,656	1,557	2,481

For 1928 the corresponding figures were: flax 578, hemp 568, sunflower 2,080.

Production of fiber in thousands of metric tons:

	1925	1926	1927
Flax .....	374	331	343
Long-fiber region only .....	287	243	249
Hemp .....	486	436	512
Cotton (unginned) .....	544	540	632

For 1928 the corresponding figures were: flax 346, hemp 496, cotton 860.

Sugar beets in thousands of metric tons:

	1925	1926	1927
Sugar beets .....	8,389	6,138	9,863

Production of sugar beets in 1928 was 10,621,200 metric tons.

Production of potatoes was 41,712,000 metric tons in 1925 and 44,812,000 metric tons in 1926.

**LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.**—The increase of the numbers of live stock is shown by the following figures, covering peasant, Soviet and collective farms (in thousands of head):

Year	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Hogs
1916.....	35,523	60,280	111,051	9,782	20,336
1923.....	23,160	52,632	78,621	5,651	11,278
1924.....	25,158	58,055	92,081	6,831	19,403
1925.....	26,618	61,146	106,800	8,226	19,095
1926.....	28,950	64,439	113,600	8,594	18,398
1927.....	30,931	67,327	121,739	9,340	20,222

The progress of milk production is shown by the following figures:

Year	Metric tons	Index
1916 .....	24,659,400	100.0
1923-24.....	27,527,400	111.6
1924-25.....	27,825,000	112.8
1925-26.....	31,210,600	126.6
1926-27.....	31,411,000	127.4

Production of butter for market:

	Metric tons
1924-25 .....	42,500
1925-26 .....	48,800
1926-27 .....	64,560

Exports of butter, in metric tons:

1924-25 .....	24,490
1925-26 .....	27,251
1926-27 .....	30,291
1927-28 .....	32,851

Production of eggs for market (carloads):

1926-27 .....	13,926
1927-28 .....	17,750

Exports of eggs:

	Carloads	Value
1926-27	5,865	\$14,859,810
1927-28	8,633	20,838,940

In 1927 there were 17,850 collective farms representing some 140,000 peasant families. In 1928 the number had increased to 32,506 farms representing 375,377 families, working a total acreage of 3,247,000 acres. The crop returns per acre worked by the agricultural collectives average 20 to 25 per cent higher than those for land worked by individual peasants.

Soviet State farms in 1927 comprised 5,706 enterprises with an aggregate of 9,218,000 acres of land.

Grain procurements, in metric tons, for agricultural years ending June 30:

1926-27 .....	11,510,000
1927-28 .....	11,455,000

Grain exports were resumed in the fall of 1922. In 1923 for purposes of coördination, they were placed in the hands of the Exportkhleb, a stock company composed of representatives of the principal grain procuring organizations interested in export trade. This organization has a monopoly of grain export. The amount of grain exports for the agricultural years ending June 30 is shown in thousands of metric tons in the following table:

1923-24 .....	2,985
1924-25 .....	885
1925-26 .....	2,644
1926-27 .....	3,086
1927-28 .....	520

Sixty per cent of the grain export goes to Germany, England and Holland.

## INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIAL production in the U.S.S.R. definitely passed the pre-war level during the fiscal year \* 1926-27 for the first time since the Revolution. The recovery crowned a steady upward struggle of over five years from the winter of 1921-22, when, as a result of the World War, the civil struggles and foreign invasions, the output of industry had fallen to 15 per cent of the output for 1913. Industrial production for the fiscal year 1927-28 was approximately 125 per cent of that of 1913. The recovery has been effected without the aid of a single foreign loan.

During the later years of the reconstruction period the advance in industrial production was particularly rapid. In 1924-25 the output increased 60 per cent over the previous year, in 1925-26 it showed a gain of 40 per cent over 1924-25. By the end of 1925-26 in most instances existing plants and equipment were being utilized to full capacity. Further advances had to be effected largely through new construction and machinery plus greater efficiency. In this respect the year 1926-27 was a crucial year. However, the increase in production during the year was nearly 20 per cent. During 1927-28 the increase held close to 23 per cent, as compared with the same period in 1926-27.

During the past three years considerable sums have been made available for capital improvements and expansion in State industry. During 1925-26 upwards of \$400,000,000 was so spent. During 1926-27 the expenditure was over \$550,000,000. During the year 1927-28 over \$650,000,000 was

\* The Soviet fiscal year runs from October 1 to September 30.

devoted to this purpose. The figures are exclusive of expenditures for the development of electrification and for new railway construction.

In the above figure for 1928, 60 per cent of the allotment comes from the resources of industry (net profits and depreciation funds), 25 per cent from assignments from the Federal budget, the remainder from long-term loans to industry.

The amounts expended for new construction, equipment and capital repairs in the various industries during the past three years are as follows (in rubles):

<i>Industries</i>	<i>1925-26 Rubles</i>	<i>1926-27 Rubles</i>	<i>1927-28 Rubles</i>
Coal .....	77,080,000	157,800,000	119,700,000
Oil .....	150,200,000	180,400,000	197,200,000
Mining (other than above) .....	14,670,000	14,700,000	15,400,000
Metal .....	188,910,000	284,900,000	359,900,000
Electro-Technical .....	13,070,000	17,200,000	17,700,000
Chemical .....	48,310,000	60,100,000	78,200,000
Timber .....	17,240,000	29,500,000	39,100,000
Paper .....	23,920,000	37,600,000	38,200,000
Silicate .....	33,080,000	42,900,000	80,700,000
Textile .....	147,150,000	176,500,000	191,400,000
Food .....	67,600,000	64,700,000	77,800,000
Leather .....	21,680,000	16,500,000	18,600,000
Other .....	8,080,000	7,200,000	29,600,000
Total .....	810,990,000	1,090,000,000	1,263,500,000

In dollars the above totals are respectively \$417,659,850, \$561,350,000 and \$650,702,500.

For 1928-29 the new capital allotments for industry, on preliminary figures, were from \$775,000,000 to \$850,000,000, including \$125,000,000 for the metal industry, \$114,000,000 for the oil industry, \$112,000,000 for the textile industry and \$82,000,000 for the coal industry.

The allotment for 1927-28 was expended in the following

categories: Capital repairs 11 per cent, reëquipment 56 per cent, new construction 24 per cent, housing 9 per cent. The percentage allotted for new construction has doubled in the past two years.

In 1927 the Supreme Economic Council published its program for the development of Soviet State industry during the five-year period from October 1, 1927, to October 1, 1932. The plans call for an expenditure of \$3,650,000,000 on capital improvements during the period, including \$1,406,000,000 for new plants. The plans contemplate a doubling of the industrial output during the five-year period, with a steady reduction of manufacturing costs and prices.

The investment fund is anticipated to come principally from the profits of State industry and from depreciation funds, which are regularly included in the costs of the industries. The total net profits of State industry for 1926-27 were upwards of \$550,000,000. The depreciation funds are scheduled to yield about \$1,500,000,000 during the five years. The State budget will be called on to allot from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 annually. Long-term loans will make up the balance.

The entire industrial activities of pre-war Russia, exclusive of mining, in the present territory of the Soviet Union, were carried on by approximately 13,000 factory establishments. This figure includes only establishments employing 16 or more workers, excepting establishments employing fewer workers and also using mechanical power. During the war period many of these enterprises were liquidated, merged or reorganized. To-day the number of large enterprises operated directly by the State is estimated at 8,750. Enterprises large and small operated by the State have an output of 90 per cent of the total value of industrial production. Many small industrial establishments are operated by industrial coöperatives or by private enterprise.

The State trusts, which operate as autonomous units for production, are held responsible by the Government through the Supreme Economic Council for results in economy, efficiency, development and profits. There may be several of these trusts operating in a single industry, divided according to geographic or other reasons. Certain trusts may also be responsible only in the Constituent Republic in which they operate. For marketing purposes and for the purchase of raw material and equipment, each individual industry is organized in a syndicate, in which the producing trusts have representation.

The trusts are built chiefly on the horizontal principle, combining industrial units of uniform type. A smaller number are trusts of the vertical type, merging interdependent industrial units in the consecutive phases of the production process.

At present there is a twofold trend in State industry. There is a tendency to give more power and initiative to the management of individual plants and to localize responsibility. A decree issued in 1927 embodied this principle. It was designed to promote productive elasticity and cut down bureaucratic procedure. There is also a second trend towards concentration and mergers, which is resulting in more unified management and reduction of production costs.

Private interests are free to enter the industrial field. Any citizen may start without formality a private enterprise employing not over 20 workers and clerks. Private enterprises employing over 20 persons and not over 100 persons may be opened with the permission of the local authorities. For larger enterprises a special leasing or concession agreement is necessary.

Private concessions for developing the natural resources of the country are operated under leases for a limited period of years (see section under Concessions). Numerous productive enterprises are conducted by coöperative organizations.

Industry is controlled and coördinated by certain specially created Government organs. Chief of these are the Supreme Economic Council and the Council of Labor and Defense.

The functions of the S.E.C. are twofold, both regulatory and directive. Its regulatory activity extends over all industries, State, coöperative and private. It publishes regulations for all industries and exercises a general supervision in accord with the working out of a general industrial policy. In its directive function the S.E.C. exercises a centralized direction over all State industries of federal scope, which include the greater part of the large industries. The S.E.C. exercises control over the Supreme Economic Councils of the six Constituent Republics, which direct industrial enterprises of republican scope, and, through regional and local organs, enterprises of localized activity.

The Council of Labor and Defense includes in its functions the standardization of products, inspections, tests, etc. Its most important activity, that of planning production in all branches along the lines of a scientifically worked out scheme designed to meet the needs of consumption, is exercised through a special organ, Gosplan (the State Planning Commission). Gosplan has become of great importance in the task of achieving a balanced economy. Through its work the country has been able to eliminate waste production and to direct new capital investment along the lines of most urgent need.

Gosplan (with its six coördinated bodies in the Constituent Republics) prepares "control figures" which make it possible to ascertain the main tendencies of economic development and to outline the fundamental lines of economic policy. These "control figures" bearing upon the entire national economy of the U.S.S.R. first appeared in 1925 for the fiscal year 1925-26. The experiment proved of great value, despite the imperfections inevitable in a first attempt. The figures for 1926-27 and 1927-28 represented a solid achievement in economic balance.

A general five-year plan of economic development (beginning from October 1, 1927) has also been worked out.

Statistics on the output of industry (in millions of rubles):

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Census industry * .....	6,758	9,956	11,115
Per cent increase over preceding year .....	....	47.3	11.6
Of this:			
State .....	6,109	8,918	10,154
Coöperative .....	383	639	691
Private (including concessions) .....	266	399	270
Small scale industry .....	1,718	1,963	2,038
Per cent increase over preceding year .....	....	14.3	3.3
Of this:			
State .....	1,325	1,526	1,579
Coöperative .....	348	389	412
Private (including concessions) .....	45	48	47
Total industry .....	8,476	11,919	13,153

Indexes of the physical volume of output of large-scale State industry:

Year	Per cent 1921-22	Per cent Gain Over Preceding Year
1921-22 .....	100	....
1922-23 .....	145.8	45.8
1923-24 .....	190.7	30.8
1924-25 .....	310.9	63.0
1925-26 .....	443.8	42.7
1926-27 .....	520.1	17.2
1927-28 .....	629.3	

\* Census industry includes all industries employing 16 or more workers and using mechanical power, or employing 30 or more workers without mechanical power.

## Finances of large State industries:

	1924-25 Rubles	1925-26 Rubles	1926-27 Rubles
Profits .....	521,000,000	676,000,000	680,000,000
Losses .....	63,000,000	66,000,000	80,000,000
Net Profit .....	458,000,000	610,000,000	600,000,000
Depreciation Fund ....	277,000,000	360,000,000	398,000,000
Taxes paid to govt...	169,000,000	259,000,000	379,000,000
Financing by govt...	125,000,000	325,000,000	536,000,000
Net receipts from or pay- ments to the govt....	-44,000,000	+66,000,000	+157,000,000
Credits .....	564,000,000	431,000,000	454,000,000
Total Net Income.	1,255,000,000	1,467,000,000	1,609,000,000
Of this:			
Capital expenditures...	385,000,000	810,000,000	1,090,000,000
Operating Funds .....	870,000,000	657,000,000	519,000,000
Total .....	1,255,000,000	1,467,000,000	1,609,000,000

Thirty-five new scientific industrial institutes have been created since the Revolution to carry on research in various branches of industry. These include chemical, radio, silicate, automobile, mineral, thermo-technical, electro-technical, peat, leather, tobacco, metallurgical, mining, geophysical, hydraulic, oil, physico-technical, sugar, coal and agricultural institutes.

## Index of prices charged by State trusts to distributors:

(1913 = 100)

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	Jan. 1 1928
	<i>(Annual Averages)</i>				
Mining .....	177.7	152.8	155.8	143.9	142.6
Silicate .....	258.1	227.6	224.5	216.7	210.6
Metal .....	208.1	171.4	167.9	170.3	168.8
Electro-Technical ..	262.9	230.6	213.1	161.6	161.6
Chemical .....	199.1	173.3	173.8	169.8	167.8
Textile .....	255.2	219.4	214.5	192.4	192.3
Leather .....	240.1	176.7	171.4	158.8	158.8
Timber .....	152.6	168.3	263.1	249.3	249.3

(1913 = 100)—Continued

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	Jan. 1 1928
	<i>(Annual Averages)</i>				
Paper .....	227.9	190.5	189.8	170.0	168.9
Food .....	236.0	231.5	219.1	209.2	209.6
Average for all in- dustries .....	226.6	198.9	198.0	185.7	183.0

OIL.—The Soviet Union stands third among oil-producing nations. Its output in 1927-28 was nearly 25 per cent above pre-war production.

For purposes of production the oil industry is mainly conducted by three State Trusts, operating respectively in the fields of Baku, Grozny and Emba. The Oil Syndicate, in which the three trusts have representation, handles the marketing. Before the war the Russian oil industry was hampered materially by uneconomic methods and the clashes of small economic units. Labor conditions were bad and early in the century a series of strikes crippled production. The nationalization of the fields under the new régime brought to the industry cohesion and a rational plan of development, incidentally making possible large economies of operation. Since nationalization the industry has been developed conservatively for the future, rather than for snap profits, and substantial technical improvements have been effected.

During 1926-27 close to \$100,000,000 was spent for new construction, equipment and capital repairs in the industry. A similar sum was allotted for 1927-28. In Grozny in the early part of 1928 only 0.2 per cent of the output was from wells in operation when the fields were nationalized in 1918. In Baku the percentage was somewhat higher.

The output for the year increased 17 per cent in 1925-26, nearly 25 per cent in 1926-27 and 13 per cent in 1927-28.

The steady increase in output is shown in the following table:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>
1913 .....	9,215,911
1920 .....	3,893,000
1921-22 .....	4,629,000
1922-23 .....	5,166,372
1923-24 .....	5,942,290
1924-25 .....	6,960,600
1925-26 .....	8,142,000
1926-27 .....	10,184,000
1927-28 .....	11,502,000

Production during 1926-27 was divided among the different fields as follows (in metric tons):

Baku .....	6,893,000
Grozny .....	2,956,000
Emba .....	252,000
Kuban .....	83,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>10,184,000</b>

Though the oil output increased nearly 25 per cent in 1926-27, the average number of workers employed decreased from 37,444 in 1925-26 to 36,598 in 1926-27.

New drillings in 1926-27 were 367,567 meters, as compared with 286,958 meters in 1925-26 and 185,265 meters in 1924-25—a gain of 100 per cent in two years. The drillings for 1926-27 exceeded by nearly 50 per cent the figure of 249,000 meters in 1914.

Average number of wells in daily operation: 1924-25, 2,278; 1925-26, 2,720; 1926-27, 3,168.

The improved technical condition of the fields as compared with pre-war conditions is notable. Electrification is general whereas only one-fourth of the wells were electrified before the war. Deep pumping is rapidly replacing the old baling method of exploitation. Rotary drilling, virtually unknown before the war, was used for two-thirds of the drilling in Baku and Grozny in 1927. Hermetic exploitation, unknown before

the fields were nationalized, is now in general use, with a resultant great saving in gas and the lighter oils.

During the past few years the refineries at Baku and Grozny have been largely refitted and modernized. They are steadily being enlarged. New refineries are under construction at Batum and Tuapse. New cracking plants are being built at both Batum and Grozny.

Oil refined at Baku and Grozny (metric tons):

	<i>1925-26</i>	<i>1926-27</i>	<i>Per cent increase</i>
Baku .....	3,481,000	3,988,000	14.9
Grozny .....	2,148,000	2,642,000	23.0
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5,629,000</b>	<b>6,630,000</b>	<b>17.8</b>

Refining operations in 1927-28 aggregated 8,760,000 metric tons.

The pipe line from Grozny to the Black Sea port of Tuapse, 391 miles, was completed early in November, 1928. The existing Baku-Batum pipe line is being remodeled to carry crude oil instead of kerosene and an additional pipe line is now under construction.

Oil exports for 1927-28 were nearly triple those of the year 1913. The increased exports are attributable to the increased production, combined with the fact that the present population of the U.S.S.R. is 18 per cent less than that of the former Russian Empire in 1912, plus the fact that the spread of electrification has cut down the domestic demand for kerosene. The character of the exports has greatly changed since pre-war days. In 1913 kerosene and lubricating oils made up 77.4 per cent of the exports. By 1926-27 the percentage of kerosene and lubricating oil had fallen to 31.2 per cent, while gasoline nearly equalled both combined.

The Amtorg Trading Corporation of New York, American representatives of the Soviet Naphtha Syndicate, announced

in the spring of 1928 that various contracts with the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Vacuum Oil Company had brought the purchases by those corporations of Soviet oil products to about \$10,000,000 per year. The oil is used in markets in the Near East.

On January 1, 1928, a contract between the Soviet Naphtha Syndicate and the Spanish Oil Monopoly went into effect whereby the Naphtha Syndicate will supply the Spanish Monopoly with 520,000 tons of Soviet oil products, or about 60 per cent of the requirements of the Monopoly.

Soviet oil exports during recent years:

Year	Metric Tons
1913 .....	947,700
1922-23 .....	309,716
1923-24 .....	723,176
1924-25 .....	1,337,100
1925-26 .....	1,473,150
1926-27 .....	2,038,800
1927-28 .....	2,683,700

Oil exports, classified, for the past few years and for 1913 (metric tons):

	1926-27	1925-26	1913
Kerosene .....	438,400	305,500	440,200
Gasoline and Ligroin.....	599,400	406,300	152,200
Lubricating Oils.....	167,800	140,300	238,700
Heavy Solar Oil.....	30,900	50,200	51,000
Mazut (Fuel Oil).....	549,800	358,500	} 64,900
Gasoil .....	125,000	103,500	
Crude Oil.....	127,500	109,500	700
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>2,038,800</b>	<b>1,473,800</b>	<b>947,700</b>

Italy was the leading country for Soviet oil exports in 1926-27, taking over 23 per cent of the total. France and England were next, each with about 19 per cent. A feature of

the export trade for 1926-27 was the large increase recorded by France, Spain, Egypt and India.

Exports by countries in metric tons:

Country	1926-27	1925-26	1913
Italy .....	477,700	380,600	12,000
France .....	386,100	179,400	112,400
England .....	381,000	384,700	178,300
Germany, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia .....	346,300	241,400	137,000
Egypt and India.....	156,200	84,500	123,000
Belgium and Holland.....	69,400	62,300	116,000
Spain .....	69,200	14,800	.....
Turkey, Greece and Bulgaria	58,000	61,700	149,000
Baltic States and Finland..	45,400	31,900	47,000
Scandinavian countries.....	11,300	13,900	.....
Other countries and bunker oil .....	38,200	18,600	73,000
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>2,038,800</b>	<b>1,473,800</b>	<b>947,700</b>

In 1927-28 the principal countries receiving Soviet oil exports were Italy 493,900 metric tons, Great Britain 387,400, France 354,800, Germany 344,200, Egypt 218,700, Spain 206,200 (a three-fold increase), India 154,900 (a six-fold increase).

Soviet petroleum products in 1926-27 filled about a half of the requirement of the Italian market, about 18 per cent of the French, 15 per cent of the Spanish, 16.5 per cent of the German and 17 per cent of the Belgian requirements. English imports of Soviet oil products made up about 5 per cent of England's total oil imports and 10.3 per cent of imports of those varieties of oil imported from the Soviet Union.

The value of Soviet oil exports in 1926-27 was 83,300,000 rubles, an increase of nearly 18 per cent over the previous year. The increase in the volume of exports was 38.4 per cent. In 1927-28 the value of Soviet oil exports was 97,878,000 rubles.



During 1926-27 the value of machinery and equipment imported from the United States by the Soviet oil industry was \$4,646,177.

**COAL.**—The Soviet coal industry has quadrupled its production during the past seven years. The output of the State trusts in 1926-27 was 30,940,000 metric tons, and various private enterprises, operating under leases, brought the total production to 32,500,000 metric tons, or 15 per cent above the production for 1913 in the present territory of the Soviet Union. The increase in output for the year, as compared with 1925-26, in the State trusts, was 27 per cent. In 1927-28 the output of the State trusts was 34,111,000 metric tons.

Many mines, with their equipment, were destroyed during the civil wars and intervention, and in 1920 production had fallen to about 8,000,000 tons.

Though the bulk of the country's coal reserves are in the Asiatic section, 75 per cent of the output comes from the coal mines of the Donetz Basin in the Ukraine.

About \$80,000,000 was invested in 1926-27 for capital improvements in the coal industry. For 1927-28 about \$65,000,000 was allotted and for 1927-28 the sum of \$77,000,000. The money comes mainly from the profits of the industry.

With the expected development of existing and new mines annual production is expected to increase by 1932 to 57,000,000 metric tons, or more than double the pre-war rate.

Many technical improvements unknown before the war have been introduced into the industry. Coal-cutting machines, of which there were none in 1913, accounted for 11.4 per cent of the production in 1926-27—in the Donetz Basin 16 per cent. Production by cutting machines will provide nearly one-third of the output in the Donetz Basin in 1928-29. The Donugol Trust reported that 75 per cent of its mechanical installations were driven by electricity in 1926-27.

A number of American engineers have been engaged to assist in the development of plans for the opening of new mines.

The consultant American firms include Stuart, James and Cooke of New York and Allen and Garcia of Chicago. The Government's plans for the industry for the next five years call for the opening of a large number of mines fully supplied with modern production and loading equipment. This program will cost about \$350,000,000.

There were 217,061 workers employed in the coal industry in 1926-27. Production per man is still very low by western standards, though in the past two years it has increased 32 per cent. The monthly coal output per surface miner in the Donetz Basin in 1913 was 58.2 metric tons; in 1927-28 it was 62.1 metric tons. However, production per man for all workers was still below that of 1913, due to the reduction of working hours. In 1913 surface workers had a workday of 10 to 12 hours and underground men 8 to 10 hours. At present surface men have a workday of 8 hours and underground men 6 hours. Wages are double those of 1913, plus cheap rent, vacations with pay and social insurance.

Coal production in U.S.S.R. by State trusts, with comparison of production in present territory in 1913:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Thousands of metric tons</i>	<i>Percentage of 1913</i>
1913 .....	28,356	100.00
1920 .....	8,193	28.8
1921-22 .....	9,935	35.0
1922-23 .....	12,132	42.7
1923-24 .....	16,189	57.1
1924-25 .....	16,474	58.1
1925-26 .....	24,389	86.0
1926-27 .....	30,950	109.1
1927-28 .....	34,198	120.3

Coal exports, European frontiers (metric tons):

1925-26 .....	247,571
1926-27 .....	272,218
1927-28 .....	219,289

PEAT.—The exploitation of the peat fields in the central section of the European portion of the Soviet Union has increased rapidly during recent years. The output:

Year	Metric Tons
1913 .....	1,500,000
1924-25 .....	2,439,000
1925-26 .....	3,110,000
1926-27 .....	4,703,000
1927-28 .....	4,900,000

METAL ORES.—The metal mining industry has been one of the slowest to recover in the Soviet Union, owing to the destruction of heavy industry during the war period, and to deterioration, etc.

The production of *Iron Ore*, which fell to practically nothing during the years of civil war, has made a rapid recovery during recent years. The deposits of Krivoi Rog in the Ukraine furnish about 70 per cent of the production, those of the Urals supply about 27 per cent. The output:

Year	Metric Tons
1913 .....	8,689,000
1923-24 .....	948,000
1924-25 .....	2,207,000
1925-26 .....	3,308,000
1926-27 .....	4,815,000
1927-28 .....	5,977,000

Output of *Manganese Ore*, in thousands of metric tons:

	1913	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Nikopol .....	251	100	380	815	925
Chiaturi .....	970	320	436	772	693
	1,221	420	816	1,587	1,618

Production of manganese concentrates in 1926-27 was: Nikopol, 472,000 metric tons; Chiaturi, 338,000; total, 810,000.

Exports of manganese (metric tons):

1913 .....	91,000
1926-27 .....	785,000
1927-28 .....	499,000

The *non-ferrous metal industries* in Tsarist Russia were never highly developed. In 1913 Russia produced only 27 per cent of the *zinc* consumed in the country, 2 per cent of the *lead* and 80 per cent of the *copper*. Four-fifths of the zinc was supplied in what is now Polish territory. Some of the large copper smelting plants in Transcaucasia were taken over by Turkey as a result of war-time changes of territory. Of recent years the non-ferrous metal industries have been rebuilt. Capital expenditures were \$13,700,000 in 1927-28; they will be \$22,600,000 in 1928-29. The output of copper, zinc and lead:

	Copper		Zinc		Lead	
	Production (metric tons)	Per cent of Total Consumption	Production (metric tons)	Per cent of Total Consumption	Production (metric tons)	Per cent of Total Consumption
1913 ...	33,700	80	10,500	27	1,321	2
1921-22 ...	877	..	..	..	..	..
1922-23 ...	2,710	..	187	..	190	..
1923-24 ...	5,720	..	517	..	231	..
1924-25 ...	12,578	42	1,493	8	644	3
1925-26 ...	18,102	54	1,893	9.5	1,034	4
1926-27 ...	21,926	50	2,210	8	1,274	3.6
1927-28 ...	23,680	47	4,300	13	3,000	7

Virtually no *tin* or *aluminum* is produced in the Soviet Union. Consumption of these metals (in metric tons):

	<i>Tin</i>	<i>Aluminum</i>
1913 .....	2,500	2,000
1924-25 .....	2,200	2,000
1925-26 .....	2,300	2,100
1926-27 .....	2,398	1,892
1927-28 .....	5,407	4,708

The principal *Gold* areas in the U.S.S.R. are east, west and central Siberia, the Urals and the Caucasus. The largest producers are the Olekma-Vitim district in the Lena-Baikal region, and the Aldan region. In the former the Lena Goldfields concession produces about 35 per cent of the total output of the country. The Lena Goldfields Company, which received a long-term concession from the Soviet Government in 1925, is making considerable progress in mechanizing its industrial processes.

Recently the nine former State trusts operating in the industry have been united in one large company, and an extensive development is planned.

Favorable conditions, including exemption from taxes and equipment loans, are offered by the State to individual prospectors.

Production in kilograms:

1913 .....	49,239
1924-25 .....	25,258
1925-26 .....	25,149
1926-27 .....	23,152

*Platinum* production before the war was carried on mainly in the Ural mines near Nizhne-Turinsk. The annual output was 27,000 pounds avoirdupois. Production was carried on by unsystematic, wildcat methods with primitive apparatus and the employment of hand labor, chiefly women. The cheap exploitation was exceedingly wasteful. Owing to the lack of capital the revival of the industry was not begun until 1924.

Production:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Ounces</i>
1924 .....	56,900
1925 .....	94,800
1926 .....	92,700
1927 .....	100,000

Platinum exports in kilograms:

1924-25 .....	2,924.6
1925-26 .....	4,098.3
1926-27 .....	5,073.1
1927-28 .....	2,454.9

**MINERAL SALT.**—Found in the Soviet Union in salt lakes, salt wells and rock salt. The Donetz Basin is the principal producing area. Lake salt is obtained principally in the Perm and Astrakhan provinces and the Artemovsk and Slavyansk districts. Production, in metric tons:

1913 .....	1,998,420
1921-22 .....	787,850
1923-24 .....	1,155,953
1924-25 .....	1,326,939
1925-26 .....	1,579,738
1926-27 .....	1,908,000
1927-28 .....	2,180,000

**ASBESTOS INDUSTRY.**—Production in 1926-27 was 21,500 metric tons as compared with 17,953 metric tons in 1925-26, 11,484 metric tons in 1924-25 and 22,500 metric tons in 1913. Export in 1926-27 was 9,947 metric tons; in 1925-26, 7,215 metric tons.

**TEXTILES.**—The restorative process in the textile industry was completed at the end of 1925-26. In 1926-27 the production of cotton goods was 113.9 per cent of that of 1913, of woolen goods 91.5 per cent and of flax, hemp and other fibers 120.6 per cent. All branches of the industry showed a healthy growth during the year.

Capital construction in the textile industry, which made it possible for the industry to surpass the pre-war rate of production, was carried out as follows during the reconstruction years (in millions of rubles):

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	Total
Capital repairs...	5.0	14.0	23.0	40.6	26.5	109.1
Reequipment and broadening out of existing mills	3.0	20.5	35.0	82.0	100.4	240.9
New mills.....	..	..	..	11.5	28.0	39.5
Total .....	8.0	34.5	58.0	134.1	154.9	389.5
Millions of dollars	4.1	17.8	29.9	69.1	79.8	199.7

The sum of \$101,182,000 was devoted to capital expenditures in the industry during the year 1927-28.

The textile industry showed net profits of \$100,425,000 in 1925-26 and \$109,695,000 in 1926-27. Between January 1 and October 1, 1927, the wholesale prices of textiles were reduced 10.8 per cent.

The seven-hour day for workers had been largely introduced in the textile industry by the spring of 1928.

Statistics of production follow:

## COTTON FABRICS

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Number of Factories Production	159	177	199
Cotton Yarn, metric tons....	178,476	232,700	268,400
Unbleached Cloth, meters .....	1,604,500,000	2,132,500,000	2,458,300,000
Finished Cloth, meters .....	499,000,000	2,030,300,000	2,342,600,000
Number of workers.	367,800	458,500	474,100

## WOOLEN FABRICS

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Number of Factories Production	81	76	75
Woolen Yarn, metric tons....	27,664	32,943	41,248
Unbleached Cloth, meters .....	52,580,000	67,501,000	84,142,000
Finished Cloth, meters .....	49,287,000	64,814,000	85,379,000
Number of Workers	62,000	63,300	62,400

## LINEN FABRICS

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Number of Factories Production	55	60	62
Linen Yarn, metric tons....	47,536	66,003	67,612
Linen Cloth, sq. meters .....	134,076,000	171,184,000	194,669,000
Capital Expenditures of the entire textile industry, rubles...	52,300,000	147,150,000	176,500,000

For 1927-28 the output of cotton yarn was 314,000 metric tons, an increase of 23.5 per cent, cotton cloth 2,536 million meters, an increase of 8 per cent. The output of woolen yarn was 48,100 metric tons, an increase of 16.9 per cent, woolen cloth 99 million meters, an increase of 15.8 per cent. Production of linen fabrics decreased 2 per cent.

**METAL INDUSTRY.**—In the three years from 1924-25 to 1927-28 the Soviet metal industry increased its output of pig iron, steel and rolled iron 250 per cent. The output of steel and rolled iron now equals pre-war production; pig iron is 80 per cent of pre-war. Production of agricultural machinery and of several kinds of technical machinery has progressed far beyond the pre-war level. Many new plants with

the newest technical apparatus are under construction. An ambitious program for the expansion of the industry has been adopted for the next five years. The sum of \$175,000,000 was allotted for capital improvements in the industry during the year 1927-28, including mining.

Statistics of the industry:

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Number of Units in Operation *			
Blast Furnaces.....	45	59	68
Open Hearths.....	115	152	106
Rolling Mills.....	241	245	244
Production, metric tons			
Pig Iron.....	1,291,511	2,194,665	2,963,253
Steel .....	1,868,342	2,910,949	3,586,249
Rolled Iron.....	1,390,203	2,249,922	2,730,547
Output of Iron Ore, metric tons .....	2,132,830	3,306,534	4,816,703
Capital Expenditures for the Whole Metal Industry, rubles .....	60,000,000	188,910,000	284,900,000
Average Number of Workers	362,555	483,159	513,658

In 1927-28 the output of pig iron was 3,281,000 metric tons, steel 4,150,000 metric tons, rolled iron 3,367,000 metric tons, iron ore 5,977,000 metric tons.

Production of locomotives and railroad cars:

	Locomotives	Cars
1923-24 .....	141	433
1924-25 .....	186	750
1925-26 .....	305	1,701

Production of industrial machinery has shown great advances in the past few years. Production of agricultural machinery in 1927-28 was more than double the pre-war output.

\* Maximum.

The value was 132,100,000 rubles, as compared with 99,600,000 rubles in 1926-27.

Production of agricultural implements:

	1925-26	1926-27
Plows .....	933,458	1,000,000
Drills .....	60,641	60,000
Threshers .....	56,492	69,000
Binders .....	106,643	174,000
Scythes .....	3,067,000	3,700,000
Sickles .....	1,867,000	993,000

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL INDUSTRY.—The output of this industry is nearly double the pre-war production. Equipment and technical efficiency are well above the pre-war standard. The Electro-technical Trust has plants at Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov and in the Urals. The output of 1926-27 included four 10,000 horsepower hydraulic turbines. During the year the Trust completed the electrical installations for the first electrified railroad in the Soviet Union, running from Baku to Surakhany, in the heart of the oil fields.

Production, value in rubles:

1925-26 .....	143,518,000
1926-27 .....	167,454,000
1927-28 (estimate) ....	220,890,000

Production of electrical equipment:

Production	1925-26	1926-27
Motors and Generators, kw. capacity	177,605	300,000
Transformers, kw. capacity.....	257,995	270,000
Insulating cable meters.....	25,845,907	31,500,000
Cable, meters.....	1,961,122	2,400,000
Electric lamps.....	14,422,398	15,000,000
Telephone apparatus, sets.....	57,097	95,000

In 1927-28 the output of the electro-technical industry increased 32.5 per cent. Production of telephone, telegraph

and radio apparatus increased 46 per cent. Production of electric lamps reached 15,500,000.

