

SOVIET UNION:  
LAND WITHOUT UNEMPLOYMENT  
EDITED BY  
**ERNST GLAESER AND F. G. WEISKOPF**  
WITH A POSTSCRIPT BY  
**ALFRED KURELLA**



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The original version of this book had captions in German, English and French. For the re-publication of this book in the United States, we thought it would be more useful to have captions in Spanish instead of German. The Spanish translations of the captions are solely our responsibility.

**Red Star Publishers**

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## **Foreword**

The appearance of this book coincides with an all but universal spread of intense interest in the events, and the problems daily being surmounted in the Soviet Union. The world crisis which has overtaken the capitalist-individualist social order has compelled even the sceptical, the prejudiced and the hostile to take notice of the fact that the Soviet Union, the leading opponent of that order, daily grows in strength, and daily achieves successes. Evidence of this is seen in the flood of books about Russia; and this is underlined and reinforced by the eagerness with which the chief industrialists in all countries compete to obtain orders from the Workers' and Peasants' State, the area of which covers one-sixth of the surface of the earth.

This book approaches the question of what is being done in the Soviet Union in a new way as a commentary on the serious works on the subject, which have already been issued. To show the true inwardness of what is being done – the serious importance of the work of Socialist construction – we have endeavoured to show in a series of pictures, the considered purpose of all that has been undertaken so far. Thus, the Five-Year Plan, whose name has become a byword, and whose nature, “success” and “failure” variously represented, has set the minds of men aflame far beyond the frontiers of the Soviet Union, is here set out in its main outlines as a planned process of economic and cultural development.

No-one should forget the historical and material limitation within which the Plan was undertaken. After four years of war and four more years of civil war, the Soviet Union, with its resources all but exhausted, turned at last to the task of developing its basic economy from forms left over from the Middle Ages into forms compatible with the standards of the Twentieth Century. And in doing this to replace also the anarchy of capitalist production with the planned and co-ordinated economy of a socialist order. No one should, therefore, fail to remember that it would be anachronistic to expect the technical achievements of the Soviet Union to be immediately and superficially comparable with those of Western Europe or America. For one thing – Socialist industrial construction represents in its conformity to a predetermined plan something quite different from the haphazard, competition-determined, profit-motived development of capitalist industry in the Nineteenth and early Twentieth Centuries. Above all – no one should forget the vital fact

that the imperative canon governing socialist industrialisation is not that of a realised profit, but that of the satisfaction of the needs of the working masses.

It is true that this book illustrates only a small section of a vast field of progress. Those who know the land of the Five-Year Plan know also its vast distances, its immense population, and the mighty scale upon which everything has to be computed. Still more important is the fact that the pace at which socialist construction accelerates converts even the most up-to-date report of achievements into relatively ancient history before the printers' ink has time to dry upon the page. We show in this picture-story, and perforce, only the past — only that which, as a recent traveller in Russia expressed it, "already belonged to yesterday before it could be told of as a thing for to-morrow". Our picture story thus only shows the lines of advance and the points of departure for new development. Our readers must complete these lines of development and follow up these points of departure imaginatively for themselves.

Despite these limitations we believe that this book will serve its purpose. It will, we are sure, make more widespread and general a knowledge of the facts and tendencies of the planned socialist construction now being accomplished in the U. S. S. R. It will make real, too, to all who are not so blinded by their prejudices in favour of the disappearing old order that they regard its going as the beginning of the end of the world, the hope and inspiration of the outstanding and decisive changes characterising the Land of the Five-Year Plan.

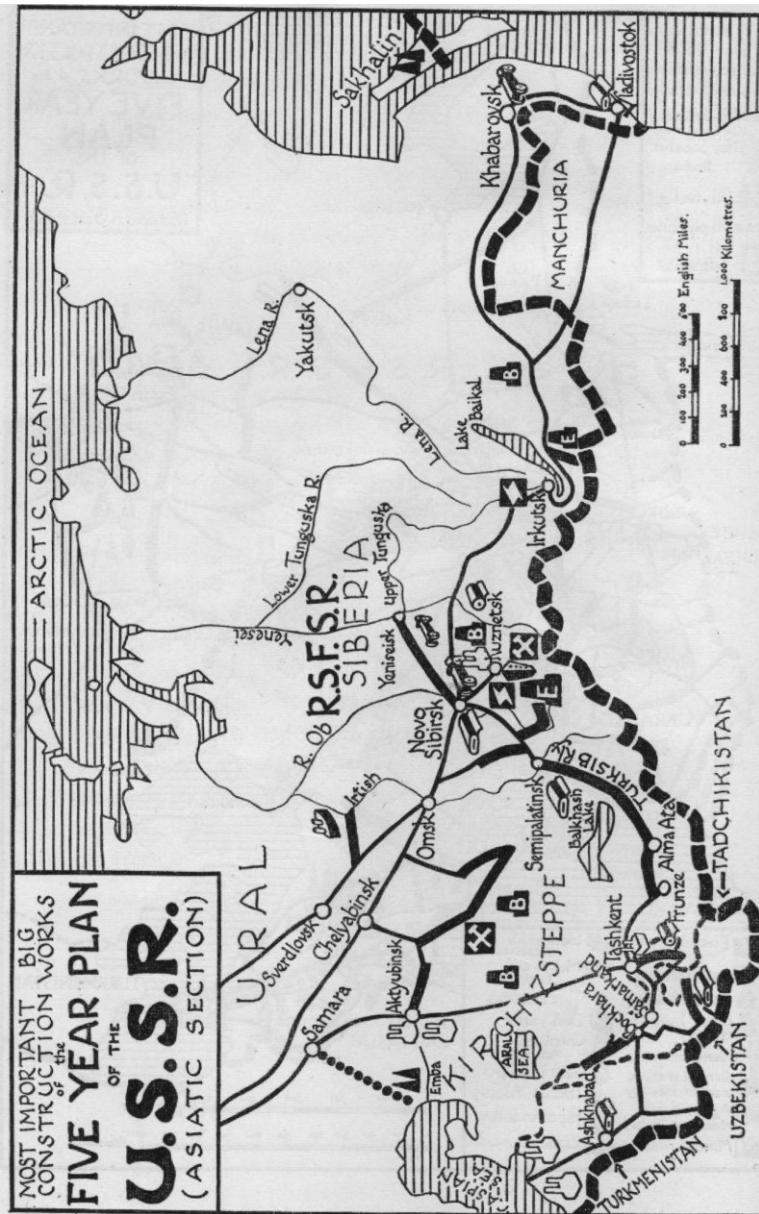
We ask all those capable of thinking critically and clearly, who have honesty and courage sufficient to break free from the trammels of the carefully inculcated individualist ideology of the dominant capitalist order — who have a regard for historical evidence, and are willing to move with the transforming flood of historical development, whatsoever of prepossession must be scrapped in the process — all those not immovably "seated in the seat of the 'scorners' and the 'wise-acres'" — all those who in a period of standardised "thought" and trustified "public opinion" still preserve the capacity of intellectual decision, to accept this book as a plain, straightforward attempt to present "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth".

Ernst Glaeser  
F. G. Weiskopf

MOST IMPORTANT  
BIG CONSTRUCTION  
WORKS of the  
**FIVE YEAR  
PLAN**  
of the  
**U.S.S.R.**  
(European Section.)



MOST IMPORTANT  
BIG  
CONSTRUCTION WORKS  
OF THE  
**FIVE YEAR PLAN**  
**U.S.S.R.**  
(ASIATIC SECTION)



## I.

### **Sobre una sexta parte del mundo**

se extiende el territorio de la Unión Soviética. Ciento sesenta millones de personas viven dentro de sus fronteras. Se extiende del Ártico hasta los desiertos de Asia Central, del Báltico hasta el Pacífico.

### **Over One Sixth of the Whole Earth**

stretch the lands of the Soviet Union. One hundred and sixty millions live within its frontiers. It reaches from the Arctic to the deserts of Central Asia, from the Baltic to the Pacific.

### **L'Union soviétique (U. R. S. S.)**

L'U. R. S. S. occupe en superficie un sixième de la Terre. Cent soixante millions d'habitants vivent à l'intérieur de ses frontières. Elle s'étend de la Mer Arctique aux déserts de l'Asie centrale et de la Mer Baltique a l'Océan Pacifique



Un campo de trigo en la región de Moscú

A wheatfield in the Moscow district

Champs de blé dans les environs de Moscou



El pueblo de Smolentsovo. Construcción del primer camino pavimentado

The village of Smolentsovo. The making of the first paved road

Village de Smolentsowo. On construit la première route pavée



Un campesino ruso blanco  
A White Russian peasant  
Paysanne de la Russie Blanche



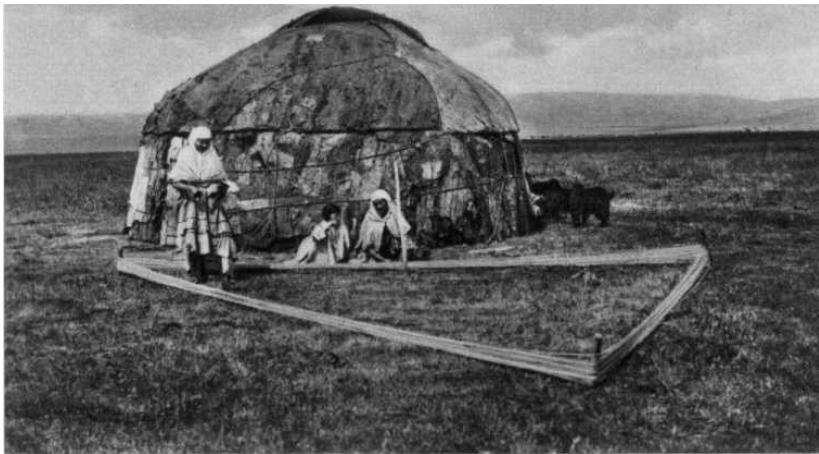
Una escena de bosque en Siberia

A woodland scene in Siberia

Vue de la forêt sibérienne



Un leñador de los Urales  
A woodcutter from the Urals  
Bûcheron de l'Oural



En las estepas kirguises  
In the Kirghiz steppe  
Dans la steppe des Kirghizs



Rebaños de ovejas en las montañas de Altai  
Herds of sheep in the Altai mountains  
Troupeau dans l'Altaï



Un pastor de las montañas de Altai  
A herdsman from the Altai mountains  
Berger de la région de l'Altaï



Crimea  
The Crimea  
La Crimée



El jardinero Mun-Chen-Hsiang, coreano, en un campo de arroz cerca de Járkov (en Ucrania)

The gardener Mun-Chen-Siang, a Korean, in a rice field near Kharkov (in the Ukraine)

Le jardinier coréen Mun-Tché-Siang, dans une rizière près de Kharkov (Ukraine)



Paisaje del Cáucaso – Recuadro: El desierto de Karakum  
(Asia Central)

Caucasian landscape – Inset: The desert of Kara-Kum  
(Central Asia)

Paysage caucasien. Désert de Kara Koum (Asie centrale)



Un fabricante de alfombras de Bukhara  
A carpet-maker from Bokhara  
Type de confectionneur en tapis de Boukhara



Latitud 80 ° Norte  
Latitude 80° North  
80° de latitude Nord



Habitante de Siberia  
A native of Siberia  
Indienne de Sibérie

## **II.**

### **El gran plan**

En las tierras que, durante siglos de zarismo, se ha sufrido bajo las cadenas de un sistema económico retrógrado, el Poder soviético ha creado una unidad económica orgánica, que funciona con sus propias leyes

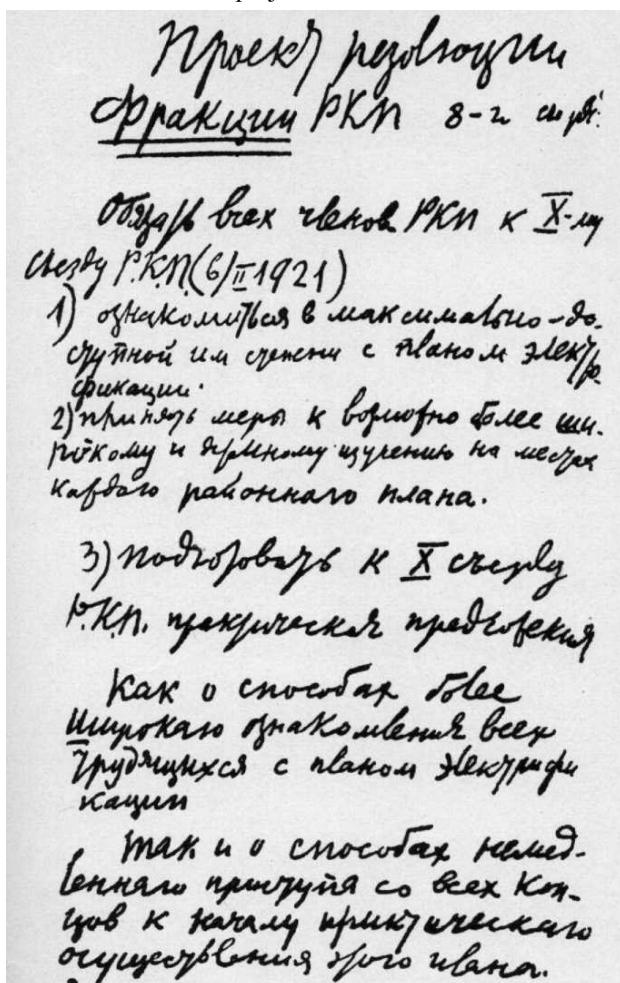
### **The Great Plan**

Out of the lands which, during centuries of Tsarism, groaned in the chains of a retrograde economic system, the Soviet Power has created an organic economic unit, functioning by its own laws