**PAPER INDUSTRY.**—Paper consumption in the Soviet Union has risen with the spread of literacy. In 1927-28 the per capita consumption of paper was estimated at 3.5 kilograms, as compared with 2.7 kilograms in 1913. The paper industry has tripled its output in the past three years. In 1926-27 production of paper was 36.8 per cent above that of 1913. In 1913, 40 per cent of the paper used was imported, in 1926-27 only 25 per cent. Only 3 per cent of the newsprint paper used in 1926-27 was of domestic manufacture, but the opening of several new plants increased this to 20 per cent in 1927-28.

The two principal new plants are the Balakhna plant near Nizhi-Novgorod, opened to partial operation in 1928, and the plant at Kondapoga in Karelia, now nearing completion. The Balakhna plant will have an annual output of 60,000 tons of newsprint by 1930-31. These new plants with their modern equipment will cut the cost of newsprint nearly 50 per cent. By the end of 1928 for the first time Soviet newspapers in the central district had a full supply of domestic newsprint paper.

The paper plants now in construction assure a domestic supply of paper of all kinds aggregating 715,000 tons annually by 1930-31 or six times the pre-war supply.

Output, in thousands of metric tons:

	<i>Paper</i>	<i>Cardboard</i>	<i>Cellulose</i>	<i>Woodpulp</i>
1923-24 .....	117.9	12.4	35.5	44.4
1924-25 .....	213.2	20.2	54.0	54.2
1925-26 .....	257.3	26.4	68.4	68.0
1926-27 .....	267.5	39.0	75.6	73.2

Imports of paper in 1926-27 were 107,856 metric tons, as compared with 141,300 metric tons in 1925-26 and 157,400 metric tons in 1913.

**CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.**—Statistics of output of the heavy chemical industry, in metric tons:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Acids</i>	<i>Alkalis</i>	<i>Super-phosphates</i>	<i>Other Salts</i>
1923-24 .....	132,977	116,207	26,653	59,608
1924-25 .....	165,344	150,482	52,997	69,851
1925-26 .....	220,785	199,634	80,618	89,653
1926-27 .....	256,116	242,612	89,975	103,538

Output of alkalis for the first half of 1927-28 was 137,700 metric tons, an increase of 19 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year.

**LEATHER INDUSTRY.**—The leather industry is comparatively new in Russia. Before the war the country exported raw hides and imported large quantities of leather. To-day the industry is able to handle the domestic requirements for sole leather and part of the requirements for upper leather. During the three years ending September 30, 1927, over \$16,500,000 was spent for capital construction in the State leather factories. The capacity of the tanning factories has been raised to nearly 11,000,000 hides per annum. Pre-war production in the industry was passed in 1925-26. The output has more than doubled in the past few years.

During 1926-27 the output of hides in the U.S.S.R. was 10,200,000. Of these about two million were used locally by peasants, 7,350,000 were used in large State industries, 2,000,000 in small handicraft industries and the remainder by co-operatives and private enterprises.

Statistics of census \* leather factories:

	<i>Number of Enterprises</i>	<i>Number of Employees</i>	<i>Value of Output</i>
1922-23 .....	580	31,599	\$75,190,000
1923-24 .....	555	29,225	83,430,000
1924-25 .....	559	33,956	112,270,000
1925-26 .....	553	35,374	164,800,000
1926-27 .....	487	34,178	182,310,000

\* See footnote, p. 81.

In addition to the above, the output of small hand enterprises in 1926-27 is estimated at \$58,710,000 or nearly a third of the census industry.

Output of hides and skins in large-scale leather factories, in thousands:

Year	Hides	Skins
1924-25 .....	7,798	5,886
1925-26 .....	8,299	8,656
1926-27 .....	8,968	10,964
1927-28 .....	10,000	15,600

Output of shoes (pairs):

1916 .....	10,800,000
1926-27 .....	14,700,000
1927-28 .....	23,000,000

Imports of dressed leather were \$2,107,380 in 1926-27, as compared with \$2,861,340 in 1925-26.

**RUBBER INDUSTRY.**—The rubber industry passed the pre-war volume in 1926-27. Production of rubber shoes (pairs):

1913 .....	27,855,000
1925-26 .....	25,310,000
1926-27 .....	29,633,700
1927-28 .....	36,248,000

Total production in the industry, value in rubles:

1925-26 .....	131,733,000
1926-27 .....	155,312,000

**GLASS AND CHINA.**—The World War virtually destroyed for a time the glass and china industries of Russia. Much of the output was in territory lost as a result of the war. Within the plants that still remained there had been much destruction and deterioration. In 1920 the output of the glass industry

was 3.2 per cent of pre-war and in the china industry 4.5 per cent. By 1926-27 the glass industry reached 75 per cent of pre-war production and the china industry 105 per cent.

The output, in rubles:

Year	Glass	China
1925-26 .....	76,985,000	30,870,000
1926-27 .....	90,682,000	38,323,000

Output in metric tons:

Year	Glass	China
1913 .....	385,000	44,000
1924-25 .....	175,000	28,000
1925-26 .....	246,000	35,000
1926-27 .....	282,000	45,000

**CEMENT INDUSTRY.**—The output in recent years, in metric tons:

1924-25 .....	716,468
1925-26 .....	1,317,600
1926-27 .....	1,556,700
1927-28 .....	1,836,900

Export of cement, in metric tons:

1913 .....	6,903
1924-25 .....	30,078
1925-26 .....	38,612
1926-27 .....	48,522

**MATCH INDUSTRY.**—During the past few years there has been a great improvement in equipment and standardization in the industry, and in the quality of the product. An export trade is being developed to Denmark, Finland, China, Great Britain, the United States and North Africa.

The output, in cases of 1,000 boxes:

1913 .....	3,703,000
1922-23 .....	1,425,233

1923-24 .....	1,882,587
1924-25 .....	3,162,100
1925-26 .....	3,593,900
1926-27 .....	4,199,700
1927-28 .....	5,457,100

Exports for 1926-27 were 82,000 cases. For the first six months of 1927-28 they were nearly 400,000 cases.

**TOBACCO INDUSTRY.**—The output, in millions of cigarettes:

1913 .....	25,888
1921-22 .....	6,664
1922-23 .....	12,508
1923-24 .....	12,862
1924-25 .....	25,022
1925-26 .....	35,125
1926-27 .....	39,445

The output of makhorka (a cheap tobacco mixture smoked by the peasants) in metric tons:

1913 .....	79,000
1924-25 .....	29,072
1925-26 .....	48,879
1926-27 .....	97,000

Total output of tobacco industry, value, in thousands of rubles:

1925-26 .....	103,766
1926-27 .....	108,854

**SUGAR INDUSTRY.**—A large amount of the best beet-growing territory was lost to Russia as a result of the World War. In addition, during the World War and the civil conflicts, many sugar factories were destroyed or severely damaged. In 1921 sugar production fell to 2.9 per cent of the pre-war rate. The recovery of the industry was belated, but the output is now rapidly approaching the pre-war rate. During the past three

years \$20,000,000 has been spent on capital improvements in the industry.

In technical organization the industry has made much progress in recent years. The number of workers employed in the industry per unit of production was 20 per cent less in 1926-27 than in 1914. Fuel consumption expressed as a percentage of weight of sugar beets was 8.5 per cent, as compared with 22 per cent in 1920 and 8.7 per cent in 1914.

Plants in operation in 1926-27 numbered 155.

Statistics of output, in metric tons:

1910-13 (average).....	1,513,000
1924 .....	411,000
1925 .....	963,000
1926 .....	871,019
1927 .....	1,336,570

Persia and Afghanistan are the main markets for sugar export, but Soviet sugar is now finding its way to the border countries and as far west as France.

Exports, in metric tons:

1924-25 .....	26,140
1925-26 .....	45,477
1926-27 .....	121,983
1927-28 .....	132,250

**VEGETABLE OIL INDUSTRY.**—Output of the oil-pressing industry, in metric tons:

1924-25 .....	173,269
1925-26 .....	228,531
1926-27 .....	148,000
1927-28 .....	243,000

**DISTILLED SPIRITS.**—Late in 1925, because of the wide use of bootleg vodka of inferior quality, some of it dangerous to health, the Government monopoly was authorized to produce



and dispense vodka up to the pre-war strength of 40 per cent alcohol. Alcoholic beverages are sold under severe restrictions regarding quantity to one person, etc. The sale to minors or intoxicated persons is prohibited.

Production of vodka, in hectoliters:

1913 .....	4,636,000
1925-26 .....	1,577,000
1926-27 .....	1,804,000

**FISHING INDUSTRY.**—The annual fish catch in the Soviet Union is now about equal to pre-war. Eleven State trusts in the various fishing centers of the country, with a capital of \$25,000,000 and an annual output of \$50,000,000 handle more than half of the fish put on the market. The largest trust is the Volga-Caspian Fish Trust which operates at the mouth of the Volga.

Of the total catch at present only 10 per cent is frozen, 2 per cent canned, the remainder salted or smoked.

Annual catch, in metric tons:

1913 .....	887,600
1923 .....	490,000
1924 .....	535,600
1925 .....	635,500
1926 .....	758,500
1927 .....	787,900

Exports of fish products, value in rubles:

	1925-26	1926-27
Fish .....	4,507,000	3,823,000
Black Caviar.....	4,191,000	2,887,000
Red Caviar.....	1,674,000	618,000
Fish Glue.....	84,000	125,000

The value of exports of fish products for 1927-28 was 12,458,000 rubles, an increase of nearly 60 per cent over the previous year.

A Fisheries Convention between the Soviet Union and Japan was signed January, 1928. The Convention settled questions relating to the operation of fisheries in Soviet Pacific waters by Japanese nationals, which had been pending for some years. The output of Japanese salmon canneries on the shores of Kamchatka amounts annually to between 40 and 50 million yen.

**TIMBER INDUSTRY.**—The timber industry has made notable advances during the past few years, though it has not yet reached the pre-war rate of production. The industry suffered a complete collapse during the period of the World War and the civil conflicts. The reconstruction of the industry began in 1921. The concentration of a major portion of the industry in a small number of State trusts, replacing the hundreds of small units of pre-war days, has resulted in effective economies and more orderly development. In 1926-27 the trusts produced over 71 per cent of the output of saw-mills. They accounted for only 20 per cent of the logging and 31 per cent of the output of wood fuel, such operations being conducted largely by coöperative and private groups.

The six principal trusts are:

1. Severoles, operating in the northern part of European Russia in the region of the White Sea;
2. Karelles, operating in the territory of the Karelian Republic;
3. Sevzaples, in the northwestern part of Russia with Leningrad as its export center;
4. Dvinoles, operating in the region of the river Western Dvina;
5. Lesbel, operating in the territory of the White Russian Republic; and
6. Dalles, operating in the Far East.

Total of lumber production:

(In Millions of Cubic Feet)

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Logs .....	614.0	893	812
Of this produced by trusts.....	148.2	300.5	251
Per cent of total.....	24	33.6	31
Wood for Fuel .....	1550	1885	2400
Of this produced by trusts.....	142	264	477
Per cent of total.....	9	14	20

## Production of saw-mills:

Year	Cubic feet
1913 .....	441,219,000
1924-25 .....	196,000,000
1925-26 .....	282,000,000
1926-27 .....	370,000,000

The progress of the operations of saw-mills controlled by trusts during the past six years has been as follows:

	No. of saw mills in operation	Total No. of workers	Production (thousands of cubic feet)	Production per gang-saw (1,000 cubic feet)
1921-22 ....	480	....	61,360	71
1922-23 ....	327	36,600	105,787	148
1923-24 ....	362	36,763	135,211	174
1924-25 ....	294	34,231	168,600	236
1925-26 ....	332	38,960	209,900	269
1926-27 ....	339	48,627	263,100	303

The production of veneer in the U.S.S.R., which is largely concentrated in the hands of the Veneer Trust, has shown an increase of 49 per cent over the pre-war production. During the past five years the industry increased its output nearly sixfold. Production of veneer:

	Cubic meters
1922-23 .....	21,484
1923-24 .....	49,877
1924-25 .....	69,615
1925-26 .....	90,100
1926-27 .....	122,600

The normal rate of annual growth of the pulpwood forests in the U.S.S.R. is about 4,910,000 metric tons, of which only about 15 per cent is exploited.

England takes over half the timber exports of the Soviet Union. Other countries of export are France, Germany, Japan, Egypt, South Africa, the United States. Total exports over the European frontier:

	Metric tons	Value
1925-26 .....	1,666,700	\$26,795,000
1926-27 .....	2,133,200	36,185,000
1927-28 .....	2,495,218	41,337,000

Timber products worth \$60,000 were exported to the United States in 1925-26 and \$120,000 in 1926-27.

**BUILDING INDUSTRY.**—With the general rise of industrial production has come a rapid advance in the building industry, though this advance is still behind the rapidly increasing requirements of the country.

Statistics of amounts spent for new construction and capital repairs, in millions of rubles:

Year	Urban and Industrial	Rural Housing	Total
1924-25 .....	860	1,216	2,076
1925-26 .....	1,485	1,341	2,826
1926-27 .....	1,942	1,369	3,311

Of the 4,300,000,000 rubles (\$2,200,000,000) spent for building construction outside of the villages during the past three years, 30 per cent was accounted for by industrial, electrification and trade enterprises, 30 per cent for housing, 20 per cent for buildings for transport and communications, 12 per cent for public utility and Government buildings, 8 per cent for health and educational institutions.

The sources of finances for the entire building program of the Soviet Union are shown in the following table (in millions of rubles):

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28 (program)
State Budget .....	382	548	764	994
Local Budgets .....	118	209	280	344
Own Resources of Industry and Population ....	1576	2069	2267	2367
Total .....	2076	2826	3311	3705

The housing shortage in the cities, inherited from the old régime, is still acute but is being markedly reduced by increasing new construction. Figures for new construction in cities and industrial communities follow:

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Expenditures for New Housing (rubles)....	156,500,000	286,700,000	393,000,000
Dwellings Built (in sq. meters) .....	1,840,000	3,160,000	4,200,000
Per cent increase over previous year's expenditure .....	72.0	83.3	36.9

In addition to these sums expended for new housing considerable outlays have been made for capital and other repairs to houses. These amounted to the following (in rubles):

1924-25 .....	108,000,000
1925-26 .....	164,000,000
1926-27 .....	185,000,000

The proportion of the expenditures for new housing in urban centers made by the various groups of builders during the past three years was as follows:

	Per Cent
Industry and Power Companies..	31.4
Commissariat for Transport.....	7.8
Municipal Authorities .....	22.7
Coöperatives .....	8.5
Private Parties .....	29.6
Total .....	100.0

SHIPBUILDING.—The building of commercial ships in the Soviet Union is an industry of recent origin. Before the war shipbuilding was confined almost entirely to the building of war vessels. In 1925-26 fabricated metal utilized in the construction of merchant ships amounted to 9,500 metric tons; in 1926-27 it was 25,700 metric tons. The maximum pre-war tonnage so used was 6,000 tons.

In 1924-25 nine vessels were launched in Soviet shipyards, 26 vessels in 1925-26, 27 vessels in 1926-27. The average tonnage was 3,700 tons as compared with 1,000 tons in pre-war days. Most of the new ships are equipped with Diesel engines.

There are four large groups of shipbuilding plants, under the supervision of the Chief Metals Administration. They are located in the northwest, central, south and Far Eastern regions. The Leningrad Ship Trust is the most important.

The five-year plan for the industry calls for the completion by 1931-32 of 299 vessels with a dead weight tonnage of 994,000 tons at a total cost of \$200,000,000. The new ships will be distributed as follows: 163 for Sovtorgflot (Soviet trading fleet), 117 for the Caspian service, 19 for the Naphtha Syndicate. During the fiscal year 1927-28 \$27,000,000 was expended on new building.

#### Fur Trade

The fur trade is of increasing importance in the Soviet Union, and exports of furs have increased 70 per cent during the past three years.

State and coöperative organizations furnish 85 per cent of fur procurements. Private traders handle the remainder.

Value of exports, in rubles:

1923-24 .....	51,400,000
1924-25 .....	63,400,000
1925-26 .....	67,537,253
1926-27 .....	86,969,775
1927-28 .....	120,000,000

Of the recent export the major part was handled by the State trading organizations of the Constituent Republics, nearly a fourth by the coöperatives, about 4 per cent by mixed companies (foreign private capital and Soviet State capital).

For the first time Germany replaced England as the largest customer in 1926-27, and further consolidated this position in 1927-28. In the latter year, Germany took 45 per cent of the fur export, England 25 per cent, the United States 10 per cent, France 8 per cent. The major part of the furs, however, eventually found their way to the United States. In 1927-28 for the first time there was fur export to South America.

Export of various furs in 1926-27 and 1925-26:

	<i>Quantity</i>	
	<i>1926-27—1925-26</i>	
Squirrel .....	8,582,760	10,389,059
Dressed Squirrel .....	11,038	16,807
Fox .....	348,436	385,792
White Fox .....	103,845	62,172
Marten .....	28,691	55,828
Ermine .....	595,101	680,951
Kolinsky .....	259,244	344,077
Mink .....	50,226	48,331
Sable .....	11,415	18,166
Fitch .....	917,222	961,617
Hare .....	6,654,912	3,371,125
Marmot .....	466,218	650,289
Korsuk .....	22,836	71,629
Peschanik .....	4,240,065	5,439,407
Suslik .....	2,659,519	275,303
Wolf .....	14,234	20,857
Otter .....	.....	896
Bear .....	3,090	2,343
Lynx .....	3,371	3,039
Wolverine .....	1,271	1,677
Cat .....	6,233	14,845
Jackal .....	3,259	8,406
Dog .....	109,019	3,398

Burunduk .....	681,942	405,799
Weasel .....	46,379	42,094
Mole .....	66,860	8,092
Sea Lion .....	1,742	14,706
Dressed Suslik .....	21,628	8,637
Dressed Squirrel spines. ....	.....	46,780
Badger .....	66,062	54,721
Karakul .....	804,723	287,408
Krimmer .....	150,606	32,694
Pony .....	296,016	213,766
Mufson .....	234,987	95,705
Merlushka .....	900,552	77,378

## DOMESTIC TRADE

DOMESTIC trade is handled in the Soviet Union by State, co-operative and private enterprises.

The State trading enterprises consist largely of wholesale trading organizations conducted by State producing organizations (the trusts), and by the organs acting as distributors and purchasers of supplies for the trusts (the syndicates). These organizations conduct over 70 per cent of the State trade. The special State trading organizations, the Gostorgs, organized in the Constituent Republics or on a regional or local basis, also play a considerable rôle in the scheme of distribution. The Gostorgs purchase goods from agricultural and manufacturing producers and import them from abroad for sale to consumers and retailers. They also make purchases for export. Still other State trading enterprises include the agencies for procuring various agricultural products and other joint stock companies specializing in certain products.

Coöperative trade is handled by the Consumers Coöperatives, the Agricultural Coöperatives and the Handicraft Coöperatives. Their shares of the total coöperative turnover (now about \$11,000,000,000 a year) are respectively about 70, 20 and 10 per cent.

Of the total turnover in 1927-28 the State and coöperative enterprises handled 90.2 per cent, about evenly divided, and private traders 9.8 per cent. For 1926-27 the figures were respectively 81.8 per cent and 18.2 per cent and for 1925-26 respectively 77.1 and 22.9 per cent.

The share of the private trader in the total turnover has

been steadily decreasing of late years. In wholesale trade the rôle of the private trader fell to 1.5 per cent of the total in 1927-28. In retail trade private enterprise accounted for 24.2 per cent of the turnover. The business of the State trading enterprises is conducted largely in the wholesale field. In the retail field the State enterprises, like the private dealers, are yielding ground to the coöperatives. In 1927-28 the share of the State enterprises in the retail trade was only 13.4 per cent of the total. The coöperatives conducted 62.4 per cent of the retail trade.

The gross trade turnover for 1927-28, including sales of original producers to jobbing organizations, was 54,130,000,000 rubles (\$27,876,950,000), an increase of 20 per cent over the previous year. The gross domestic trade turnover during recent years has been as follows (in rubles):

1924-25 .....	25,517,100,000
1925-26 .....	38,749,700,000
1926-27 .....	45,016,000,000
1927-28 .....	54,130,000,000

The figures for retail trade in 1927-28 were as follows (in rubles):

State .....	1,795,000,000
Coöperative .....	8,325,500,000
Private .....	3,222,000,000
Total .....	13,345,500,000

**NIZHNI-NOVGOROD FAIR.**—The annual fair held at Nizhni-Novgorod is an important and spectacular feature of Soviet internal trade and trade with the Eastern neighbors. The trade turnover at the Fair held in September, 1928, was \$154,500,000, of which \$17,730,000 represented trade with the Eastern countries. In all 2,050 business organizations par-

icipated in the Fair, including 380 foreign firms. Foreign firms represented at the Fair included 263 from Persia, 82 from Western China, 20 from Afghanistan, 9 from Turkey, 3 from Irak, 2 from Mongolia. Attendance at the Fair was about 200,000 persons.

### Purchasing Power of the Ruble

(1913 = 100)

	On the Basis of	
	Wholesale Price Index	Retail Price Index
April 1, 1924.....	55.3	47.4
Oct. 1, 1924.....	60.9	47.7
April 1, 1925.....	51.4	46.1
Oct. 1, 1925.....	57.4	46.5
April 1, 1926.....	51.0	41.5
Oct. 1, 1926.....	55.9	43.5
April 1, 1927.....	56.4	44.1
Oct. 1, 1927.....	58.8	50.5
Jan. 1, 1928.....	58.4	49.8
April 1, 1928.....	58.6	49.3
Oct. 1, 1928.....	56.8	47.4

### General Wholesale Price Index

(1913 = 100)

1923-24 1924-25 1925-26 1926-27 1927-28  
(Annual Average)

Products of Mining and Manufacture.	215.7	192.4	200.9	196.7	188.4
Farm Products ...	134.2	166.9	171.3	156.6	157.2
Weighted Average.	170.2	179.2	185.6	175.5	171.7
Ratio of industrial to agricultural index, "scissors".	161	115	117	126	120

### Retail Price Index

(1913 = 100)

### Average Private, Coöperative and State Trade Indexes

	Oct. 1	Apr. 1	Oct. 1	Apr. 1
	1926	1927	1927	1928
Grain .....	175	177	177	186
Vegetable .....	188	233	209	323
Meat .....	204	193	204	190
Dairy Products ....	196	205	197	218
Fish .....	229	226	213	227
Vegetable Oil .....	185	190	195	191
Salt .....	252	238	182	178
Sugar .....	211	206	203	202
Tea .....	190	190	189	187
Liquor .....	225	221	216	222
Tobacco .....	216	209	201	201
Dry Goods .....	245	234	223	227
Shoes .....	233	222	214	216
Metals .....	206	193	187	187
Silicates .....	230	219	207	208
Chemicals .....	173	165	155	156
Kerosene .....	109	108	106	106
Timber .....	215	204	199	197
Paper .....	223	210	188	188
Average .....	207	203	198	203
Of this:				
Coöperative Trade ..	197	189	183	185
State Trade .....	200	191	183	185
Private Trade .....	224	227	220	239

## TRANSPORTATION

THE railways of the Soviet Union in the fiscal year 1926-27 carried 22 per cent more freight in ton-kilometers than in 1913 and the length of tracks was 30 per cent greater.

The restoration of the railways has been one of the largest tasks completed by the Soviet State. During the World War and the civil strife about one-fourth of the total trackage was destroyed and also 7,762 railway bridges. By the end of 1919 there were hardly 4,000 good order locomotives in the country. Up to 1922 the traffic carried was less than a third of the pre-war volume.

The railways are run by the Commissariat for Transport, save for a few lines built and run by large foreign concessionaries for the purpose of developing their concessions.

The total railway mileage at the close of 1927-28 was 17,941 miles. It was 47,320 miles at the close of 1926-27, 12,500 miles in 1917 and 36,500 miles in 1913.

The sums invested for new equipment and new lines during recent years, and the allotment for 1927-28, are as follows, in millions of rubles:

	<i>New Equipment</i>	<i>New Lines</i>	<i>Total</i>
1923-24 .....	54	1	55
1924-25 .....	70	17	87
1925-26 .....	166	27	193
1926-27 .....	190	37	227
1927-28 .....	325	65	390

Most important of the new lines now in construction is the Turkestan-Siberian railway, 1,481 kilometers (920 miles) long, which was begun early in 1927. The road will connect

the cotton-growing regions of Central Asia with the grain-producing lands in Siberia. The road will cost \$100,000,000. It will be completed in 1931. At present grain from Siberia has to travel 3,000 kilometers to reach the Central Asian cotton belt. The new line will cut the distance to 1,200 kilometers. The road will also bring timber, coal, iron and other materials to Central Asia. The completion of the road will give a great boom to grain growing in Siberia, and will increase the cotton crops in Turkestan. The annual freight turnover of the new road during its first few years is estimated at 1,410,000 metric tons. Over one-third of the line, about 500 kilometers, was completed by the close of 1928.

During 1927 a somewhat higher schedule of railway rates was placed in operation. The rates are now 143 per cent of those of 1914.

During the past few years the railways have been operated at a profit. The figures, in millions of rubles:

	<i>Operating Revenue</i>	<i>Operating Expenditures</i>	<i>Net Profit</i>
1924-25 .....	907.6	764.0	143.6
1925-26 .....	1,285.8	1,108.0	177.8
1926-27 .....	1,491.8	1,264.0	227.8

The following are comparative statistics on passenger and freight traffic:

	Passenger Traffic			
	1913	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Passengers carried (millions) .....		211.8	262.7	254.3
Passenger kilometers (millions) .....	25,220	19,040	23,402	21,953
	Freight Traffic			
Metric tons (millions)		83.1	116.8	135.9
Ton kilometers (millions) .....	65,695	47,414	69,184	82,607

The average daily run for freight cars was 79.3 kilometers in 1926-27 as compared with 75 kilometers in 1913. Average run for freight locomotives was 129.8 kilometers in 1926-27, as compared with 119 kilometers in 1913. Percentage of high power locomotives to total number was 48 per cent in 1926-27 as compared with 27 per cent in 1913.

Percentage of bad order locomotives in 1926-27 was 17 per cent, passenger cars 13 per cent, freight cars, 5 per cent. In 1921 the percentages reached respectively 62, 48 and 33.

Average daily freight car loadings:

1924-25 .....	17,398
1925-26 .....	24,007
1926-27 .....	27,868
1927-28 .....	31,185

The average load of a two-axle freight car in 1926-27 was 8.8 metric tons, as compared with 7.8 metric tons in 1913. The average make-up of freight trains in 1926-27 was 94.26 axles; in 1913 it was 78.8 axles.

By the beginning of 1926 the importation of rolling stock virtually ceased. In 1926-27 the number of new locomotives built in Soviet plants was 364.

Average number workers employed on railway system:

1923-24 .....	715,000
1924-25 .....	720,000
1925-26 .....	840,000
1926-27 .....	863,000

Average monthly wages of railway workers, in rubles:

1923-24 .....	32.80
1924-25 .....	44.50
1925-26 .....	60.93
1926-27 .....	69.39

Passenger service in respect to speed of trains, comfort, etc., is well up to pre-war standard. Trains are divided into three

groups, local, "accelerated" and express, the last-named scheduled to travel at a speed of from 50 to 60 kilometers an hour. Excess fare of 25 per cent is charged on express trains.

To assist in the financing of new railway lines the Commissariat for Transport was authorized late in 1927 to issue an internal loan of 60,000,000 rubles. The loan bears interest at 9 per cent and is redeemable within five and a half years.

AIR TRANSPORT.—Air transport has made great strides in the Soviet Union during the past few years. The progress in aviation has been greatly assisted by the activities of Osoaviakhim, the Soviet Union Air League, which has a membership of 3,500,000.

In 1928, 11,971 kilometers of air routes, for passengers, freight and mail, were in regular operation. The larger cities in the European portion of the Soviet Union are connected by these lines. Others connect the Trans-Siberian railway with remote points, facilitating greatly the transport of passengers and mail. Moscow and Leningrad are linked with the European air services. Lines run to Persia and Afghanistan. A new Moscow-Verkhne-Udinsk-Peking line, projected last year, was deferred because of the unsettled conditions in China.

Regular commercial airplane service was inaugurated in 1922. The progress year by year is shown in the following table:

	<i>Length of lines (kilometers)</i>	<i>Total flights (kilometers)</i>	<i>Passengers carried</i>	<i>Mail and freight (kilograms)</i>
1922 ....	1200	134,000	276	13,750
1923 ....	1610	377,710	1,433	27,885
1924 ....	4400	541,764	2,618	48,309
1925 ....	4984	894,539	3,398	76,789
1926 ....	6392	1,313,130	4,035	84,561
1927 ....	7022	1,817,952	7,079	170,381
1928 ....	11,971	2,383,430	8,653	221,700



There are three operating companies: Deruluft, a mixed German-Soviet concern; Dobrolot, and Ukrvozdukhput, the last the Ukrainian State Company.

The eleven principal trunk lines operated by the three companies follow:

Deruluft runs two lines, Moscow to Smolensk, Riga, Koenigsberg and Berlin, and Leningrad to Reval and Riga, with daily service except Sunday.

The Dobrolot has six lines, as follows:

1. Tashkent to Termez, to Dushembe, four times weekly.
2. Tashkent to Termez, to Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, twice monthly.
3. Charjui to Khiva, in Turkestan, six days a week.
4. Frunze to Alma-Ata, four times a week.
5. Verkhne-Udinsk, in Siberia, to Urga, the capital of Mongolia, four times a week.
6. Irkutsk to Yakutsk, twice weekly, a flight of 2,700 kilometers across desolate Northeastern Siberia.

The Ukrvozdukhput runs these three lines:

1. Moscow to Kharkov, to Pyatigorsk, in North Caucasia, six days a week.
2. Pyatigorsk to Vladikavkaz to Baku on the Caspian Sea, six days a week.
3. Baku to Pehlevi, a Persian port on the Caspian, to Teheran, the capital of Persia, twice weekly.

Rates are low. Deruluft planes transport one between Moscow and Berlin for \$70 in twelve hours. The railroad fare, first class, is over \$60 for a 42-hour trip. The internal routes are at the same scale or lower.

In the spring of 1929 Dobrolot plans to open regular service on the most extensive Soviet air line yet organized, from Moscow to Irkutsk, about 3,000 miles.

(For data on Water Transport, see section on Merchant Fleet.)

**AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORT.**—While automobile buses are in-

creasing rapidly in the larger cities of the U.S.S.R., the scarcity of good roads is a handicap to inter-city traffic. The total length of roads suitable for automobile traffic was estimated at 50,000 kilometers in 1927. Most of the older roads are common dirt lanes, unfit for motor cars during most of the year. A movement for the development of modern highways has recently gained great momentum and promises to transform the road situation in the next few years.

There are only 21,000 automobiles in the Soviet Union. By far the greater part of these have been imported. Up to the present time home production of cars has been negligible, though two or three plants, notably the AMO plant in Moscow, have been turning out some motor trucks.

Plans for an intensive development in motor car construction are now under way.

A society, Avtodor (Automobiles and Roads) was organized in Moscow late in 1927 to promote the introduction of more automobiles and the building of better highways. It is conducting a campaign for mass production of automobiles in Soviet plants and discussing methods of financing large scale importations. It is also pushing a comprehensive campaign for the construction of key highways and the spread of bus lines between cities.

It is planned to spend \$750,000,000 on highway construction, from federal and local budgets, during the next five years.

The great part of the turnover of the ports consists of exports to foreign countries. Exports from the Soviet Union by way of water for the past three years have been as follows:

MERCHANT MARINE AND PORTS

THE Soviet merchant fleet, under the supervision of the Sovtorgflot (Caspian Sea not included), as of October 1, 1928, consisted of the following vessels:

	Number	Register tons
Steamships, freight and passenger ..	64	84,283
Steamships, freight .....	90	165,148
Sailing vessels .....	1	} 6,483
Sail and motor .....	51	
Tugs and auxiliary vessels .....	142	....

Of these the 175 larger vessels were distributed, by the various seas, as follows:

White Sea .....	35
Baltic Sea .....	23
Black and Azov Seas..	101
Pacific Ocean .....	16
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>175</b>

The merchant fleet of the Caspian Sea is under the supervision of the Caspar (Caspian Steamship Co.). The fleet of the Caspar consisted in 1927 of the following vessels:

	Number	Capacity Tons
Tankers .....	75	105,650
Freighters ....	60	40,670
Barges .....	29	18,637
Other .....	21	4,154
Reserve fleet .	64	12,076

The freight turnover of the Soviet ports reached only about half of the pre-war volume in 1926-27, the decline being due largely to the smaller exports of the bulky grain products.

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	(in thousands of metric tons)		
White Sea and Arctic Ocean..	1,069	979	1,437
Baltic Sea .....	734	756	1,104
Black and Azov Seas .....	3,198	4,770	4,936
Pacific Ocean .....	980	1,397	1,736
Caspian Sea .....	63	92	93
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>6,044</b>	<b>7,994</b>	<b>9,306</b>

Soviet imports by water:

White Sea and Arctic Ocean..	207	219	307
Baltic Sea .....	686	468	514
Black and Azov Seas .....	509	207	226
Pacific Ocean .....	53	70	98
Caspian Sea .....	105	71	85
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>1,229</b>

Coastwise turnover:

White Sea and Arctic Ocean..	82	99	102
Baltic Sea .....	40	28	43
Black and Azov Seas.....	625	988	1,004
Pacific Ocean .....	63	85	106
Caspian Sea .....	3,004	3,939	4,741
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,814</b>	<b>5,139</b>	<b>5,996</b>

Only two of the Soviet ports reached a turnover higher than the pre-war. These are the ports of Vladivostok, which is doing considerable exporting of oil cake and of grain products and of beans from Manchuria, and the port of Batum, exporting largely oil products. Murmansk was built during the war.

The turnover of Soviet ports, in comparison with 1913:

	1926-27	1913
	<i>(thousands of metric tons)</i>	
Vladivostok .....	1,989	1,444
Novorossiysk .....	1,806	1,914
Leningrad .....	1,720	7,304
Batum .....	1,610	1,495
Archangel .....	1,025	1,266
Odessa .....	919	4,174
Poti .....	691	1,072
Mariupol .....	528	1,914
Murmansk .....	495	—
Nikolayev .....	418	2,100

The bulk of the turnover of the Black Sea-Azov ports consisted of exports of oil products, grain, ores and coal. The growth of exports of these products from these ports has been as follows:

	<i>(thousands of metric tons)</i>		
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Grain .....	936	2,273	1,703
Oil products ....	1,323	1,459	2,004
Ores .....	609	685	716
Coal .....	231	247	254

The principal exports from the Soviet ports on the Pacific Ocean are the Manchurian beans and oil cake. The growth of these exports during the past three years has been as follows:

	<i>(thousands of tons)</i>		
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Beans .....	595	613	743
Oil Cake .....	112	673	504

In 1926-27 four new steamers, with an aggregate capacity of 14,200 tons, were built in the U.S.S.R. During the year 1927-28 13 steamers with an aggregate capacity of 34,260 tons were completed.