### **Le grand Projet**

Ces territoires qui, malgré leurs richesses naturelles, avaient été cultivés durant des siècles par des moyens primitifs sous le régime des Tsars, ont été transformé par l'Union Soviétique en une zone économique unifiée qu'elle veut exploiter suivant de vastes lois d'ensemble

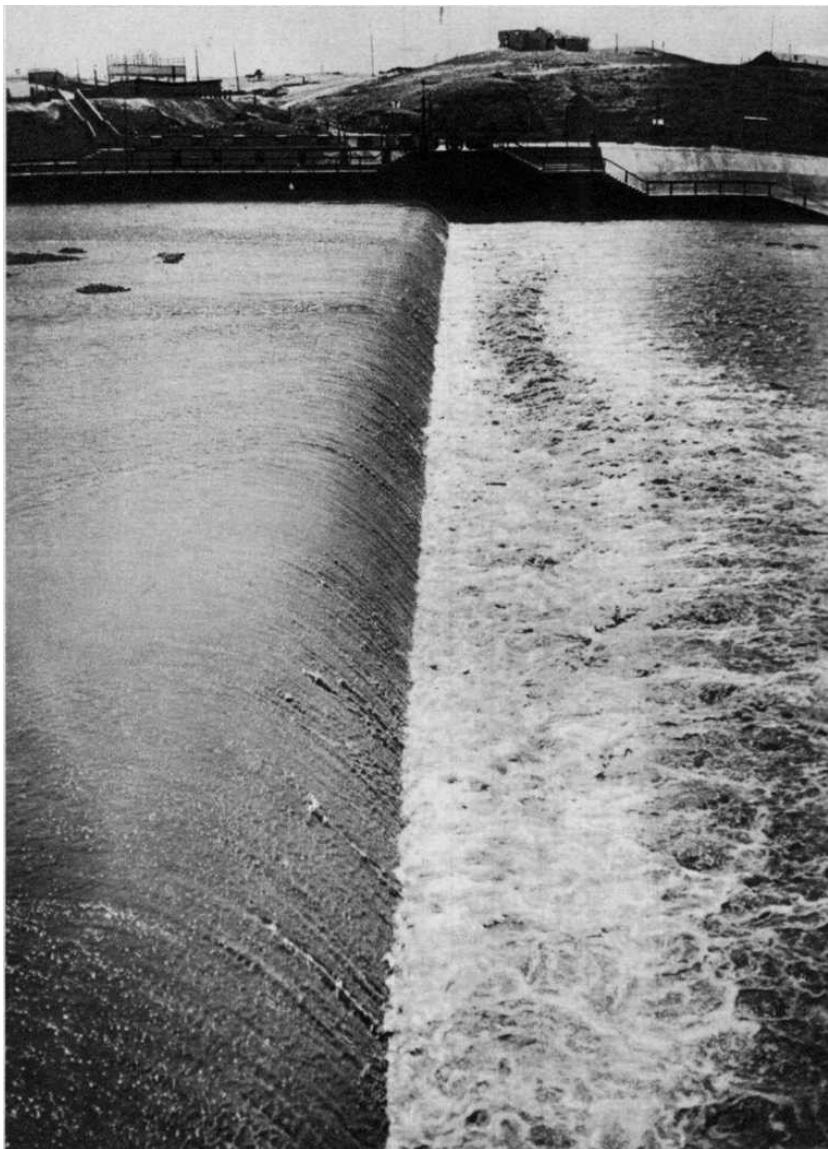
Proyecto de Resolución de Lenin • Lenin's Draft Resolution  
Le projet de Lénine



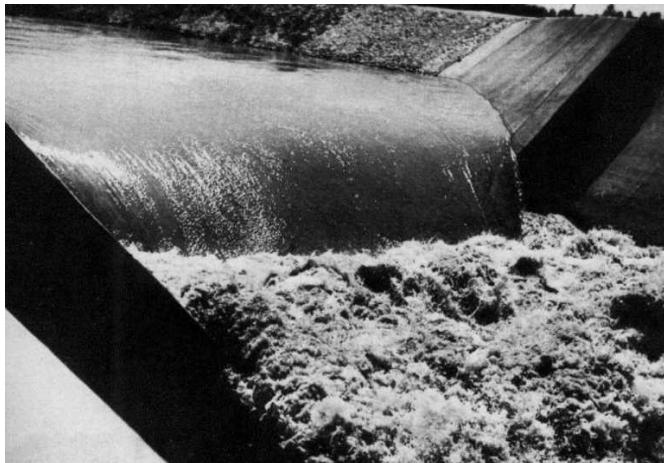
Con motivo del 8º Congreso de la Unión Soviética, Lenin elaboró un proyecto de resolución exponiendo los principios del plan de electrificación.

On the occasion of the 8th Congress of the Soviet Union, Lenin drew up a draft resolution outlining the principles of the plan for electrification.

Pour le 8ème Congrès Soviéтиque, Lénine rédige a lui-même le projet d'une résolution qui établit les bases du plan d'électrification.



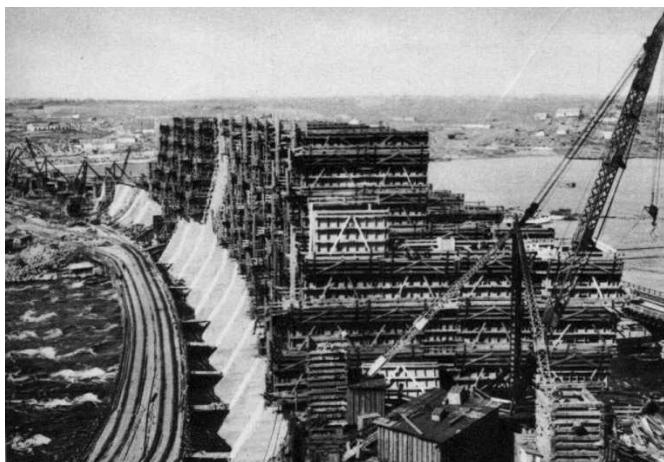
Una represa cerca de Samarcanda • A dam near Samarkand  
Barrage près de Samarkand



Una represa cerca de Mzchet

A dam near Mzchet

Barrage près de Mzchet



La construcción de la central hidroeléctrica de Dnieprostroy. El río se elevó de 31 metros, tornándose navegable hasta Smolensk

The construction of the Dnieprostroï Power Plant. The river was raised 31 metres and made navigable as far as Smolensk

Usine hydro-électrique Dnieprostroï en construction. Le niveau du Dniepr a été relevé de 31 mètres et, de ce fait, la navigation est rendue possible jusqu' à Smolensk



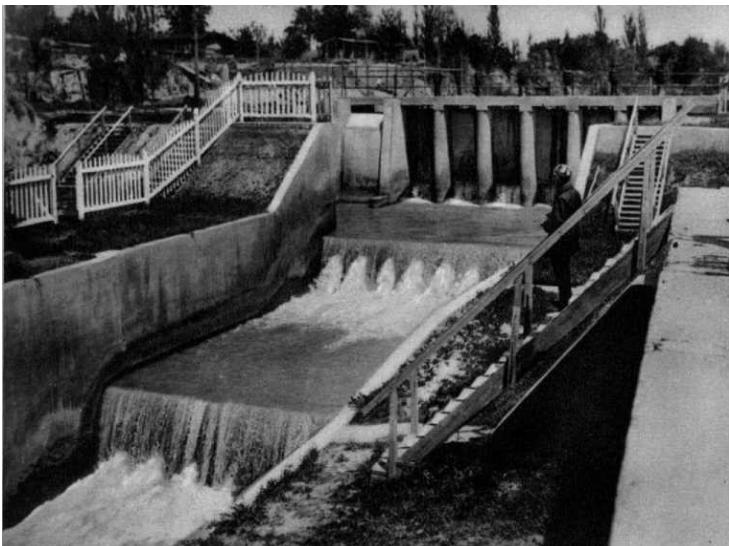
Las turbinas de la central hidroeléctrica de Dnieprostroy. Capacidad: 840.000 caballos de fuerza. Sr. Cooper, jefe del personal de ingeniería estadounidense de Dnieprostroy

The turbines of the Dnieprostroï Power Station. Capacity, 840000 HP.  
Mr. Cooper, Chief of the American Engineering Staff at Dnieprostroï

Les turbines de l'usine Dnieprostroï. Puissance 840000 C. V. Mister  
Cooper, chef des ingénieurs américains de Dnieprostroï



Central hidroeléctrica de Rovadstroï • Power Station at Rovadstroï  
Station hydro-électrique Rowadstroï



Central hidroeléctrica de Tashkent • Power Station at Tashkent  
Centrale hydro-électrique Tachkent



El agua fluye a las turbinas – Electricidad para la Humanidad

Water flows to the Turbines – Electricity to Mankind

L'eau afflue aux turbines ... et la lumière inonde les hommes

### **III.**

**El Plan Quinquenal transforma el paisaje**

**The Five Year Plan transforms  
the face of the landscape**

**Le Plan quinquennal transforme  
l'aspect des paysages**

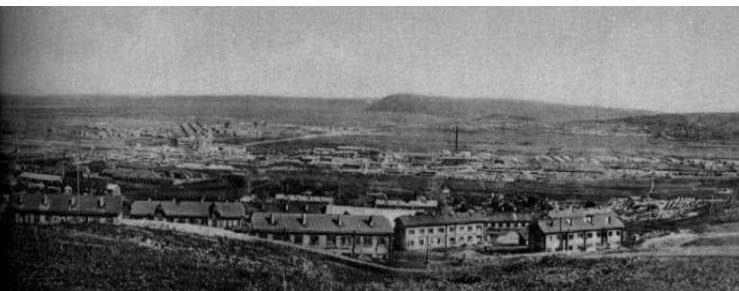


Donde hace tres años sólo el abedul siberiana crecía...

Where three years ago only the Siberian Birch grew...

La où, il y a trois ans, ne croissait que le bouleau  
sibérien...





hoy se encuentran las obras gigantescas de Kusnetzstroi,  
y alrededor de las obras surge una ciudad,  
que ya alberga a decenas de miles de personas

stand to-day the giant works of Kusnetzstroi and round the works a  
town is springing up which already shelters tens of  
thousands of people

s'élève aujourd'hui une usine gigantesque «Kousnetskstroi» entourée  
d'une ville qui héberge déjà des dizaines de  
milliers d'habitants

## IV.

### **Petróleo**

Al igual que el paisaje de Siberia, el aspecto de toda la Unión está siendo transformada por el Plan Quinquenal. Por primera vez en la historia crecen enormes distritos industriales, eliminándose los beneficios individuales y la competencia

### **Oil**

Like the Siberian Landscape, the aspect of the entire Union is being transformed by the Five Year Plan. For the first time in History the attempt is being made to create enormous industrial districts, while eliminating individual profits and competition

### **Le Pétrole**

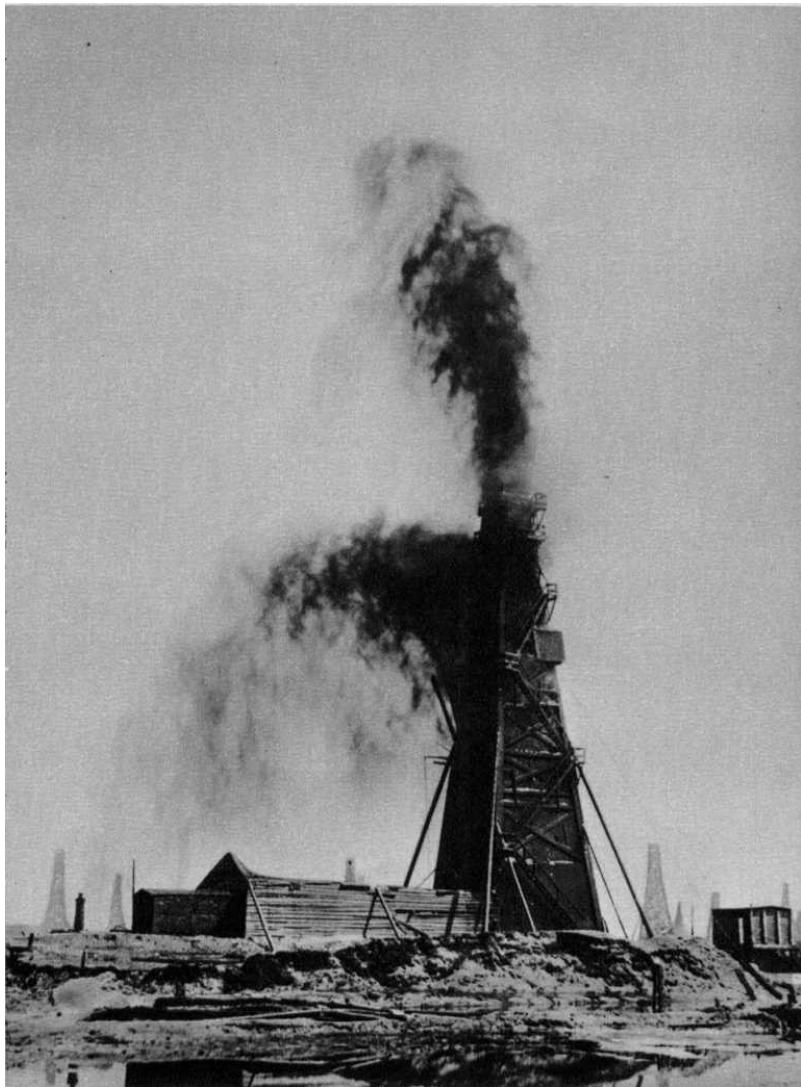
De même que ce paysage sibérien, toute l'Union Soviétique doit se transformer d'après les lois du plan quinquennal. On essaye, pour la première fois dans l'histoire, de créer de grands centres industriels, où la concurrence et les bénéfices privés se trouvent supprimés