**INLAND WATERWAYS.**—The Soviet River Fleet in 1926 consisted of 3,323 steamers as against 3,212 in 1924. Of the total for 1926, 2,599 boats were in operation. Sailing vessels and barges are upwards of 10,000. The largest fleet of any of Soviet rivers is that on the Volga, where in 1926 there were 1,604 steamers with indicated power of 300,595.

There were also 2,949 other boats on the Volga with a capacity of 2,285,000 tons. The turnover on the Soviet internal waterways showed the following growth:

	<i>Metric tons</i>
1920 .....	11,200,000
1921 .....	12,200,000
1922 .....	13,400,000
1923 .....	19,900,000
1924 .....	19,600,000
1925 .....	24,300,000
1926 .....	32,800,000
1927 .....	35,000,000
1928 .....	37,000,000

The turnover of 1927 amounted to nearly 75 per cent of the pre-war turnover. In 1927 the U.S.S.R. had 88,400,000 km. of navigable waterways, 173,700 km. of rivers suitable for floating logs, and 2,000 km. of artificial waterways.

The Internal Waterways Steamship Co. had at its disposal on January 1, 1927, 2,020 steamers with an indicated power of 460,745, and 3,975 other boats with a capacity of 3,020,685 tons. In 1927 four new steamers, 48 iron barges and 147 other boats were completed in the U.S.S.R.

**VOLGA-DON CANAL.**—Of great importance to the future of water transport is the Volga-Don Canal project, plans for which were approved by the State Council of Experts in 1928. This canal will give the Volga, the chief inland waterway of the Soviet Union, an outlet into the Black Sea, instead of the land-locked Caspian. In addition to the construction of a canal 100 km. long between Sarepta on the Don and a point

near Stalingrad on the Volga, the project involves the creation of a deep-water port at Rostov-on-Don, the sluicing of the Don and bringing to a norm the minimum depth of the Volga. The geographic position of Rostov makes it the chief port for the Southern grain-producing region.

**THE DNEIPER RIVER PROJECT.**—At present the Dnieper River, flowing into the Black Sea, is navigable only to the rapids near Zaporozhye, about 200 miles from its mouth. The completion of the Dnieprostroy hydroelectric plant at Zaporozhye, now well under way, with its dam and canal lock system, will open the river for a further 800 miles for vessels up to 2,000 tons. The improvement will make the vast valley of the Dnieper a tributary to world trade.

## COMMUNICATIONS

ALL forms of public communications, postal, telephone, telegraph and radio, are conducted by the People's Commissariat for Posts and Telegraphs.

**MAIL SERVICE.**—The mail service has grown far beyond its pre-war limitations and is steadily being extended.

Number of localities with mail service:

1913 .....	12,335
1924-25 .....	105,159
1925-26 .....	228,722
1926-27 .....	240,980

Number of pieces mailed, in hundreds of thousands:

1913 .....	978
1924-25 .....	844
1925-26 .....	1,095
1926-27 .....	1,234

Revenue and expenditure of the postal service, in millions of rubles:

	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1924-25 .....	96.3	96.1
1925-26 .....	136.6	133.7
1926-27 .....	155.9	160.7

Other statistics of mail service follow:

	1913	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Post offices, main .....	1,399	1,005	863	308	267
Branches .....	4,085	5,810	5,072	3,481	3,045
Railway post offices .....	135	138	138	129	120
Regular agencies .....	....	....	2,393	3,331	4,270

Agencies connected with other institutions .....	7,125	2,957	8,465	5,737	6,000
Traveling agencies .....	.....	2,262	4,249	2,583	2,200
Rural mail-carriers .....	.....	.....	6,938	16,008	17,000
Length of mail lines:					
Railway (Km.) .....	58,650	73,280	75,790	78,150	78,150
Water " .....	31,930	47,250	53,570	71,660	71,310
Air " .....	.....	5,840	5,000	6,120	6,850
Highway " .....	170,900	164,360	630,830	937,780	937,340

TELEPHONES.—Number of telephone exchanges:

1913 .....	572
1923-24 .....	2,005
1924-25 .....	2,237
1925-26 .....	2,885
1926-27 .....	3,084

Length of telephone lines, in kilometers:

1923-24 .....	77,291
1924-25 .....	82,067
1925-26 .....	90,268
1926-27 .....	93,308

Telephone subscribers at end of year:

1913 .....	202,006
1923-24 .....	121,275
1924-25 .....	157,366
1925-26 .....	188,697
1926-27 .....	215,266

TELEGRAPH.—Length of telegraph lines, in kilometers:

1913 .....	124,708
1923-24 .....	121,273
1924-25 .....	114,662
1925-26 .....	144,512
1926-27 .....	142,686

RADIO.—Radio is being used increasingly as a means of communication. Fifty-seven broadcasting stations were in op-

eration in March, 1928. Radio newspapers are broadcasted from Moscow twice daily. Concerts, lectures on scientific and agricultural subjects, and a children's newspaper are features of the radio programs. A small license fee is required for installing receiving sets. Workers' clubs in the cities and village clubs are usually outfitted with receiving set and loud speaker.

Receiving sets in use:

1924-25 .....	24,945
1925-26 .....	82,872
1926-27 .....	230,000
1928 (May 1) .....	290,000

The rise of electric energy furnished by public utility stations during the past five years is shown in the following table:

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Kilowatt-hours</i>
1922-23 .....	905,000,000
1923-24 .....	897,000,000
1924-25 .....	1,132,000,000
1925-26 .....	1,470,000,000
1926-27 .....	2,100,000,000

## ELECTRIFICATION

ELECTRIC power development in the Soviet Union is proceeding under a carefully drawn plan worked out by Government experts in relation to its increasing importance in the general program of industrial advance. Though the comprehensive scheme of development is still in its infancy, much constructive progress has been made, and the use of electrical energy to-day has advanced far beyond the pre-war use. Construction now under way represents the most ambitious program attempted by a European country and includes the largest single hydroelectric development in Europe.

During the fiscal year 1927-28 production of electrical energy in the Soviet Union amounted to 5,000,000,000 kilowatt hours, triple the pre-war figure. In 1926-27 the production was 4,112,000,000 kilowatt hours and in 1925-26 it was 3,248,000,000. Capacity of electric power plants in the country October 1, 1928, was 1,700,000 kilowatts. Under the plan of electric power development now proceeding, the electric power plants will be able to sustain an annual consumption of ten billion kilowatt hours by 1930-31.

Power plants are of two main types—public utility plants, and factory or mill plants.

The growth of the public utility power plants is shown in the following table:

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Kilowatts</i>
1917 .....	394,000
1922-23 .....	478,000
1923-24 .....	498,185
1924-25 .....	538,026
1925-26 .....	618,862
1926-27 .....	733,655

Factory and mill electric plants have shown a similar increase.

The public utility stations in 1926-27 included 18 large urban and regional plants with an aggregate capacity of 498,635 kilowatts, and 640 local plants with an aggregate capacity of 235,000 kilowatts.

Under the super-power plans now under development in the Soviet Union, the following are some of the principal plants already in operation:

Volkhov hydroelectric plant, near Leningrad. Capacity 56,000 kilowatts. Opened early in 1927.

Shatura plant, 130 kilometers from Moscow. Operates on peat fuel. Capacity 48,000 kilowatts. Opened 1925. To be increased to 88,000 kilowatts.

Kashira plant in the Moscow district, furnishing power to 32 villages. Capacity 12,000 kilowatts. Opened October, 1922. Capacity to be increased to 40,000 kilowatts by the end of 1928 and to 120,000 kilowatts by 1931.

Balakhna plant, on the Volga near Nizhni-Novgorod. Operates on peat fuel. Capacity 20,000 kilowatts. Opened 1925. Capacity to be increased to 64,000 kilowatts during 1928 and to 86,000 kilowatts in 1930.

Krasny Oktiabr plant near Leningrad. Operates on peat fuel. Capacity 20,000 kilowatts. Opened 1926. To be increased to 110,000 kilowatts.

Shterovka plant in the Donetz Basin. Operates on coal.

Capacity 20,000 kilowatts. Opened 1926. To be increased to 64,000 kilowatts.

The following large plants were begun in 1925-26, and were approaching completion in 1928:

Shakhty, in the Donetz Basin, capacity 44,000 kilowatts; Kharkov Central Plant, capacity 44,000 kilowatts; Kiev, capacity 22,000 kilowatts; Saratov, capacity 11,000 kilowatts.

Construction was begun on the following plants during 1927-28:

Ivanovo-Vosnesensk and Briansk, capacity 44,000 kilowatts each; Osinov (in White Russia), Gisel-Don (near Vladikavkaz in the Caucasus), Rion hydroelectric (Georgia), Dzoraghet hydroelectric (Armenia), Novorossiysk, Krasnodar and Grozny, each to have an eventual capacity of 22,000 kilowatts. The Briansk and Ivanovo-Vosnesensk plants will consume peat, the Novorossiysk, Krasnodar and Grozny plants fuel oil.

In addition, industrial plants under construction amount to about 600,000 kilowatts.

One of the larger regional plants placed under construction in 1927 is the Svir hydroelectric station, on the river Svir, 240 kilometers from Leningrad, which will have a capacity of 80,000 kilowatts.

The most ambitious power project under way is the Dnieprostroy hydroelectric plant, work on which was begun in the summer of 1927. This will be the largest hydroelectric plant in Europe. Its capacity of 800,000 horse-power will be somewhat greater than Muscle Shoals. The plant will feed the southern mining district of the Ukraine with its rich deposits of manganese, nitre, iron and coal, and its large metallurgical and chemical works. In addition the project, with its collateral works, will open the Dnieper River to navigation for hundreds of miles into the interior, and will furnish irrigation to hundreds of thousands of acres of arid land. The

Dnieprostroy project will take 5 years to complete and will cost about \$113,500,000. Col. Hugh L. Cooper, the creator of Muscle Shoals, is chief consulting engineer and German technicians are also assisting. The plans are wholly the work of Soviet technicians and the work will be financed by the Soviet Government.

During the past five years the Soviet Government has spent about \$250,000,000 for large power stations. During 1928-29 plans call for the expenditure of an additional \$100,000,000. To this will be added local expenditures of \$50,000,000 for large plants and \$30,000,000 for smaller plants, making a total of \$180,000,000.

The original plans for superpower development in the Soviet Union were drawn up as early as 1920, under the impulsion of Lenin, who considered electrification an essential foundation in building the Socialist State. From the early days of the Soviet Government the foremost electrical and construction engineers in the country had been at work on them. The plans called for the construction of thirty new regional power plants with a total capacity of 1,500,000 kilowatts during a period of from ten to fifteen years. For several years the carrying out of the plans advanced slowly because of the acute poverty of the country. It has gained momentum rapidly during the past few years.

Electrical power was virtually unknown in the villages before the Revolution. A few of the big land-holders installed small electric plants to serve the needs of their own estates exclusively. The number of such plants at the outbreak of the Revolution was only 75, with a total capacity of 1,038 kilowatts. In 1927 the number of rural plants in operation was 858 and their capacity 18,500 kilowatts. During the next five years, according to the electrification plan, upwards of \$50,000,000 will be expended on village plants and their capacity increased to 200,000 kilowatts.

The growth of rural electrification is shown in the following table:

	1913	1917	1927
Number of plants.....	53	75	858
Aggregate capacity (kw.).....	712	1,036	18,500
Farms served.....	..	..	89,739
Current used (1,000 kw. h.).....	427	622	10,000

The large regional stations are also playing an increasing rôle in rural electrification. In 1927 they furnished 14 per cent of the current used on farms.

A beginning has been made to applying electric power to agricultural work, especially in relation to such things as threshing machines, flour-mills, fodder cutters, grain cleaning machinery, sawmills, oil pressing plants, etc. During the next few years electrification promises to be a greatly increased factor in the mechanization of agriculture.

## FINANCE

**CURRENCY.**—Shortly after the Soviet Revolution the State Bank was nationalized. Subsequently all other banks were nationalized and fused with the State Bank, the joint institution being known as the People's Bank. After the period of civil war, invasion and blockade set in, and war-time communism was inaugurated as a measure of necessity, even this bank ceased to have any function to perform. It was abolished in 1920, and there followed what is known as the "bankless phase" of the Revolution.

All supplies tended to become concentrated in the hands of the Government; industry secured its raw materials, not by purchase, but by direct assignments from the Government out of available stocks, and the population was similarly supplied with essential articles of consumption by a system of universal rationing. Methods of trade were largely superseded and the use of money limited to a very small sphere of commodity exchange. The devaluation of the currency which naturally resulted was intensified by a more or less deliberate attempt to discredit and abolish the use of money altogether by excessive use of the printing press. The process of depreciation did not cease, however, with the reversal of economic policy in April, 1921, when money was restored to its former function. On the contrary, the printing press was worked with even greater intensity, since the exhaustion of civil war and the advanced stage of economic disorganization left the government for the time being with little other source of revenue.

By 1922 the ruble as a unit of reckoning had declined to such an extent as to become practically useless. A new mone-



tary unit was instituted called the "1922 ruble," equivalent to 10,000 rubles of previous issues. A year had barely elapsed before progressive inflation had rendered even the 1922 ruble too minute in value, and another monetary unit was instituted known as the "1923 ruble," made equivalent to 100 rubles of the 1922 issue, i.e., one million rubles of previous issues. The 1922 and prior issues were subsequently withdrawn from circulation.

Meanwhile, with the rapid revival of trade and industry, the need for a stable medium of exchange became urgent, and it was primarily to meet this problem that the State Bank of the R.S.F.S.R. (later the State Bank of the U.S.S.R.) was created in November, 1921. A year later it was empowered to issue its own note, known as the "chervonetz" (equal to ten gold rubles), backed by a reserve of gold and stable foreign currencies. The gold chervonetz contains 119.4826 grains of fine gold, and is equivalent to \$5.146. The new note proved to be highly stable, thanks to the cautious issue policy pursued by the bank. As the bank rapidly accumulated stable assets the note issue was expanded and for two years the curious phenomenon was observed of a stable currency circulating side by side with a highly inflated and catastrophically depreciating currency.

Vigorous measures were meanwhile being taken to rehabilitate the State finances and render the use of the printing press unnecessary. This was more or less accomplished in the beginning of 1924. The 1923-24 budget was the first to be balanced since the outbreak of the war, and in March, 1924, were passed the decrees constituting the currency reform. These provided for the issue of a new treasury ruble, measured in terms of gold, supplemented by silver and copper coin of pre-war metal content. The State Bank exchanges its own note for ten rubles of the new currency, and this is the rate universally established. By law the total amount of treasury notes

normally must not exceed one-half of the amount of chervontzi in circulation.\* The old depreciated rubles were withdrawn from circulation at the rate of 50,000 rubles of the 1923 pattern (i.e., 50,000,000,000 rubles issued prior to 1922) for one new ruble.

The present currency system of the U.S.S.R. consists of State Bank notes (backed by a gold reserve and equivalent "hard" cover), treasury notes (limited to one-half the amount of State Bank notes in issue) and silver, copper and bronze coins. Currency in actual circulation, in millions of rubles:

	Banknotes	Treasury Notes	Silver Coins	Copper Coins	Bronze Coins	Small Change Notes	Total
Jan. 1, 1925....	410.8	229.1	73.6	1.8	..	27.3	742.6
Jan. 1, 1926....	726.7	387.7	141.9	7.6	..	5.4	1,269.3
Jan. 1, 1927....	796.7	397.8	150.0	8.0	1.9	..	1,354.4
Jan. 1, 1928....	1,002.9	479.8	171.9	9.0	4.2	..	1,667.8
Oct. 1, 1928....	1,063.7	711.0	181.8	9.4	5.5	..	1,971.4

The parity of the gold ruble is 51.4567 cents.

**BANKING.**—November 16, 1927, marked the sixth anniversary of the inception of the Soviet banking and credit system. The State Bank during its first year enjoyed a virtual monopoly but the rapid economic recovery of the country stimulated the creation of a banking system, which in view of the short interval involved, is of rather remarkable extent and complexity. This system consists of the central banks,

\* A special decree of the Central Executive Committee and the Commissariat for Finance, issued August 1, 1928, provided for a temporary increase of the percentage of treasury bills to 75 per cent of the total of State Bank notes, during terms when the turnover of consumption goods showed a sharp rise, such as the crop-moving season. The increase was to be confined to bills of 5 rubles or less, as the supply of bills of small denominations had proved insufficient for the demands of the crop-moving season.

such as the State Bank, the Long Term Credit Bank, the Bank for Foreign Trade, the All-Russian Co-operative Bank, the Central Municipal & Building Bank; banks serving specific territories, such as the Central Asiatic Commercial Bank, the Far Eastern Bank, the North Caucasian Commercial Bank, the Ukrainian Co-operative Bank; the numerous municipal banks of the cities; the Central Agricultural Bank with its numerous subordinate regional agricultural banks and agricultural credit societies; the savings banks and the private banks known as Mutual Credit Societies. In all, this system of banks with their branches and agencies (and treasury offices), comprises some 1,500 units, not counting the savings banks which number about 14,500. In this system the State Bank alone has over some 575 branches.

During 1927-28 certain reorganizations have been effected in the banking world in the interest of rationalization and efficiency. The gross number of bank branches has been considerably decreased. Several hundred local agencies of the Commissariat for Finance, which had acted as branches of the State Bank, were discontinued, and their functions were taken over by regular branches of the State Bank, the number of which was somewhat increased in the process. (On October 1, 1927, the number of branches of the State Bank in operation was 417, on January 1, 1928, the number was 575.)

Incidentally the Bank for Electrification was merged with the Industrial Bank into a single Long Term Credit Bank, a process called forth in the interest of separating long term from short term credit operations and made logical by the expansion of the long term credit operations and the diminution of the short term operations of the two banks. Short term credit operations of the two banks were transferred to the State Bank, which in turn transferred to the new institution long term operations within its sphere.

Banking institutions of the Soviet Union, main offices only:

	October 1			
	1924	1925	1926	1927
State Bank.....	1	1	1	1
Joint Stock Commercial Banks..	5	6	6	5
Coöperative Banks.....	2	2	2	2
Municipal Banks.....	16	31	47	51
Agricultural Banks and Credit Societies .....	51	57	72	78
Mutual Credit Societies and Other Loan Offices.....	92	176	312	316
Total .....	167	273	440	453

Number of banking institutions and branches (exclusive of savings banks, Treasury offices, and agricultural coöperative credit societies):

	Oct. 1, 1926	Oct. 1, 1927
State Bank.....	487	418
Banks of Federal Scope .....	169	90
Republican and Regional Banks.	157	101
Local Banks.....	622	597
Total .....	1,435	1,206

STATE BANK OF THE U.S.S.R.—The State Bank was founded November, 1921, with a capital of two billion paper rubles, supplemented later by similar subventions. When the bank's resources were recomputed in May, 1923, in terms of its own stable notes, capital was fixed at 50 million gold rubles. This was increased in October, 1924, to 100,000,000 gold rubles, and in June, 1927, to 250,000,000 gold rubles.

Balance sheets of the State Bank (in millions of rubles): \*

\* See p. 141.

COMBINED BALANCE OF THE CREDIT SYSTEM OF THE U. S. S. R.—  
PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES

(In millions of roubles)

Resources:	State Bank	Commercial Banks	Coöperative Banks	Municipal Banks	Agricultural Banks	Mutual Credit Societies	Total
1. Cash in hand and at Banks	426.1	426.1	426.1	426.1	426.1	426.1	2,130.6
2. Bullion, coin, precious metals, foreign exchange and securities	69.6	54.1	567.7	5.6	567.7	567.7	1,764.4
3. Loans and discounts	2,882.2	3,240.2	770.8	1,629.8	229.3	311.0	8,291.1
This includes:							
(a) Long term	722.7	346.3	865.0	1,496.5	69.5	83.2	533.8
(b) Short term	2,159.5	3,193.9	484.8	1,333.3	159.8	227.8	775.3
4. Correspondents	3.2	5.0	57.5	5.0	9.6	21.0	34.3
5. Offices, branches and agencies	1,064.1	1,504.2	185.5	68.4	82.6	92.9	2,107.7
6. Other resources	150.8	261.9	72.4	102.0	9.4	27.6	575.7
Total (gross)	4,853.2	5,933.1	1,066.3	1,919.7	341.5	464.5	13,007.3

## LIABILITIES:

1. Own capital	868.7	368.7	281.7	357.7	35.8	44.6	1,469.9
2. Note issue	1,474.2	1,797.7	119.0	22.8	32.5	65.3	3,707.5
3. Alien funds	625.8	249.8	181.2	1,217.0	70.7	96.6	4,490.1
4. Deposits and current accounts	1,008.5	1,195.6	202.5	129.9	97.7	106.6	2,665.2
5. Due to Banks	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	597.0
6. Correspondents	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6
7. Offices, branches and agencies	1,077.4	1,674.2	185.5	68.4	82.6	92.9	2,107.7
8. Profits	107.6	191.9	31.4	27.0	3.0	6.1	335.0
9. Other liabilities	200.6	456.4	47.0	73.4	15.3	41.2	753.9
Total (gross)	5,873.1	8,933.1	1,571.9	2,661.6	383.3	414.4	13,062.4

\* Preliminary figures.

BALANCE SHEETS OF THE STATE BANK OF THE U.S.S.R.  
(In Millions of Rubles)

Assets	Oct. 1 1926	Oct. 1 1927	April 1 1928
Cash	96.2	65.9	68.5
Precious Metals and Foreign Currency Reserve	253.4	299.9	262.5
Loans and Discounts	1,902.5	2,171.4	2,681.9
Special Loans to Industry and Agriculture	176.5	820.3	770.0
Other Assets	284.6	505.6	530.9
Total Assets	2,713.2	3,863.1	4,313.8
Liabilities			
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits	270.3	314.7	419.0
Current Account and Other Deposits	1,200.8	1,292.9	1,648.1
Note Issue	856.8	1,026.6	941.8
Government Funds for Loans to Industry and Agriculture	178.5	631.5	627.4
Other Liabilities	206.8	597.4	677.5
Total Liabilities	2,713.2	3,863.1	4,313.8

BALANCE SHEET OF THE STATE BANK OF THE U.S.S.R.  
ON OCTOBER 1ST, 1928  
(Preliminary figures in thousands of rubles)

Assets		Changes for the year
Cash	54,057 *	— 11,864
Bullion, Coin, Precious Metals and Foreign Currencies	291,022	— 8,900
Securities	276,604	— 26,137
Loans and Discounts	3,054,716	+ 883,333
Special Loans to Industry and Agriculture on Account of the Commissariat for Finance	250,165	— 382,487

\* Without "Sums in Transit" which are entered to the account of "Offices, Branches &amp; Agencies."

<i>Assets</i>		<i>Changes for the Year</i>
Special Loans to Agriculture .....	190,275	+ 70,950
Account with the Commissariat of Ways of Communication .....	46,892	— 21,430
Commission, Interest and Other Charges Offices, Branches and Agencies .....	66,906	+ 14,479
Other Assets * .....	140,760	— 9,741
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,371,397</b>	<b>+ 508,203</b>
 <i>Liabilities</i>		
Capital .....	250,000	—
Reserve Fund .....	99,945	+ 44,000
Special Reserves .....	6,043	— 2,801
Undivided Profits Year 1926-27 .....	14,489	+ 14,489
Note Issue .....	1,090,096	+ 63,524
Deposits and Current Accounts (Includ- ing Funds of the Commissariat for Finance) .....	1,553,125	+ 260,196
Government Funds for Loans to Indus- try and Agriculture .....	249,408	— 382,132
Commission and Interest .....	242,906	+ 51,668
Offices, Branches and Agencies .....	169,972	+ 33,938
Other Liabilities .....	695,413	+ 425,321
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,371,397</b>	<b>+ 508,203</b>

The State bank note issue of various dates, with the reserve covering issue, in rubles, follows:

	<i>State Bank Note Issue</i>	<i>Total Reserve</i>	<i>Per Cent Reserve</i>
October 1, 1923..	235,000,000	119,700,000	50.9
October 1, 1924..	518,900,000	239,000,000	46.1
October 1, 1925..	756,600,000	263,300,000	34.7
October 1, 1926..	856,800,000	235,100,000	27.4
October 1, 1927..	1,026,600,000	268,900,000	26.1
October 1, 1928..	1,090,100,000	279,500,000	25.6
Dec. 1, 1928..	1,121,300,000	302,400,000	27.0

\* Including "Investments."

The minimum legal reserve for the State bank notes is 25 per cent in gold and precious metals and stable foreign currency.

Balance sheets of the Department of Issue of the State Bank, in chervontzi:

<i>Assets</i>	<i>December 1, 1927</i>	<i>December 1, 1928</i>
Gold coin and bars .....	18,879,717	17,819,293
Platinum .....	2,072,649	4,507,208
Foreign currency .....	7,881,043	7,909,961
Drafts in foreign currency .....	266,490	273,161
Bills in chervontzi .....	80,626,114	82,216,390
Securities covering advances ....	273,987	273,987
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>110,000,000</b>	<b>113,000,000</b>

<i>Liabilities</i>		
Bank notes transferred to State Bank .....	106,847,087	112,130,455
Balance to which notes may still be issued .....	3,152,913	869,545
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>110,000,000</b>	<b>113,000,000</b>

SAVINGS BANKS.—The first Soviet savings banks were opened in February, 1923. During their short existence their operations have steadily expanded. They have made headway despite certain conditions not conducive to savings, such as the extensive system of social insurance which tends to remove some of the strongest motivations for storing up against the future. A form of universal bank book has been introduced which allows the bearer to deposit or withdraw money at any savings bank in the country.

The savings banks as a rule do not exist as independent organizations. Attempts have been made to establish savings bank branches in various organizations of a public or financial character, including post offices, Treasury Department

branches, railway stations, State insurance company branches, banks, large stores, army units, schools, etc.

Statistics of savings banks:

	<i>Savings Bank Branches</i>	<i>Depositors</i>	<i>Deposits in Rubles</i>
October 1, 1924.....	5,284	537,402	11,247,500
October 1, 1925.....	9,742	817,735	33,493,400
October 1, 1926.....	14,757	1,315,053	90,468,400
October 1, 1927.....	14,418	2,217,000	186,445,000
August 1, 1928.....	15,171	3,744,000	299,900,000

**FEDERAL BUDGET.**—The political, social and economic structure of the Soviet State determines the aims pursued in the budget. The federal budget includes the budgets of the six Constituent Republics. The economic structure of the Soviet Union where the whole of the large industry and transport, as well as a large part of the commercial machinery and the credit system are in the hands of the State, makes it inevitable that a large proportion of the revenue is derived from State undertakings and that considerable expenditure is made for economic enterprises. Revenue from taxation during the past few years has comprised from 45 to 47 per cent of the total of the income side of the budget. State properties show a steadily increasing yield, though this is balanced by increasing appropriations for capital expansion in State industries. Internal loans have risen notably as a factor on the income side of the ledger. During the fiscal year 1927-28 they yielded 705,600,000 rubles.

The growth of State revenues since 1922-23, the first year in which the Soviet State attempted to construct a firm budget, is shown by the following figures:

	<i>Rubles</i>
1913 .....	3,605,000,000
1923-24 .....	1,460,000,000
1924-25 .....	2,929,419,000

	<i>Rubles</i>
1925-26 .....	3,949,048,000
1926-27 .....	5,204,000,000
1927-28 .....	6,326,800,000
1928-29 (estimate)...	7,694,800,000

Receipts in classified form of recent budgets follow (in thousands of rubles):

	<i>1924-25</i>	<i>1925-26</i>	<i>1926-27</i>	<i>1927-28</i>
Taxes and Excises..	1,323,467	1,784,589	2,480,100	2,887,700
State Properties and Establishments ...	346,938	531,686	602,100	712,600
Transport and Com- munications .....	1,013,521	1,443,219	1,712,100	1,877,700
Credit Operations and Other .....	245,493	188,554	409,700	848,800
Total .....	2,929,419	3,948,048	5,204,000	6,326,800

The 1923-24 budget was the first post-revolutionary budget to be balanced. Since that year each budget has produced a surplus of revenue over expenditure.

Revenues and expenditures, past three years, in millions of rubles:

	<i>1925-26</i>	<i>1926-27</i>	<i>1927-28</i>
Revenues .....	3,948.0	5,204.0	6,326.8
Expenditures ...	3,867.8	5,151.3	6,239.1

Expenditures of recent budgets exclusive of State reserve, by categories, in percentages:

	<i>1924-25</i>	<i>1925-26</i>	<i>1926-27</i>	<i>1927-28</i>
State Defense.....	15.3	15.4	13.9	13.4
Transport and Communica- tions .....	34.7	37.5	36.3	34.4
Financing of Industry, Agriculture and Trade.	13.6	13.7	17.7	20.1
Grants to Local Budgets..	7.8	6.4	10.9	9.6
Administration and Other.	28.6	27.0	21.2	22.5
Total .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

## Budget of 1927-28

General detail of revenues of the budget 1927-28, with advance estimates compared with actual revenues for the year (preliminary figures) in millions of rubles, follows:

REVENUE	Advance estimates	Actual revenues
I. Direct taxation		
a) Agricultural tax .....	375.0	329.4
b) Industrial tax .....	361.4	351.6
c) Income tax .....	256.3	229.2
d) Miscellaneous .....	16.1	22.6
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,008.8	932.8
II. Indirect taxation		
a) Excise .....	1,415.9	1,477.9
b) Customs Duties .....	225.0	256.9
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,640.9	1,739.8
III. Stamp Duties	230.1	220.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Tax Revenue .....	2,879.8	2,887.7
IV. State Properties and Undertakings		
a) State Industry .....	250.0	257.3
b) State Trade .....	31.1	33.1
c) Banks .....	78.2	81.0
d) Forests .....	233.4	242.6
e) Mines .....	58.9	55.5
f) Concessions .....	4.5	3.1
g) Miscellaneous .....	30.2	40.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	686.3	712.6
V. Post, Telegraph, Telephone and Wireless .....	171.9	171.6
VI. Transport .....	1,685.0	1,706.1
VII. State loans .....	525.0	705.6

	Advance Estimates	Actual Revenues
VIII. Sundry receipts .....	90.0	90.5
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Revenue Receipts .....	6,038.0	6,274.1
Add surplus from previous years	50.0	52.7
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,088.0	6,326.8

## EXPENDITURE (ADVANCE ESTIMATE)

	Rubles
I. People's Commissariats and Departments	
1. People's Commissariat for War.....	742,427,000
2. Military Health Board .....	21,338,000
3. Special Troops .....	49,386,000
4. People's Commissariat for Transport	1,998,759,020
5. People's Commissariat for Communi- cations .....	178,412,000
6. Other Commissariats and Depart- ments .....	174,614,320
7. Commissariats and Departments of the Constituent Republics.....	602,467,024
	<hr/>
	3,767,403,364
II. Economic Development (exclusive of Com- missariats and Departments)	
1. Industry .....	635,868,000
2. Service on Economic Reconstruction Loan .....	60,000,000
3. Electrification .....	135,710,000
4. Agriculture .....	115,376,600
5. Irrigation .....	36,760,000
6. Coöperatives .....	13,855,600
7. Trade .....	108,178,000
8. Housing and Municipal Development	90,520,000
9. Others .....	19,850,000
	<hr/>
	1,216,118,200
III. Special Funds	
1. Unemployment .....	12,415,000
2. Homeless Children .....	8,327,000

3. Publications .....	12,785,287
4. Reserve Fund of the Council of People's Commissars .....	124,227,505
5. Mint and Currency .....	7,269,000
6. Other .....	19,484,000
	184,507,792
IV. <i>Debt Service</i> .....	247,500,000
V. <i>Local Government Budgets</i>	
(a) Deductions from Federal Revenues	529,078,549
(b) Subsidies and Loans .....	53,121,000
	582,199,549
VI. <i>Precious Metals</i> .....	18,329,000
VII. <i>Grain Reserve</i> .....	22,000,000
	6,038,057,905
Total .....	6,038,057,905
<i>Special Reserve</i> .....	50,000,000
	6,088,057,905
Total Expenditures .....	6,088,057,905

Preliminary budget figures for 1928-29, approved by the Central Executive Committee, show a total of 7,694,800,000 rubles (\$3,962,822,000). The expenditures include 939,000,000 rubles for capital extensions in industry, 184,000,000 for electrification, 317,000,000 for agriculture, 40,000,000 for irrigation and 127,600,000 for new railway lines. The budget for army and navy was 840,700,000. Special funds, such as those for unemployment and homeless children, were 157,600,000. A special State reserve fund of 50,000,000 rubles was included in the budget.

Revenues included direct taxes of 1,700,000,000 rubles, including single agricultural tax 400,000,000. Indirect taxes of 1,965,000,000 included 1,720,000,000 from excise duties and 245,000,000 from customs. Stamp and other duties were fixed at 138,000,000. Non-tax revenue included transport 2,001,000,000, communications 190,000,000, State property and en-

terprises 775,000,000. Revenue from State loans is placed at 800,000,000 rubles.

**LOCAL BUDGETS.**—The budgets of the local government bodies (provincial, rural district, city and village executive committees) have increased during the past few years with the growth of local improvements and education. Before the war these budgets played a comparatively insignificant rôle. The figures, in thousands of rubles:

	<i>Revenue</i>		
	<i>1924-25</i>	<i>1925-26</i>	<i>1926-27</i>
From Local Sources .....	719,700	1,006,000	1,179,200
Deductions from State Taxes for local purposes .....	199,700	279,000	477,300
State Subventions .....	64,900	113,100	54,000
Other .....	73,200	107,900	103,800
	1,057,500	1,506,000	1,814,300
Total .....	1,057,500	1,506,000	1,814,300

	<i>Expenditure</i>		
	<i>1924-25</i>	<i>1925-26</i>	<i>1926-27</i>
Administration .....	209,300	289,200	313,400
Social and Cultural .....	353,100	501,800	667,100
Financing of Local Industry, Trade and Agriculture .....	268,700	435,700	583,400
Other .....	187,500	217,900	257,600
	1,018,600	1,444,600	1,821,500
Total .....	1,018,600	1,444,600	1,821,500

**TAXATION.**—Direct taxes are imposed in the form of a single agricultural tax, a trading tax, an income tax, a surplus profits tax, probate duties. They yielded upwards of 900,000,000 rubles in 1926-27.