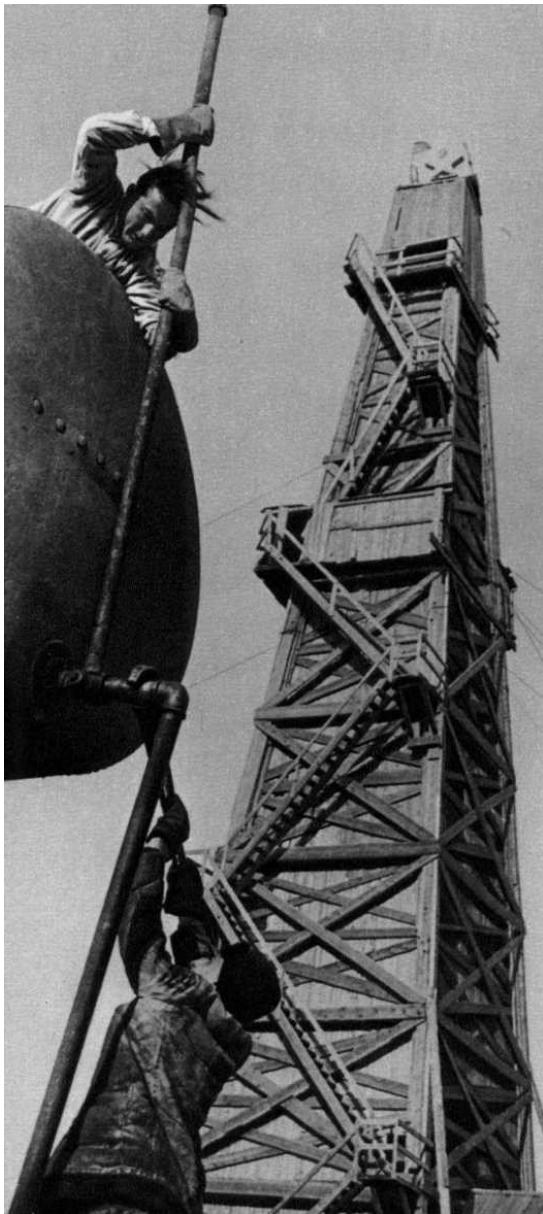
El bosque de torres de perforación de petróleo cerca de Bakú  
The forest of derricks for oil-boring near Baku  
La forêt des puits de forage près de Bakou



Un nuevo ferrocarril eléctrico transporta a los trabajadores de sus  
poblaciones a los campos de petróleo  
A new electric railway conveys the workers from their settlements to  
the oil-fields  
Un nouveau chemin de fer électrique transporte les ouvriers de leurs  
habitations aux champs pétroliers



Descubriendo petróleo  
Striking oil  
Forage



Trabajando sobre una torre de perforación • At work on a derrick  
Travaux au puits de forage



El petróleo crudo fluye ininterrumpidamente

The crude oil flows uninterrupted

Le pétrole brut coule sans discontinuer



La construcción del primer gran oleoducto. Conecta Bakú con  
Batumi, el Mar Caspio con el Mar Negro

The laying of the great oil-pipe. It connects Baku with Batum, the  
Caspian with the Black Sea

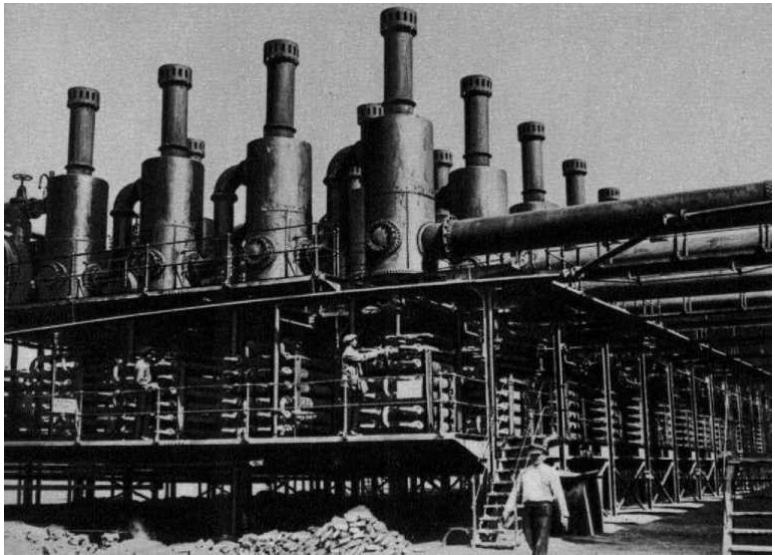
On pose le grand conduit qui relie Bakou & Batoum, la Mer  
Caspienne & la Mer Noire



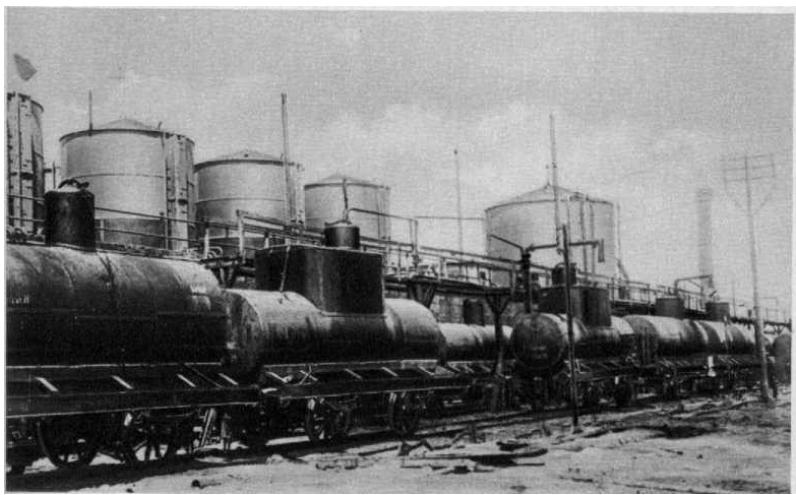
A través de estos ductos, el petróleo fluye a cientos de millas, hasta Batumi, el puerto de exportación de los productos soviéticos derivados del petróleo

Through these pipes the oil flows hundreds of miles, as far as Batum, the port of exportation for the Soviet naphtha products

A travers ce conduit, le pétrole brut parcourt des centaines de kilomètres jusqu' à Batoum, port d'exportation du naphte soviétique



Nueva refinería en Batumi  
Newly-built refining plant in Batum  
Nouvelle raffinerie de pétrole à Batoum



Petróleo fluyendo en las cisternas  
Petroleum flowing into the tanks  
Le pétrole coule dans les wagons-citernes

**V.**

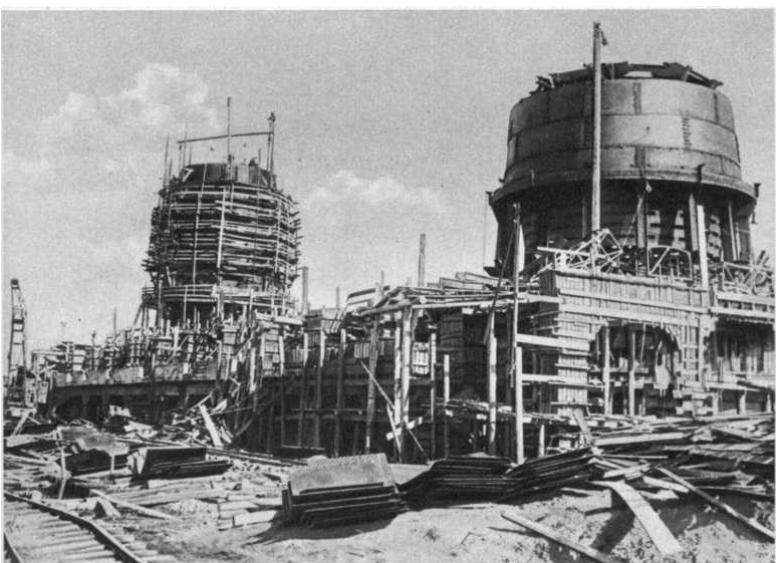
**Carbón y Hierro**

**Coal and Iron**

**Le Charbon et le Fer**



Mina de carbón en los Urales • A coal-mine in the Urals  
Mine de charbon dans l'Oural



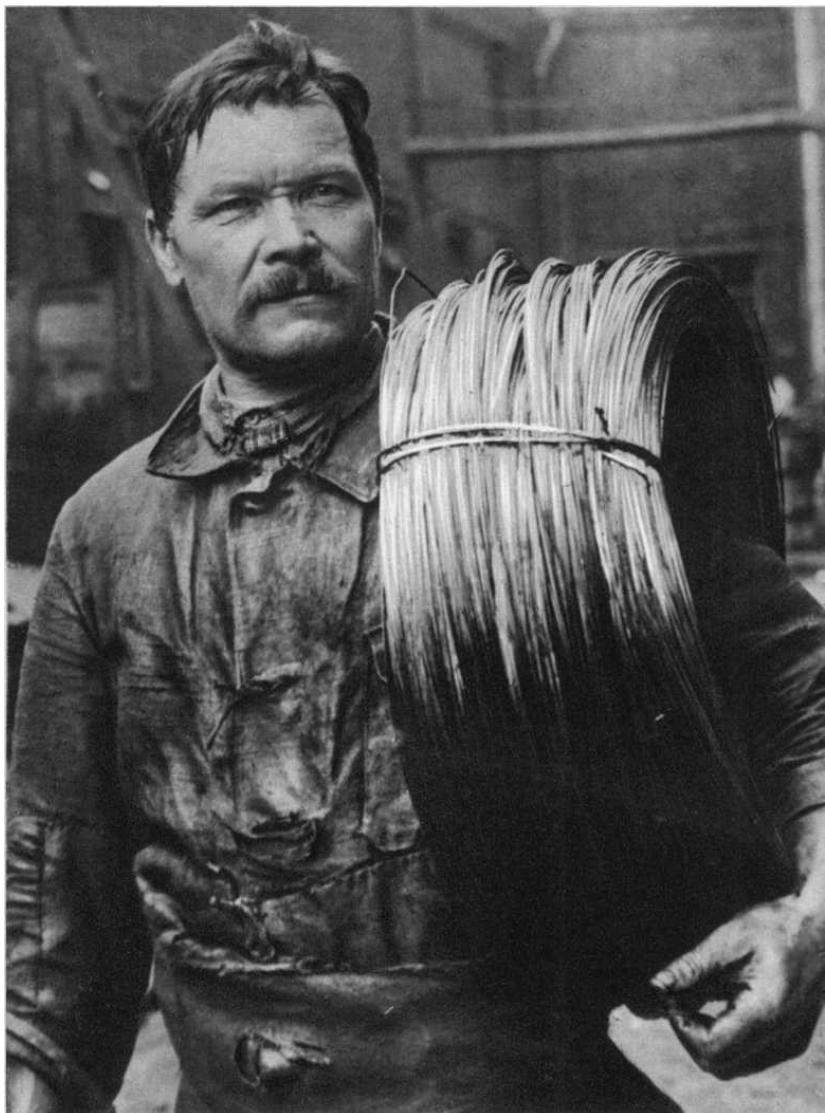
Construcción de un alto horno en Magnetostroi, en los Urales  
The construction of a blast-furnace at Magnetostroi, in the Urals  
Hauts-fourneaux en construction (Magnitostroï, Oural)



Mineros trabajando con taladros neumáticos • Miners working with a pneumatic drill • Mineurs utilisant le foret pneumatique



Trabajo en una veta inclinada en la Cuenca del Don  
• Working on an inclined seam in the Don Basin • Au frein



Obrero metalúrgico — líder de una brigada de choque

A metal-worker — leader of a shock brigade

Ouvrier métallurgiste, chef d'une «brigade de choc»



Minero del distrito de Donetsk  
A miner from the Donetz district  
Mineur du bassin du Donets



Un puente grúa en una mina de manganeso en Tshiaturi en el Cáucaso  
A travelling crane in a manganese mine in Tshiaturi in the Caucasus  
Un treuil roulant, dans la mine de manganèse de Tchiaturi (Caucase)



A los pies de las montañas magnéticas, en los Urales, la segunda mayor fundición en el mundo se está creando: Magnetostroi  
At the foot of the magnetic mountains, in the Urals, the second largest smelting works in the world are being created: Magnetostroi  
Dans l'Oural, on construit une usine métallurgique «Magnitostroï» qui occupe le deuxième rang parmi celles du monde entier...

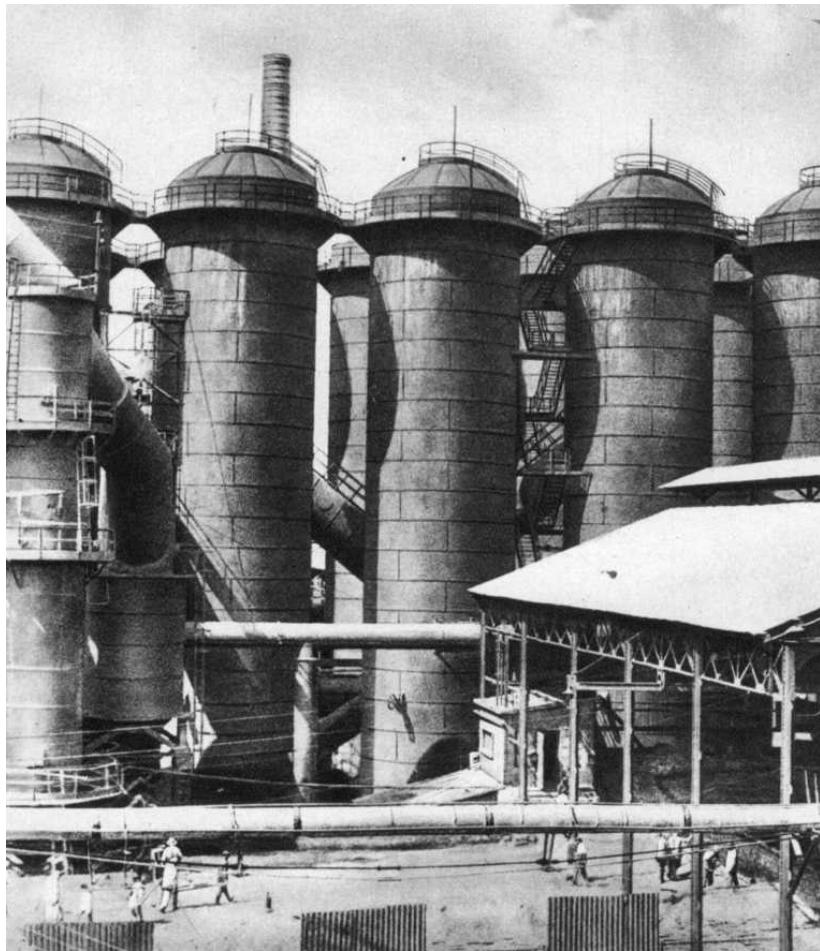


Las plantas Kuznetzstroï en Siberia les corresponden. Alrededor de las dos plantas nuevas ciudades socialistas están siendo creadas...  
To them correspond the Kuznetzstroï works in Siberia. Around both works new socialist towns are growing up...

L'usine de Kousnetskstroï en Sibérie en est le complément. De nouvelles villes naissent autour de ces deux centres métallurgiques



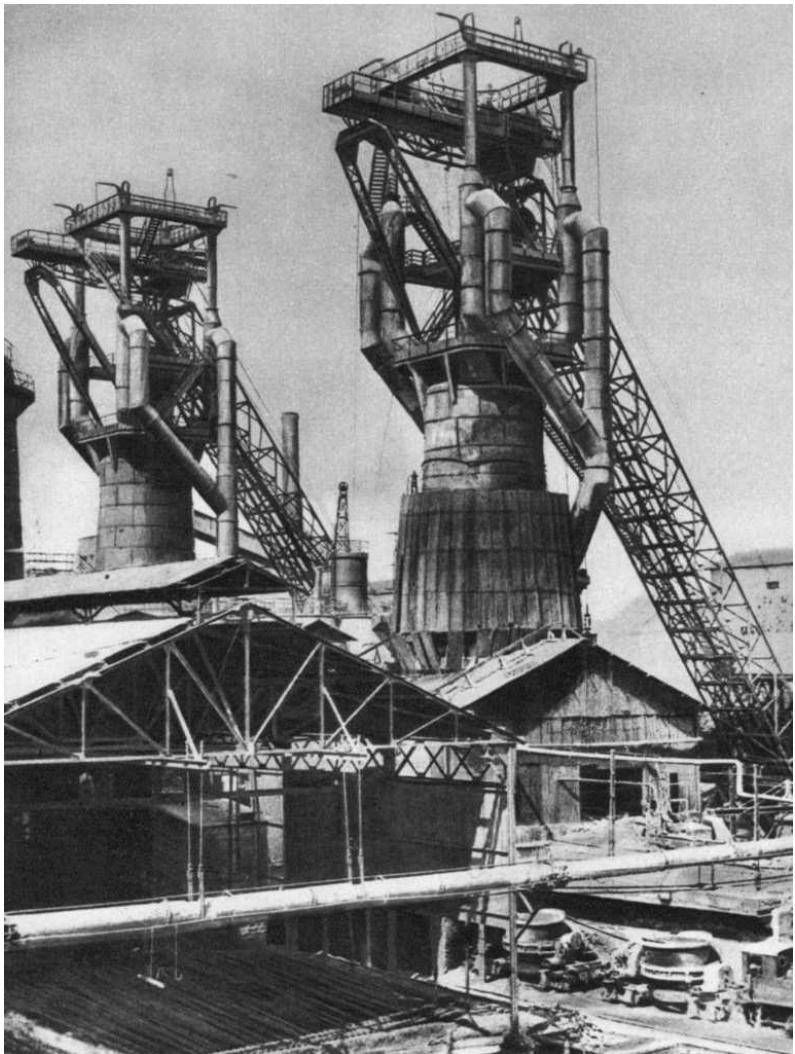
Los nuevos altos hornos de la fundición de Kersh  
The new blast-furnaces at the foundry of Kersh  
Les nouveaux hauts-fourneaux des fonderies de Kertch

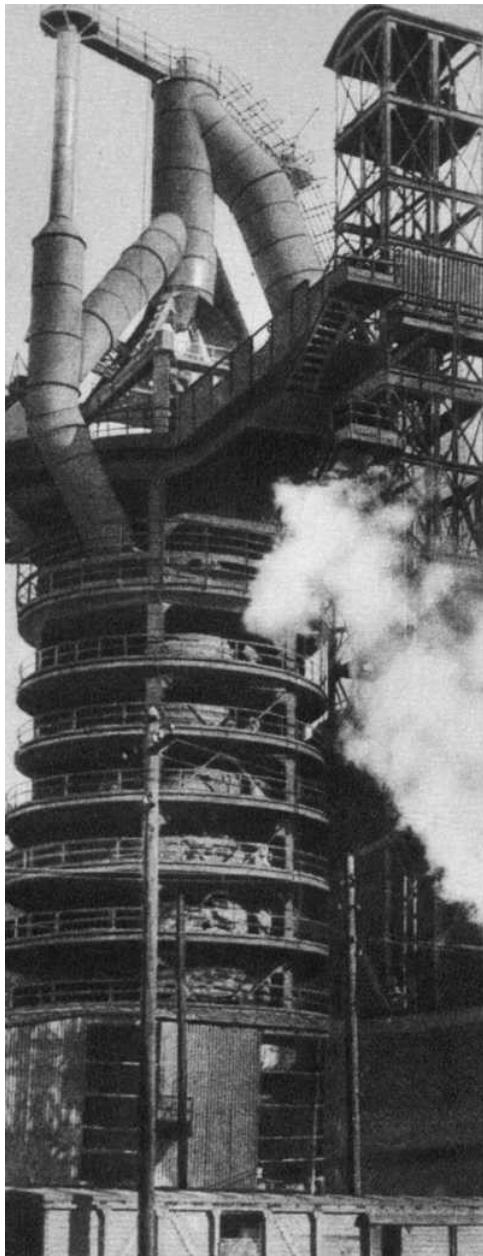


Vista de los altos hornos de las plantas metalúrgicas "Voikov" en Kersh.  
Producción anual, 420.000 toneladas de hierro fundido, 3.000 toneladas  
de plancha de hierro, 100.000 toneladas de escoria básica

View of the blast-furnaces of the metal works “Voikov” at Kersh.  
Yearly production, 420,000 tons pig-iron, 3,000 tons rolled iron,  
100,000 tons basic slag

Vue d'ensemble des hauts-fourneaux de l'usine métallurgique  
Volkov, & Kertch. Production annuelle 420000 tonnes de fer brut,  
3000 tonnes de fer laminé, 100000 tonnes de scories Thomas





Horno alto número 5 de la planta Vorochllov en Altshhevsk (distrito de Donetsk)

Blast-furnace 5 of the Vorochllov works in Altshhevsk (Donetz district)

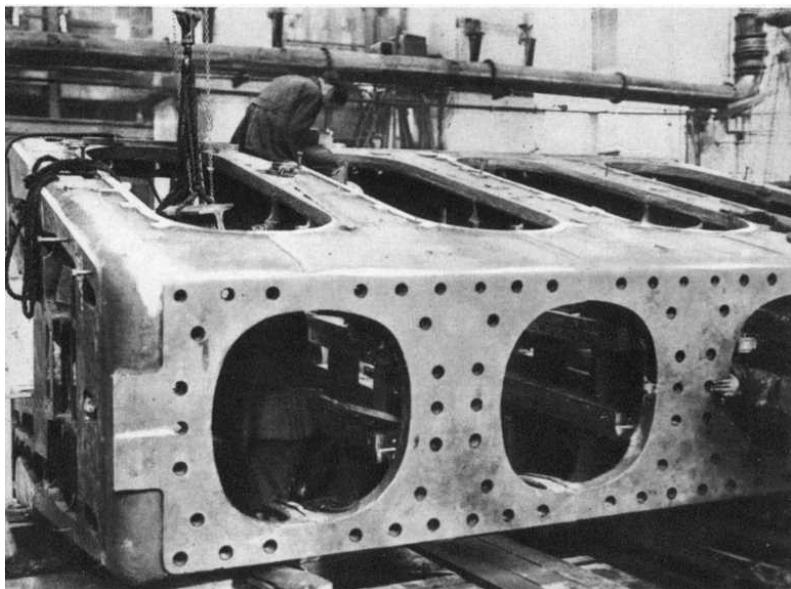
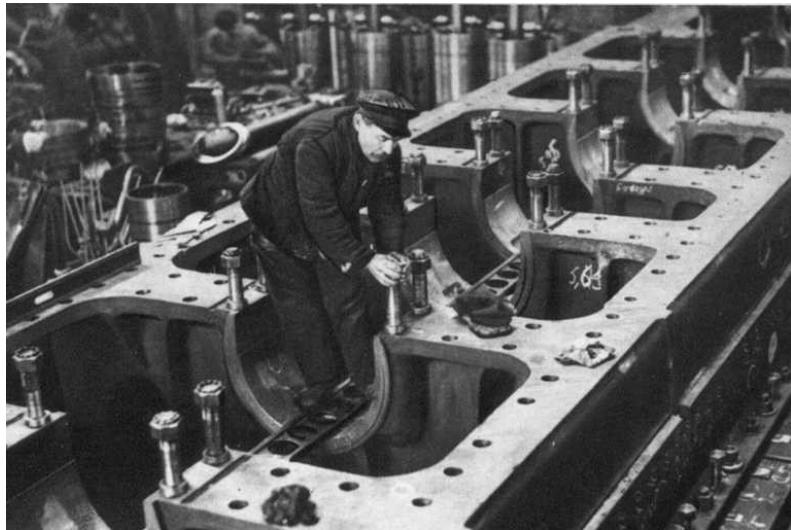
Haut-fourneau n° 5 de la fonderie de Vorochllov (bassin du Donets). C'est là que travaillent les brigades de choc du Komsomol (jeunes communistes)



Montaje de la planta • Assembling the Plant • Montage



La futura planta de bombeo en Magnitostroi  
The future pumping plant at Magnitostroi  
Les pompes seront installées à Magnitostroï



Desde la planta de Leningrado “Motores Diesel Rusos”, dos motores de 1800 y de 2700 de caballos en la construcción

From the Leningrad Works “Russian Diesel Motors”; two motors of 1800 and 2700 HP in construction

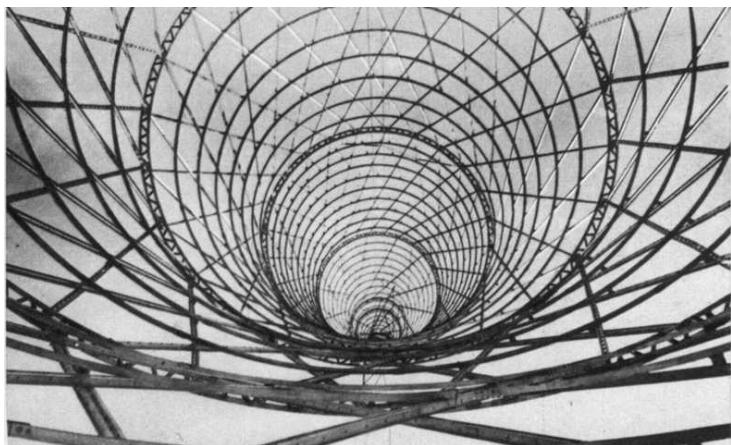
L’usine «Moteur Diesel Russe» à Leningrad: deux moteurs Diesel de 1800 et 2700 C.V. en construction



En Nijni-Novgorod una potente fábrica de automóviles sigue el modelo estadounidense. Vista de una fragua

In Nijni-Novgorod a mighty automobile factory is growing up on the American pattern. View of a forge

A Nijnii-Novgorod, on construit une grande usine d'automobiles de système américain. Le hall de la forge



¡Hola! ¡Moscú habla! La Torre de la Moscú  
Estación de Radio “Komintern”

Hallo! Moscow speaking! The Tower of the Moscow  
Wireless Station “Comintern”

Allo! Allo! Ici Radio Moscou! La tour de la station  
radiotélégraphique Komintern, à Moscou



Inauguración de un puente ferroviario  
Opening of a railway bridge  
Inauguration d'un pont de chemin de fer