Indirect taxes consist of excise taxes and customs duties. Excise taxes are imposed on sugar, tobacco, textile products, fermented and distilled spirits, oil products, salt, tea, coffee,

matches, yeast. They yielded upwards of 1,200,000,000 rubles in 1926-27. Customs duties yielded 190,000,000 rubles.

**DEBTS.**—The Soviet Government, since it came into existence in November, 1917, has contracted no foreign debts.

The internal State debt of the Soviet Union as of October 1, 1928, was 1,422,100,000 rubles (\$732,381,500). Figures of the internal debt, at various dates, in millions of rubles:

	Oct. 1 1925	Oct. 1 1926	Oct. 1 1927	Oct. 1 1928
1st Internal Loan, 1922 .....	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
2nd Internal Loan, 1924 .....	69.4	51.2	37.4	18.2
5% Short-Term Loan, 1925 .....	10.0	0.1	—	—
8% Internal Gold Loan, 1924 .....	64.7	71.5	63.3	33.1
1st Peasant Loan, 1924 .....	46.2	0.9	0.5	0.3
2nd Peasant Loan, 1925 .....	—	82.0	95.6	—
3rd Peasant Loan, 1927 .....	—	—	8.5	3.9
Treasury Bills .....	77.5	78.6	103.7	87.0
10% Reconstruction Loan .....	—	245.6	192.6	124.2
2nd 8% Internal Gold Loan, 1926 ...	—	32.8	95.8	89.2
3rd 8% Internal Loan, 1927 .....	—	—	51.7	189.8
12% Internal Loan, 1927 .....	—	—	40.1	187.7
Internal Loan, 1926 .....	—	—	28.2	24.6
10% Internal Loan, 1927 .....	—	—	99.9	99.6
6% Industrialization Loan, 1927 ....	—	—	16.4	197.0
Agricultural Improvement Loan, 1928	—	—	—	135.3
2nd Industrialization Loan, 1928 ...	—	—	—	60.5
4th 8% Internal Loan, 1928 .....	—	—	—	1.7
11% Internal Loan, 1928 .....	—	—	—	70.0
	<u>366.7</u>	<u>662.7</u>	<u>933.7</u>	<u>1422.1</u>

Details of Government bonds sold and refunded, in rubles:

	Bonds Sold	Refunded	Net Increase of Internal Debt
1923-24 .....	401,400,000	274,800,000	126,600,000
1924-25 .....	259,400,000	136,900,000	122,500,000
1925-26 .....	323,500,000	273,500,000	50,000,000
1926-27 .....	591,300,000	267,500,000	323,800,000
1927-28 .....	1,018,000,000	531,400,000	486,600,000

### National Income

The national income has increased nearly 50 per cent in the past two years. The figures are given in the following table (in millions of rubles):

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
<i>Private Income:</i>			
Farmers .....	8,592	10,375	11,122
Wage Earners .....	3,760	5,607	6,623
Artisans .....	527	569	610
Employers .....	861	1,091	1,090
Other .....	636	833	944
Total Private Income .....	<u>14,376</u>	<u>18,475</u>	<u>20,389</u>
<i>Net State Income:</i>			
Forests and State Farms .....	94	197	200
Industry .....	560	705	883
Of this: Industry supervised by Supreme Economic Council .....	428	530	650
Transportation .....	96	125	146
Communications .....	14	37	42
Trade .....	78	119	143
Credit Institutions .....	106	143	225
State Insurance .....	20	40	36
Mining .....	24	49	75
Total Net State Income .....	<u>992</u>	<u>1,415</u>	<u>1,700</u>
Net Income of Coöperatives....	57	172	251
Net Income of Municipalities..	164	190	220
Total National Income.....	<u>15,589</u>	<u>20,252</u>	<u>22,560</u>

The national income, previous years (in millions of rubles):

1913 .....	15,130
1922-23 .....	7,386
1923-24 .....	11,718



*National Wealth*

The national wealth of the Soviet Union has increased 34 per cent during the past three years, with an increasing gain each year. The national wealth (in terms of prices of 1925-26), is divided as follows, as of 1924-25 and 1927-28:

	<i>Billions of rubles</i>	
	<i>1924-25</i>	<i>1927-28</i>
Agriculture .....	23.00	28.89
Industry .....	6.65	9.50
Power Plants .....	0.23	0.84
Transport .....	10.80	11.79
Posts and Telegraph .....	0.21	0.29
Trade and Warehousing .....	0.40	0.72
Administration, Education and Public Health .....	1.37	3.82
Municipal Economy .....	2.25	2.50
Housing (Urban) .....	10.20	15.39
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>55.11</b>	<b>73.74</b>

Under the category of agriculture, national wealth as of 1927-28 is divided as follows:

	<i>Millions of rubles</i>
Tools and Machinery .....	3,332.4
Farm Buildings .....	15,566.4
Livestock and Poultry .....	8,081.2
Land Improvements .....	892.0
Electrification .....	16.2
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>28,888.2</b>

The distribution of national wealth, State, coöperative and private, in billions of rubles, is as follows:

	<i>1924-25</i>	<i>1927-28</i>
State .....	27.1	37.7
Coöperative .....	0.5	0.9
Private .....	27.5	35.1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>73.7</b>

In the category of private wealth listed above, as of 1927-28, 28.3 billion rubles represents wealth in agriculture.

*Tariff*

The Soviet Union has a protective system of import duties, supplemented by duties on a limited number of articles of export. There are separate schedules for the European and the Asiatic frontiers. Early in 1927 the schedule for the European frontiers underwent a slight upward revision, the average duties on imports being about 30 per cent. In the fall of 1926, raw cotton, which had hitherto been admitted free through the port of Murmansk, was put under a small duty. Early in 1927 this duty was fixed at 21 rubles per 100 kg.

Goods for trans-shipment to and from Manchuria are admitted free without customs inspection at Vladivostok.

## FOREIGN TRADE

SOVIET foreign trade is a state monopoly. The Government through the Commissariat for Trade regulates export and import operations which are permitted only with special licenses issued by the Commissariat.

The Commissariat, however, does not actually carry on the foreign trade operations itself. Exports and imports are handled in the U.S.S.R. by state trading companies, coöperative societies, industrial organizations and finally concession and mixed (Soviet and foreign capital) enterprises.

In foreign countries sales and purchases are made on behalf of the above organizations by the Trade Delegations of the U.S.S.R. and also, to a limited extent, by special representatives of Soviet trading organizations. In countries where there are no Soviet trade delegations trade with the U.S.S.R. is conducted through corporations with which special arrangements are made. In the United States, in the absence of a trade delegation, Soviet trade is handled by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, All-Russian Textile Syndicate, Inc., Centrosojus-America, Inc., and Selskosojus-America, Inc.

A general export and import plan for the year is prepared in advance by the Commissariat for Trade. In this plan the export possibilities both in regard to agricultural and manufactured products are evaluated and on the basis of the export expectations an import program is drawn up. The import program provides primarily for the needs of various industries, transportation and agriculture. On the basis of the foreign trade plan export and import licenses are granted to organizations in the U.S.S.R., whether state organs, coöperative organizations or private and concession firms,

The principal exporters from the U.S.S.R. last year were the state exporting joint-stock companies (whose stock is owned by various producing organizations), such as Exportkhleb (Grain Export), Lnoexport (Flax Export) and Promexport (Industrial Export). These organizations exported across European frontiers alone in 1926-27 products valued at 264,805,000 rubles. State syndicates and trusts engaged in marketing products both on the domestic and foreign markets (such as, for instance, the Soviet Oil Syndicate) exported goods valued at 166,811,000 rubles, and the Soviet general trading companies, the so-called "Gostorgs" of the Russian and other constituent republics exported goods valued at 127,194,000 rubles. Among other exporters were coöperatives, several foreign firms and mixed companies which are doing a limited export and import business in accordance with special concession agreements and, finally, private parties.

Exports across European frontiers for 1926-27 and 1925-26, by groups of exporters:

	1926-27	1925-26
	<i>(in thousands of rubles)</i>	
Gostorgs .....	127,194	101,980
Syndicates, trusts and state organs	166,811	125,242
State joint-stock companies.....	264,805	260,118
Coöperatives .....	68,928	61,238
Mixed companies .....	22,242	15,645
Foreign firms .....	23,384	18,359
Private parties .....	1,522	2,474
Unspecified .....	3,354	4,068
Total .....	678,240	589,124

The greater part (over 75 per cent) of imports into the U.S.S.R. in 1926-27 were brought in by Soviet trusts, syndicates and special joint-stock importing companies. The remainder of the purchases abroad was made for coöperatives, private and mixed companies and the Gostorgs.

Nearly three-fourths (72.3 per cent) of all purchases abroad for shipment to the Soviet Union were made last year directly by the Soviet trade delegations and by the Amtorg Trading Corporation in the United States and the Yuzhamtorg in Argentina. The remainder was purchased by other organizations abroad such as agencies of the coöperatives and firms purchasing cotton and wool for the Soviet Textile Syndicate. The share of the trade delegations showed an increase over 1925-26, when it amounted to 57.4 per cent of the total.

Similarly, 65.3 per cent of all sales of Soviet products abroad were handled in 1926-27 by the Soviet trade delegations in various countries and by the Amtorg Trading Corporation in the United States, while 34.7 per cent of the sales were handled by other organizations, including concessionaires. In 1925-26 the percentages were 55.5 and 44.5, respectively.

While the license system is generally strictly applied in Soviet foreign trade, several minor exceptions have been made in regard to certain eastern countries. The nationals of these countries are allowed within certain limits to import into the U.S.S.R. raw materials and to export manufactured products, according to specified lists.

The growth of the value of the foreign trade turnover is shown by the following table:

1913 .....	\$1,490,495,000
1922-23 .....	199,300,000
1923-24 .....	484,910,000
1924-25 .....	666,925,000
1925-26 .....	737,995,000
1926-27 .....	763,796,500
1927-28 .....	885,079,000

Exports and imports for the past four years:

	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Trade Balance</i>
1924-25 .....	\$296,125,000	\$370,800,000	— \$75,675,000
1925-26 .....	348,449,000	389,546,000	— 41,097,000
1926-27 .....	396,807,500	366,989,000	+ 29,818,500
1927-28 .....	398,558,500	486,520,500	— 87,962,000

Exports as listed above do not include exports of gold.

The principal countries taking Soviet exports are England (26 per cent), Germany (22 per cent), Latvia (7.5 per cent), France (7 per cent), Persia (5.6 per cent).

The principal countries furnishing Soviet imports are Germany (23 per cent), United States (20.5 per cent), England (14.2 per cent), Persia (5.4 per cent).

Above figures are for 1926-27.

Exports and imports across the European frontiers, by countries, in rubles:

	1926-27		1927-28	
	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>
Australia .....	.....	15,600,000	.....	29,000,000
Austria .....	3,600,000	19,700,000	7,600,000	16,800,000
England .....	197,500,000	97,100,000	147,700,000	45,400,000
Belgium .....	13,200,000	100,000	11,200,000	1,300,000
Germany .....	167,300,000	157,700,000	185,400,000	242,000,000
Holland .....	23,200,000	4,900,000	16,600,000	3,700,000
Greece .....	6,800,000	400,000	5,500,000	200,000
Denmark .....	9,900,000	900,000	11,400,000	2,000,000
Egypt .....	5,000,000	20,800,000	9,500,000	32,600,000
Italy .....	37,700,000	3,200,000	25,800,000	9,100,000
Latvia .....	57,400,000	1,600,000	79,900,000	5,800,000
Norway .....	15,700,000	3,000,000	2,400,000	5,000,000
Poland .....	19,500,000	13,100,000	14,900,000	6,900,000
United States ...	17,300,000	143,400,000	22,100,000	181,500,000
Finland .....	10,500,000	17,700,000	7,600,000	16,500,000
France .....	54,100,000	21,700,000	40,400,000	35,300,000
Czecho-Slovakia .	2,200,000	10,800,000	3,700,000	17,200,000
Sweden .....	6,200,000	11,800,000	3,500,000	15,900,000
Esthonia .....	6,900,000	3,600,000	4,800,000	2,700,000
Other countries ..	23,300,000	76,700,000	35,800,000	151,200,000
Total .....	678,200,000	623,800,000	635,800,000	820,100,000
Total dollars ..	\$349,293,000	\$321,257,000	\$327,437,000	\$422,351,500

Exports and imports across the Asiatic frontiers, in millions of rubles:

	1925-26		1926-27	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Persia .....	35.2	38.0	43.3	38.4
China .....	16.8	18.2	18.7	20.9
Japan .....	9.1	2.2	11.5	3.0
Mongolia .....	3.7	3.7	4.6	7.6
United States .....	5.6	2.2	5.9	2.2
Afghanistan .....	2.5	3.0	3.4	4.0
England .....	2.6	4.2	1.2	4.0
Germany .....	0.0	3.8	1.8	3.8
Other countries .....	12.0	7.4	1.9	4.9
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>88.8</b>

According to preliminary estimates, foreign trade over the Asiatic frontiers for 1927-28 amounted to 262,720,000 rubles (\$135,300,800) an increase of 48 per cent over 1926-27. Exports were 138,100,000 rubles and imports 124,600,000 rubles, giving a favorable balance of 13,500,000 rubles.

**EXPORTS.**—The principal Soviet exports are grain products, oil products, furs, timber, dairy products, manganese ore, oil cake and flax and tow. Industrial exports increased from 32.4 per cent of the total in 1926-27 to 42.5 per cent in 1927-28. Grain exports decreased nearly 80 per cent, while other exports increased by one-third.

#### Exports across the European frontier:

	1926-27		1927-28	
	Tons (metric)	Rubles (Thous.)	Tons (metric)	Rubles (Thous.)
<b>I. Agricultural Exports</b>				
Grain Products .....	2,603,028	231,021	556,367	51,512
Including: Grain .....	2,226,821	204,969	363,334	34,228
Oil Cake .....	345,868	22,251	188,032	16,602
Oil Seeds .....	30,339	3,801	5,001	682
Butter .....	30,284	34,224	32,821	39,120
Eggs .....	5,865	28,954	8,632	40,462
Poultry and Game .....	9,257	7,112	16,353	10,687
Fish Products .....	7,742	5,907	12,527	9,654
Meat Products .....	—	7,460	35,587	16,072

	1926-27		1927-28	
	Tons (metric)	Rubles (Thous.)	Tons (metric)	Rubles (Thous.)
Flax and Tow .....	41,817	19,267	26,361	20,703
Hemp .....	7,973	1,806	11,575	3,352
Bristles .....	1,192	6,709	1,363	6,587
Casings .....	—	9,664	—	10,658
Furs .....	—	80,319	—	113,376
Other .....	—	25,903	—	43,591
<b>Total Agricultural Exports</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>458,436</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>365,774</b>
<b>II. Industrial Exports</b>				
Timber .....	2,133,181	70,263	2,495,218	80,266
Oil .....	2,005,132	82,813	2,642,516	98,239
Manganese Ore .....	784,686	24,090	498,881	13,752
Iron Ore .....	407,685	4,215	428,435	4,524
Coal, Coke .....	272,218	3,231	219,289	2,016
Asbestos .....	9,927	2,533	11,147	3,206
Sugar .....	69,631	9,114	75,848	10,130
Cotton Cloth .....	—	165	—	1,393
Other .....	—	23,380	—	56,538
<b>Total Industrial Exports</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>219,804</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>270,067</b>
<b>Total Exports .....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>678,240</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>635,841</b>

**IMPORTS.**—The principal Soviet imports are cotton, industrial machinery, non-ferrous metals, leather, wool, tea, paper and cardboard, woolen yarn and agricultural machinery. Imports of cotton, machinery and metals play a larger comparative rôle in the general import scheme than they did before the war, and imports of consumption goods have fallen off.

During 1927-28 imports of production goods made up 88 per cent of the import total.

#### Imports over the European frontier:

	1926-27	1927-28
	(In Thousands of Rubles)	
<b>I. Producers' Goods including:</b>		
(a) Industrial and Transportation Equipment...	146,406	247,300
Including: Industrial Equipment .....	131,243	—
Transportation Equipment .....	15,163	—
(b) Raw Materials .....	293,932	330,038
Including: Cotton .....	120,651	134,865
Wool .....	35,323	42,582

1926-27 1927-28  
(In Thousands of Rubles)

Iron and Steel .....	10,742	15,559
Non-ferrous metals .....	44,569	54,700
Hides .....	37,650	38,506
Crude Rubber .....	23,555	24,097
Other .....	21,442	19,729
(c) Semi-manufactured Products .....	92,313	105,945
Including: Leather .....	4,092	3,016
Paper & Cardboard .....	17,311	13,729
Tanning Materials .....	11,678	14,720
Paints & Dyes .....	10,189	10,964
Other .....	49,043	63,518
(d) Fuel .....	5,587	622
(e) Agricultural Implements, etc. ....	36,399	37,355
Including: Agricultural Implements & Tractors .....	23,040	20,673
Other .....	13,359	16,682
Total Producers' Goods .....	574,637	721,260
II. Consumers' Imports including Foods ..		
Including Dry Fruit .....	29,763	69,267
Rice .....	293	—
Tea .....	82	—
Herrings .....	20,552	28,065
Oranges and Lemons .....	3,159	2,496
Sugar .....	1,456	2,453
Other .....	526	227
Goods of General Consumption .....	3,635	34,273
Total Consumers' Goods .....	15,545	25,994
Other Imports .....	45,308	95,261
Total Imports .....	3,864	3,538
<b>Total Imports .....</b>	<b>623,809</b>	<b>820,059</b>

## AMERICAN-SOVIET TRADE

TRADE between the Soviet Union and the United States has immense possibilities, particularly in regard to American exports. During the Soviet fiscal year 1927-28 the turnover of Soviet purchases here, and sales of Soviet products shipped to the United States, aggregated about \$120,000,000, as compared to \$92,600,000 for 1926-27 and \$48,000,000 for 1913. Soviet-American trade, despite difficulties inherent in the present lack of a trade treaty, is showing a healthy growth.

The United States now furnishes about 23 per cent of Soviet imports and receives 3.5 per cent of Soviet exports. In 1913 the United States furnished 5.7 per cent of the imports of the Russian Empire and received 0.9 per cent of the exports. In 1913 Germany furnished 42.6 per cent of Russian imports and took 29.8 per cent of the exports. At present the United States is a competitor with Germany for the largest share of the import trade of the Soviet Union. England up to the spring of 1927 stood second to Germany on the Soviet import list. After the Arcos raid and the rupture of relations with the Soviet Union, England dropped to third. Soviet imports from England have decreased by 65 per cent in the past two years.

The principal Soviet exports are grain and other food products, oil, timber and furs. Of these only furs find a large market in the United States. On the other hand the principal Soviet imports are cotton, machinery and non-ferrous metals, for which the United States is a natural market.

Soviet exports to and imports from the United States, according to Soviet customs statistics:

	<i>Exports to U. S.</i>	<i>Imports from U. S.</i>
1913 .....	\$7,290,000	\$40,730,000
1923-24 .....	4,377,500	49,955,000
1924-25 .....	14,471,500	103,618,000*
1925-26 .....	15,810,500	62,881,500
1926-27 .....	11,962,900	74,998,400
1927-28 .....	14,368,500	96,717,000

Trade between the Soviet Union and the United States is handled in the main by four New York corporations, representing Soviet industrial and trading organizations. These firms are:

*Amtorg Trading Corporation*, 165 Broadway, New York, representatives in the United States of the principal trusts, syndicates, trading agencies and other economic organizations of the U.S.S.R., with the exception of the All-Russian Textile Syndicate and coöperative organizations. During 1927-28 the Amtorg made purchases in the United States of industrial equipment, agricultural machinery, non-ferrous metals, etc., for shipment to the Soviet Union, to the value of \$33,100,000 and sold Soviet products worth over \$12,000,000. The firm's purchases for the year showed an increase of 27 per cent.

*All-Russian Textile Syndicate*, 39 Broadway, New York, representatives of the Soviet All-Union Textile Syndicate, purchase American cotton for shipment to the Soviet Union. Orders placed in the United States by this firm during 1927-28 amounted to \$54,300,000, an increase of 23 per cent over the previous year.

*Centrosoyus-America*, 17 Battery Place, New York, representatives of the Union of Consumers' Coöperatives of the U.S.S.R. During 1927-28 the turnover of this firm was \$3,800,000, of which \$3,300,000 represented sales of Soviet products.

*Selskosojus-America*, 90 West St., New York, representatives

\*Including grain and flour valued at \$21,500,000 purchased as a result of the poor harvest of 1924 in the Soviet Union.

of agricultural producers' coöperatives of the U.S.S.R. During 1927-28 the firm placed orders in the United States amounting to \$5,400,000.

Several American firms deal directly with the Soviet Union by virtue of special agreements with the Soviet government. Among such firms are:

Eitington-Schild Co.

Standard Oil Co. of New York

Lena Goldfields Co.

Allied American Corporation

Russian-American Compressed Gas Co.

The principal Soviet purchases in the United States are cotton (\$54,300,000 in 1927-28), agricultural equipment (\$15,000,000), industrial machinery (\$11,600,000), automotive equipment (\$2,700,000) and metals. The principal Soviet sales in the United States are furs, casings, fish products (including caviar), manganese ore, bristles, flax and tow and precious metals.

Purchases of American cotton for Soviet mills have averaged nearly 110,000 metric tons annually for the past two years, as compared with less than 75,000 tons for the two previous years. A steadily decreasing amount of this cotton is purchased abroad, through German or British middlemen.

Purchases for the past four Soviet fiscal years, in metric tons:

	<i>U. S.</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>Total</i>
1924-25 .....	66,564	13,325	1,477	81,366
1925-26 .....	58,550	6,058	2,274	66,882
1926-27 .....	112,348	7,352	—	119,700
1927-28 .....	93,083	1,218	2,699	97,000

#### *South American Trade*

Trade between the Soviet Union and South America was inaugurated only in November, 1925, but increased so rapidly that in the Soviet fiscal year 1926-27, ending September 30,

a turnover of \$14,852,000 was reached, eight times the pre-war figure. The total direct trade between Russia and South America in 1914 amounted to \$1,800,000.

By far the greater part of Soviet-South American trade consists of exports of hides, largely from Argentine, to the U.S.S.R. The total purchases in South America for shipment to the Soviet Union for the period of November 1, 1925-January 1, 1928, amounted to \$29,958,972, of which 83 per cent was hides, 9 per cent quebracho, 3.6 per cent wool, 0.7 per cent iodine, and other products 3.7 per cent. Nearly two-thirds of the purchases were made in Argentine (61.3 per cent). The share of Uruguay was 16.7 per cent, Brazil 13.9 per cent and other South American countries 8.1 per cent.

Purchases in South America for 26 months ending December 31, 1927, were as follows:

Hides: .....	\$24,851,408
Of this, in	
Argentine .....	14,817,539
Uruguay .....	4,751,439
Brazil .....	4,172,137
Paraguay .....	1,000,000
Chile .....	109,800
Quebracho:	
In Argentine .....	2,708,090
Wool: .....	1,078,023
Of this, in	
Argentine .....	828,023
Uruguay .....	250,000
Iodine: In Chile .....	200,000
Other Products .....	1,121,451
Total .....	\$29,958,972

Sales of Soviet products in South America for the corresponding period amounted to \$537,536, of which the bulk was veneer (\$323,169) and timber (\$116,200).

Until the end of 1927 the trade operations in South America

were conducted by the South American branch of the Amtorg Trading Corporation. At the close of 1927, however, the Yuzhamtorg Corporation with a capital of 1,500,000 Argentine pesos was formed at Buenos Aires. The Yuzhamtorg has a branch at Montevideo, Uruguay, and is opening additional branches at Asuncion, Paraguay; Rio Grande, Brazil; Valparaiso, Chile.

For the first time direct shipments of South American products to the Soviet Union were organized. During 1926 and 1927, 24 ships carried 111,000 tons of freight from South America to Soviet ports, Odessa, Leningrad and Murmansk.

#### *American-Russian Chamber of Commerce*

The American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, incorporated in 1916 and reorganized in 1926, is composed of American firms interested in trade with the Soviet Union. Since its reorganization it has been actively engaged in promoting economic, commercial and industrial relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Chamber publishes a monthly Bulletin for distribution to members containing first-hand reports from Moscow on trade opportunities in the Soviet Union and on the economic situation.

The Chamber maintains an office in New York and one in Moscow. The Moscow office is in charge of Mr. Charles Had-den Smith, vice-president of the Chamber, an American railway engineer who has spent much time in the Soviet Union during the past ten years. His office maintains contacts with various departments of the Soviet Government.

The Chamber has an arrangement whereby it secures visas for its members desiring to visit the Soviet Union.

The first annual American Year Book and Directory of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce was to be published early in 1929. This Year Book was printed in the Russian

language and contains information about the United States of value to Russian executives and officials interested in American trade.

The officers and directors of the Chamber are as follows:

#### Officers

REEVE SCHLEY .....	President
ALLEN WARDWELL .....	Vice-President
CHARLES H. SMITH .....	Vice-President
GEORGE H. HOWARD .....	Secretary and Treasurer

#### Executive Committee

S. R. BERTRON	GEORGE H. HOWARD
LAMAR L. FLEMING	CHARLES M. MUCHNIC
ALEX. GUMBERG	REEVE SCHLEY
ALLEN WARDWELL	

#### Board of Directors

S. R. BERTRON, *Chairman*

S. R. BERTRON .....	Bertron, Griscom & Co.
HUGH L. COOPER .....	Hugh L. Cooper & Co., Inc.
PERCIVAL FARQUHAR .....	Railroads and Industries
LAMAR L. FLEMING .....	Anderson, Clayton & Fleming
JAMES P. GOODRICH .....	Banker
ALEX. GUMBERG .....	Atlas Utilities & Investors Co., Dir.
W. A. HARRIMAN .....	W. A. Harriman & Co.
GEORGE H. HOWARD .....	Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett
H. ARNOLD JACKSON .....	Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., Pres.
W. H. LABOYTEAUX .....	Johnson & Higgins Co., Pres.
GEORGE LEBLANC .....	The Equitable Trust Co., V. P.
CHARLES M. MUCHNIC .....	American Locomotive Sales Corp, V. P.
EDGERTON PARSONS .....	Marsh & McLennan, Inc., V. P.
J. H. RAND, JR. ....	Remington Rand Co., Inc., Pres.
REEVE SCHLEY .....	Chase National Bank, V. P.
ALLEN WARDWELL .....	Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardiner & Reed
H. H. WESTINGHOUSE,	
Westinghouse Air Brake Co., Chairman of Board	
G. P. WEALEY .....	Vacuum Oil Co., Pres.
W. H. WOODIN .....	American Car & Foundry Co., Pres.

HANNAH PICKERING, *Executive Secretary*

New York Office  
61 BROADWAY  
Tel. Bowling Green 10144

Moscow Office  
SPASO PESKOVSKY, 10  
Telephone 3-96-09

#### American Section of Soviet Trade Body

An American section of the All-Union-Western Chamber of Commerce was organized in Moscow in July, 1928. The section conducts activities to facilitate the establishment of closer relations between the interested business spheres of both countries, and collaborates to this end with the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce.

The executive bureau of the American section is composed of the following: Charles H. Smith, vice-president and Moscow representative of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Fushman of the Textile Import Company; Mr. Poliakov of the Amtorg Trading Corporation; Mr. A. A. Yazikov of the Central Statistical Board, formerly Chairman of the Special Delegation of the Far Eastern Republic in Washington (1921-22); Mr. Friedman of the Chief Administration of the Electrical Industry; Professor Bookspan, Director of the Economic Department of the Chamber; Professor Kliuchnikov, and Mr. Pavlov of the Grain Export Company (Exportkhleb). Mr. Perrotet was elected secretary.

#### American-Soviet Agreements

A number of important agreements concluded during 1928 between American manufacturing and technical organizations and various Soviet trusts marked progressive steps in the growing industrial relations between the two countries.

The most important agreement was that between the International General Electric Company of New York and the Amtorg Trading Corporation. This provides for long-term



credit purchases of electrical equipment for an aggregate sum of from \$21,000,000 to \$26,000,000 over a period of six years. In connection with the contract General Electric is to establish a bureau of technicians in Moscow to maintain first-hand contacts with Soviet electrical problems.

Another agreement, signed between the Radio Corporation of America and the Soviet State Electrotechnical Trust, provides for exchange of patents and information on radio apparatus and for technical assistance from the Radio Corporation.

Other contracts for technical assistance were made during the year with the Sperry Gyroscope Company, and with Professor H. D. Gibbs, who will assist in the development of the aniline industry. Technical assistance contracts with Hugh L. Cooper and Co. of New York, with Stuart, James and Cooke of New York and with the Freyn Engineering Company of Chicago were extended during 1928. The Owens Bottle Company and the Russian-American Compressed Gas Company have contracts for consulting services, and the Standard Oil Company of New York, under a concession agreement, completed a kerosene treating plant in Baku early in 1928.

In the spring of 1928 it was announced that various contracts with the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Vacuum Oil Company provided for the purchase by these companies of Soviet oil products aggregating \$10,000,000 annually.

## CONCESSIONS

THE vast undeveloped resources of the Soviet Union and the lack of facilities for full development in certain industrial and constructive lines afford a broad field for the foreign concessionary. The concession policy is being carefully worked out.

Concessions may be secured by responsible foreign interests from the Chief Concessions Committee (18 Malaya Dmitrovka, Moscow), attached to the Council of People's Commissars. As a rule the concessions run for a limited period of years. The concessionary furnishes the capital for development and the "know how." The Government, in addition to the valid lease, usually affords special facilities for transport and for the importation of equipment and materials. Some concessions are in the form of mixed companies, in which the Soviet Government has a participating interest. Some concessions take the form of engaging foreign engineering firms for technical assistance. Concession agreements, which are drawn up jointly by the Chief Concessions Committee and the applicant, must be ratified by the Soviet Government.

For the convenience of firms and individuals interested in obtaining concessions in the U.S.S.R. the Chief Concessions Committee has representatives in the principal European cities (Berlin, London, Paris) who are empowered to conduct preliminary negotiations.

The Amtorg Trading Corporation is the representative of the Chief Concessions Committee in the United States and is empowered to negotiate concession agreements. The Amtorg is in close touch with the Soviet Chief Concessions Committee

and has detailed data in regard to a number of concession prospects in the U.S.S.R.

The Amtorg is in a position to supply American business men with complete information in regard to concessions in the U.S.S.R. and has copies of standard concession agreements which will enable prospective concessionaires to acquaint themselves with the basic provisions of agreements covering various types of concessions in the U.S.S.R.

After the basic conditions have been determined as a result of preliminary negotiations conducted in this country, the final form of the contract is drawn up in Moscow in agreement with the Chief Concessions Committee which in turn presents it for ratification by the Council of People's Commissars.

During the five years ending November 1, 1927, the Committee received a total of 2,211 applications for concessions, of which 35 per cent came from Germany, 10 per cent from British concerns and 9½ per cent from American firms.

During the same period 163 concessions were granted, of which 113 are at present in operation.

On June 1, 1928, there were 97 concessions in operation, distributed as follows:

<i>Operating Concessions (as of June 1, 1928)</i>	
<i>Concessionaries from:</i>	<i>Number of Concessions</i>
United States .....	14
Germany .....	31
England .....	10
Japan .....	7
Poland .....	5
Sweden .....	5
France .....	6
Austria .....	5
Norway .....	3
Others .....	11
Total .....	<hr/> 97

Of the total number of concessions 40 were for mining and manufacturing, 28 for technical services, and 8 were trading concessions.

The capital invested, as of July 1, 1927, in 39 of the total number of concessions (including 5 mining, 20 manufacturing, 11 timber and agricultural and 3 building concessions) is estimated at \$30,000,000, amounting to slightly less than one per cent of all capital invested in these industries in the U.S.S.R. The number of workers employed in 27 concession enterprises (including 7 mining and 20 manufacturing concessions) was, on the same date, 19,658.

On October 1, 1927, the balance sheets of seventeen manufacturing enterprises operated through the fiscal year showed net profits of 4,752,000 rubles (\$2,447,280), or 35 per cent, on a total invested capital of 13,484,000 rubles (\$6,944,000).

**RULES GOVERNING CONCESSIONS.**—Concessions may be granted for the construction and operation of factories, mills and mines, for the building of houses and roads, and for the development of forest, mineral and other of the natural resources of the Union. The concessionary may supply the entire capital necessary for the project or may enter into a "mixed" company in conjunction with a Soviet state organization or, in the case of technical advisers, may not be required to invest any capital at all.

Concessionaries engaged in production are usually permitted to dispose freely of their product on the Soviet market and also to export a certain specified proportion. In cases where the concession enterprise produces commodities for which there is a large demand in the U.S.S.R., the concession agreement usually contains a provision giving an option to Soviet organizations for a part or the whole of the output on conditions specified in the agreement.

The concessionary is permitted to export from the country the entire net profit of the enterprise, the transfer of money

to be effected through the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. or any other bank in the country.

The policy and the practice of the Soviet Government has been to especially favor concession enterprises which can obtain the needed raw materials and semi-manufactured products within the country. In the event, however, that the required materials are not available in the U.S.S.R., the concessionary is granted the right to import such materials, the quantity and procedure of importing being specified in the concession agreement. In these cases imports are allowed until such time as the production of the required materials is begun in the country. Imports of equipment are usually exempt from customs duties for a specified length of time after the granting of the concession.

In regard to the payment of taxes and duties the concessionary is placed in the same category as similar Soviet enterprises. Excess profits are usually taxed according to a scale specified in the agreement.

One of the principal provisions of concession agreements is that the enterprise employ the most modern production methods.

The life of the concession, depending upon the nature of the industry and the amount of capital invested, is sufficiently long to allow the concessionary to utilize fully the imported equipment and to receive an adequate return on the invested capital. Upon the expiration of the term of the concession, all the concession properties are turned over to the Government without compensation.

Concession agreements, upon ratification by the U.S.S.R., have the power of a special law. The provisions of such agreements cannot be changed by any decrees or rulings of central or local government organs.

In accordance with the existing laws the Government of the U.S.S.R. guarantees that the properties of the concessionary invested in the enterprise are not subject to nationalization,

requisition or confiscation. The concessionary is allowed to hire the necessary working staff on the basis of the provisions of the Soviet Labor Code and of the collective agreements made with trade unions. The experience of a number of years shows that concessionaries have had no difficulties in hiring and employing labor in the U.S.S.R. The concessionaries are permitted, with certain limitations, to bring in foreign skilled workers and higher administrative and technical personnel. The proportion of foreign workers to the total number of workers is set forth in the agreement.

**CONCESSION POSSIBILITIES.**—In September, 1928, the Soviet Government announced a program of extension and liberalization of the policy of granting concessions to foreigners. The new policy included the importation of construction materials duty free and the simplification of the taxing scheme. In most cases the concessionaries may sell their products on the domestic market on their own terms and may export subject to the laws existing for external trade. The concessionaries may remit their profits abroad at current rates of exchange prevailing in Moscow.

A list of available concessions was submitted, drawn up by Gosplan to fit in with the five-year plan of industrial development. The list included the following:

Eleven concessions for land development, for the growing of cotton, sugar beets, grain and other agricultural products.

Five concessions for the building of railways, some with collateral oil and forest exploitation rights; three for the building of waterways.

Four large concessions for the exploitation of black metals in the Krivoi Rog, Magnetic Mountain, Telbess and Dnieprostroy districts. Sixteen other metallurgical concessions.

Concessions for foreign capital and technical assistance in the construction of a number of industrial plants, including: A tractor works, lathe construction works, tool-making plant,

automobile and auto-truck works (10,000 to 100,000 units per annum), wagon works, aero-engine construction works, agricultural implement plant, shipyard for river tonnage, steam boiler factory, printing machine construction plant, watch and clock factory, typewriter and adding machine plant, factory for dental and surgical instruments, factory for heat and pressure gauges, plant for sugar and distilling machinery, plant for machinery for the silicate industry, another for machinery for the leather industry, another for sawmill equipment, another for machinery for the match industry, plant for making elevators, conveyors, etc., a bicycle factory, plant for road-making machinery, plant for railway rolling stock repairs.

Five concessions for production of cement and one for cement machinery.

Three concessions for cellulose, one for rayon silk, one for treatment of flax for the market.

One tannery concession and a multiple concession for production of vegetable extracts used in tanning.

Four concessions for window and bottle glass, two for pharmaceutical and domestic glass.

Concessions in the mining and fuel industries as follows: iron ore (5), copper (5), lead and zinc (4), gold (3), nickel (1), graphite (1), coal (2), oil (5), asbestos (2).

Nineteen forest concessions.

Eight concessions in the electrical industry.

Eleven concessions for the construction of electric power plants, including a hydroelectric plant of 80,000 kw. on the river Svir, and a steam plant of 60,000 kw. near Cheliabinsk in the Urals.

Concessions for housing in crowded urban centers.

Public service concessions in over sixty cities and towns, including tramways, gas works, electric plants, waterworks, sewers, slaughter houses, etc. The aggregate investment involved is over \$200,000,000. The cities in the list include

Moscow, Leningrad, Odessa, Kharkov, Tiflis, Kiev, Tashkent, Vladivostok, Novosibirsk, Sverdlovsk and Rostov-on-Don.

Full description of each concession in the above list, with capital required and approximate production, may be obtained from the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway, New York City.

## PATENTS

By decree of the Central Executive Committee of September, 1924, patent laws were established somewhat similar to those in force before the world war. In December, 1924, a Committee on Inventions was created to carry out the provisions of the patent laws and to conduct the business of the Patent Office.

The Soviet patent laws follow the same general lines as those of Germany, and give similar protection to the inventor. The Soviet Union does not belong to the International Patent Convention. It has, however, a special patent agreement with Germany.

Foreigners may obtain patents on equal terms with the citizens of the U.S.S.R. The patent may be also granted to a corporation when it is difficult to determine the work of an individual inventor in an industrial organization. Patents are issued for a term of 15 years and there is no filing fee. Taxes on the invention are paid only after it has been realized or exploited.

The patent gives exclusive right to the inventor to exploit the invention industrially in the U.S.S.R. The patentee may manufacture and sell his invention, he may license other manufacturers, or he may sell or assign his patent. At the expiration of the term of five years after the grant of a patent the inventor must show that he is working his patent in the U.S.S.R., the rules in this respect being similar to those prevailing in other European countries. The inventor may lose his patent if it is proved before the court that he is using his patent only as a means to exclude the invention from general use. If the inventor neglects to work his patent, he may be

compelled to grant manufacturing licenses at a royalty fixed by the courts.

During the first three years of the operation of the new patent laws, the following number of patent applications were received by the Committee on Inventions:

1924-25 .....	5,451
1925-26 .....	8,249
1926-27 .....	8,323
Total for three years.....	22,023

Out of this number 3,938 applications were filed by foreigners, distributed among the principal countries as follows:

Germany .....	2,666
United States.....	245
England .....	210
Holland .....	170
Sweden .....	137
Austria .....	109
France .....	91
Czecho-Slovakia .....	63
Italy .....	54
Spain .....	32
Other Countries.....	161
	<hr/>
	3,938

It will be noted that by far the largest number of patent applications was received from German inventors. As the table shows, the total number of German applications was more than ten times the number of applications from the United States.

The distribution of German patent applications in the U.S.S.R. for the three years that the patent laws have been in force was as follows:

1924-25 .....	325
1925-26 .....	573
1926-27 .....	1,768
Total .....	2,666

Since the work of the Committee on Inventions started practically anew three years ago, it is not surprising that a comparatively small number of patents has been granted to date. Number of patents granted in the past three years:

1924-25 .....	690
1925-26 .....	1,019
1926-27 .....	1,946
Total .....	3,655

Out of the total number 396 patents have been granted to foreign inventors, or about 11 per cent.

The patent applications cover a wide field of inventions classified into 90 groups. The largest number of patent applications (2,551) is in the class of Electrical and Radio Apparatus. Next follow Instruments and Apparatus (1,256), Chemical Processes and Apparatus (1,101) and Railroad Appliances (849). The next ten groups are shown below:

Internal Combustion Engines and Spring Motors.	573
Parts of Machines.....	522
Agricultural Implements.....	505
Furnaces and Gas Producers.....	449
Household Appliances .....	431
Machines and Tools for Metals.....	415
Steam Boilers.....	386
Aviation .....	371
Wind and Water Motors.....	347
Firearms and Ammunition.....	334

The encouragement given by the patent laws and by the Committee on Inventions to individual inventors has resulted in the development of a number of important inventions, which

are being exploited in the U.S.S.R. on a considerable scale. The Committee on Inventions publishes a monthly journal containing abstracts of patents and articles and communications pertaining to patent practice in the U.S.S.R.

#### *Trade Marks*

Patents for trade marks in the U.S.S.R. may be obtained by foreign manufacturers who are permitted to do business in the territory of the U.S.S.R. or who are nationals of a country permitting the registration of trade marks for citizens of the U.S.S.R. Since the laws of the United States permit the registration of trade marks of applicants from the Soviet Union, a similar privilege is enjoyed reciprocally in the U.S.S.R. by American citizens. The term of registration is fixed by the applicant. The filing fee is 10 rubles, and the registration fee 5 rubles per year.

During the past three years 1779 trade marks have been registered in U.S.S.R., including 891 of foreign origin.

#### *Copyright Laws*

Under the statutes of the U.S.S.R. and the copyright laws and decrees of the Constituent Republics writers are strictly protected in the property rights to their work. Laws and decrees on copyright may be found in the Soviet Union Review, published by the Soviet Union Information Bureau, issue of November, 1928.

In connection with foreign works, the basic decree of 1928 reads: "In the case of works published abroad or existing abroad in the shape of manuscript, sketch or some other concrete form, copyright shall be recognized only if there is a special agreement between the U.S.S.R. and the country concerned, and only within the limits established by such agreement."

## COÖPERATIVES

THE coöperative organizations of the Soviet Union play a big part in the economic scheme. Their membership was close to 35,000,000 in 1928, their annual turnover had risen to about \$11,000,000,000 in 1928. During 1927-28 they conducted 55 per cent of the wholesale trade of the country (exclusive of sales of producers direct to jobbers), and 62.4 per cent of the retail trade, as well as about 10 per cent of the foreign trade. Their share in the internal trade of the country is steadily increasing and their annual turnover has quadrupled in the past three years. The Consumers' Coöperatives alone conducted 85,000 stores. They had a turnover of \$7,475,000,000 in 1927-28.

Membership in the coöperative societies is about triple the membership prior to the Revolution. The increased growth has come during the past five years, for the coöperatives disintegrated during the period of civil wars.

The case of the Consumers' Coöperatives may be taken as typical. In 1913 the membership was less than 2,000,000. During the World War, with the breakdown of the normal processes of distribution and the steady collapse of administrative organs of the Government, the coöperatives gained importance rapidly as organs of distribution and their membership increased to 7,000,000 by 1917. After the Soviet Government assumed power, in the period when invasions and civil wars disrupted all economic processes, the Government was compelled to commandeer the machinery of the Consumers' Coöperatives for distributive purposes. Under this exigent regimen the voluntary membership fell off greatly. After it became possible to restore the autonomy of the Con-

sumers' Coöperatives the membership began a rapid recovery. In 1926-27 it was over 15,000,000, 39 per cent in the cities, 61 per cent in the villages. On October 1, 1928, it was 22,581,000. The membership represents 28 per cent of all peasant farms and 60 per cent of all city workers and office employees.

The Consumers' Coöperatives now sell to the public over 60 per cent of the cotton fabrics, 53 per cent of the kerosene, 73 per cent of the salt, 65 per cent of the sugar, 45 per cent of shoes and leather articles. Their share in purchases from the peasants includes 28 per cent in grain, 16 per cent in eggs, 20 per cent in flax.

During the period of civil wars and intervention, agricultural coöperation virtually ceased. The revival did not begin on a large scale until after the stabilization of the currency in 1924. In January, 1924, the agricultural coöperatives had 1,200,000 members. In October, 1927, they had nearly 7,700,000 members. On that date the membership represented 30 per cent of all peasant farms.

Purchases of the Agricultural Coöperatives in various commodities, run to the following percentages of the total marketed products: grain 16 per cent, butter 60 per cent, flax 35 per cent, tobacco 51 per cent, cotton 90 per cent, sugar beets 45 per cent. They furnish agricultural raw materials for industries. They are a major factor in supplying machinery and implements to farmers. They furnish loans in the form of both money and seed. They conduct stations for renting agricultural machinery and for seed-cleaning and testing. They maintain a widely-distributed staff of 2,000 agricultural specialists to give assistance and advice to farmers.

The Handicraft Coöperatives unite the home craftsmen of the towns and villages, enabling them to secure better marketing conditions and to provide them with materials.

The Housing Coöperatives have taken on increasing importance from the rise of industrialization and the steady drift

of population to the cities. Their function is the collective building and management of dwellings.

The number of coöperatives of the various types and their membership, as of 1926-27, is shown in the following table:

<i>Type of Coöperatives</i>	<i>No. of Societies</i>	<i>No. of Members</i>
Consumers		
City .....	1,450	5,814,000
Village .....	27,162	9,260,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	28,612	15,074,000
Agricultural .....	66,800	7,691,000
Handicraft .....	11,957	616,000
Housing .....	21,100	1,050,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	128,469	24,431,000

The growth of the three principal coöperative organizations prior to 1926-27 is shown in the following table:

	<i>Oct. 1, 1924</i>	
	<i>Societies</i>	<i>Members</i>
Consumers .....	22,621	7,093,447
Agricultural .....	31,008	2,467,800
Handicraft .....	8,076	331,658
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	61,705	9,892,905
	<hr/>	
	<i>Oct. 1, 1925</i>	
	<i>Societies</i>	<i>Members</i>
Consumers .....	25,536	9,347,303
Agricultural .....	37,920	5,400,000
Handicraft .....	11,052	519,174
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	74,508	15,266,477
	<hr/>	
	<i>Oct. 1, 1926</i>	
	<i>Societies</i>	<i>Members</i>
Consumers .....	27,438	11,401,708
Agricultural .....	40,200	7,138,152
Handicraft .....	11,227	589,173
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	78,865	19,129,033

Growth of the turnover, past four years, in millions of rubles:

	<i>1923-24</i>	<i>1924-25</i>	<i>1925-26</i>	<i>1926-27</i>
Consumers .....	1,799	3,788	7,053	10,005
Agricultural .....	679	1,178	2,126	2,999
Handicraft .....	137	410	979	1,342
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	2,615	5,376	10,158	14,346
Millions of dollars.....	1,347	2,769	5,231	7,388



## LABOR

At the close of 1927 the output of Soviet industries was estimated at 10 per cent above pre-war, while the labor force was about equal to that of 1913. The gain in labor efficiency is the more marked when one considers that the length of the average working day has been reduced by about 25 per cent as compared with 1913.

Real wages for workers in industry in 1926-27 were about 15 per cent above those of 1913. This does not take account of the various additional benefits and services received gratis by the workers. As a charge upon the industries these benefits and services make an addition amounting to 32 per cent of the total payroll.

The highest expenditures of this character are reported by the oil industry, which pays out 56 per cent of the amount of the payroll for additional benefits for the workers.

Money wages have risen steadily for the past few years. In the large-scale industries they increased 17 per cent in 1927. Wages of office workers are generally higher than those of industrial workers. Wages in Moscow are about 35 per cent higher than in other cities.

The labor efficiency has risen through better industrial processes and better machinery. Output per worker in the Soviet Union is still low by Western European standards, but it has been showing a healthy rate of advance. The advance has been aided by a campaign against absenteeism. In 1913 the days of actual work per worker in industry were 257. In the fiscal year 1921-22 they had fallen to 219.5. In 1926-27 they were 262.1.

On the other hand the length of the normal working day,

which was 10 hours before the war, was reduced to 8 hours at the beginning of the Soviet régime, and for dangerous occupations to 6 hours. During 1926-27 the working day averaged 7½ hours.

The Council of People's Commissars, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Soviet State, in November, 1927, decreed the gradual introduction of the 7-hour day in industry. This is being put in force first in the textile industry.

Labor conditions are regulated by the Code of Labor Laws and by collective agreements between employers and the trade unions. Workers are hired generally through Government labor exchanges and the trade unions. Labor disputes are referred to Arbitration Committees, on which both the management and the labor union are represented. Since wages follow productive efficiency, the worker feels that he has a stake in the increasing efficiency of the industrial process. This feeling is a natural corollary of his proprietary position in respect to the industry and the country generally.

Under the labor laws no children under 14 years may be employed in industry. Between the ages of 14 and 16 a 4-hour day is permitted, and between the ages of 16 and 18 a 6-hour day. All industries are required to employ and train a specified quota of apprentices.

During the year there are fourteen legal holidays for workers. In addition each worker has a two weeks' vacation with pay, and in dangerous or heavy vocations an additional two weeks is allowed. In 146 of the dangerous trades a shorter working day is in effect.

Women workers receive from six to eight weeks' vacation with pay before and after childbirth.

The special benefits and services provided by employers under the law include free or nominal rentals for housing, free fuel, water, electric light, transportation, special working clothing, dental and medical service, social insurance (see section on Insurance).

Safety and health regulations are strictly enforced by labor inspectors with the result that much progress has been made in reducing the number of accidents and occupational diseases.

The right to strike is maintained in respect to State enterprises as well as private factories. Under the arbitral provisions of the Labor Code strikes have been reduced to a minimum during the past few years.

*Number of Persons Gainfully Occupied*

	Average	
	1927-28 (estimated)	1926-27
Agriculture .....	60,696,000	59,623,000
Industry and Handicraft.....	5,221,000	5,056,000
Construction .....	725,000	660,000
Transportation .....	1,560,000	1,570,000
Telegraph and Telephone.....	93,000	93,000
Trade .....	1,163,000	1,115,000
Education .....	753,000	731,000
Health Service.....	366,000	355,000
Other State, Coöperative and Private Organizations .....	922,000	962,000
Other Persons Gainfully Occupied....	3,895,000	3,671,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>75,394,000</b>	<b>73,836,000</b>

The total number of workers in industry was 3,075,000 last year; of this the census industry had 2,564,000.

*Number of Workers in Census Industry\**

(exclusive of flour, baking, printing, and power plant industries)

Years	Production	Consumption	Total
	Goods	Goods	
1922-23 .....	794,900	615,400	1,410,300
1923-24 .....	874,100	693,800	1,567,900
1924-25 .....	975,700	877,000	1,852,700
1925-26 .....	1,255,200	1,079,600	2,334,800
1926-27 .....	1,374,600	1,094,500	2,469,100

\* See footnote on p 81.

*Number of Workers in Large-Scale State Industry*

Year	Number of Workers	Per Cent Gain Over Preceding Year
1922-23 .....	1,161,100	16.3
1923-24 .....	1,308,700	12.8
1924-25 .....	1,529,900	16.9
1925-26 .....	1,919,300	25.4
1926-27 .....	2,021,000	5.2

The average number of workers employed in large-scale State industry during the first half of 1927-28 was 2,103,000, an increase of 5.5 per cent over the corresponding period of 1926-27.

*Hours of Work*

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Average number of working days per year .....	262.1	259.8	262.8
Average length of working day .....	7.6	7.5	7.4
Average number of hours worked per year.....	1,992	1,949	1,945

*Average Monthly Wages in Census Industry*

Industries	1924-25	1925-26 Rubles	1926-27
Metal .....	49.71	62.91	70.87
Textile .....	37.32	45.30	51.35
Mining .....	38.34	51.97	58.05
Chemical .....	44.06	54.23	60.46
Food .....	56.01	64.21	68.95
Average for all industries..	43.48	54.04	60.38
Average for Moscow.....	66.15	74.90	81.90

Average wages in census industry for January, 1928, amounted to 67.17 rubles, an increase of 17 per cent over January, 1927. The average wages in Moscow amounted to 92.64 rubles.

*Wage Groups in Census Industry**(Number of workers in each group as per cent of the total)*

Monthly Wages rubles	March			
	1924	1925	1926	1927
Up to 30 ....	39.6	29.8	15.7	9.4
30—50 ....	33.5	37.4	31.0	28.3
50—70 ....	15.6	18.3	24.2	27.5
70—100 ....	8.0	9.7	17.7	22.2
100—150 ....	2.5	3.7	8.8	10.6
Above 150 ...	.8	1.1	2.6	2.0
Total....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Food Ration Per Adult Worker**(Monthly Average)*

	1923	1924	1925	1926
	<i>(in kilograms)</i>			
Wheat Bread	9.65	13.23	14.66	15.55
Rye Bread ..	22.76	16.40	12.76	11.54
Meat .....	3.52	5.76	6.42	6.15
Sugar .....	.5	1.1	1.3	1.5
Butter .....	.14	.21	.25	.27

TRADE UNIONS.—Trade unions play a most important rôle in both the social and economic scheme of the Soviet Union. Membership is entirely voluntary. Trade union officers are elected directly by the members and are directly responsible to them.

There are twenty-three large central trade unions in the U.S.S.R. These are united in the Central Council of Trade Unions.

The trade unions, through their factory committees, have organized special production committees in State factories and enterprises. There are over 50,000 of these production committees. Collaborating with engineers and specialists in the industries, the committees have a splendid record of accomplishment in increasing the output of the individual worker,

facilitating inventions and bringing about better organization of work and higher rationalization of industry.

The cultural-educational work of the trade unions has brought equally impressive results and has been a mighty factor in the work of stamping out illiteracy. This work is an organic part of every department of the labor organization. The educational program includes the formation of clubs, libraries, schools, discussion circles of all kinds, the production of newspapers and other literature. The trade unions now maintain about 4,000 clubs and nearly 10,000 libraries.

The growth of trade union membership is shown in the following table:

	Oct. 1925	Oct. 1926	July 1, 1927
Industry .....	2,787,600	3,319,700	3,566,100
Administration, Trade.....	2,056,600	2,400,600	2,570,400
Transportation, Communica- tions .....	1,268,600	1,516,900	1,569,000
Agriculture .....	780,300	1,094,900	1,200,000
Building .....	576,200	743,000	819,900
Others .....	377,500	466,100	526,200
Total .....	7,846,800	9,541,200	10,251,600

Membership of trade unions as of October 1, 1928, was 11,034,600.

UNEMPLOYMENT.—Despite the steady rise of industry and the attendant increases in the labor force, unemployment remains at a high figure because of the rapid increase of population and the constant influx of young peasants to the industrial centers. Of the 1,352,800 registered unemployed at the beginning of 1928, 263,900, or nearly 20 per cent, were men seeking jobs in industry who had never before been employed in industrial work. There is little unemployment among skilled workers.

Unemployment figures vary with the seasons. It reaches

its peak in the winter and early spring and declines by 300,000 to 500,000 during the summer months, when irrigation and reclamation work gives much temporary employment and many of the jobless ones of the city can be absorbed in the agricultural field.

Number of unemployed in the U.S.S.R. as of January 1:

1924 .....	1,240,000
1925 .....	980,000
1926 .....	988,000
1927 .....	1,350,000
1928 .....	1,352,000

The expenditures for unemployment (pensions, etc.) during the past four years were as follows:

	<i>Federal and Local Budgets Rubles</i>	<i>Social Insurance Fund Rubles</i>	<i>Trade Unions Rubles</i>	<i>Total Rubles</i>
1923-24 .....	4,350,000	18,000,000	4,000,000	26,350,000
1924-25 .....	14,000,000	30,000,000	7,500,000	51,500,000
1925-26 .....	17,200,000	46,000,000	10,000,000	73,200,000
1926-27 .....	23,000,000	66,000,000	10,000,000	99,000,000
Total ...	58,550,000	160,000,000	31,500,000	253,050,000

This does not include the earnings of the collectives of unemployed which have been organized to render various services.

**SOCIAL INSURANCE.**—Social insurance, conducted by the State, and under the direct control of the workers' organizations, includes insurance against disability and unemployment, for women during and after pregnancy, and covers mortuary payments to helpless dependents. This insurance is a charge against the employing industry, whether State, cooperative or private. Every employer must contribute  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the amount of his payroll to the insurance fund.

The growth of social insurance is shown in the following table:

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Number of Workers Insured .....	6,720,000	8,166,000	8,900,000
Number of Pensioners..	440,000	576,100	688,500
Number of Persons sent for Treatment to Sanitariums .....	316,000	351,000	514,000
Total Amount Collected for Social Insurance funds, rubles .....	461,000,000	681,000,000	852,000,000
Average Monthly Payments to Unemployed, rubles .....	8	11	15
Average Monthly Payments to Invalids, rubles .....	12	17	20

Amounts paid by the State Insurance Administration for all branches of insurance:

1922-23 .....	\$10,094,000
1923-24 .....	34,041,500
1924-25 .....	49,285,500
1925-26 .....	69,937,000
1926-27 .....	84,872,000

## INSURANCE

THE State Insurance Administration was organized in January, 1922. The Insurance Administration writes policies covering fire, life, transportation, hail, livestock, mortality, etc. There has been a particular development of insurance designed to insure the stability of rural economic enterprises. Obligatory insurance in some categories has been established to this end and its scope has been gradually extended.

The growth of rural insurance is shown by the following properties covered by State Insurance policies:

	1922-23	1927-28
Fire (peasant farms) ..	17,000,000	20,000,000
Cattle (head) .....	11,000,000	40,400,000
Horses (head) .....	200,000	18,800,000
Hail (acres) .....	113,400,000	212,500,000

In 1923-24 the liabilities of the State Insurance Administration, under the head of obligatory rural insurance, were \$1,300,000,000. In 1927-28 they had reached \$3,664,000,000.

By 1926-27 the number of urban properties covered by obligatory insurance reached 1,330,000.

Voluntary fire insurance, which serves chiefly the needs of trade and industry, by the beginning of 1928 covered 65 per cent of the actual capital of industry, about 50 per cent of the estimated value of goods in all classes of industry, and about 63 per cent of all housing.

Life insurance was started in 1924. In 1924-25 the amount paid out in premiums was \$432,000, in 1926-27 it was \$1,390,000.

	<i>Newspapers</i>	<i>Total Circulation</i>
R.S.F.S.R. ....	395	6,318,000
Ukraine .....	89	878,000
Transcaucasia .....	34	278,000
White Russia .....	19	102,000
Uzbek and Turkoman	19	108,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	556	7,684,000

NEWSPAPERS AND BOOKS

NEWSPAPER circulation in the Soviet Union has grown with the growth of literacy. Before the war the combined circulation of the newspapers was 2,500,000 and in the spring of 1928 it was 8,250,000. There were fewer newspapers in 1928 than in 1913, but individual circulations were much larger. Magazines, which had but a slight circulation before the Revolution, now have a circulation even greater than the newspapers.

The growth of newspaper circulation is shown by the following figures:

	<i>Newspapers</i>	<i>Total Circulation</i>
1913 .....	859	2,500,700
1923 .....	485	3,013,139
1924 .....	531	4,447,603
1925 .....	589	7,557,104
1926 .....	622	8,295,201
1927 .....	556	7,683,747
1928 (April 1) ....	559	8,250,200
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<i>Magazines</i>	<i>Circulation</i>
1927 .....	1,291	8,403,540

Of the newspaper circulation in 1928 over 5,000,000 represented daily newspapers. Of this about one-fifth was represented by the circulation of the two principal dailies, *Izvestia* and *Pravda*, both published in Moscow. In August, 1928, the daily circulation of *Izvestia* averaged 432,325 copies and of *Pravda* 572,183 copies.

The distribution of the newspapers among the six Constituent Republics in 1927 was as follows:

At the present time newspapers, magazines and books are being published in 49 languages, in 27 of which there was no publication prior to the war. There were 206 newspapers with a circulation of 831,753 published in non-Russian languages in 1927, as well as 130 magazines. The non-Russian nationalities had 34 book publishing houses. Between 1919 and 1925 a total of 5,430 books were published in the Ukrainian language, more than had been published in the previous 120 years.

Before the war there were only four peasant papers with a negligible circulation. To-day there are over 200 with a total circulation of nearly 2,000,000. Of these 99 with a circulation of 435,670 are printed in languages other than Russian. On the average one farm out of ten subscribes to a newspaper.

The worker and peasant newspaper correspondents constitute an enormous army. There were 192,889 peasant correspondents in 1927, and 115,607 worker correspondents, a total of 335,448, as compared with 216,000 in 1925.

The peasant periodicals have done much, by a ceaseless warfare against inefficiency in village Soviets, to improve the character of local administrations. Chief among these periodicals is the weekly Peasant Gazette (*Krestyanskaya Gazeta*) with a circulation of well over a million, with upwards of 6,000 village correspondents. This paper receives close to a million letters annually from peasant subscribers.

Books.—There are some 2,000 organizations in the Soviet Union engaged in the publication of books, but these include not more than 100 with any considerable output, and of these 30 central publishing houses produce 80 per cent of the entire

output of books. Of these the State Publishing House (Gosizdat) of the R.S.F.S.R. is by far the most important, publishing half the number of copies issued in the Soviet Union and furnishing half the total book trade turnover. Private publishing houses in 1927 furnished less than 25 per cent of the total number of titles and only 6 per cent of the number of copies. They are declining both in number and output.

The total book production amounts to from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 annually, at cost price.

The State Publishing House originated in 1919 as a departmental publishing office of the People's Commissariat of Education. With the inauguration of the new economic policy it was placed on an independent and nominally profit-making basis. It issues from 3,250 to 3,750 titles annually.

Statistics of book publishing in U.S.S.R.:

	<i>Titles</i>	<i>Copies</i>
1912 .....	34,620	133,562,000
1925 .....	36,416	242,036,000
1927 .....	44,000	190,000,000

Titles of books published in 1926 were divided under the following categories:

	<i>Percentage</i>
Textbooks .....	40
Sociology and Economics.....	6
Lenin Literature .....	5
Propaganda * .....	20
Peasant Literature .....	16
Science .....	5
Popular Science .....	2
Children's Literature .....	2
Belles Lettres and Art.....	4
Total .....	100

\* The term "propaganda," as used in the Soviet Union, has a much broader connotation than that commonly applied in the United States. The books so listed include the huge literature on such diverse subjects of popular instruction as personal hygiene, care of children, home economics, diet, temperance, exercise, mental improvement, personal efficiency, etc.

## PUBLIC HEALTH

THE death rate for the U.S.S.R. in 1926 was 20.9 per thousand, as compared with 28.3 in 1913, a decrease of 26.2 per cent. In the 25 years before the war the national death rate decreased only 4 per 1,000.

The death rate for infants was 27 per cent in 1913. In 1927 it had fallen to 18 per cent. In 1926 the total number of infant deaths in the U.S.S.R. was 600,000 less than in 1913.

The general death rate in Moscow in 1913 was 23.1 per thousand. In 1926 it was 13.4. The infant mortality rate was 26 per cent in 1913 and in 1926 it was 13.5 per cent.

The birth rate in 1926 for the entire country was 44.0 per thousand. In 1913 it was 45.5 per thousand. The annual increase in population per thousand in 1926 was 23.1. For 1911-13 inclusive it averaged 16.1.

According to measurements of 40,000 school children in Moscow, the average height of children of the same age in 1926 was greater by from 4 to 9.5 centimeters than before the war.

In the Soviet Union public health is the special charge of the Commissariat for Health in each of the six Constituent Republics. The Commissariats are organized on the principle that the health of the people is the business of the State. In application there has been organized a close observation of health conditions and of individuals. Special protection has been organized for women in the period of childbirth, for infants, for workers in dangerous occupations. Minors under 14 may not be employed in industry.

Sanatoriums, hospitals, dispensaries and health resorts have been steadily multiplied. In R.S.F.S.R. alone in 1927 the

health resorts had accommodations for 24,460 persons, and the number of sanatoriums had increased from 300 to 1,607 in four years.

The budgetary appropriations for the protection of maternity and of infants had increased to \$22,000,000 in 1927. This was exclusive of social insurance for women at the time of childbirth. Payments in maternity cases under the social insurance scheme in 1927 reached \$50,000,000. The number of establishments for maternity cases was 3,250, not including summer crèches. The number of summer day nurseries was over 6,000 in 1928, having increased each year for ten years.

The aid of the masses of the population has been successfully enlisted in carrying out general measures of health protection.

Physical culture, encouraged by health and educational authorities, has made great strides. The trade unions have greatly assisted in this development. At the beginning of 1927 the membership in physical culture organizations was over 4,000,000.

Stadiums and gymnastic halls have been built during the past three years in most of the principal Russian cities. The workers' clubs operate well-equipped gymnasiums. The central home of physical culture, opened in Leningrad in the fall of 1927, has a great hall for gymnastics, and a huge swimming pool for the equipment of which the trade unions of Leningrad expended \$100,000.

## EDUCATION

THE administration of education in the Soviet Union is under the direction of a People's Commissariat for Education in each of the six Constituent Republics. There is no federal Commissariat for Education. Each Republican Commissariat for Education enjoys complete autonomy in its own territory. However, as a result of coöperative effort and inter-Republican conferences, educational programs and policies are conspicuously in harmony.

In each Constituent Republic the functions of the Commissariat for Education include control over scientific organizations, museums and historical monuments, musical and art institutes, the theater and the cinema and the State publishing enterprises. All such institutions are utilized as a part of the general educational scheme.

In addition to formal educational work directed by the Commissariats, important activities are carried on by various voluntary organizations. These include various Youth Associations, the Red Army, the Trade Unions and the Coöperatives. Moreover millions of people take an active part in educational work through such societies as "Down with Illiteracy," "Friends of the Children" and many others.

The Revolution released among the masses of the population an active craving for educational advancement. The economic rehabilitation has afforded the means for a steady expansion of the educational program.

In the curricula of the schools the most modern methods are applied in accord with local needs.

Public education is a charge against the six Constituent Republics and against the localities concerned. Local ap-



appropriations are in the aggregate about double those of the Republican Governments. Expenditures for the past few years, in millions of dollars:

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Budgets of Constituent Republics	62.9	84.6	105.3
Local Budgets .....	118.4	151.8	211.9
Total .....	181.3	236.4	317.2

Appropriations for 1927-28 were upwards of \$400,000,000.

In the fall of 1928, 11,372,507 children were in Soviet schools (excluding kindergartens), 46 per cent more than at the time of the outbreak of the World War. There were 118,184 schools as compared with 106,400 in 1913. The teaching staff numbered 337,435. Out of each 100 children of school age 70 were in school. The percentage in the cities was 98.4 and in the villages 66.3, with the percentage steadily rising, especially in the rural districts.

In the teaching in various schools throughout the country a total of seventy national tongues are used. Out of every 1,000 pupils 624 are taught in the Russian language, 175 in Ukrainian, 36 in White Russian, 27 in Tartar, 19 in Georgian, 14 in Armenian, 10 in Azerbaijan-Turkish, 9 in Uzbek, the rest scattered.

The steady rise in educational facilities since the famine years is shown in the following table:

	<i>Elementary Education</i>		<i>Secondary Education</i>	
	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Pupils</i>	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Pupils</i>
1914-15 .....	104,610	7,235,988	1,790	563,480
1920-21 .....	114,235	9,211,351	4,163	564,613
1921-22 .....	99,396	7,918,751	3,137	520,253
1922-23 .....	87,559	6,808,157	2,478	586,306
1923-24 .....	87,258	7,075,810	2,358	752,726
1924-25 .....	91,086	8,429,490	1,794	710,431
1925-26 .....	101,193	9,487,110	1,640	706,804
1926-27 .....	108,424	9,903,439	1,708	784,871

Before the war there were virtually no kindergartens in Russia. Pre-school education is now being rapidly developed. Its expansion has been somewhat held back by the fact that the struggle against illiteracy has absorbed so much of the funds and energies of the educational authorities. Figures for pre-school education:

	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Pupils</i>
1925 .....	1,139	60,196
1926 .....	1,364	72,406
1927 .....	1,629	85,349

During the summer of 1927 there were 4,000 playgrounds attended by 200,000 children in R.S.F.S.R. (Soviet Russia proper) alone.