El tanque de la paz... • The Peace Tank... • Le tank de la paix



...ataca • ...attacks • Tracteurs au travail

**VI.**

**Están construyendo**

**They are building**

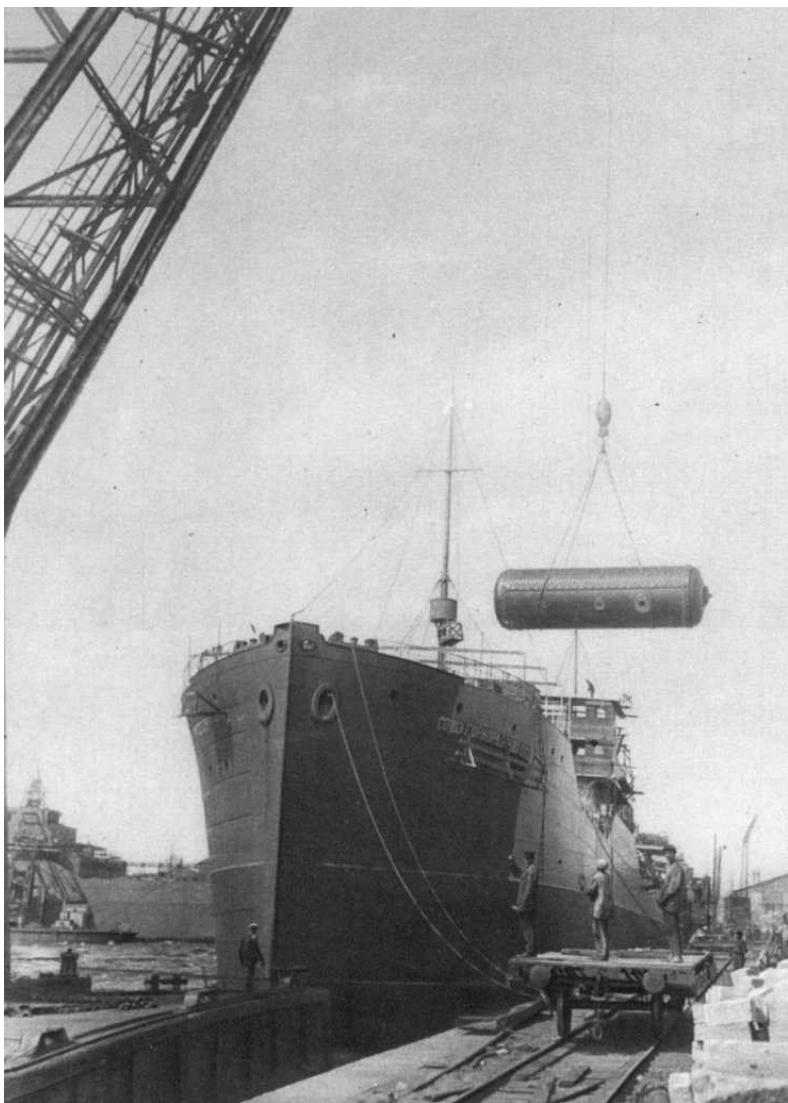
**On construit**



Un camino viejo de Rusia • An old Russian road  
Vieille route russe



Construcción de carreteras 1930 • Road construction 1930  
Rouleaux compresseurs 1930



El astillero “André Marty” en Nikolaiev  
The shipyard “Andre Marty” in Nikolaiev  
Le chantier naval «Andre Marty» a Nikolaiev



Nuevos ferrocarriles abren el país

New railways open up the country

De nouveaux chemins de fer sont en construction



Inauguración de una línea de tranvía en el Sur

Opening of a tramway in the South

Inauguration d'un tramway dans le Sud



Construcción de un puente de 1700 metros sobre el Volga

The construction of a 1700 metre bridge over the Volga

Construction d'un pont de 1 700 m. de longueur sur la Volga



Construcción de viviendas para estudiantes

The building of students' dwellings

Habitations pour étudiants

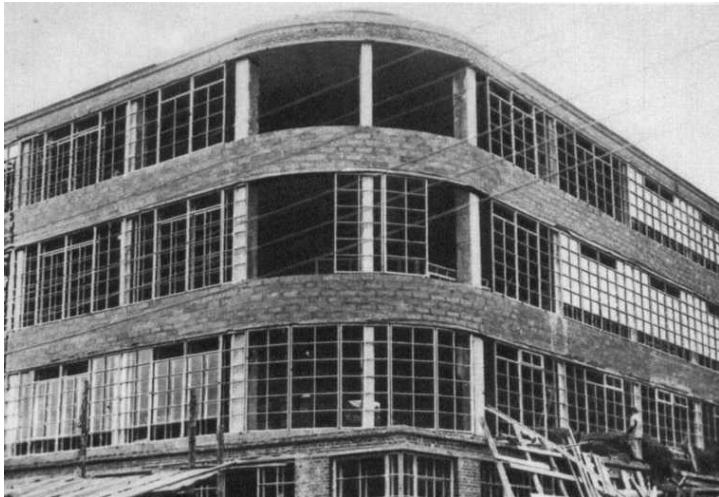


Las nuevas oficinas de redacción de "Izvestia" en Moscú

The new editorial offices of "Izvestia" in Moscow

Le journal «Izvestia» à Moscou

Nouveau bâtiment de la rédaction



Primera fábrica de relojes de la Unión Soviética

The first watch factory in the Soviet Union

La première fabrique de montres de l'Union Soviétique



Las nuevas fábricas están equipadas con maquinaria automática para el combustible: los camiones son transportados a cierta altura y son vaciados

The new factories are equipped with automatic machinery for fuel: the trucks are conveyed to a height and then emptied

Les nouvelles usines sont pourvues d'installations perfectionnées pour l'alimentation en charbon

Están construyendo: • Building is going on: • On construit:



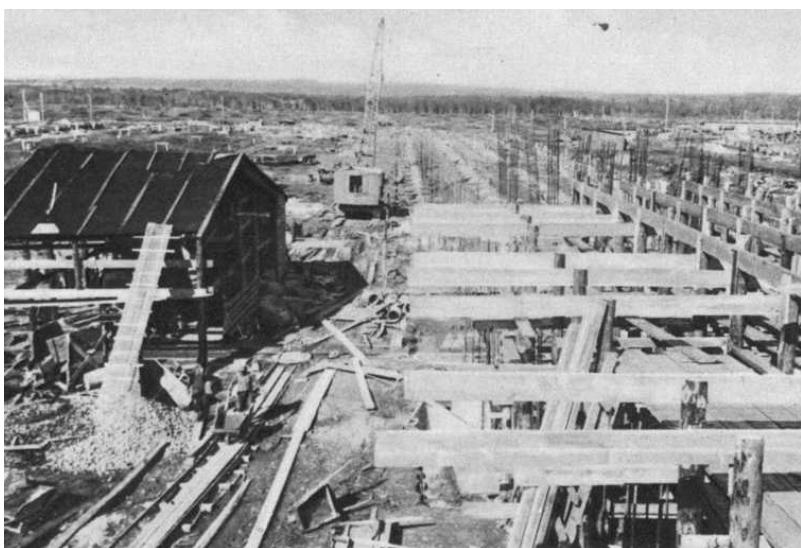
en el río Kama • on the river Kama • Au fleuve Kama ...



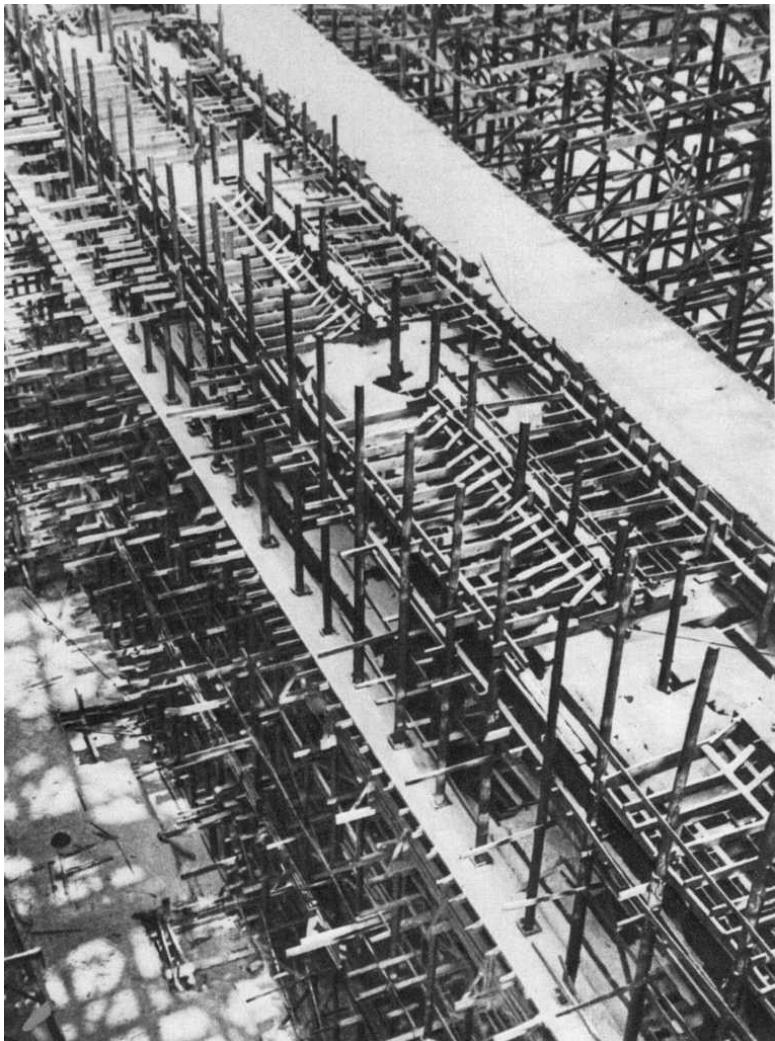
...en Ucrania • ...in the Ukraine • . . . en Ukraine



...en las orillas del Volga • ... on the banks of the Volga  
... au bord de la Volga



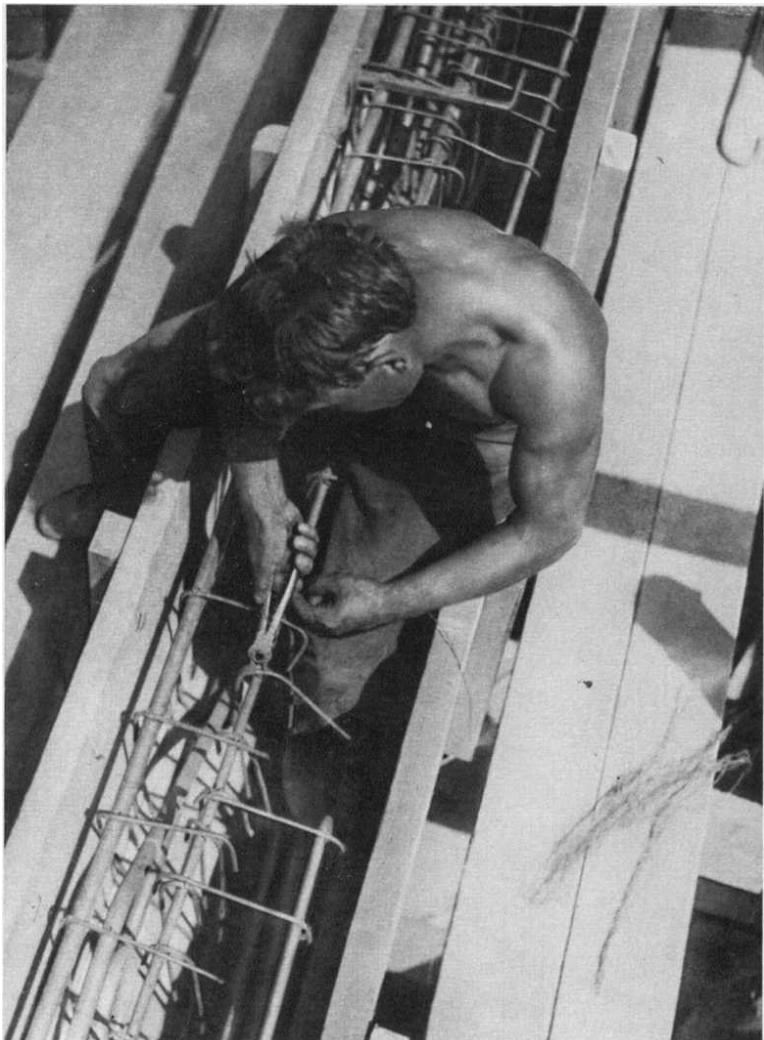
...en el Mar Negro • ...on the Black Sea • ...à la Mer Noire



...en los Urales

...in the Urals

...dans l'Oural



...por todas partes!

...everywhere!