Institutes for higher education have expanded in the same degree as the elementary schools. At the universities and technical institutes more than a third of the students are women. Some of the statistics of higher education follow:

#### *Higher Trade Schools*

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Schools .....	1,294	1,428	1,642
Pupils .....	205,840	233,430	243,810

#### *Colleges and Universities*

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Schools .....	129	129	136
Instructors .....	14,700	14,800	16,000
Students .....	164,000	169,000	168,000

#### *Scientific Institutions*

Higher Research Workers.....	18,040	20,140	20,000
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The figures given above do not exhaust the catalogue of educational institutions. The "Rabfacs," or high schools for workers, had 45,702 students in 1926-27. The growth of other establishments is illustrated in the following table:

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Workers Clubs .....	5,976	6,015	5,637
Urban .....	2,845	3,440	3,149
Rural .....	3,131	2,575	2,488
Rural Reading Rooms.....	21,371	24,627	21,758
Libraries .....	9,736*	22,163	19,038
Urban .....	5,301	6,315	5,226
Rural .....	4,435	15,848	13,812
Museums .....	841	792	846
Urban .....	734	703	733
Rural .....	107	89	113

The warfare against adult illiteracy, conducted by many voluntary organizations as well as by the Government, has resulted in the creation of tens of thousands of schools for adult education. The figures:

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Schools for illiterates and semi-literates .....	42,004	49,804	54,600
Pupils .....	2,150,000	1,600,000	1,317,000

With the spread of literacy among those able and willing to learn, the number of pupils has already begun to decline.

**BEZPRIZORNI (HOMELESS CHILDREN).**—As a result of the World War, the civil struggles, the famine and particularly the widespread massacres by the military adventurers who raided the newly-formed Soviet State with armies financed from abroad, hundreds of thousands of small children were left as orphans to sustain themselves as best they could. During the early days of the new State the lack of resources did not afford an adequate opportunity to cope with the problem of these waifs, scattered over a broad territory. Their surviving neighbors or relatives likewise lacked the resources to care for them. The *bezprizorni*, hardened by a desperate struggle to live, grew up as wild things. They roamed the country and prowled in the cities in predatory bands. They presented a serious social problem.

\* Partial data.

In 1922 it was estimated that there were a million of these "wild children" at large. As the country began to move towards an economic recovery, every effort was made to wean the children from lawlessness and transform them into useful citizens. The Government has expended millions of dollars on this work, and voluntary organizations, including millions of citizens, have devoted time and energy to it. Special colonies and schools for the *bezprizorni* sprang up everywhere and the foremost educational talent in the country has devoted itself to the problem. It has been tackled in a sympathetically scientific rather than a disciplinary or punitive manner.

To-day there are 200 colonies, each accommodating from 60 to 3,000 of the children in the Ukraine alone. By the spring of 1928 the authorities estimated that not more than 25,000 of the *bezprizorni* still persisted in their wild life, and the number was being steadily reduced.

**LITERACY.**—The western portions of the former Russian Empire, which were lost at the close of the World War, had the highest degree of culture in a country where education among the masses had been persistently frowned upon by the authorities. The excision of these lands left all the more urgent the problem of illiteracy confronting the Soviet State.

Under the census of 1897, the last general census before the World War, 37.9 per cent of the male population above seven years were literate and 12.5 per cent of the female population. During the next fifteen years literacy made no great strides among the population. The general census of December, 1926, however, revealed that the energetic struggle against illiteracy conducted by the Soviet State was bearing fruit. For the first time in Russian history the majority of the population could read and write. The percentages of literacy were 65.4 for males and 36.7 for females (above the age of seven years). The literate population of the Soviet Union was: males, 35,940,975; females, 22,038,261.

The territories with the highest percentage of literacy are the Ukraine, the European part of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic and White Russia.

*Percentage of Literacy*

	<i>Ukraine</i>	<i>European Part of R.S.F.S.R.</i>	<i>White Russia</i>
Men .....	74.4	72.5	70.3
Women .....	40.6	41.3	35.4

The lowest percentage of literacy is presented by the Central Asiatic republics, as shown by the following figures:

	<i>Turkoman Republic</i>	<i>Uzbek Republic</i>
Men .....	16.2	13
Women .....	7.6	5.7

If the percentage of literacy as established in 1926 is set at 100, then the literacy prevailing at the time when the preceding censuses were taken may be expressed by the following figures for the European part of the U.S.S.R.:

	<i>1897</i>	<i>1920</i>
Men .....	58	77
Women .....	34	75

Interesting data are obtained by a comparison of the census data for 1897, 1920 and 1926 regarding the percentage of the literacy according to the various age classes. The highest percentage of literacy is shown by the following age classes:

	<i>1897</i>	<i>1920</i>	<i>1926</i>
Men .... from 12 to 15 yrs.	from 25 to 29 yrs.	from 20 to 24 yrs.	
Women.. from 12 to 15 yrs.	from 12 to 15 yrs.	from 20 to 24 yrs.	

Thus, according to the census of 1926 the highest degree of literacy is shown by the age classes of from 20 to 24 years of both sexes, while in 1897 the highest degree of literacy for

both sexes was presented by the age classes from 12 to 15 years.

It is only in the old age classes that divergency between the percentage of literacy among men and women can be noticed. At the lower age classes the percentage figures for men and women for 1926 were much closer to each other than during the censuses of the previous years. Moreover, during the period between 1920 and 1926 the relation between the literacy of men and women has changed considerably in favor of women of the age class of from 20 to 29 years.

As regards the literacy of the urban and rural populations, a considerable discrepancy is still to be noted in favor of the urban population, while in the age classes with the highest literacy—(24-25 years for men and 19 years for women)—the literacy of men amounts to 95.7 per cent and that of women to 88.2 per cent; the corresponding figures in the rural localities amount to 85.4 and 55.6 respectively.

The table below gives the literacy figures for the entire population of the U.S.S.R. (of 8 years of age and over) and of its constituent parts, for men and women, under the census of December, 1926:

LITERACY OF THE MALE POPULATION IN TOTAL FIGURES AND PERCENTAGES

<i>Territory</i>	<i>Total Population over 7 Years</i>	<i>Literate</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>	<i>Illiterate</i>
U.S.S.R. ....	54,967,715	35,940,975	65.4	19,026,740
R.S.F.S.R. ....	37,221,286	25,091,387	67.4	12,129,899
European Part .....	29,929,128	21,705,387	72.5	8,223,741
Asiatic Part .....	7,292,158	3,386,000	46.4	3,906,158
White Russia .....	1,871,141	1,315,246	70.3	555,895
Ukraine .....	10,951,658	8,154,000	74.4	2,797,658
Transcaucasia .....	2,266,999	1,020,910	45.0	1,246,089
Uzbek Republic .....	2,239,031	291,570	13.0	1,947,461
Turkoman Republic ....	417,600	67,862	16.2	349,738

## LITERACY OF THE FEMALE POPULATION IN TOTAL FIGURES AND PERCENTAGES

Territory	Total Population			
	over 7 Years	Literate	Per Cent	Illiterate
U.S.S.R. ....	60,075,239	22,038,261	36.7	38,036,978
R.S.F.S.R. ....	41,813,907	15,805,761	37.8	26,008,146
European Part .....	34,699,681	14,336,719	41.3	20,362,962
Asiatic Part .....	7,114,226	1,469,042	20.6	5,645,184
White Russia .....	1,981,606	700,949	35.4	1,280,657
Ukraine .....	11,823,890	4,802,031	40.6	7,021,859
Transcaucasia .....	2,154,343	591,046	27.4	1,563,297
Uzbek Republic .....	1,944,406	111,258	5.7	1,833,148
Turkoman Republic ....	357,087	27,223	7.6	329,864

## THE ARTS

In literature, music, painting, sculpture, architecture and the theater the new Soviet society may be said to be still in a transition stage. During the first years in the arts generally there was a natural tendency to extreme experimentalism. This has been succeeded by a steadying process, a settling down to a creative interpretation of the new life. In all the arts there is a healthy clash of diverse schools and tendencies. The experimental vigor has given rise to many novel forms which have attracted attention in other countries. The mechanics of the stage have had a particularly interesting development. In motion pictures the dramatic realism of a number of Soviet productions has won acclaim throughout Europe and America. In architecture there is a new realistic note and the new buildings are distinctly modernistic and western, in contrast to the rococo imitations and the flaring orientalism of Tsarist times. In sculpture the aspiration is towards monumentalism and industrial application. Painting, music and literature have been steadily orienting themselves to the new conditions of life and already have attained to considerable solid achievement.

In all the arts visiting observers note that the creative forces are vigorously alive, and questions of theory and practice are treated with unusual breadth of vision. This is probably implicit in a society where the masses of the population take a vital interest in the work of the artist.

**THE THEATER.**—The revolution has resulted in a great transformation in the Russian theater.

During the last years of the old régime, growing restrictions on free expression gradually divorced the theater from the

realities of life. Symbolism became a refuge of safety. The ballet flourished and drew from oriental themes a gorgeous color and exoticism.

The Revolution flung the theater open to the masses, and the new audiences, steeled by the civil wars, were indifferent to symbolism and to mild introspection, and demanded themes representative of the new life.

The theater responded to the demands to a remarkable degree. For a time there was a special emphasis on the mechanics of representation and this sometimes took the form of eccentricity not unnatural in a time of general transvaluation of values. New dramas of the struggle of the man with the machine lent themselves to the passion for startling mechanical effects, and even the classics were re-treated to accord with the new mode. Extravagant tendencies were eventually curbed by the seriousness of the new mass-audiences. Their taste was for dramas giving a coherent picture of the new Soviet society, and their taste has prevailed. Stanislavsky's Art Theater, which at first continued to play Chekhov and Maeterlinck in the old manner, eventually responded to the new spirit and applied its naturalism to the production of Ivanov's "Armored Train." At the other end of the scale the more advanced mechanistic producers gradually relegated startling mechanical effects to their proper place and gave primary emphasis to the play itself and the spoken word.

Of the outstanding producers, Meyerhold stands at the opposite pole from Stanislavsky's naturalism. In the past ten years Meyerhold has not hesitated to reshape the content of plays and to attempt every conceivable experiment in staging and acting. In his production dependence rests upon the scenic artist and the director rather than on the playwright. Tairov, in the Kamerny Theater, has sought a *modus vivendi* between the methods of Stanislavsky and of Meyerhold.

There are 500 theaters in the Soviet Union with an annual attendance of 15,000,000.

In addition to the formal theaters, a spontaneous amateur theater movement of imposing proportions has grown up in the Soviet Union. Such performances take place in factory, town and village clubs, in which the workers write, produce and act plays portraying their life in the Soviet society. The most important of these theaters is the M.G.S.P.S., conducted by Moscow trade unions, in which plays like "The Humming of the Rails" and "Storm" have brought the factory and the machine on the stage in strikingly realistic form. There are some 35,000 of these club theaters in the cities and towns and 30,000 in the villages. Contemporary life is also reflected in the performances of the troupes of "Blue Blouses" of which there are about 10,000. They travel about the country to perform before local trade unions and peasant clubs and their repertoire includes songs, acrobatics, dancing and satirical sketches. An interesting theatrical movement of broad proportions has also sprung up in clubs attached to the Red Army.

A list of the principal Moscow theaters, with their successes of the past two years, follows:

1). Bolshoi Theater, Teatralnaya Ploschad. This is the State opera house and produces the classic operas and ballets, including "Boris Godunoff," "Faust," "Carmen," "Eugene Onegin," "Aïda," "Esmeralda," "Salome," "Don Quixote," "Lohengrin," "Love of the Three Oranges," etc. Also new ballets such as "Red Poppy."

2). The Musical Studio of the Moscow Art Theater: 17 Bolshaya Dmitrovka. Plays, lyric operas and operettas, including "The Daughter of Madame Angot," "La Perichole," "Lysistrata," "Carmencita."

3). Experimental Theater, 6 Bolshaya Dmitrovka. This is another State opera house, including in its repertoire such operas as "La Bohème," "Rigoletto," "Lakme," "The Queen of Spades," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Marriage of Figaro," "Don Juan." It also stages ballets, the best known of which is "The Beautiful Joseph."

4). Mali Theater (The Little Theater), located on the Teatralnaya Ploshchad (Theater Square). Produces serious plays and comedies, classics as well as contemporary works. Its repertoire includes Ostrovsky's "Forest"; Lunacharsky's "Bear's Wedding"; Griboyedov's "The Misfortune of Being Too Clever."

5). Moscow Art Theater, 3 Kamergersky Pereulok. This celebrated theater continues to be directed by Stanislavsky and includes in its repertoire Maeterlinck's "Bluebird," Alexey Tolstoy's "Tsar Feodor Ivanovitch," Gorki's "The Depths," Chekhov's "Uncle Vanya," Bulgakov's "Days of the Turbins," Vsevolod Ivanov's "Armored Train." The thirtieth anniversary of the Art Theater was celebrated in Moscow, October, 1928.

6). Studio of the Moscow Art Theater, located at 2-7 Teatralnaya Ploshchad. Its repertoire includes Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" and "Hamlet," Strindberg's "Eric XIV," Æschylus's "Orestes," Andrei Byelyi's "Petersburg," A. Tolstoy's "Death of Ivan the Terrible," and Babel's "Sunset."

7). Vakhtangov Theater, located at 26 Arbat. Its repertoire includes "Turandot," Seifullina's "Vireneya," Victor Hugo's "Marion de Lorme," Bulgakov's "Zoikin's Apartment," Leonov's "Badgers," Shegllov's "Transatlantic."

8). Kamerny Theater (directed by Tairov), located at 23 Tverskoy Boulevard. Its repertoire includes Lecoque's "Girofle-Girofla," Oscar Wilde's "Salome," Ostrovsky's "Storm," O'Neill's "Hairy Ape" and "Desire Under the Elms," Hasenclever's "Antigone."

9). Meyerhold Theater, 20 Sadovaya Ulitsa. The most experimental theater in the Soviet Union. Its repertoire includes Ostrovsky's "Forest," Ilya Erenburg's "Destruction of Europe," Crommelynck's "Magnificent Cuckold," Faiko's "Bubus," Erdman's "Mandate," Tretiakov's "Roar China," and Gogol's "Inspector General."

10). Theater of the Revolution, located at 19 Bolshaya

Nikitskaya. Its repertoire includes Faiko's "Lake Lyul," Ostrovsky's "Soft Jobs," Romasheva's "Air Pie," "Mattress," and "Krivorilsky's End," Bela Ilysh's "Buy a Revolver," Glebov's "Growth," Chijevsky's "Golgotha," Ivanov's "Alpha-bet," Faiko's "Man with the Briefcase," Toller's "Hooray, We're Living," Yurin's "When the Cock Crows."

11). Moscow Trade Union Theater (M.G.S.P.S.), located at 3 Karetny Ryad. Its repertoire includes Shapovalensky's "1881" and "Mob," Voynich's "Gadfly," Bill-Belotserkovsky's "Storm," and Gladkov's "Cement."

12). The Korsh Theater, located at 3 Petrovsky Pereulok (Petrovka). Its repertoire includes Lunacharsky's "Machinist and Official," Panyl's and Nivda's "Traders in Fame," Sardou's "Madame Sans-Gêne," Chijevsky's "Alexander I," Shkvarkina's "Journey Around the World," Shcheglov's "Hurricane," Ostrovsky's "Wolves and Sheep."

13). Proletcult Theater, located at 19 Chistoprodny Boulevard. This is a workers' theater producing such plays as Glebov's "Power," Bivaly's "Rubber," and plays based on Jack London's works.

14). First Theater of Satire, located at 10 Gnezdnikovsky, which plays satires and comedies like "Love," "Play," "Intrigues," and "Aren't You a Hooligan, Citizen?"

15). Second Theater of Satire, located at the corner of Sadovoy Boulevard and Brestskoy. Produces satires like the "Night Before Christmas," and the "Queen of the Movies."

16). Blue Blouse—variety troupe, located at 9 Okhotnyi Ryad.

17). Jewish Kamerny Theater, 2 Mala Bronnaya Ulitsa. Its repertoire is entirely in Yiddish and includes plays like "Two Hundred Thousand," "Koldoony," "Troughadec," "137 Children's House," and the "Tenth Commandment."

18). Habima Theater Studio, located at 29 First Brestkaya. Dramas from the life of the Jewish people, given in Hebrew, including the famous "Dybbuk."

19). Ukrainian Theater of Music and Drama, 13 Leontevsky Pereulok. Its repertoire is entirely in the Ukrainian language.

There is an excellent group of theaters in Leningrad, while Baku, Tiflis, and other capitals of the minor nationalities have their own theaters playing in the native languages.

**MOTION PICTURES.**—The motion picture has assumed an unusual vitality in the Soviet Union. While the technical resources of the Soviet studios are still markedly below Hollywood standards, skilled direction has achieved a degree of artistry comparable to that of pictures produced anywhere. The motion picture lends itself admirably as a medium for depicting the mass dramas of the Revolutionary years, and the result has been pictures such as "The End of St. Petersburg" and "October," which has been shown with success abroad as well as at home, and the pre-Revolutionary picture "The Cruiser Potemkin." The screen also is well adapted to the portrayal of the drama of reconstruction in the Soviet Union, the new conquest of the machine, the rise of factories and power plants, the bringing of education to the villages, the emancipation of women among backward national units, etc. A wealth of material has also been found in Russian history. In employing this diverse material, directors such as Eisenstein, Pudovkin, etc., have achieved commendable results.

In the spring of 1928 there were 8,767 motion picture display places in the Soviet Union. Of these there were 1,800 commercial theaters, 2,767 club theaters, 1,184 rural theaters, 2,496 ambulant displays and 420 miscellaneous. The cities and towns had 57 per cent of these places of entertainment and the rural districts 43 per cent.

Of the 1,800 theaters charging admission, 40 per cent were operated by trade unions, 35 per cent by the Department of Education, 3 per cent by Sovkino (the principal producing organization) and 1 per cent by private persons.

Of the total number of display places 6,459 were in R.S.F.S.R. (Soviet Russia proper). Of these the commercial,

club and rural theaters had a total attendance of over 260,000,000 in 1927-28.

**LITERATURE.**—To the western world modern Russian literature is chiefly known through translations of Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky, Turgeniev, Chekhov, Gorky, and Andreyev. These classics are still published in the Soviet Union. In connection with the centenary of Tolstoy's birth the State Publishing House (Gosizdat) issued the great novelist's collected works in 100 volumes.

The writers of the new Russia naturally could not merely resume where their classical predecessors left off. The October Revolution destroyed old values and created new ones. In the early days of the civil war the young Russian writers had to face the problem of reflecting in literature the profound social changes which had taken place. A reaction set in against passive naturalism, and the new literature sought to speak directly to the masses of the Russian people, to proclaim their aspirations in vigorous imaginative terms, and to stir them on to reorganize social consciousness. A striking example of this attempt of literature to participate actively in the march of the new order is shown in the works of Demyan Bednyi. The songs, poems, and agitational rhymes and satires of this talented political poet were directed to the wide masses of the people.

Another poet who shaped the themes, form and language of his verse to the mold of the Revolution, is Vladimir Mayakovsky, the leader of the Futurist school in the Soviet Union. Mayakovsky, however, is much more sophisticated than Demyan Bednyi. Raised in Russia's literary Bohemia, Mayakovsky brought to the Revolution the technical experiments of futurism, as contrasted with Demyan Bednyi's simple ballads based on old folk forms. Mayakovsky's "Left March," "Manifesto," "150,000,000," "Lenin" and "Mysteria Bouffe" express the new era in strong, fresh rhythms, works and images.

The most eminent poet of the pre-revolutionary intelligentsia

who tried to understand the Revolution was Alexander Blok. In his gifted poem "The Twelve" he treats the Revolution as a mystical phenomenon, a cyclonic collapse of culture, a rebellious transvaluation of those values which had been sanctified by religion. He envisions the transvaluation as experienced by a profoundly suffering humanity. Blok approached the Revolution as an intellectual whose imagination worked with religious images; and in that sense is generally considered to have failed in grasping the full import of the new era.

A poet completely different from any of the foregoing is Serge Yessenin, whose premature death several years ago deprived Russian literature of perhaps its most gifted lyricist. Yessenin's poetry had its roots in the village, though it also showed the influence of the literary Bohemia in which he moved during the last years of his life. He was the best product of the Imagist school, which for a time had considerable vogue in early Revolutionary Russia. Though it used different technical means, this school resembled Futurism in its Bohemian tendencies, and its attempts to shock the reader by the novelty, surprise, rudeness and even vulgarity of its images. The Imagists, however, did not break with old æsthetic traditions, as did the Futurists, who demolished the old æsthetics altogether and to that extent were revolutionaries in art. Because of their preoccupation with the image, which they considered the basic element of poetry, leading poets of the Imagist school, like Marienhof, Kusikov, Grusinov, and Shershnyevitch, neglected revolutionary themes. These poets enjoyed a brief fragile glory in the early days of the Revolution. Had Yessenin been merely an Imagist he would have passed away with them. But he was more than that. Apart from his superb lyric gifts, he expressed the psychology of the backward peasant. In long poems like "Pugachev," "Inonia," "Pantocrator," he describes the revolt of the peasants sweep-

ing away city culture including the church and preparing the way for a peasant paradise.

The storm and stress period of the Revolution was naturally favorable for verse and unfavorable for prose. Short poems were the only possible vehicles for the only people who were in a position to write, and who were still influenced by the old culture of the nobility, the bourgeoisie and the city intellectuals; it was the inevitable medium for the individualistic romanticism of transition writers. The end of the civil war brought sufficient leisure for sustained prose, and the Soviet Union produced a number of novels which were in effect memoirs of the civil war.

Among the best of these is Furmanov's "Chapayev," describing a revolutionary workingman, and "The Revolt," dealing with the civil war. In these chronicles the method is naturalistic, depending on documents and facts which speak for themselves. Both these books breathe a spirit of grandeur, but their power is derived almost wholly from the facts they present.

The civil war is treated romantically in Lebedinsky's "A Week," which has been translated into English. A similar method is employed by Serafimovitch in "The Iron Stream." The romanticism of these writers is far from the European type associated with mysticism and pacifism. These authors portray the heroism of a great historical era and implicitly celebrate the will to act, the collective effect of the masses overcoming enormous difficulties. Both Serafimovitch and Lebedinsky are Communists and are counted among the so-called "proletarian writers." One of the pre-revolutionary novelists who describe the civil war from the liberal intellectual's point of view is Veresayev whose "Deadlock" has been translated into English.

The peace following the civil war encouraged the development of the so-called "Fellow-Travelers," writers of various types and talents who were not themselves of the new order,



but who accepted the Revolution, and were willing to "travel" along with it. They came from the peasantry, the intellectuals and the urban middle-classes. These writers lacked the active spirit of the Revolution animating the works of Demyan Bednyi, Mayakovsky, Serafimovitch, and Lebedinsky. They retained a good deal of pre-revolutionary passivism, being content to portray events as they saw them, without seeking to extract their full social implications. Their works show great technical mastery. The "Fellow-Travelers" also wrote their first books around the civil war from which they had just emerged. Among the best of their novels are Vsevolod Ivanov's "Armored Train" and "Colored Winds"; Yakovlev's "October"; Babel's "Red Cavalry" and "Tales"; Seifullina's "Virineya" and "Dung"; Artyom Vesolyi's "The Homeland"; Malishkin's "The Fall of Dair"; Leonid Leonov's "Badgers," and Boris Pilnyak's "Leather Jackets" and "The Naked Year."

The last of these works appeared at a psychological moment. It was the first novel which set itself the task of reflecting Russia's social life in the throes of the civil war.

Among the intellectuals of the old régime who personally accepted the new, but whose works could only skim the surface of Revolutionary Russia, is Alexey Tolstoy. His "Ælita," "Engineer Garin's Hyperbole" and "Azure Cities" are well-planned, plastic and entertaining. A writer of a similar caliber is Fedin, whose "Towns and Years," deal with the civil war, and "Transvaal" with the village under NEP (the new economic policy, after 1921).

Sooner or later Soviet literature was bound to turn from the civil war to the reconstruction period. The best known novel reflecting this transition is Feodor Gladkov's "Cement." The romanticism which marked the proletarian literature of the first period still clings to this book; but this time the problems of the new society are correctly approached and lines are projected pointing to socialist construction. A number of

realistic works dealing with the period of peaceful economic growth followed, notably Lyashko's "The Blast Furnace," and Lidin's "The Ships Are Coming."

Soviet writers also began to portray the new types of people evolved by the new society. Excellent portraits are presented in Lebedinsky's "To-morrow" and "The Commissars"; Tarassov-Rodionov's "Chocolate." Lyashko's novel "The Break" presents the psychology of the Communist worker; while Seifullina's "Virineya" and Gladkov's "Cement" portray types of Soviet women. A number of well-written novels deal with the Soviet youth, notably Malashkin's "The Right Side of the Moon," Panteleimon Romanov's "Without Flowers," and Ognyev's "Diary of a Communist Schoolboy," which has been translated into English.

The peasantry, also, has its place in the new Russian literature. One of the best writers on village life was Neverov, whose "City of Bread," dealing with the famine period in Tashkent, has been translated into English. Fedin's "Transvaal" in a bizarre manner describes the well-to-do peasantry. The transition of the village from the old to the new life is sketched in Karavayev's "The Bears," and "The Chestnut-Colored Skin," and in Akulshin's "Unbound Sheaves" and "Village Whispers." A strange spectacle of village life is presented by Klichkov in "The Sweet German" and other works, which are poems in prose rather than novels. Vsevolod Ivanov in "The Secret of Secrets" has also essayed to portray the present life of the Russian peasant.

In addition to these and numerous other books describing Russian life since 1917, there have appeared a number of imaginative works revaluating the past in the light of contemporary ideas. Thus the seventeenth century peasant revolt is the theme of Chapigin's "Stenka Razin"; the 1825 revolt is portrayed in Marich's "The Northern Lights" and in Tynyanov's "Kyukhla"; the Revolution of 1905 in Yevdoki-

mov's "Bells"; pre-Revolutionary Moscow in Andrei Byelyi's "The Moscow Crank," and "Moscow Under the Blow"; the period of October 1917, in Artyom Vesolyi's "Russia Bathed in Blood" and other works. The historical novel is rapidly becoming one of the most favored forms of literature in Soviet Russia.

The stabilization of Soviet economy in the past few years has matured the new writers considerably. Even their approach to civil war themes reveals a different perspective. Thus Fadeyev's "The Smashup," which relates the story of a group of "partisan" peasants (guerrilla fighters) in Siberia during the civil war, is free of naturalism and romanticism. The novel is ripe and realistic and the images correspond to the contents.

Of late the futurist poet Mayakovsky has been experimenting with long epics as in "Lenin," and in personal lyrics like "It." Others have also attempted epics, notably Bagritsky in the "Thoughts About Opanas," and Selvinsky in his constructivist poem "Ulyalyayevshchina." Pasternak, a lyric poet whose "Sister Is My Life" made him famous, has published a long psychological poem entitled "Spektorsky" and a historical poem "Lieutenant Schmidt."

The best known of the younger poets are Bezymensky, Utkin, Zharov and Svetlov. The futurist group, headed by Mayakovsky and Brick, has produced several talented poets, including Aseyev and Kirsanov; while the lyrical school of which Yessenin was the best representative has found adherents in Oreshin and Nasetkin.

The following works of fiction and poetry by contemporary Russian writers have been translated into English and are available in the United States:

1. Flying Osip: (International Publishers, New York). A collection of short stories, including tales by Boris Pilniak, Vsevolod Ivanov, Seifullina and others.

2. Russian Poetry: An Anthology (International Publishers). A collection of poems from Pushkin to the present time, including verses by Mayakovsky, Yessenin, Bezymensky, Marienhof, Ilya Erenburg, Alexander Blok and others.
3. Azure Cities: (International Publishers). A collection of short stories by Alexey Tolstoy, Pilniak, Pan-teimon Romanov, Ivanov, Lyashko, Babel, Seifullina, Volkov, Zoshchenko and others.
4. Literature and Revolution: Critical Essays by Leon Trotsky. (International Publishers.)
5. Diary of a Communist Schoolboy, by Ogniev: (Payson and Clark).
6. The City of Bread: by Alexander Neverov (H. G. Doran).
7. Cement, by Feodor Gladkov (International Publishers), a novel of the reconstruction period.
8. Three Plays by A. V. Lunacharsky (E. P. Dutton & Co.). This volume by the Soviet Commissar of Education contains "Faust and the City," "The Magi," and "Vasilisa the Wise."
9. The Naked Year, by Boris Pilniak (Payson & Clark).
10. The Communist Undergraduate by Ogniev (Payson & Clark), a continuation of the adventures of Kostja Rjabtzev, the hero of The Diary of a Communist Schoolboy.
11. The Road to Calvary, by Alexey Tolstoy (Boni & Liveright).

MUSIC.—Though one of Russia's youngest arts, music is among those most highly developed. It originally grew out of the demands of the old aristocracy in the seventeenth century, seeking to imitate the aristocratic culture of western Europe. It was natural, therefore, that the first branch of music to reach excellence in Russia should be the opera, closely

related as it was to the imperial court. Musicians of the Neapolitan school, such as Arraya, Galuppi, Cimarosa, and Paisiello, serving at the Tsar's court, produced Russia's first operas. These were followed by French importations. It was only toward the end of the eighteenth and at the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, when the nationalist sentiments fanned in Europe by the French Revolution found an echo in Russia, that native composers began to transform the material of Russian folk song into operas. The greatest of these early Russian composers was Mikhail Glinka, whose works were composed for the court, the nobility, and the new merchant class.

These early composers found themselves burdened by the atmosphere of feudal disintegration of the court and the nobility. They were creating over the heads of their audiences, and some of them, like Rubinstein and Tchaikovsky, were forced to succumb to western influences. However, stronger men, like Moussorgsky, Borodin and Rimsky-Korsakoff, cut loose from the debilitating influences of the upper classes, and drew power for their compositions from the folk songs in which the Russian people voiced their aspirations. These two lines of development, one rooted in the sophisticated music of Western Europe, the other in native popular music, persisted throughout Russian compositions up to 1914. By that time Russian music began to achieve a synthesis of the two strains in the musical symbolism of Scriabine, the gay experiments of Stravinsky and the neo-classicism of Prokofiev.

On the eve of the World War the leading Russian composers were known throughout the civilized world. The works of Moussorgsky, Tchaikovsky, Borodin, Glazounov, Stravinsky, Scriabine, and Prokofiev were performed in European and American cities. Russia possessed a rich musical tradition. The Revolution of 1917 found the musical intellectuals unprepared to grasp the significance of the historic change. Composers like Rachmaninov, Stravinsky, Prokofiev, and Medtner;

conductors like Koussevitsky; pianists like Orlov and Borovsky; singers like Chaliapin remained abroad. Some of these attempted to work under the Soviet régime, but the musical world was weakened for a time by the civil war and the famine. At the same time, the Revolution created an immense musical audience which demanded the best possible concerts. To satisfy this mass demand for music, the Commissariat of Education created a special department which rapidly organized orchestras, singers' troupes and concerts.

The new audience of Red Army soldiers, students, and workers were not satisfied, however, with the old pot-pourri type of program, making a hash of opera selections, western classics, and Russian music from Glinka to Prokofiev. There arose a need for a new repertoire and a musical content more in accord with the new times. There was a demand for songs and orchestral pieces suitable for the great revolutionary open-air festivals. The earliest efforts in this direction were made by the Proletkult, a workers' organization for encouraging a specifically proletarian culture. Later Moscow saw the organization of the Composers' Association, which sought to express the Revolution in music. At present the State Publishing House issues many new musical compositions, and has the collaboration not only of the talented musical youth, but also of older composers like G. Krein, Gliere, and Gnessin.

While encouraging new Revolutionary music, the Soviet Government felt the necessity of continuing the rich heritage of the past and making it accessible to the people of Russia. Operas and concerts throughout the country bring to the worker and peasant the compositions of Glinka, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Moussorgsky, Tchaikovsky, Borodin, Stravinsky and Prokofiev, as well as the German, French and Italian classics. The Moscow, Leningrad and Odessa opera houses flourish on a subscription basis. Many of these subscriptions are taken by trade unions which distribute the tickets among workers. Symphony orchestras have developed in workers'

clubs from Moscow to the remotest provinces. Moscow, Tiflis, Leningrad, Odessa and other cities celebrated the Beethoven festival with splendid concerts. An interesting development has been the growth of leaderless orchestras.

The attempt to find new expression for the Revolution in the opera and ballet has taken two directions. The Leningrad opera bases itself on contemporary music, on the conviction that only contemporary music is fit for the new audience. It specializes in Schreker's "Distant Bells," Strauss's "Salome," Prokofiev's "Love of the Three Oranges," and the ballets of Stravinsky and Kshennick. On the other hand, the Bolshoi Theater, with its branches, deeply rooted as it had been in the imperial régime, moved much more slowly toward modernism. It revived and tried to improve its productions of Boris Godunoff, Faust, Carmen, Lohengrin and similar classics. It attempted to make up for its conservative repertoire by modern staging and by re-writing the librettos.

While giving excellent productions of old and new classics, the Soviet opera has experienced great difficulty in creating new operas reflecting the Revolution in music. Several were indeed produced in Leningrad and Moscow, but none of them went beyond the experimental stage. The situation is a little better in the Caucasus, where the Soviet Government's policy toward the culture of minor nationalities gave rise to the first native operas of that region. Two musical dramas by the Georgian composer N. Palishvili scored considerable success, while the Armenian composer N. Spenderyantz is working toward the creation of a national form. New Turkish operas have been performed in Baku, while in the Ukraine the native composers Yanovsky and Zolotaryev are working on national themes.

The era of peace and reconstruction following the civil war permitted the successful development of new concert music, reflecting the new social order. N. Myaskovsky has composed three symphonies of a high order. Myaskovsky is a musical

descendant of Glazounov. The influence of the Eastern sections of the Soviet Union is felt in the compositions of Gliere, who has developed Turkoman melodies and more recently prepared a ballet with Chinese musical themes. The Jewish composer, Alexander Krein, has composed a symphony remarkable for its wealth of melody and harmony, while Mikhail Gnessin, another Jewish composer, has written a number of sketches paying tribute to those who perished in the cause of the Revolution. The compositions of N. A. Roslavets attempt to express the collective will of the people by organizing tonal elements independent of emotional significance.

Among the new composers who are influenced by the neo-romanticism of Medtner are Anatole Alexandrov; while the influences of Scriabine and modern western expressionism are discernible in the compositions of Polovinkin, Shirinsky, Protopopov, Knipper, Kryukov, Mosolov and Shebalin. The traditions of Ravel and Debussy, mixed with strong oriental influences, are continued by Gregory Krein.

A group of excellent Leningrad composers, educated in the traditions of Rimsky-Korsakoff, Moussorgsky, Borodin and Glazounov, has produced the neo-classic composer of symphonies Shestakovitch and the extreme modernist Shcherbachov. A moderate style characterizes the compositions of Steinberg and Weisberg. One of the few who still compose for the organ is Kushnarev, who calls himself a polyphonist; while Dyeshovy has made some daring experiments in the opera and ballet.

**MUSEUMS.**—There are some 500 museums in the Soviet Union, maintained by the Federal, State or local authorities. These include scientific and historical museums as well as museums devoted to art.

The art museums became greatly enriched as a result of the Revolution. Upwards of 200,000 objects of art, formerly stored in private collections or buried in storehouses, became public property. During the past few years the museums have

been renovated and extended and the exhibits rearranged. The first comprehensive inventory of the country's objects of art has been undertaken.

Among the principal museums are the following:

Moscow: The Tretyakov Gallery, including Russian paintings of great historical and artistic value. First Museum of Modern Western Painting, containing the former collection of S. I. Shchukin, one of the finest modern collections in the world. Second Museum of Modern Western Painting, containing the former collection of I. A. Morozov. Museum of the Revolution, a historical arrangement portraying the struggle for freedom in Russia.

Leningrad: Hermitage Museum, Russian Museum, Stroganov Palace, Sheremetiev Villa, Palace of Art (including Museum of the Revolution).

Other museums include: Museum of Ukrainian Art, Kharkov; Museum of Art, Kiev; The Book Museum and the First, Second and Third National Museums of Art in Odessa.

## SCIENCE

THE dignity and authority of the scientist has immensely increased in the Soviet State as compared with his position as a court dependent under the old régime. During the years of civil strife and starvation following the October Revolution the scientific worker suffered deplorable hardships. With the economic recovery he has found his place. Under the new integration of society research and discovery have advanced rapidly. The scientist is regarded as the pioneer of material achievement. His laboratory holds the secrets of progress. The governmental appropriations for scientific work to-day are far beyond the subsidies given in the days of Tsarism. Notable work is being done in many fields, especially in the domain of applied science. Through the aid of the scientists the Soviet Union has inaugurated the manufacture of such complicated machines as airplanes and tractors, and large turbines, things never before produced in Russia. Better use of fuels, improved processes of manufacture and the use of newly-revealed natural resources are constantly being opened as the result of scientific study.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—The activity of the Academy consists principally in studying the natural productive forces of the country, in geographical and ethnographical investigations principally within the country, in the organization of exploratory expeditions, in the development of laboratories and in the organization of the system of museums and scientific exhibitions, which are linked with the Soviet system of education. The Academy is connected with 1,700 local geographic-ethnographic societies. During the first decade after the Revolution, ending November, 1927, it organized 300 exploratory exhibitions.

The forty-two active members of the Academy are at the head of sixty scientific institutions and participate in the work of eighty others. They occupy thirty chairs in various universities. The number of academicians is shortly to be increased to eighty-five.

The annual publications of the Academy have averaged some 10,500,000 words of recent years. The Government has appropriated funds for a further expansion of the Academy's publishing activities.

The expansion of the work of the Academy is strikingly revealed by its physical growth. The modest quarters in Leningrad, which served in the pre-Revolutionary days, have been replaced by a whole settlement of buildings and museums. The physiological laboratory of the old days has become the Physiological Institute under the direction of Academician I. P. Pavlov. Along with this a whole list of institutes have blossomed forth. These include the Physio-Mathematical Institute (physics, mathematics, seismics), the Platinum Institute, the Institute of Physio-Chemical Analysis, the Dokutchayev Soil Institute, named after the father of Russian soil science, which maintains a splendid soil museum; the Japhetic Institute, which conducts linguistic work along new lines, the Biological Laboratory.

The Academy has established many important commissions, among them a commission known as KEPS, for the study of the natural productive forces of the country; another for the study of the racial composition of the country, which is making cultural reports of great value in regard to the various nationalities and has produced valuable ethnographic maps; a committee, called KISAR, for the study of the federated and autonomous republics, which has made 280 expeditionary surveys, in the course of which groups of young people in the various republics receive a practical initiation in scientific exploration and research.

The preparation of dictionaries is the special province of the

Department of Humanistic Sciences of the Academy. In addition to a dictionary of the Russian language, during the past decade the Academy has published dictionaries of Yakut, Persian, Ossetian, Middle Iranian, Protoasiatic and Finnish. The Academy has helped construct alphabets and systems of orthography for remote, primitive peoples that had none, and has taken a prominent part in the movement to Latinize the alphabets in the languages of a number of Eastern peoples in the U.S.S.R. It also prepared the reform of the Russian alphabet, inaugurated in the early days of the Soviet State.

The Academy is preparing four Soviet encyclopedias, general, technical, medical and legal.

Among the humanistic studies of the Academy orientology has a special place. The Asiatic Museum, over a century old, is a center of oriental research. The studies include the Caucasus, Central Asia, Mongolia, India and the Far East, and embrace not only the language and culture, but the natural and historical aspects of oriental development. The organizations participating in these studies include the Japhetic Institute, the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography, the KEPS, the Turcological Institute and the Institute of Buddhist Culture.

The older museums of the Academy, including the Geological, Mineralogical, Anthropological and Ethnographic Museums, and Pushkin House, which is now the Museum of the new Russian Literature, have all been greatly extended and enriched of recent years and have attained great scientific and educational significance.

The Academy is also in large measure the custodian of the historical, cultural and artistic treasures of the country. These are carefully preserved and are also open to the widest popular study. The library of the Academy in Leningrad, with its 4,500,000 volumes, is one of the largest in the world. The Academy's catalogues and scientific publications are increas-

ingly extensive. The Academy celebrated its two hundredth anniversary in 1925.

**GEOLOGICAL COMMITTEE.**—The Geological Committee was organized in 1882. Since 1920 its work has expanded rapidly. Before the war its budget amounted to \$480,000. In 1926 it was \$3,200,000. Its staff of permanent employees had increased from 153 in 1913 to 964 in 1926. In 1924 the number of its prospecting parties was 93, in 1926 it was 136, in 1927 over 200.

In addition to its work of geological surveying, the Committee has undertaken to make a complete inventory of the available mineral resources of the country. Of late it has organized a special branch to take charge of its vast collection of specimens from every part of the country, and for the creation of a museum of regional and applied geology, with provisions for research work.

In the search for new deposits the main purpose is to find new sources of copper, polymetallic ores, oil and certain non-metallic substances which formerly had to be imported, namely potash, bauxite, asbestos, sulphur, mica. Its discovery of great deposits of potash in the Solikamsk district of the West Ural region in 1926 is of great economic significance. The headquarters of the Committee is at Leningrad, and it has branches in eight cities.

**SCIENTIFIC TECHNICAL INSTITUTES.**—The following institutes working in applied science, all organized since the Revolution, have done much work to improve productive processes during recent years:

Karpov Chemical Institute of Moscow, especially work on peat and coal tar products, and questions of factory technique.

State Institute of Applied Chemistry in Leningrad, especially work on methods of improving technological processes and quality of output.

Moscow Institute of Pure Technical Reagents, has elaborated

methods for obtaining 240 reagents and preparations formerly obtained from Germany.

Scientific Chemico-Pharmaceutical Institute, producing complicated medical preparations never before produced in Russia.

State Experimental Electro-Technical Institute of Moscow, especially working out improved types of motors.

Leningrad Experimental Electro-Technical Laboratory, investigates various practical problems of the electro-technical industry.

Nizhni-Novgorod Radio Laboratory, engaged in improving radio technique.

Central Aero-Hydro-Dynamic Institute of Professor Zhukovsky, develops wind motors and conducts research in hydraulics and aeronautics.

Scientific Auto-Motor Institute, develops light motors for automobiles, tractors and airplanes.

Institute of Applied Mineralogy and Metallurgy, has done much work for the utilization of metals.

For the purpose of better utilization of materials and improved processes in production, a number of special scientific institutions have been founded in the various branches of industry. These include:

State Ceramic Research Institute.

Textile Research Institute.

Silicate Experimental Institute.

Central Institute of the Tobacco Industry.

Central Institute of the Sugar Industry.

Experimental Station and Scientific Research Institute of the Leather Industry.

Experimental Station of the State Paper Industry.

Institute of the Fishing Industry.

State Scientific Research Institute of the Oil Industry.

Institute of the Peat Industry.

Leningrad Institute of Oil-Driven Motors.

Thermo-technical Institute.

per cent of the total, and 18,572 volumes were sent to organizations in the United States.

During the first nine months of 1928 the Society exchanged nearly 160,000 volumes with foreign countries, of which 88,125 volumes were received and 69,242 were sent. Of these 41,040 volumes were received from the United States and 19,400 volumes were sent to the United States.

An affiliated organization, the American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia (USSR), was organized in 1927. It maintains a headquarters at 49 East 25th Street, New York City. Its membership includes some of the most distinguished figures in arts and professions in American life. A list of its officers and committees follows:

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*Vice Presidents*

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LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI  
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EDGAR VARESE  
and the officers

## SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS

THE All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries was formed for the purpose of establishing closer relations between cultural and scientific bodies in the Soviet Union and those of foreign countries. It arranges the exchange of information, reports, periodicals and books issued by such societies in the Soviet Union for similar publications in foreign countries, and it issues weekly bulletins setting forth various phases of scientific and cultural progress. The Society maintains a Service Bureau for Foreign Visitors, which assists foreigners who go to the Soviet Union for purposes of research or study, and arranges tours for visiting professors, scientists, etc. Madame O. D. Kameneva is President of the Society. The address is Malaia Nikitskaia, No. 6, Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. During 1926 a branch of the Society was established at Leningrad, the seat of great art collections and of the Academy of Sciences. The address is Ulitza Khalturina, No. 5 Leningrad, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Reciprocal societies for the promotion of cultural relations with the U.S.S.R. have been formed in various countries.

The exchange of books on cultural and technical subjects with learned societies, universities and Government departments in foreign countries has reached considerable proportions. In 1927 the Society received 81,347 volumes from correspondent organizations abroad and sent in return 82,616 volumes. The United States stood first among countries on the exchange list and Germany second. From organizations in the United States 48,101 volumes were received, nearly 60



## THE SOVIET UNION

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## WOMEN IN U.S.S.R.

In the Soviet State women have the same rights and privileges as men in all social and political matters, in respect to property rights and in respect to equal pay for equal work. Many women hold high executive posts in public life, especially in cultural and health activities. Many women are members of boards of directors of trusts, or serve as directors or assistant directors of factories.

In the elections of 1927 for the rural Soviets 6,500,000 women took part. At the elections 146,251 women were elected to the rural Soviets, or 11.3 per cent of the total number of delegates elected. In 1924 women formed 7.9 per cent of the delegates elected. In the elections of 1927 for the urban Soviets 22,221 women were elected, or 21.5 per cent of the total number of delegates elected. In 1924 women made up 19.9 per cent of the delegates elected.

In 1927 there were 641 women chairmen of village Soviets in R.S.F.S.R., 17 in White Russia, 48 in the other Constituent Republics (according to incomplete data).

Percentage of women delegates in All-Union Congresses of Soviets: First 3.5 per cent, Second 3.8 per cent, Third 7.1 per cent, Fourth (April, 1927) 8.2 per cent. In the Fourth Congress the women delegates numbered 193.

Percentage of women in All-Union Central Executive Committee: First Congress 2.4 per cent, Second Congress 2.6 per cent, Third Congress 5.5 per cent, Fourth Congress 8.0 per cent (68 members).

In October, 1927, women formed 12.8 per cent of the membership of the Communist Party, 21.4 per cent of the League of Communist Youth. Girls numbered 41.7 per cent of the

Pioneers (girls and boys from 8 to 16 years, equivalent to Boy and Girl Scouts).

One-third of the students in institutes of higher education are women.

Women form over 25 per cent of the membership of trade unions. In 1927 women formed 18.5 per cent of the membership of local factory and plant committees.

At the beginning of 1927 there were 64 women in the presidiums of 47 provincial trade union councils.

The number of women who took part in the Plenary meetings of the Central Committees of Trade Unions in 1927 was 90 (10.2 per cent). The percentage of women in the Presidiums of the Central Committees of Trade Unions was 2.4.

A vigorous campaign for the emancipation of women has recently been waged in the Soviet Republics in Central Asia. In 1927 the number of women participating in elections in the Uzbek Republic showed an increase of 150 per cent over 1926. The number of women delegates elected to the Soviets in the Uzbek Republic in 1926 was 1,400; in 1927 it was 4,000. In the same period the number of women delegates elected in the Turkoman Republic increased from 170 to 600.

In the laws regulating domestic life the woman's rights are in every respect the same as those of the man. The wife's property is her own, and marriage settlements which affect her property rights are invalid. Marriage has no effect on the citizenship of either party. A wife does not have to follow her husband to another place of residence.

Special laws—such as that providing for an adequate vacation period with pay for women in industry before and after childbirth—are designed for the protection of women as mothers and for the protection of their young offspring. Institutions for the protection of mothers and babies, which were rarities before the war, are constantly on the increase. They are supported partly by the State, partly by local effort, and a constant educational propaganda in their favor is main-

tained by the authorities. The growth of such institutions is shown in the following table, which refers to the R.S.F.S.R. alone:

	1917	Jan. 1 1926	Jan. 1 1927
Factory and District Day Nurseries.....	14	603	631
Permanent Village Day Nurseries.....	0	7	7
Mothers' and Infants' Homes.....	0	94	106
Infants' Asylums .....	7	287	245
Working Homes for Destitute Mothers....	0	9	11
Consulting Stations for Children.....	6	390	447
Consulting Stations for Pregnant Women..	0	199	270
Legal Consultation Stations .....	0	128	128
Village Consultation Stations .....	0	122	268
	—	—	—
Total .....	27	1,839	2,113

## RIGHTS OF FOREIGNERS

THE rights of foreign nationals, where an agreement exists between their government and the U.S.S.R., are regulated in accordance with the terms of that agreement. If the rights of foreigners have not been specified in the agreement or by special laws, the rights of these foreigners to move freely in the territory of the U.S.S.R., to choose a profession, to open and to carry on business enterprises, to acquire movable or immovable property, or shares on land, may be restricted by decrees of the competent central organs of the Government of the U.S.S.R., with the consent of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs. Foreign joint-stock companies, associations, and others, acquire the rights of a juridical person only by special government permission.

Foreign firms and foreigners are not allowed to own, or to be part owners, of ships navigating under the Soviet flag, or of joint-stock companies possessing such ships. Exception is made with regard to mixed companies if such rights have been conceded in their statutes or by special decrees.

Foreign vessels are not allowed to engage in coasting trade between the ports of the U.S.S.R. They may be allowed to do coasting trade by way of concession, and only for a single journey, in cases where the Government is interested in it.

Foreign firms desiring to carry on trade operations or to open offices, agencies, etc., in the U.S.S.R., must make application, with payment of the established stamp duty, to the Commissariat for Trade and Commerce, giving all particulars of the proposed enterprise, including management, ownership and proof of legal existence in the country of domicile, of the applicant firm.

Under a legislative measure confirmed by the Central Executive Committee, June, 1925, foreigners have the right to the use of land for agricultural purposes on the same basis as citizens.

Under a decree of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars, of September 3, 1926, all foreigners residing upon Soviet territory are divided into two categories: (1) temporary residents; (2) foreigners permanently domiciled in the Union.

Domiciled foreigners are defined as those who for a period of not less than 18 months have lawfully resided in the Union and have been engaged in any lawful industry or business. (This provision, however, does not apply to nationals of States which do not extend the privileges of permanent domicile to citizens of the U.S.S.R.).

All foreigners residing in Union territory and not coming under the above provision are regarded as having a temporary residence.

*Naturalisation*

Application for naturalization of foreigners residing in the territory of the U.S.S.R. must be addressed to the administrative department of the Presidium of the Provincial Executive Committee at the place of residence of the applicant, or, if abroad, to the Plenipotentiary of the Diplomatic Mission, for the Presidium of the Union Central Executive Committee. The application must be made on specially provided forms. Wives cannot be entered in the application of the husband, but have to make separate application. Children under 16 should be included preferably in the application of the mother. Children over 16 must make separate application. Applications have to be accompanied by documents proving the identity of the applicant, his nationality, whether the applicant is married or single and any other documents supporting the statements made in the application, as well as a biography.

In the case of citizens abroad being granted citizenship of the U.S.S.R., the applicant has to obtain a passport from the Consulate General within two months of the receipt of the decision.

Any foreigner living abroad who, according to the national laws of his country of origin, does not lose his former nationality by assuming citizenship of the U.S.S.R. must, before being admitted, affix a certificate to the application testifying that there is no objection on the part of his Government to his adopting citizenship of the U.S.S.R.

### *Visas*

In the absence of normal diplomatic relations between the United States and the U.S.S.R., Americans who wish to obtain visas for the U.S.S.R. should communicate with the Visa Department, People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, stating all relevant facts, including purpose of visit, approximate time and at what Soviet consulate they wish to call for their visa. A person whose visit is primarily for scientific or other cultural purpose would do well also to communicate with the Society for Cultural Relations. Americans traveling in Europe may receive information about visas from any Soviet consulate.

The Society for Cultural Relations publishes a comprehensive and compact Guide Book to the Soviet Union, in English, which is available for distribution in the United States and can be obtained in all book stores.

### *Travel in U.S.S.R.*

Foreign visitors to the Soviet Union from the west may enter by train or airplane. The train time from Paris to Moscow is 65½ hours. Berlin to Moscow 42 hours. This is via Warsaw. Via Riga is about 4 hours longer. The air service, Koenigsberg-Moscow, takes 10½ hours; cost \$50.

All incoming passengers change at Negoreloye, on the Polish frontier, to the broader-gauge Soviet trains.

Through tickets to Moscow, including sleepers, can be bought at London, Paris and Berlin.

Foreigners in cities in the U.S.S.R. must register with the local authorities. For this questionnaires must be made out in duplicate, with passport photograph on each. A permit of residence must also be secured. These details may be arranged at one's hotel. Before leaving the U.S.S.R. a permit of departure must be secured. This formality requires about 48 hours and can also be arranged at the hotel.

Foreign visitors will need about half a dozen extra passport photographs to be affixed to the various visa documents in U.S.S.R.

Railways in the U.S.S.R. maintain good passenger trains on all the principal lines with Wagons Lits service between principal cities.

Passenger rates vary with the distance, the cost per mile decreasing with the length of trip.

Passenger airplane lines are maintained between the principal cities in the European portion of U.S.S.R., and also between certain stations on the Trans-Siberian Railway in Asia and points remote from railway connections.

### *Tourist Agencies*

Several American tourist agencies now operate tours to the U.S.S.R., under arrangement with the Soviet Travel Bureau (Sovtorgflot). These include:

American-European Travel Bureau, 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The Open Road, Inc., 2 West 46th Street, New York City.

World Tourists, Inc., 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Amalgamated Bank of New York, Travel Department, 11 Union Square, New York City.

Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., 25 Broadway, New York City.

Central Bureau of the Technical Aid Society, 799 Broadway, New York City.

The tourist agencies make all arrangements for ingoing and outgoing visas in connection with tours to the Soviet Union.

#### *Foreign Parcels*

The admission of foreign parcels, without a special import permit, is authorized for a limited number of commodities, mostly foodstuffs and other articles of common use, provided they are not intended for commercial purposes. The usual tariff rates must be paid. Weight limit of such parcels is five kilograms. The following parcels are deemed to be commercial: 1. If forwarded by one commercial firm to another. 2. If sent to the address of a commercial firm or from a commercial firm. 3. If individual parcels are shipped on a wholesale scale, even though addressed to different individuals.

Parcels addressed to State or coöperative organizations are forwarded without special permit only in case they contain samples not of a commercial nature. Parcels addressed to universities or other higher educational establishments or scientific organizations are admitted without special permit. Parcels addressed to organizations mentioned in this paragraph are released from the customs house on written statement from the recipient to the effect that they will not be sold.

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## CHRONICLE OF EVENTS, 1917-1928

1917

- 7—Kerensky's Provisional Government overthrown by the Revolutionary Military Committee of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party (Bolsheviks) in Petrograd.
- 8—Proposal of immediate peace without annexations and indemnities addressed by the Soviet Government to all peoples and governments.
- 8—Decree concerning peace and land.
- 9—Soviet Government formed. Lenin elected Chairman of Council of People's Commissars.
- 11—Decree concerning the eight-hour day.
- 16—Declaration of rights of nations of Russia to self-determination.
- 21—Leon Trotsky, Commissar for Foreign Affairs, addresses to the ambassadors of the Allied Powers a proposal for armistice and peace on basis of self-determination of peoples.
- 22—Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia.
- 23—Proposal for peace mediation made to the envoys of neutral countries.
- 27—The commanding staff of the German armies on the Eastern Front and the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Czernin, agree to conduct peace negotiations. New proposal by the Council of People's Commissars to the former Allies to inaugurate peace negotiations on December 14.
- 29—Decree concerning workers' control of industry.
- Dec.
- 1—Decree on organization of Supreme Council of National Economy.
- 5—Agreement signed at Brest-Litovsk to suspend hostilities from December 7 to 17. Deferment of negotiations until December 12.
- 15—Conclusion of an armistice between the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic and the Quadruple Alliance.

*Dec.*

- 22—Opening of peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk. Statement by the Russian Delegation on the foundations of a general peace.
- 27—Decree on nationalization of banks.
- 30—Japanese warship enters port of Vladivostok—the first step to intervention.
- 31—Decree on introduction of civil marriage.

1918

*Jan.*

- 2—The Council of People's Commissars recognizes the independence of Finland.
- 3—First revolutionary tribunal formed.
- 5—Simplified spelling introduced.
- 6—Decree about the rights and duties of the Soviets.
- 7—The Soviet Peace Delegation, consisting of Trotsky, Joffe, Kamenev, Pokrovsky, Bitsenko, Karelin and Karakhan, arrives at Brest-Litovsk.
- 9—Resumption of activities by the Peace Conference at Brest-Litovsk.
- 14—Unsuccessful attempt on the life of Lenin.
- 16—Russia declared a Federated Soviet Republic.
- 16—Central Executive Committee publishes a declaration on the Rights of the Working People.
- 18—Opening of Constituent Assembly at Petrograd.
- 19—Dispersal of Constituent Assembly.
- 21—Decree repudiating foreign and internal loans of Tsarist and Kerensky Governments.
- 23—Third All-Russian Soviet Congress.
- 23—Proclamation of the national independence of the Ukraine by the Central Rada (Ukrainian National Assembly).

*Feb.*

- 3—Decree on the organization of the Red Army.
- 7—Decree on nationalization of the merchant fleet.
- 8—Introduction of European (Gregorian) calendar.
- 9—The Ukrainian Rada (National Assembly) signs a separate peace with the Quadruple Alliance.
- 10—The Soviet Peace Delegation at Brest-Litovsk refuses to sign the German peace terms and proclaims the cessation of warfare and the demobilization of the army.

*Feb.*

- 11—General Kaledin's White forces defeated in the Don region. Kaledin commits suicide.
- 18—Beginning of the German invasion. Capture of Dvinsk by the Germans.
- 19—Decree on nationalization of land.
- 26—American Embassy leaves Petrograd for Vologda, several Allied Embassies joining the American Embassy a few weeks later.
- 27—The All-Russian Central Executive Committee decides to accept the German peace terms.

*Mar.*

- 3—Treaty of Peace signed at Brest-Litovsk.
- 6-8—Seventh Congress of the Bolshevik Party. Congress adopts for the party the name of Russian Communist Party.
- 10—Soviet Government moves to Moscow.
- 11—President Wilson sends congratulatory telegram to Congress of Soviets.
- 14—Fourth Extraordinary All-Russian Soviet Congress. Ratification of the Brest-Litovsk peace.
- 19—Moscow becomes capital of the Russian Soviet Republic.
- 27—Resolution for the annexation of Bessarabia to Rumania adopted by the Bessarabian "Assembly" under Rumanian military pressure.

*Apr.*

- 1—Decree on the organization of the Red Fleet.
- 2—Establishment of State control over all kinds of insurance.
- 5—Japanese forces land at Vladivostok.
- 6—British forces land at Vladivostok.
- 10—Armed uprising of Moscow Anarchists.
- 12—Petrograd Anarchists disarmed.
- 12—Decree declaring the coöperatives as part of the Government apparatus.
- 18—Kornilov's forces in the South beaten. Kornilov killed.
- 20—German occupation of the Crimea begun.
- 22—Proclamation of an independent Transcaucasian Republic by the Tiflis Diet.
- 22—Decree on nationalization of foreign trade.
- 25—Soviet Government addresses Japan, England, France and U. S. A. demanding discontinuance of their support to counter-revolutionaries.



*Apr.*

- 27—Dispersion of Ukrainian Central Rada (National Assembly) by the Germans. General Skoropadsky appointed Hetman (Dictator) of the Ukraine.

*May*

- 1—Abolition of right of inheritance.  
4—R.S.F.S.R. concludes an armistice with the Ukraine.  
14—Establishment of State grain monopoly.  
15—American Red Cross mission, headed by Col. Raymond Robins, leaves Soviet Russia on return to the United States.  
25—First conflicts with the Czecho-Slovak legionaries and their occupation of Novo-Nikolayevsk, Omsk and Cheliabinsk.  
27—Independence of Georgia (Transcaucasia) proclaimed by Menshevik Government.

*June*

- 1—Disclosure in Moscow of counter-revolutionary organization, the "Union for the Defense of Fatherland and Freedom."  
3—A provisional Siberian Government is organized by the Right Socialist parties in Novo-Nikolayevsk.  
11—Decree on organization of committees of poor peasants.  
18—Uprising in the Ukraine against the Germans and Skoropadsky.  
29—Seizure of Vladivostok by the Czecho-Slovaks, White Guards and Japanese.  
30—Decree on nationalization of large scale industry and commerce.

*July*

- 2—Landing of the Anglo-French forces at Murmansk.  
5—The Fifth All-Russian Soviet Congress approves plan of creation of Red Army.  
6—German Ambassador Mirbach assassinated by Left Social Revolutionaries.  
6—White Guard outbreak in Yaroslavl.  
6—Proclamation signed by commanders of American, Japanese and British warships posted in Vladivostok, placing city and environs under "protection" of the Allied powers.  
7—Armed uprising by Left Social Revolutionaries in Moscow.  
8—Seizure of Kem and the northern half of the Murmansk Railroad by the Anglo-French forces.  
10—Congress of Soviets adopts Constitution of the R.S.F.S.R. (Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic).

*July*

- 16—Shooting of ex-Tsar Nicholas Romanov at Ekaterinburg.  
18—Beginning of the great railway strike in the Ukraine against Hetman Skoropadsky and German occupation.  
21—The revolt at Yaroslavl suppressed.  
24—Removal of envoys of former Allied Powers from Vologda to Archangel.  
25—Statute regulating Government statistics.  
30—General Eichhorn, Commander-in-Chief of the German army in the Ukraine, mortally wounded by a revolutionist.

*Aug.*

- 3—Arrival of American troops in Archangel.  
5—Landing of the Anglo-French forces at Archangel. Formation of a Northern Government of Social Revolutionaries.  
5—United States assumes officially the responsibility for the landing of Japanese troops in Vladivostok.  
11—Japanese army division lands at Vladivostok.  
13—Bloody conflict of Ukrainian rebels with the German troops.  
21—Disclosure of White Guard conspiracy in Moscow.  
30—Murder of Uritzky, head of Petrograd Extraordinary Commission, by a Social Revolutionary.  
30—Attempt of the Social Revolutionary, Dora Kaplan, on the life of Lenin.

*Sept.*

- 2—The Revolutionary Military Council is created.  
2—Decree of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee declaring the country in a state of war.  
4—American troops arrive in Vladivostok.  
4—Discovery of conspiracy of Allied diplomats and consuls (Lockhardt, etc.). Arrests of Right Social Revolutionaries.  
10—Decree of Council of People's Commissars instituting the Red Terror.  
10—Capture of Kazan by the Soviet forces. Commencement of a breach on the Czecho-Slovak front.  
14—Decree on introduction of metric system in Russia.  
16—Under chairmanship of Social Revolutionary leader Avksentiev an anti-Soviet Government ("Directorate") is formed in Ufa in the Ural region.  
20—Shooting of 26 Baku commissars by the British military authorities and the Social Revolutionaries.

*Oct.*

- 3—Decree of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee concerning the formation of a Red Army numbering 3,000,000.

*Nov.*

- 2—Decree establishing general compulsory membership in co-operatives.  
6—Fourth All-Russian Soviet Congress.  
13—Decree of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee annulling the Brest-Litovsk Treaty.  
18—Admiral Kolchak arrests members of Directorate in Omsk and proclaims himself supreme ruler.  
30—Decree establishing Council of Labor and Defense.  
30—Soviet Russia declared a military camp.

*Dec.*

- 10—Publication of Code of Labor Laws.  
14—Renunciation of power by the German-appointed Ukrainian dictator Skoropadsky. Capture of Kiev by the forces of the Ukrainian nationalists.  
17—Proclamation of Soviet régime in Latvia.  
23—Decree of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee recognizing the independence of the Soviet Republics of Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania.  
30—Code of Labor Laws published.

1919

*Jan.*

- 1—Proclamation of Soviet régime in White Russia.  
2—Ludwig Martens appointed representative of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs in the United States.  
3—Capture of Kharkov and Riga by the Soviet armies.  
18—British and French detachments land at Odessa.  
23—Soviet Government invited by the Entente to a peace conference on Prinkipo Island.

*Feb.*

- 20—Disturbances among the French forces in Odessa.

*Mar.*

- 16—Creation of Autonomous Bashkir Soviet Republic forming part of the Russian Soviet Federation.

*Mar.*

- 19—L. Martens sends to the State Department of the U. S. A. his official credentials from Tchitcherin as Representative of the Soviet Government.  
18-22—Eighth Congress of Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks).

*Apr.*

- 6—French evacuate Odessa which is occupied by the Soviet forces.  
9—Kolchak starts a general offensive along the Eastern front.  
26—Kolchak forces beaten in the Buzuluk-Buguruslan region.

*May*

- 4—Attack launched by Denikin on the southern front. Capture of Lugansk by the Denikin troops.  
9—Counter-revolutionary revolt of Ataman Grigoriev in the Ukraine.  
21—First Yudenitch attack against Petrograd.  
22—Evacuation of Riga by Latvian Red Army.  
22—Decree of All-Russian Executive Committee on mobilization of workers.

*June*

- 1—Resolution of All-Russian Central Executive Committee about necessity of uniting the Soviet republics with respect to military, economic, financial and railway matters.  
14—Kolchak recognized by Allies as Supreme Ruler of Russia.  
26—Departure of American troops from Archangel.

*July*

- 8—French warships bombarding Black Sea coast.  
14—Ekaterinburg taken by Red Army in Soviet counter-offensive against Kolchak.  
22—Offer by the Council of People's Commissars to the Chinese people and Government to begin negotiations on the basis of the renunciation by the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic of all privileges and unjust treaties concluded by the Tsarist Government.  
23—French navy shells city of Ochakov on Black Sea.

*Aug.*

- 3—English forces defeated at Onega in the North.  
17—Breach of Soviet southern front by General Mamontov's cavalry.  
23—Odessa occupied by Denikin.

*Aug.*

- 27—Withdrawal of British forces from Archangel.
- 30—Kiev taken by Petlura's armies.
- 31—Kiev taken by Denikin.

*Sept.*

- 3—The Siberian Revolutionary Committee is formed.
- 6—Soviet armies take Tobolsk in Western Siberia.
- 17—Beginning of Esthonian-Soviet peace conference.
- 21—Denikin's White forces advance to Kursk in Central Russia.
- 22—Counter-revolutionary organization called "National Center" (Prof. Tsepkin and others) discovered and arrested in Moscow.
- 30—Conference of Baltic states decides to start peace negotiations with Soviet Russia.

*Oct.*

- 11—Beginning of second Yudenitch attack on Petrograd.
- 13—Denikin forces capture Orel in drive towards Moscow.
- 19—Situation on southern front changes in favor of Red Army. General Mamontov's White cavalry routed by Budyonny's Red Cavalry.
- 29—Finland refuses to help Yudenitch.

*Nov.*

- 14—Red Army success on northwestern and eastern front. Yudenitch army that was attacking Petrograd, crushed. Omsk, Kolchak's capital in Siberia, taken by advancing Soviet forces.
- 23—Litvinov arrives in Copenhagen to negotiate with British representative O'Grady for the exchange of prisoners.

*Dec.*

- 5—Seventh All-Russian Soviet Congress adopts resolution to propose peace negotiations to Allies.
- 11—Kharkov (present capital of the Ukraine) captured by Soviet forces.
- 16—Kiev (old capital of the Ukraine) captured by the Soviet forces.
- 27—Arrest of Kolchak by mutinous detachments of his army (Czecho-Slovaks) in Siberia.
- 31—Signature of armistice between Esthonia and the Soviet Republics.

1920

*Jan.*

- Delegation of "Centrosoyuz" (Central Union of Consumers' Coöperatives of Soviet Russia) arrives in England.
- 8—Kolchak forces completely crushed. Capture of Krasnoyarsk and 60,000 Kolchak prisoners.
- 16—Allied Supreme Council decides to lift blockade of Soviet Russia and to renew trade relations with Russian coöperative organizations.

*Feb.*

- 2—Signature of Esthonian-Soviet peace treaty.
- 12—Khiva (Central Asia) taken by Red insurgents.
- 12—Agreement by Litvinov with the British representative O'Grady concerning exchange of war prisoners.
- 19—Seizure of Archangel by workers in revolt. White Government flees.

*Mar.*

- 6—Attack by Polish forces from the west. Mozyr and Ovruch taken by Poles.
- 13—Murmansk taken by Red Army.
- 13-14—Japanese attack local partisan armed forces under Triapitzyn in Nikolayevsk (Maritime Province). Attack results in defeat of Japanese and severe losses on the part of the partisans.
- 24—Success in North Caucasus. Vladikavkaz occupied by Red insurgents. Red troops take Grozny and Petrovsk.
- 25—Wrangel (later the successor of Denikin) takes Perekop, at the isthmus of the Crimea.
- 27—Red Army captures Novorossiysk on Black Sea, last Denikin stronghold. Flight of Denikin abroad.
- 29-Apr. 4—Ninth Congress of Russian Communist Party.
- 30—American troops leave Vladivostok.