...partout

**VII.**

**Los Trabajadores**

**The Workers**

**Les Ouvriers**



Jóvenes trabajadores (en Dnieprostroi)

Young workers (at Dnieprostroi)

Jeunes ouvriers (Dnieprostroï)



Líder de una brigada de choque del Komsomol  
(Comunistas Jóvenes)

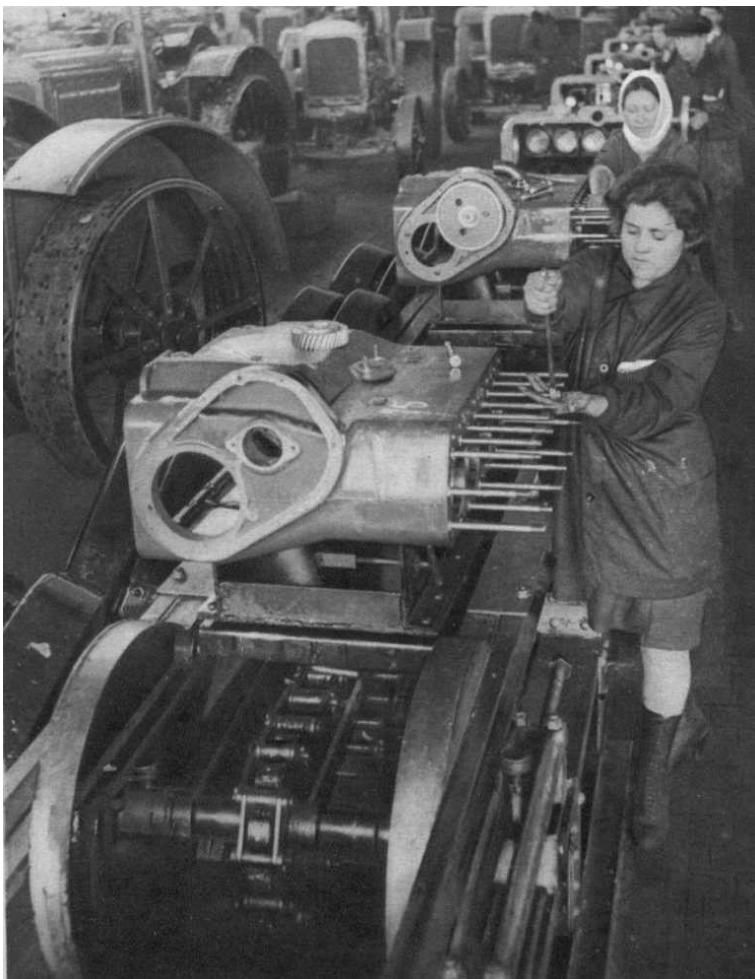
Leader of a shock brigade of the Komsomol (Young Communists)  
Cheftaine d'une brigade de choc du Komsomol (association de la  
jeunesse communiste)



La sala de consulta de la directora de una fábrica textil  
The consultation room of the Directress of a textile factory  
Consultation chez la directrice d'une industrie textile



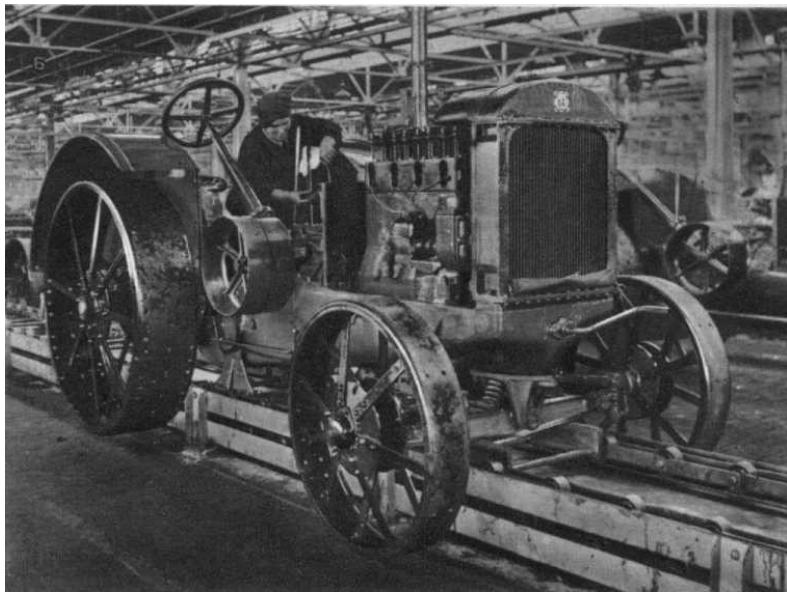
Una trabajadora alabea el hilo • A woman worker warping the yarn  
Ouvrière à l'ourdissoir



La cinta transportadora de la fábrica de tractores en Stalingrado

The travelling belt of the Stalingrad Tractor Works

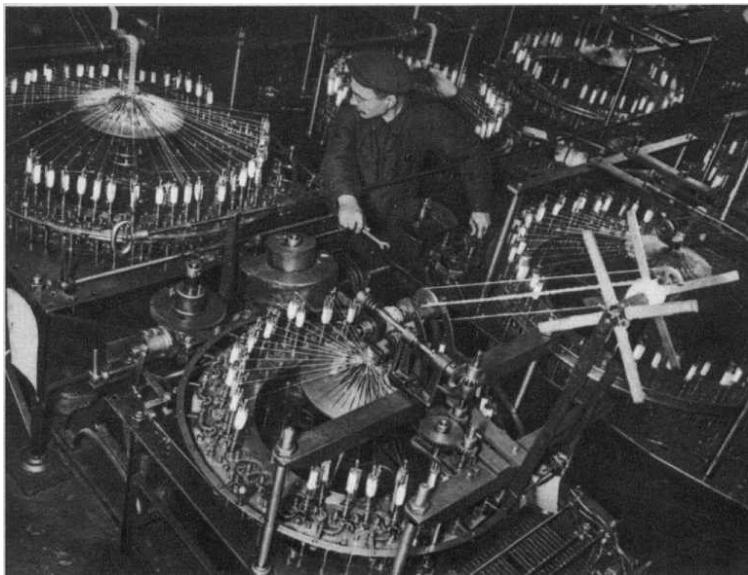
A la chaîne de l'usine de tracteurs de Stalingrad



El montaje final de un tractor • The final assembly of a tractor  
La fin du montage



Obrera metalúrgica • Woman metal worker • Ouvrière métallurgiste



“La emulación socialista.” La inauguración del sistema  
de cuatro telares

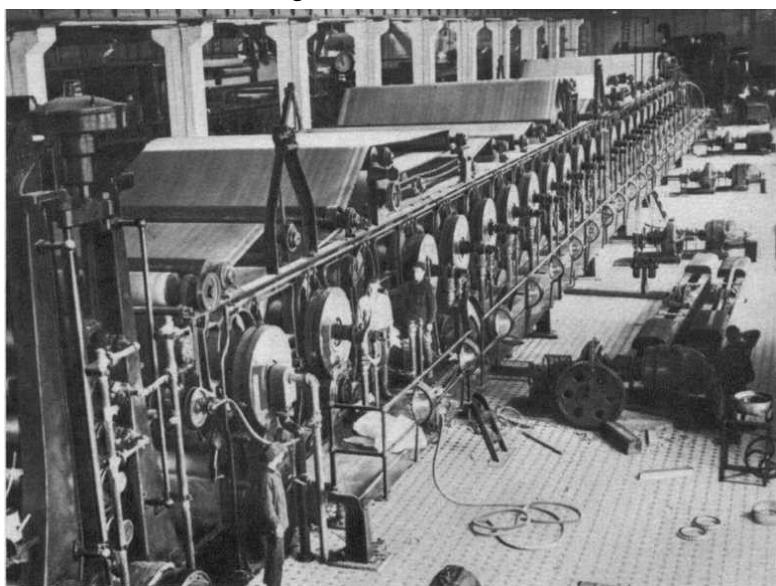
“Socialist Competition”. The introduction of the four-loom system  
Un concours socialiste: on introduit le système des  
quatre métiers à tisser



Miembro de una brigada de choque • Member of a shock brigade  
Membre d'une brigade de choc



El montaje de nuevas máquinas • The assembly of new machines  
Montage de nouvelles machines



Correa transportadora en una nueva fábrica de automóviles  
Travelling belt in a new automobile factory  
La chaîne dans une nouvelle fabrique d'autos



¡Trabajo – y Juego! • Work – and Play!

Le matériel sert parfois au jeu



Leyendo el periódico mural • Reading the wall newspaper

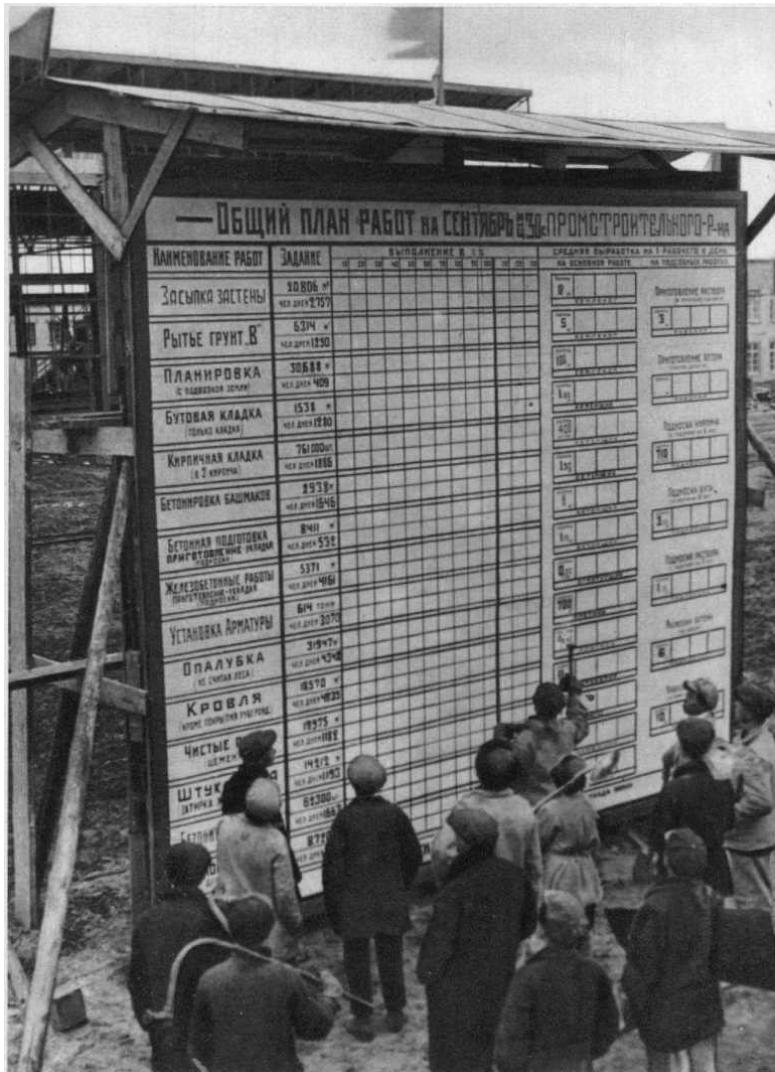
Les ouvriers lisent le journal placards au mur de l'usine



A intervalos regulares, todas las organizaciones e instituciones se purgan de influencias indeseables y nocivas. Avisos en el Banco del Estado advirtiendo a los empleados

At certain intervals all organisations and institutions are purged of undesirable and harmful influences. Notices in the State Bank warning the employees

A intervalles fixes, les organisations et les institutions sont débarrassées des membres indignes et malfaisants. A la banque d'État on annonce l'épuration du cadre des employés et des ouvriers



Un gráfico de la emulación socialista. En esta se indican los logros de los esfuerzos de las plantas en emulación

A chart of socialist competition. On this are noted the results of the endeavours of competing works

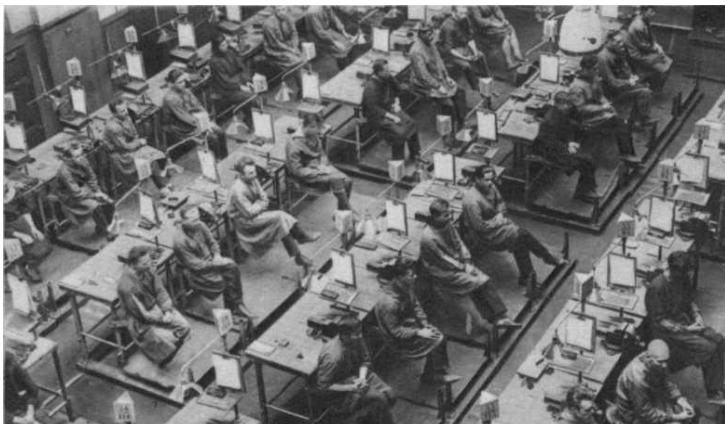
Tableau du concours socialiste. On annonce les performances de travail des différentes sections qui concourent



Reunión de una unidad de producción. Informe sobre los logros  
de la fábrica para el Plan Quinquenal

Works' Meeting. Report on the achievements of the factory  
for the Five Year Plan

A l'assemblée de tout le personnel de l'usine: rapport sur le rendement  
de l'usine dans le cadre du plan quinquennal



Instituto Central del Trabajo en Moscú. Pausa después de una  
conferencia para los trabajadores especializados

Central Institute of Labour in Moscow. Pause after a lecture for  
specialist workers

Institut Central Ouvrier à Moscou. Récréation, après le cours,  
des futurs ouvriers spécialisés



Se cuelga una tortuga sobre la puerta de entrada de una fábrica para indicar que la producción está atrasada según su programa relativo al Plan Quinquenal

A tortoise hanging above the gateway of a factory Indicates that the works are behind-hand with their programme for the Five Year Plan

Une tortue, placée au-dessus de l'entrée de l'usine, indique que l'équipe est en retard sur le rendement prévu



“Héroes del trabajo.” Una postal de la serie “Tropas de choque de los trabajadores agrícolas” con el texto “F. D. Klotchkov, herrero en la Granja Escuela Modelo N ° 2 para la siembra de maíz (Cáucaso del Norte) recibió la Orden de Lenin por el Comité Ejecutivo Central de la Unión”

“Heroes of Work”. A postcard of the Series “Storm Troops of the Agricultural Workers” with the text “F. D. Klotchkov, smith at the Model School Farm for Corn-sowing No. 2. (North Caucasus) received the Order of Lenin from the Central Executive Committee of the Union”

«Héros du travail». Une carte postale de la série «brigades de choc des ouvriers des champs»; le texte porte: F. D. Klotchkov, serrurier à la ferme école module de grains pour semailles n° 2 (Caucase du Nord), fut décoré, par le Comité Exécutif Central de l'Union, de la «médaille Lénine».