*Apr.*

- 3—Anti-Soviet forces in Murmansk (extreme north of European Russia) retreat toward Finnish and Norwegian frontiers.
- 4—Caucasus mountaineers disarm last remainders of Denikin's forces.
- 4-5—A few days after the evacuation of the American forces Japanese troops attack and bombard Vladivostok from inside, disarming local troops and police and inflicting heavy

*Apr.*

- losses of life and property. Japanese flag hoisted for a day on top of local government institutions. Simultaneous Japanese attacks in other parts of the province.
- 11—Curzon's note to Soviet Russia proposing conclusion of armistice with Wrangel.
- 25—Opening of Polish attack on the Ukraine.
- 28—Proclamation of Soviet Republic in Azerbaijan (Transcaucasia).

*May*

- 6—Capture of Kiev by the Polish troops.
- 7—Treaty between Georgia and Soviet Russia signed.
- 12—First delegation of English trade unionists visits Soviet Russia.
- 14—Recognition of the independence of the Far Eastern Republic by Soviet Russia.
- 26—Finnish Government declares it is ready to conduct peace negotiations with Soviet Russia.
- 27—Arrival at London of the Soviet Trade Delegation headed by Krassin.
- 27—Autonomous Tartar Soviet Republic formed as part of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic.

*June*

- 7—Kolchak executed in Irkutsk.
- 8—Breach of the Polish front in the Ukraine by Budyonny's cavalry.
- 11—Recapture of Kiev by Soviet forces.

*July*

- 3—Declaration of Japanese Government announcing the forthcoming occupation of Sakhalin as a reprisal for the events in Nikolayevsk.
- 4—General offensive initiated by Red Army on the Polish front. British Government offers mediation in the question of peace between the Soviet Union on the one hand and Poland and Wrangel on the other.
- 7—Announcement by United States State Department declaring that the restrictions which have heretofore stood in the way of trade and communication with Soviet Russia are removed.
- 12—Lithuanian-Soviet Peace Treaty signed.
- 14—Vilna taken by Red Army.
- 17—Soviet answer to British Government declining mediation.

*Aug.*

- 4—Statement by Lloyd George to Kamenev that the British fleet will attack Soviet Russia if the Red Army does not suspend its drive on Warsaw.
- 6—Soviet Government offers to Rumania to start peace negotiations.
- 9—Czecho-Slovak Government decides to remain neutral in Polish-Soviet war.
- 10—France recognizes Wrangel's Government.
- 13—Armistice with Finland.
- 14—Peace Treaty between Soviet Russia and Latvia signed.
- 14-17—Stubborn battles on Polish front and beginning of retreat by the Red Army.

*Sept.*

- 2—Revolutionary overturn in Bokhara (Central Asia). Bokhara proclaimed a Soviet Republic.
- 2-7—Congress of Eastern Peoples at Baku.
- 11—Litvinov leaves England at the demand of the British Government.
- 13—Preliminary peace treaty with Afghanistan signed at Kabul.

*Oct.*

- 12—Signature of armistice with Poland.
- 14—Peace Treaty with Finland signed.
- 21—Capture of Chita (Eastern Siberia) from Ataman Semenov, by Red rebels.
- 26—Decisive offensive against Wrangel started by Red Army.

*Nov.*

- 1—Provisional Presidium of the Far Eastern Republic declares the entire territory from the Baikal Lake to the Pacific as the Far Eastern Republic, with capital at Chita.
- 9—Occupation of Perekop in the Crimea by the Red Army. Decisive defeat of Wrangel.
- 17—All Crimea occupied by Red forces.
- 21—White forces of Semenov defeated and driven to Mongolia by army of the Far Eastern Republic.
- 23—First law concerning concessions.
- 30—Revolutionary Committee formed in Armenia.

*Dec.*

- 2—Occupation of Erivan by revolutionists and proclamation of Soviet Republic in Armenia.

*Dec.*

- 22—Adoption of the Electrification Plan.
- 22-29—Eighth All-Russian Soviet Congress.
- 31—Peace treaty with Finland ratified.

## 1921

*Jan.*

- 22—L. Martens sails from New York for Soviet Russia under decision of United States Department of Labor of December 15, 1920, ordering him to leave the U. S. A.

*Feb.*

- 22—Organization of State Planning Commission.
- 24—Soviet-Persian Treaty of Peace signed.
- 26—Tiflis taken by the revolutionists. Proclamation of Soviet régime in Georgia.
- 28—Signature of Soviet-Afghan Peace Treaty.

*Mar.*

- 2—Rebellion in Kronstadt.
- 8-16—Tenth Congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks). Adoption of resolution regarding the substitution of taxation in kind for forced levies; first step towards introduction of new economic policy (NEP).
- 16—Trade agreement between England and Soviet Russia signed.
- 16—Treaty with Turkey.
- 17—Suppression of Kronstadt mutiny.
- 18—Treaty of Peace signed in Riga between Poland on the one hand and the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic and the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic on the other.
- 21—Decree concerning the substitution of the tax in kind for the grain levy.

*Apr.*

- 14—Ratification of Peace Treaty with Poland.
- 19—Japanese troops land in Northern Sakhalin.

*May*

- 8—Signature of German-Soviet agreement covering the regulation of diplomatic and commercial relations.
- 26—Fights in Vladivostok between workers and Russian "Whites" who are supported by Japanese troops.
- 26—Peasant uprisings in the Tambov province in Central Russia.

*June*

- 30—Decree on abolition of restrictions in currency circulation.

*July*

- Last remnants of Makhno bands in the Ukraine dispersed.
- 27—All-Russian Committee for the Relief of the Famine-Stricken formed.

*Aug.*

- 11—Council of People's Commissars publishes decision concerning the introduction of the New Economic Policy (Nep).
- 20—M. Litvinov, Assistant People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of Soviet Russia, signs agreement with the American Relief Administration (A.R.A.).
- 23—Baron Ungern, last White General, captured.
- 26—Beginning of Dairen Conference between the Far Eastern Republic and Japan with the participation of representatives of Soviet Russia.

*Oct.*

- 12—Establishment of the State Bank of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic.
- 12—Bands of Finnish "Whites" cross the Soviet frontier into Karelia.
- 19—Autonomous Crimean Soviet Republic created.

*Nov.*

- 2—Soviet Government's protest sent to Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armaments against the discussion of matters affecting Russia in the absence of Russian representatives at the Conference.
- 2—Conclusion of first concession agreement between the Soviet Government and an American firm (Allied Drug and Chemical Company) for the exploitation of asbestos mines in Alapayev.
- 5—Soviet-Mongolian treaty based on the recognition of Mongolian independence.
- 27—Last large Petlura raid upon Soviet territory.

*Dec.*

- 3—Arrival in Washington of the Special Delegation of the Far Eastern Republic.
- 7—Treaty with Austria signed.

*Dec.*

- 19-22—Negotiations between Lloyd George and Briand in London concerning the question of mutual relations with the Soviet Union and Germany (preparations for Conference at Cannes).  
 22-27—Ninth Congress of Soviets.  
 26—Preliminary Trade Agreement with Poland concluded.

## 1922

*Jan.*

- 6-13—Conference at Cannes. Decision to call International Conference at Genoa.  
 13—Soviet Russia invited to Genoa Conference.

*Feb.*

- 6—Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counter-Revolution and Speculation (Cheka) is dissolved and the Joint State Political Department (OGPU) created.  
 11—Decree concerning the introduction of general tax.  
 17—Finnish-Karelian counter-revolutionary bands dispersed.

*Mar.*

- 12—Transcaucasia declared a Socialist Federated Soviet Republic.  
 13-17—Conference of Baltic States at Warsaw (Finland, Latvia, Esthonia and Poland).  
 27—Eleventh Congress of the Russian Communist Party. Adjourned April 4.  
 29-30—Conference of Soviet Russia, Poland, Esthonia and Latvia with regard to questions connected with the forthcoming Genoa Conference. The border States bind themselves to ask for recognition of the Soviet Government.

*Apr.*

- 10—Genoa Conference. (Adjourned on May 19.)  
 16—Soviet-German Treaty signed at Rapallo.

*June*

- 5—As a result of criticism in the U. S. A., Bakhmetiev, representative of the defunct Kerensky government in Washington, resigns.  
 5—Provisional agreement with Czecho-Slovakia.  
 15—Opening of Conference at The Hague. (Adjourned July 19.)

*Sept.*

- 6—Beginning of Changchun Conference between Japan and the Far Eastern Republic, a representative of Soviet Russia taking part in the deliberations.  
 30—Protest by the Soviet Government against the Allied blockade of the Dardanelles.

*Oct.*

- 11—Introduction of the gold-backed "Chervonetz" currency.  
 14—Conference of Finland, Latvia, Esthonia, and Poland. Decision to participate in a disarmament conference at Moscow.  
 25—Japanese troops and remains of White armies evacuate Vladivostok. The forces of the Far Eastern Republic enter the city.  
 30—Soviet Russia invited to participate in the work of the Lausanne Conference.  
 31—Issuance of the First State Loan.

*Nov.*

- 12—Amalgamation of the Far Eastern Republic with Soviet Russia.

*Dec.*

- 2-13—Conference of Soviet Russia and Baltic States in Moscow on the question of reducing armaments.  
 23-27—Tenth Congress of the Soviets of the R.S.F.S.R.  
 30—First Congress of the Soviets of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Declaration proclaiming the establishment of the Soviet Union.

## 1923

*Feb.*

- 1—Litvinov in note to U. S. State Department reserves the rights of the Soviet Government to the ships carried away by the Whites from Vladivostok, which Admiral Stark had escorted to Manila.

*Mar.*

- 15—Protest by the Ukrainian Soviet Government against the settlement by the Conference of Ambassadors, of the question of Eastern Galicia, without its participation.

*Apr.*

- 3—Protest by the Soviet Government against the intermeddling of England and Poland in the affair of the counter-revolutionary activities of the Polish prelate Butkewicz.  
17—Twelfth Congress of Russian Communist Party.

*May*

- 9—Curzon ultimatum to the Soviet Government.  
10—Vorovsky, Soviet Ambassador in Italy, assassinated by White Guard at Lausanne.  
10—Introduction of single agricultural tax.  
30—Buryat-Mongolia declared an autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic within the R.S.F.S.R.

*June*

- 19—Soviet note to the English Government terminating the diplomatic correspondence with regard to the Curzon ultimatum.

*July*

- 6—Constitution of the Soviet Union ratified.  
19—All-Russian Agricultural Exhibition.  
24—Lausanne Peace Treaty signed (Turkey, England, France, Italy, Rumania; Soviet Union adheres on August 14).

*Aug.*

- 21—Establishment of the Chief Concessions' Committee of the Soviet Union.  
22—Tchitcherin in note to British Agent in Moscow protests against raising of British flag on Wrangel Island, as a violation of the sovereign rights of the Soviet Republic.

*Nov.*

- 13—First note of the Soviet Government to the League of Nations presenting its attitude with regard to the League.

*Dec.*

- 16—Tchitcherin's note to President Coolidge proposing resumption of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.  
28—Voluntary membership in the coöperative societies restored.

1924

*Jan.*

- Organization of the "Down with Illiteracy" Society.  
21—Death of Lenin.

*Jan.*

- 26—Second All-Union Soviet Congress. Petrograd renamed Leningrad.

*Feb.*

- 1—De jure recognition of the Soviet Union by England.  
3—A. Rykov elected Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars.  
7—De jure recognition of the Soviet Union by Italy. Italo-Soviet Treaty signed.  
13—Soviet Union recognized by Norway.  
22—Currency Reform. Soviet currency put on a gold basis.  
25—De jure recognition of the Soviet Union by Austria.

*Mar.*

- 7—Note of protest by Tchitcherin against the settlement of the Memel question without the participation of the Soviet Union.  
8—De jure recognition of the Soviet Union by Greece.  
11—France ratifies the Treaty of October 28, 1920, between England, France, Italy and Japan, covering the annexation of Bessarabia by Rumania.  
14—Soviet-Chinese treaty covering renewal of diplomatic relations signed at Peking. Under pressure of the Powers the Chinese Government renounces the treaty.  
14—De jure recognition of the Soviet Union by Sweden.  
17—Note to the French Government by the Soviet Government protesting against the former's ratification of the Bessarabian protocol.  
26—Opening of Soviet-Rumanian conference in Vienna. The Soviet Government, to determine the fate of Bessarabia, insists on a plebiscite.

*Apr.*

- 2—Rupture of Soviet-Rumanian conference in Vienna, as Rumania refuses to accept the Soviet proposal re plebiscite in Bessarabia.  
14—Opening of Anglo-Soviet conference in London on debts, mutual claims, etc.

*May*

- 3—Police raid on Soviet Trade Delegation premises in Berlin.  
23-31—Thirteenth Congress of Russian Communist Party.

*May*

- 31—De jure recognition of the Soviet Union by China. Soviet-Chinese Treaty.

*June*

- 18—De jure recognition of the Soviet Union by Denmark.

*July*

- 1—Settlement of the Soviet-Finnish controversy over the killing of members of the Soviet boundary commission.  
29—Settlement of controversy over the police raid of May 3 on the Soviet Trade Delegation premises in Berlin.  
31—De jure recognition of the Soviet Union by Mexico.

*Aug.*

- 8—Signing of Anglo-Soviet general treaty (subsequently abrogated by the Conservative Government).  
28—Counter-revolutionary outbreak by Georgian Mensheviks.  
29—Arrest of Boris Savinkov, prominent counter-revolutionary leader.

*Oct.*

- 25—Note of protest by the British Government to the Soviet Government with reference to the so-called "Zinoviev letter."  
28—De jure recognition of the Soviet Union by France.

*Nov.*

- 21—English note to the Soviet Government concerning the abrogation of the general treaty of August 8, 1924. The note insists upon the authenticity of the "Zinoviev letter."

*Dec.*

- 15—Tchitcherin in telegram to U. S. Secretary of State Hughes protests against the placing of a U. S. Geodetic plate on the coast of Cape Puzyno, Siberia.

1925

*Jan.*

- 21—De jure recognition of the Soviet Union by Japan. Japanese-Soviet treaty.

*Feb.*

- 27—Beginning of evacuation of North Sakhalin by Japanese troops.

*Mar.*

- 26—Negotiations at Riga by the General Staff representatives of Latvia, Esthonia and Poland. Attended unofficially by representatives of Finland and Rumania. Deliberations of an anti-Soviet character.

*Apr.*

- 4—Northern Sakhalin surrendered by Japan to representatives of the Soviet Union.

*May*

- 13-20—Third All-Union Congress of Soviets.  
23—Organization of "Aviakhim" Society of the Friends of the Airfleet and of Chemical Defense. Its name has recently been changed to "Osoaviakhim."

*July*

- 4—Arrival of first delegation of German workers in the Soviet Union.

*Sept.*

- 28—Pourparlers by Tchitcherin with representatives of the Polish Government at Warsaw (in connection with the forthcoming conference at Locarno).  
30—Tchitcherin in Berlin.

*Oct.*

- 12—German-Soviet Commercial Treaty signed at Moscow.

*Dec.*

- 6—Opening up of the Shatura power plant near Moscow.  
15—Signature of Trade Treaty between Soviet Union and Norway.  
17—Soviet-Turkey security treaty signed at Paris by Tchitcherin and Rushdi-Bey.  
18-31—Fourteenth Congress of Russian Communist Party.

1926

*Jan.*

- 20—The Director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, Ivanov, and other Soviet workers arrested by Chang Tso-lin.  
25—Agreement between Chang Tso-lin and the Soviet Consul General in Mukden and liquidation of above incident.



*Feb.*

- 5—Nette, Soviet diplomatic courier, slain in train near Riga.  
25—Deliberations begun in Paris by the Franco-Soviet Conference on the question of debts and mutual claims.

*Mar.*

- 27—Renewal of anti-Soviet Rumanian-Polish war treaty.

*Apr.*

- 24—Soviet-German neutrality treaty signed in Berlin.

*May*

- 6—Evasive answers by Finland, Latvia and Esthonia to Soviet proposal to conclude security treaties.

*June*

- 11—Decision of the Council of People's Commissars concerning the régime of economy.  
12—Note delivered to the Soviet Government by the English Government protesting against the monetary aid sent from labor organizations of the Soviet Union to the striking miners.  
15—Soviet Government replies that it could not prevent the trade unions of the U.S.S.R. from sending money to trade unions of another country.  
26—Agreement signed between the Soviet Government and a consortium of German banks regarding credits for Soviet orders placed in Germany.

*July*

- Unofficial conference held by Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Latvia, Esthonia, and Finland on the question of concluding a security treaty between the Baltic States and the Soviet Union.  
20—Death of Felix Dzerzhinsky, Chairman of the Supreme Council of National Economy and of the Joint State Political Department (OGPU).

*Aug.*

- 20—In similarly couched individual memorandums the Governments of Finland, Latvia and Esthonia signify their willingness to enter into negotiations with the Soviet Union for the conclusion of security treaties.

*Aug.*

- 21—De jure recognition of the Soviet Union by the Government of Uruguay.  
24—Project of treaty of non-aggression transmitted to the Polish Government by the Soviet Government.  
31—Treaty of neutrality and mutual non-aggression signed between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan.  
31—Protest by the Soviet Government to the Peking Government against an order of Chang Tso-lin confiscating the merchant fleet of the Chinese-Eastern Railway.

*Sept.*

- 2—In connection with demands on the part of Spain for the calling of a new conference to reconsider the general enactments of the Algeciras Conference, the Soviet Government transmits notes to the Powers declaring its right to participate in the conference in question.  
28—Treaty of mutual non-aggression and neutrality signed between the Soviet Union and Lithuania.

*Oct.*

- 5—Soviet plenipotentiary representatives at Paris and Rome present notes to the Governments to which they are accredited with regard to Bessarabia in connection with the conclusion of Franco-Rumanian and Italo-Rumanian treaties.  
23—Note of protest by the Polish Government with reference to the clause regarding Vilna in the Soviet-Lithuanian treaty of September 28, 1926.

*Nov.*

- 12—Meeting at Odessa between Tchitcherin and Tefvik Rushdi Bey, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

*Dec.*

- 17—General Census of the population of the Soviet Union.

1927

*Jan.*

- Beginning of the construction of the Siberian-Turkestan railway.  
20—New reserves of anthracite, estimated at 240,000,000 tons, discovered in the Donetz basin.

*Feb.*

- 16—*Izvestia*, official organ of the Soviet Government, publishes correspondence between the British Government and old Tsarist diplomats.
- 18—Supplementary agreement signed in Moscow between the Soviet Government and the Japanese joint-stock company, "Northern Sakhalin Oil," concerning the grant of a concession to the latter on a petroliferous area of 1,000 square versts along the eastern coast of North Sakhalin.
- 23—Note charging anti-British propaganda transmitted by the English Government to the Soviet Government.

*Mar.*

- 9—Boundary treaty signed at Riga between the Soviet Government and Latvia.
- 10—Bessarabian protocol ratified by the Italian Chamber of Deputies.
- 11—Soviet-Turkish commercial treaty signed at Angora.
- 16—Austrian National Council adopts legislation guaranteeing credits on commercial transactions by Austrian enterprises with the Soviet Union.
- 17—Kamenev, Plenipotentiary Diplomatic Representative of the Soviet Union in Italy, addresses a protest to the Italian Government against the latter's ratification of the protocol regarding Bessarabia.

*Apr.*

- 2—Agreement signed between the Soviet Government and a Japanese Timber syndicate (Rorio Ringhio Kuminai) granting the latter a concession on 1,100,000 hectares of forest land along the coast of Tartar Gulf.
- 6—Raid by the Chang Tso-lin authorities on the premises of the Soviet military attaché adjoining the Soviet Trade Delegation building in Peking.
- 6—Siege of Soviet Consulate in Shanghai by the foreign police and the Russian White Guards.
- 7—Chinese police in Tientsin search the premises of the Far Eastern Bank ("Dalbank"), located in the French concession.
- 9—In a note to the Peking Government Litvinov demands the liberation of the Soviet employees arrested in the raid of April 6. Soviet Embassy withdrawn from Peking pending the satisfaction of the demands.

*Apr.*

- 14—Protocol adjusting the Soviet-Swiss conflict in connection with the assassination of Vorovsky signed at Berlin by N. N. Krestinsky, Plenipotentiary Representative of the Soviet Union in Germany, and Mr. Rufenacht, the Swiss Minister.
- 18-26—Fourth All-Union Soviet Congress.

*May*

- Construction of the Dnieper Super-Power project started.
- 4-23—International Economic Conference at Geneva with the participation of the Soviet Union.
- 12—The London police raid the premises of the Soviet Trade Delegation and Arcos. Raid preceded by hostile campaign of English oil interests, headed by Sir Henry Deterding.
- 26—Rupture of Anglo-Soviet relations. (Note on the break, dated May 26, handed to Rosengolz, Soviet Chargé d'Affaires, in London on May 27.)

*June*

- 2—Soviet-Latvian commercial treaty signed.
- 7—Voikov, Soviet Plenipotentiary Representative to Poland, assassinated in Warsaw by a Russian monarchist.
- 18—Note addressed to the Soviet Government by the Finnish Government with regard to the shooting of the spy Elvengren, called a Finnish citizen in the note.

*July*

- 8—Trial of S. Druzhilovsky, self-confessed spy and forger of "Soviet documents."
- 27—First American trade union delegation leaves the United States to visit the Soviet Union.

*Aug.*

- 4—Letter by the Chairman of the Royal Dutch Shell Company of England to the Rockefeller concern, the Standard Oil Company of New York, against the purchase of Soviet oil published by the press.

*Sept.*

- 2—Attempt by Traikovich, a White Guard, upon the lives of members of the Soviet diplomatic service in Warsaw. Traikovich killed by the Soviet courier Gusev.
- 3—Semi-official announcement by the French Government concerning correspondence with the Soviet Government with regard to the signature by Rakovsky of the anti-militarist

*Sept.*

- declaration issued by the opposition in the Russian Communist Party.
- 24—Havas dispatch regarding the debt settlement offer made by the Soviet Government to France. (Annual payments of 60,000,000 gold francs over a period of 61 years, conditioned upon a grant of French credits.)

*Oct.*

- 1—Soviet-Persian Neutrality and Non-Aggression Pact signed in Moscow.
- 1—French Council of Ministers asks for Rakovsky's recall.
- 1—Noulens, former French Ambassador in Russia, in behalf of "General Commission for Protection of French Interests in Russia" submits report to Poincaré asking for rejection of agreement with U.S.S.R. and for settlement of Russian debts on an international scale.
- 8—French committee representing interests of small holders of Russian bonds asks for an immediate agreement with U.S.S.R.
- 10—Japanese-Soviet Fisheries Convention initiated.
- 12—Women's Congress of U.S.S.R. opened.
- 12—Soviet Government recalls Rakovsky in compliance with the request of the French Government.
- 15—Extraordinary session of Central Executive Committee of U.S.S.R. in connection with the tenth anniversary of the Revolution, issues Manifesto on the gradual introduction of the 7-hour day; abolishment of capital punishment (with certain limitations); 35 per cent of needy peasants to be freed from single agricultural tax, etc.
- 19—V. Dvlgalevsky, Soviet Ambassador in Japan, appointed Soviet Ambassador in France to succeed C. Rakovsky.
- 19—Persian Parliament ratifies Soviet-Persian Non-Aggression and Neutrality Pact.
- 24—Trotsky and Zinoviev expelled from the Central Committee of the Communist Party for breach of discipline.
- 25—Soviet Government protests against exclusion from International Radio-Telegraph Conference in Washington.
- 27—Latvian-Diet ratifies Soviet-Latvian Trade Agreement.

*Nov.*

- 4—Arrival of Foreign Delegates to the Anniversary Celebrations of the Revolution.

*Nov.*

- 5—Terms of Amnesty Announced on Oct. 15 (in Manifesto) made public.
- 7—Tenth Anniversary of November Revolution celebrated all over the U.S.S.R.
- 10—Opening of International Congress of Friends of the U.S.S.R. in Moscow.
- 12—Trotsky and Zinoviev expelled from Communist Party.
- 17—Death of A. Joffe, prominent Soviet diplomat.
- 24—Soviet Ambassador in Warsaw hands note to Polish Foreign Office on Polish-Lithuanian Controversy.

*Dec.*

- 1—Soviet Disarmament Proposal at Geneva Preparatory Conference on Disarmament, submitted by M. Litvinov.
- 2—Opening of 15th Congress of All-Union Communist Party (December 2 to 19th).
- 15—Chinese Nanking Government "breaks" with U.S.S.R. and expels her Consuls. In note of December 16, Mr. Tchitcherin, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., refutes the statements of Chinese Nationalist authorities.
- 18—98 leading members of the Opposition expelled from Communist Party.
- 19—Part of Opposition, led by Zinoviev and Kamenev, offers to submit completely, another part of the Opposition, led by Trotsky, Rakovsky and Radek, refusing to do so.
- 20—Canton General Chang Fa-Gwei announces that 8 Soviet citizens, including the Vice-Consul, were shot in Canton.
- 23—Statement by Soviet Foreign Office declaring that above murders cannot go unpunished.

1928

*Jan.*

- 7—Mr. D. Kursky, formerly People's Commissar for Justice of Soviet Russia, appointed Soviet Ambassador in Italy.
- 7—Moscow "Pravda" publishes documents establishing relations of Finnish government authorities with leading Russian monarchists.
- 15—Standard Oil Company of New York publishes a statement directed against the Royal Dutch Shell Company in connection with Deterding's attacks against the purchase of Soviet oil.

*Jan.*

- 18—Trial of forgers of anti-Soviet "documents" opened in Paris.
- 20—Soviet-Esthonian agreement on the settlement of frontier conflicts.
- 23—Soviet-Japanese Fisheries Convention signed.
- 27—Signing of Soviet-Persian Protocol concerning the transfer of the Port of Pehlevi to Persia by the Soviet Government.
- 31—Soviet-Polish Railway Conference opened in Vilna.
- 31—Ratification of Soviet-Persian agreements which were signed on October 1, 1927.

*Feb.*

- 6—M. Litvinov protests to the Government of the U. S. A. against the payment of a compensation made on the basis of a court decree, to Serge Ughet who is calling himself representative of the former Provisional Government, for damage done by an explosion in 1916 to military property belonging to the former Tsarist Government.
- 11—Soviet-German trade negotiations started in Berlin.
- 21—Publication of the Soviet Disarmament Project.
- 22—Closing of Soviet-Polish railroad conference in Vilna.
- 24—Signing of Soviet-Norwegian convention concerning mutual protection of industrial property.

*Mar.*

- 3—Esthonian-Soviet Convention on trade marks signed.
- 6—French Superior Court confirms the decision of the lower court which rejected the Soviet Government claim for the return of Soviet steamers carried away (1921) by Wrangel to Marseilles.
- 6—M. Litvinov, Assistant Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., in a note to the Secretariat of the League of Nations, points out that it would be desirable to invite Turkey to take part in the activities of the Disarmament Commission.
- 6—The United States Secretary of the Treasury forbids the Assay Office to accept a shipment of Soviet gold amounting to \$5,000,000.
- 6—The French Ambassador in Washington, in a note to the American Government, declares that the Banque de France intends to institute a legal action for the recognition of its property rights to Soviet gold shipped to New York.

*Mar.*

- 7—Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. decides to ratify the decree whereby the U.S.S.R. Government adhered to the Protocol forbidding the use of suffocating and poisonous gases as well as bacteriological substances for military purposes.
- 15—Interruption of German-Soviet trade negotiations in connection with the arrest of German engineers in the Donetz coal basin.
- 19—Debate in the British House of Commons on the forged "Zinoviev letter." The resolution of Labor Party asking for the appointment of commission for the investigation of the origin of that "letter" is rejected.
- 19—M. Litvinov, Chairman of the Soviet Delegation to the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, delivers speech recommending the acceptance of the Soviet proposal for complete disarmament.
- 20—Signing of an agreement between the Soviet and Chinese section of the Managing Board of the Chinese Eastern Railway as to the distribution of the net profits of the railroad.
- 23—Soviet note to the French Government in connection with the claim of the Banque de France to Soviet gold shipped to New York.
- 23—Soviet complete disarmament proposal rejected. Soviet Delegation submits new project for partial disarmament.
- 27—The Soviet Government makes public its rejection of the Japanese proposal to join the Peking Convention of the Powers of May 5, 1919, prohibiting the importation of arms to China.
- 30—Paris meeting of holders of Tsarist bonds adopts a resolution asking for renewal of negotiations with the U.S.S.R. on the basis of the results obtained by the Franco-Soviet Conference.
- 31—Ratification of Swedish-Soviet agreement on the rights and obligations of the Soviet Trade Delegation in Sweden.

*Apr.*

- 5—Soviet gold, refused by Assay Office and claimed by the Bank of France, shipped back from New York by American banks.
- 21—At the session of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R., M. Litvinov reports about the activities of the

*Apr.*

Soviet Delegation at the Fifth Session of the Preparatory Disarmament Conference in Geneva. The Central Executive Committee approves the activities of the Soviet Delegation, and calls upon the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R. to persevere in upholding the program of complete disarmament, without neglecting the slightest possibility of attaining positive results in this field, even if they are only partial and temporary.

*May*

- 7—In connection with an attempt at the life of Mr. A. S. Lizarev, Soviet Trade Delegate in Poland, Mr. G. Tchitcherin, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., in a note to the Polish Ambassador in Moscow, protests against the uninterrupted activities of Russian monarchists in Poland and demands effective measures.
- 7—Death of A. D. Tsiurupa, Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R.
- 18—Beginning of trial of the 53 engineers accused of sabotage of the Donetz coal mines, three previously arrested Germans included.

*June*

- 12—Soviet ice-breaker *Malygin* sails from Archangel to rescue the crew of the Nobile expedition.
- 15—Soviet ice-breaker *Krassin* leaves Leningrad on the same mission as *Malygin*.

*July*

- 5—Sentence pronounced in the Donetz sabotage trial. Five spies are condemned to death, while the other accused men—except the German engineers who are acquitted—are given various terms of imprisonment.
- 12—Soviet ice-breaker *Krassin* saves seven members of the Nobile expedition.
- 23—Soviet protest to Rumania against the contemplated sale of ship property of the former Russian-Danube Steamship Company, belonging to the Soviet Union.

*Aug.*

- 23—Rumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs wires to Moscow

*Aug.*

- announcing that the contemplated sale of Soviet ship property will not take place.
- 29—The Soviet Union adheres to the Kellogg Anti-War Pact.

*Sept.*

- 10—Beginning of Leo Tolstoy centenary celebrations in the Soviet Union.
- 15—Announcement of enlarged and liberalized concessions policy with list of concession possibilities.

*Oct.*

- 9—Contract signed between International General Electric Company of New York and Amtorg Trading Corporation of New York providing for Soviet purchases of electrical apparatus up to \$26,000,000 during next six years on credits extending up to five years.

*Dec.*

- 20—Protocol signed in Moscow with German delegation providing for terms of revision of Soviet-German trade treaty.
- 29—Soviet Government sends notes to Poland and Lithuania suggesting that the terms of the Kellogg Pact be made effective immediately as between the three countries.

## MISCELLANEOUS

*Communist Party Membership*

THE membership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, as of July 1, 1928, consisted of 1,317,369 members and applicants. They were classified as follows: Workers 60.8 per cent, peasants 20.9 per cent, intellectual and office workers 18.3 per cent. Women members numbered 172,107, or 12.9 per cent.

The members were divided according to their current occupations as follows:

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Workers .....	559,097	42.4
Factory and transport workers ....	534,978	40.6
Farm workers .....	24,119	1.8
Peasants .....	162,063	12.3
Intellectual or office workers .....	461,175	35.0
Students, independent artisans and others .....	135,034	10.3
	<hr/> 1,317,369	<hr/> 100

*Soviet Red Cross Representative in U.S.*

The Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the U.S.S.R. maintain an agency in the United States at 1776 Broadway, New York City. Dr. D. H. Dubrowsky is in charge.

This office, in cooperation with the American and Canadian Red Cross, secures for the families or dependents in the U.S.S.R. of men formerly soldiers in the Army of the United States and the Canadian Expeditionary Force, the war risk insurance, dependents' allotments, bonus or other monies due

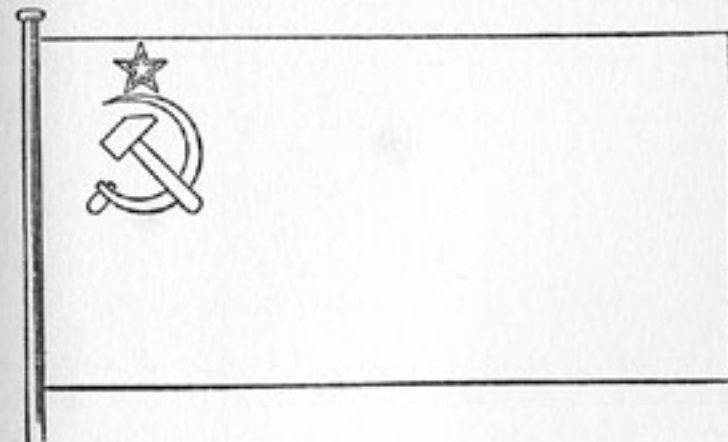
them. During 1928, up to November first, 556 American veteran cases and 192 Canadian veteran cases were handled, and 141 awards were secured in the American and 7 in the Canadian cases, involving a total sum of \$830,000.

In addition, 464 industrial insurance, workmen's compensation and inheritance cases were handled for the United States and 23 for Canada.

Searches were also conducted for the relatives in the United States and Canada of families in the U.S.S.R., 466; and of relatives in the U.S.S.R. of individuals in the United States and Canada, 35.

*State Flag of the Soviet Union*

The flag is of red or scarlet cloth, length to width, 2:1. In the left upper corner are a golden sickle and hammer, surmounted by a five-pointed red star with a golden border.

*Russian Weights, Measures and Currency*

- 1 pood equals 36 lbs. About 61 poods equal a metric ton.
- 1 verst equals about two-thirds of a mile (0.66).
- 1 arshin equals 0.77 yard.

- 1 sazhen equals 7 feet.
- 1 dessiatin equals 2.70 acres.
- 1 vedro (bucket) equals 3.25 gallons.
- 1 gold ruble equals \$0.5146.
- 1 copeck equals .01 of a ruble.
- 1 chervonetz equals 10 gold rubles; its gold parity is \$5.146.

The metric system is gradually being introduced in the Soviet Union.

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