Moscú transforma su apariencia – los nuevos barrios obreros están construyendo

Moscow transforms its appearance – new workers' quarters are growing up

Moscou change d'aspect: de nouveaux quartiers ouvriers sont créés



Bloques de viviendas para trabajadores de Leningrado

Blocks of houses for workers in Leningrad

Maisons d'habitations ouvrières à Leningrad



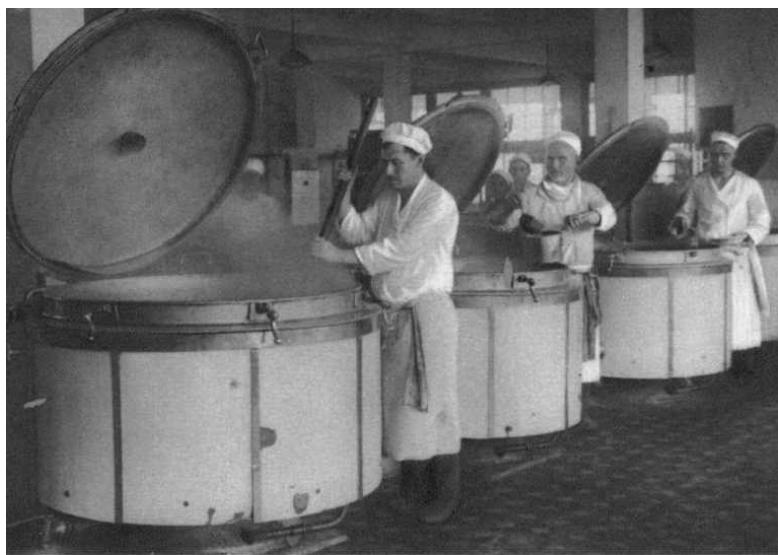
Rincón Lenin en un nuevo bloque de viviendas

Lenin Corner in a new block of houses

«Le coin de Lénine», dans une habitation ouvrière



Viviendas para trabajadores en Járkov • Workers' houses in Kharkov  
Habitations ouvrières à Kharkov



Cocina en una fábrica grande  
Kitchen in a communal kitchen-factory  
Cuisine d'une grande coopérative



Hace unos años, todavía había un mercado libre...

A few years ago there was still a free market...

Il y a quelques années le marché était encore libre...



...Hoy la gente hace sus compras en los almacenes estatales

...to-day the population shops in the new State multiple shops

...Aujourd'hui les habitants font leurs achats dans les nouveaux «Grands Magasins» de l'Etat



Un vestigio del comercio privado. Un cafetín de desayuno en la calle

The remnants of private trading. A breakfast bar in the street

Les dernières traces de l'ancien système: buffet en pleine rue



Un buffet en un almacén estatal

A buffet in a new State multiple shop

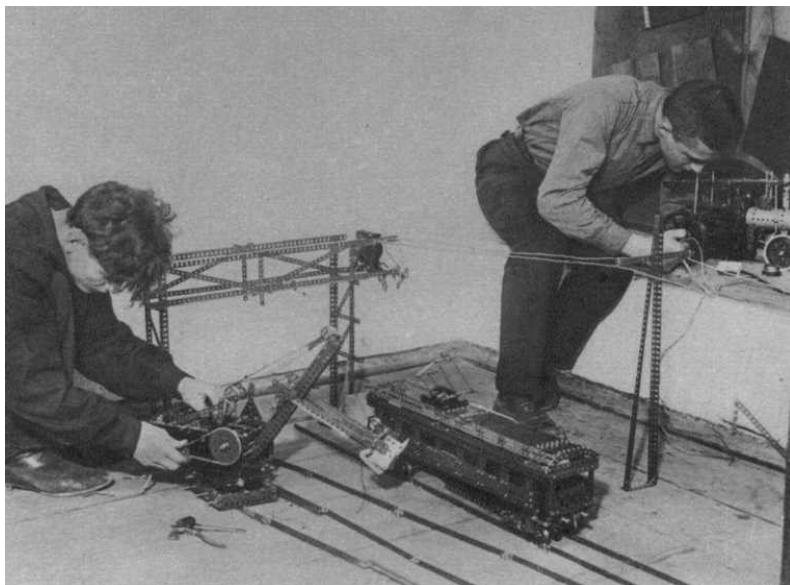
Rayon de l'alimentation dans un Grand Magasin de l'État



Club para los obreros de gaucho en Moscú  
Club House for the Moscow rubber workers  
Le Foyer des ouvriers du caoutchouc à Moscou



Cuarto en un club de trabajadores • A room in a workers' club  
Intérieur d'un Foyer ouvrier



Modelos en un club • Models in a club  
Le coin des bricoleurs dans an Foyer



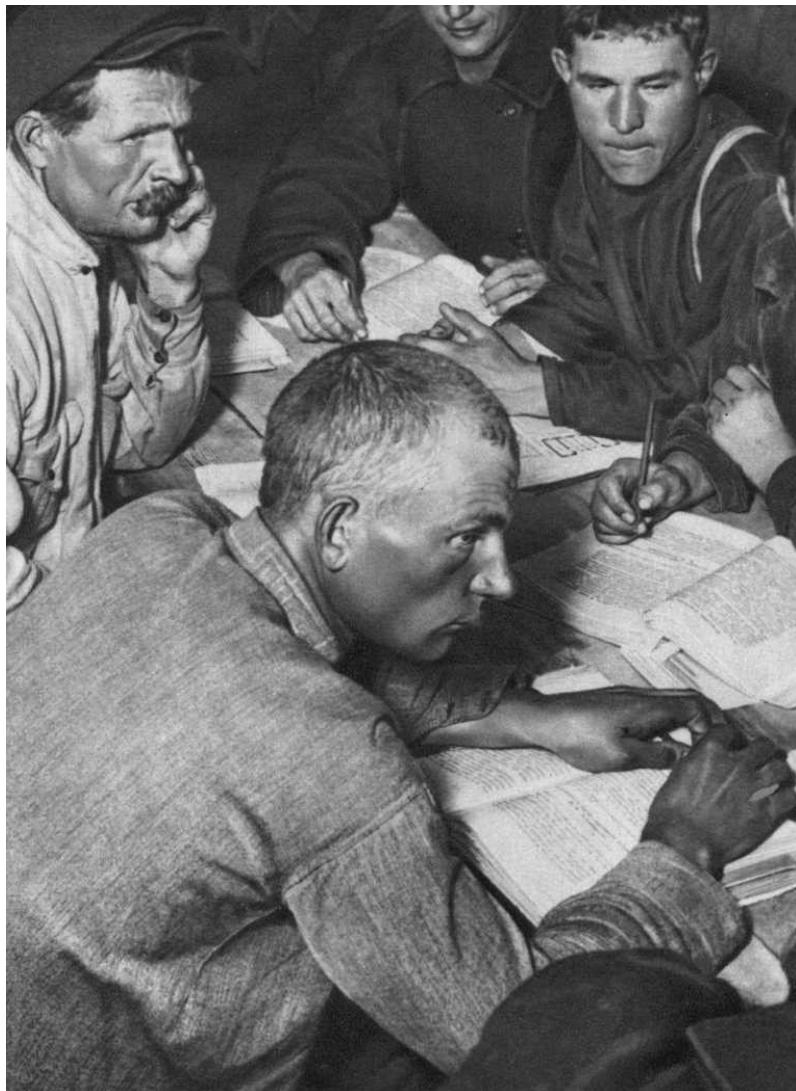
Una biblioteca de club • A club library • La Bibliothèque d'un Foyer



Lecciones en una fábrica de máquinas en Moscú

Lessons in a Moscow machine factory

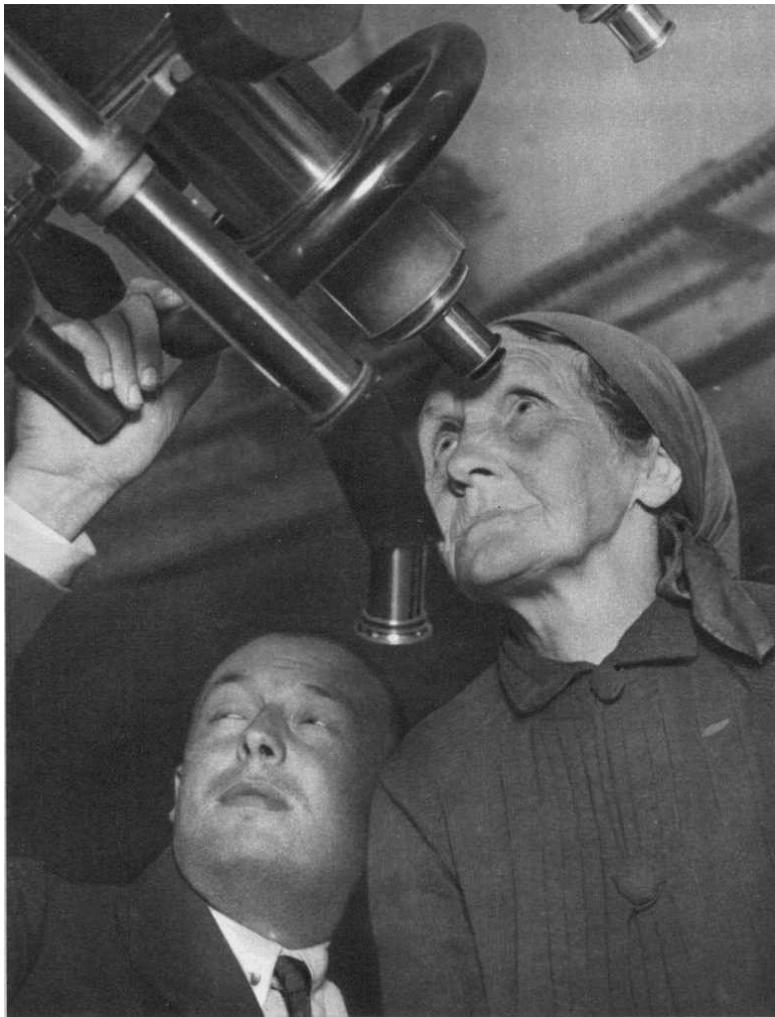
Cours d'apprentissage dans une fabrique de machines à Moscou



La lucha contra el analfabetismo.  
Metalúrgico aprende el alfabeto en Moscú

The fight against illiteracy.  
A Moscow metal-worker learning the alphabet

La lutte contre les illettrés:  
ouvriers métallurgistes de Moscou apprenant leur alphabet



La primera visita a un observatorio

First visit to an observatory

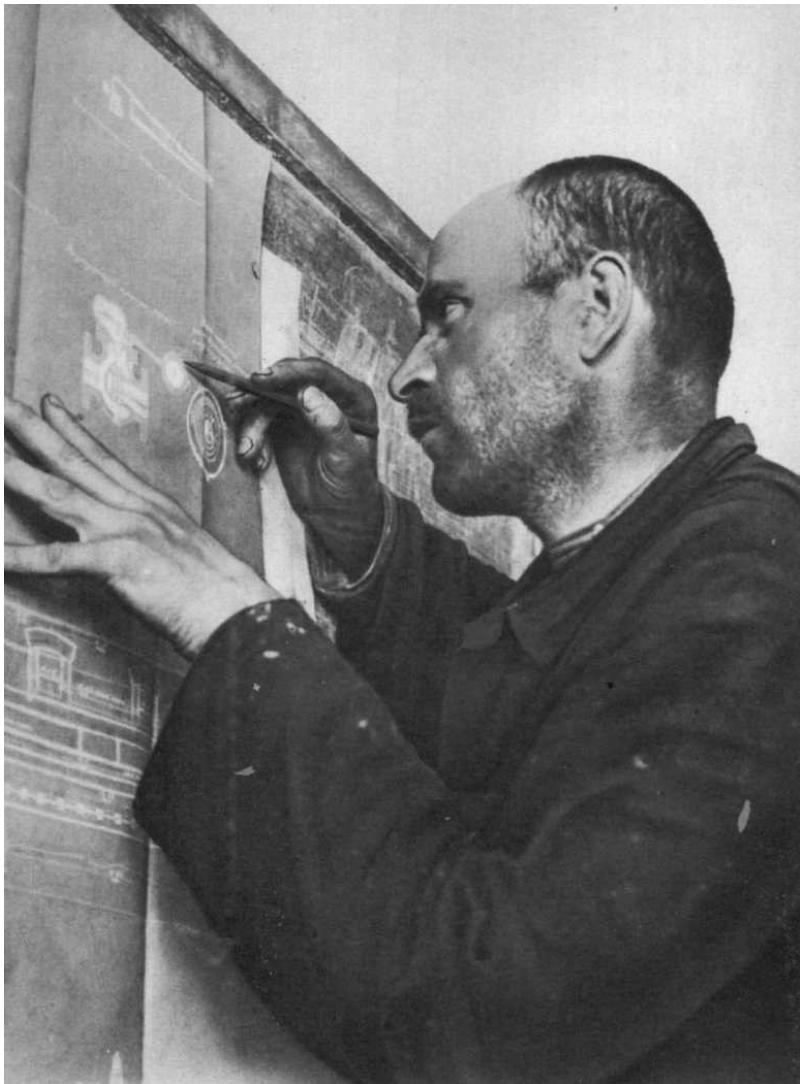
La première visite à l'Observatoire



La nueva universidad nocturna para los trabajadores de Járkov

The new evening University for Kharkov workers

La nouvelle Université du soir pour ouvriers à Kharkov



Uno de numerosos trabajadores enviados por su fábrica  
a una escuela técnica

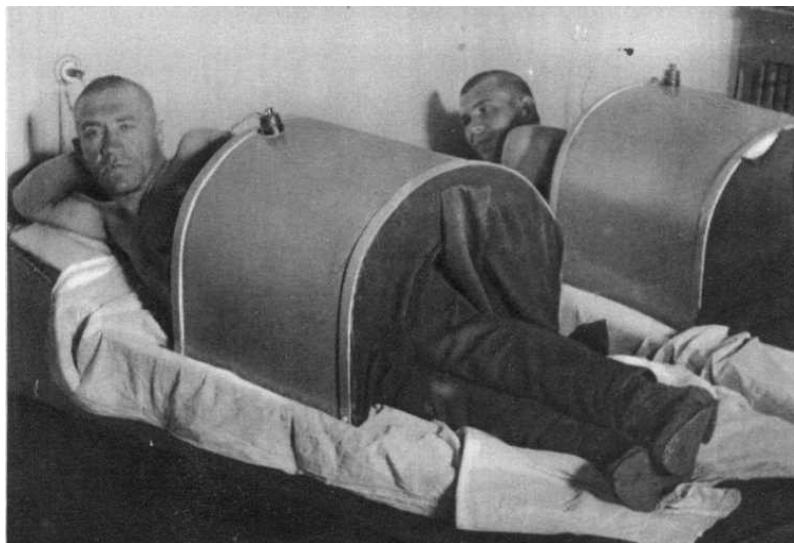
One of the many workers sent by their works to a technical school  
L'un des nombreux ouvriers qui ont été envoyés à l'Université par les  
entreprises qui les emploient



Cursos para conductores de tractores

Courses for tractor drivers

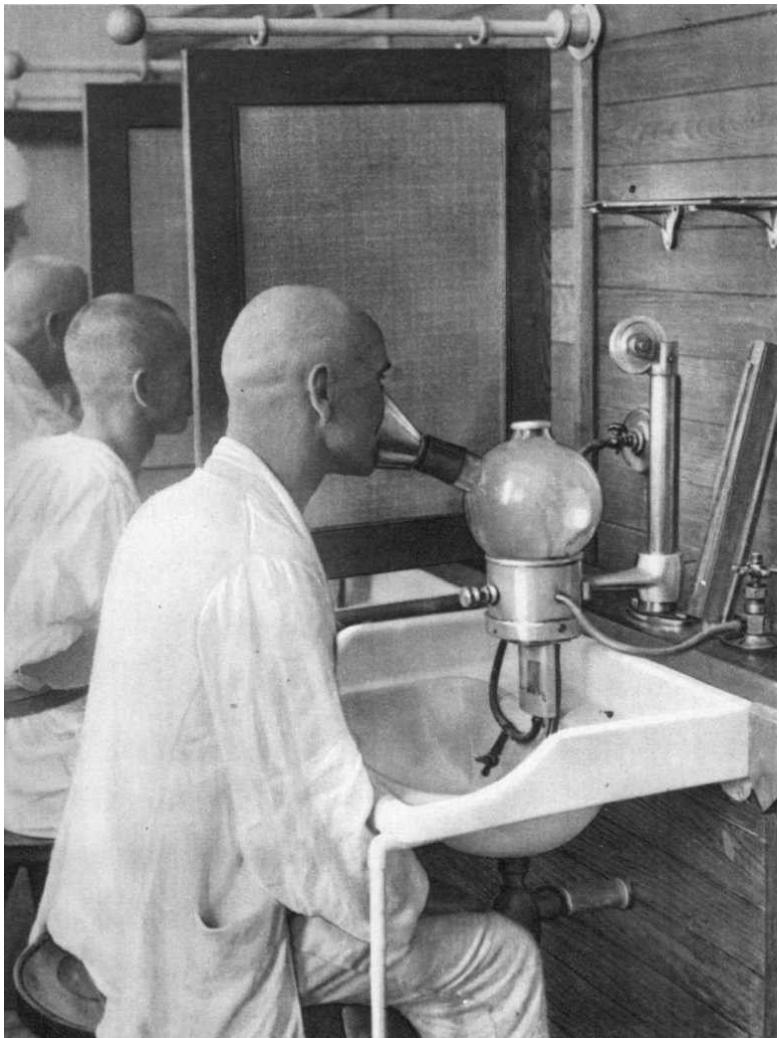
Un cours pour conducteurs de tracteurs



Mineros en un sanatorio de noche

Miners in a night sanatorium

Mineurs dans un sanatoire de nuit



Un sanatorio de noche. Los trabajadores que sufren de enfermedades crónicas son recibidos y atendidos aquí en la noche

A night sanatorium. Workers suffering from chronic complaints are received and treated here overnight

Sanatorium de nuit: on y soigne le soir, après la cessation du travail, jusqu'au lendemain matin, les ouvriers qui souffrent de maladies chroniques



Trabajadores levantan una manta para celebrar el 12 aniversario  
de la Revolución

Workers raise a Banner to celebrate the 12th Anniversary  
of the Revolution

Des ouvriers déplient un transparent pour le 12<sup>ème</sup> anniversaire  
de la révolution



Una reunión internacional en Crimea • An international meeting in the Crimea • Meeting international en Crimée



Los Jóvenes Pioneros manifiestan  
The Young Pioneers demonstrate  
Les «Pionniers» de la jeunesse communiste manifestent



Una manifestación en el Día contra de la Guerra  
A demonstration on Anti-war Day  
Manifestation a l'occasion de la journée contre la guerre



La Plaza Roja de Moscú en el Día Internacional de la Juventud

The Red Square in Moscow on International Youth Day

Aspect de la Place Rouge à Moscou, durant la journée internationale de la jeunesse



El Primero de Mayo en Járkov

The 1st of May in Kharkov

Le 1<sup>er</sup> Mai à Kharkov



“¡Hermanos! ¡A la luz del sol, al aire libre!”  
“Brothers! Into the Sunlight, into the Open Air!”

La jeunesse communiste défile en chantant



Una nueva piscina en Moscú • A new Moscow swimming-Bath

Une nouvelle piscine couverte a Moscou



“Parque de Recreación” en Moscú • “Recreation Park” in Moscow •

Le Parc d'éducation physique et de récréation a Moscou



Atletas trabajadores en Moscú  
Moscow worker athletes  
Ouvriers sportifs de Moscou



“El comunismo no es una amenaza para la belleza”

“Communism is not a menace to Beauty”

Travail et sport, bases d'une parfaite constitution



Marcha de atletas en la Plaza Roja el Primero de Mayo

March of athletes in the Red Square on the 1st of May

Mai: défilé des sportifs sur la Place Rouge

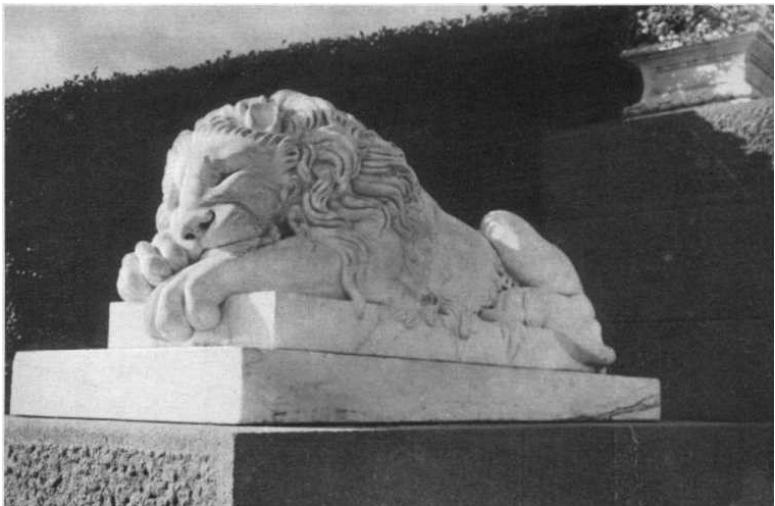


Sanatorio para trabajadores en Bakú, que fue la mansión  
de un magnate del petróleo

A workers' sanatorium in Baku – The former villa of an oil-magnate  
Sanatorium pour ouvriers à Bakou. Jadis villa d'un magnat du pétrole



Un sanatorio para campesinos en Harakse, en Crimea  
A peasant rest home in Harakse, in the Crimea  
Foyer paysan à Harakse (Crimée)



Hoy, en los parques de los palacios de príncipes  
de la península de Crimea...

In the parks of the princely palaces in the Crimean Peninsula...  
Dans les parcs des palais grand-ducaux de la presqu'île de Crimée...



...convalecen trabajadores y campesinos inválidos  
...invalid peasants and workers convalesce to-day  
...des ouvriers et paysans malades reprennent des forces



Casa de convalecientes del sindicato en el norte del Cáucaso  
Trades' Union convalescent home in the Northern Caucasus  
Foyer corporatif dans le Caucase du Nord

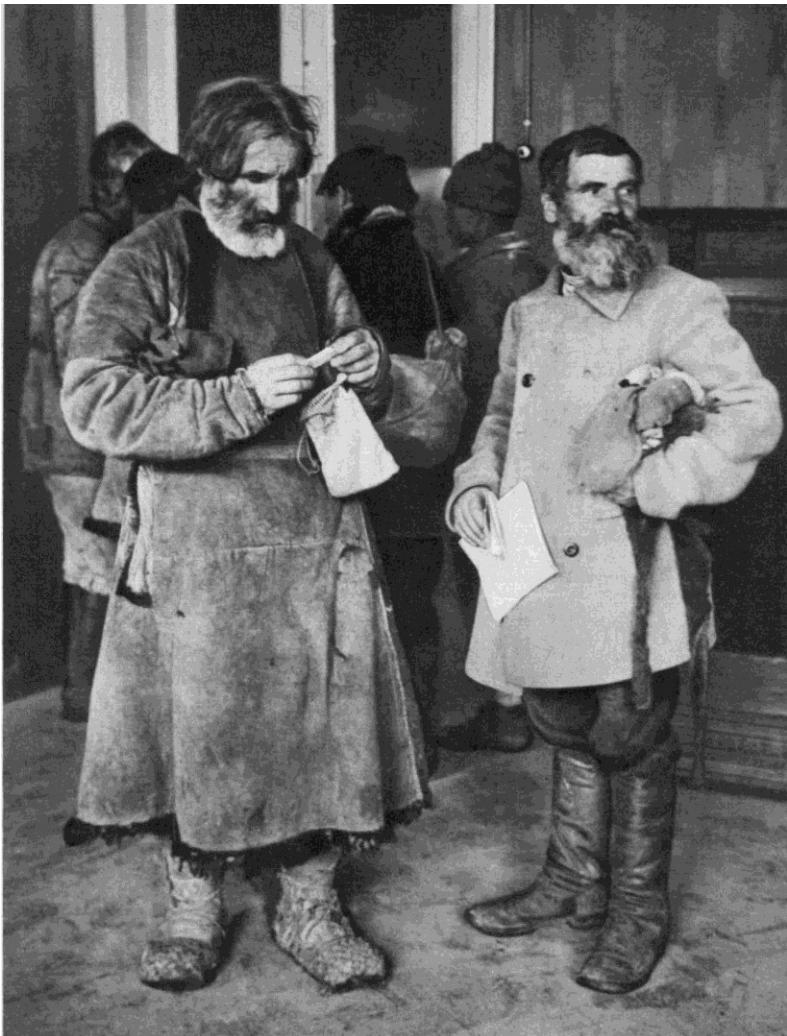


¡El regreso al trabajo!

Back to Work!

Retour au travail

**VIII.**  
**Campesinos**  
**Peasants**  
**Les Paysans**



Los campesinos que todavía tienen sus propias tierras...

Peasants who still occupy their own lands...

Les paysans qui cultivent leur propre terre...



... emplean arados como estos... • ... employ ploughs like these... •  
... emploient souvent encore un matériel primitif



... sólo queman sus instrumentos antiguos  
cuando se implementa la colectivización...

... only on the introduction of collectivization do they burn  
the old implements...

... ce n'est qu'après avoir formé des «collectivités», qu'ils brûlent les  
vieux Instruments aratoires...



...son substituidos por un nuevo tractor,  
que es saludado ceremoniosamente

... In their place the new tractor, greeted ceremonially,  
makes its appearance

...en tes remplaçant par de nouveaux tracteurs qui sont  
accueillis solennellement



Los campos y las áreas de separación entre ellos son volteados

The fields and the boundaries between them are ploughed up

La délimitation disparaît



El campesino vivía en este tipo de choza en el Sur  
The peasant used to live in this kind of hovel in the South  
Ancienne habitation paysanne (Sud)



Hoy millones de campesinos viven en colectivos  
(casas en la granja estatal "La Tercera Internacional")

Now millions of peasants live in Collectives  
(houses on the State Farm "The Third International")

Des millions de paysans habitent aujourd'hui des termes collectives  
(habitations à la ferme d'État «III<sup>e</sup> Internationale»)



Granja colectiva "Hutorok" en el Cáucaso del Norte  
Collective Farm "Hutorok" in the Northern Caucasus  
La ferme collective Houtorok dans le Caucase du Nord



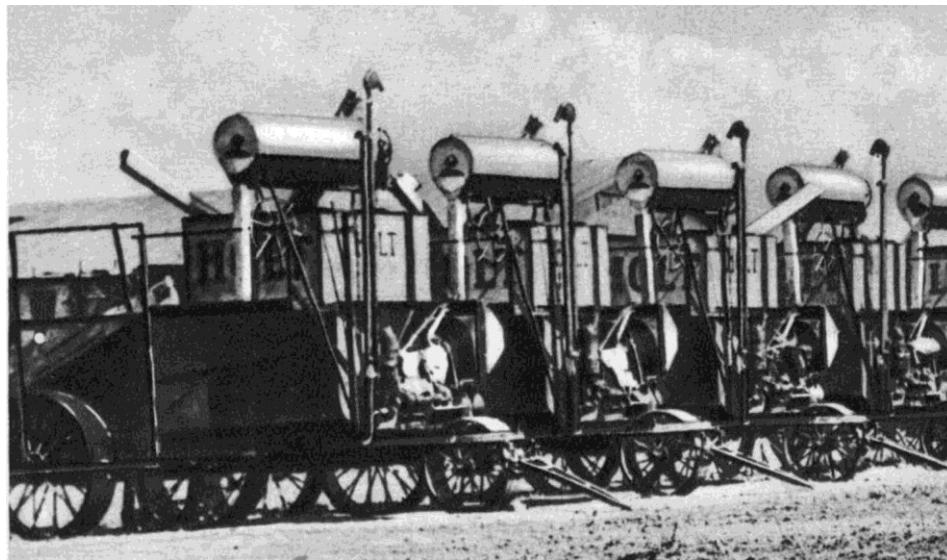
Cocina en una granja colectiva  
Kitchen on a collective farm  
Cuisine d'une ferme collective (Kolkhoz)

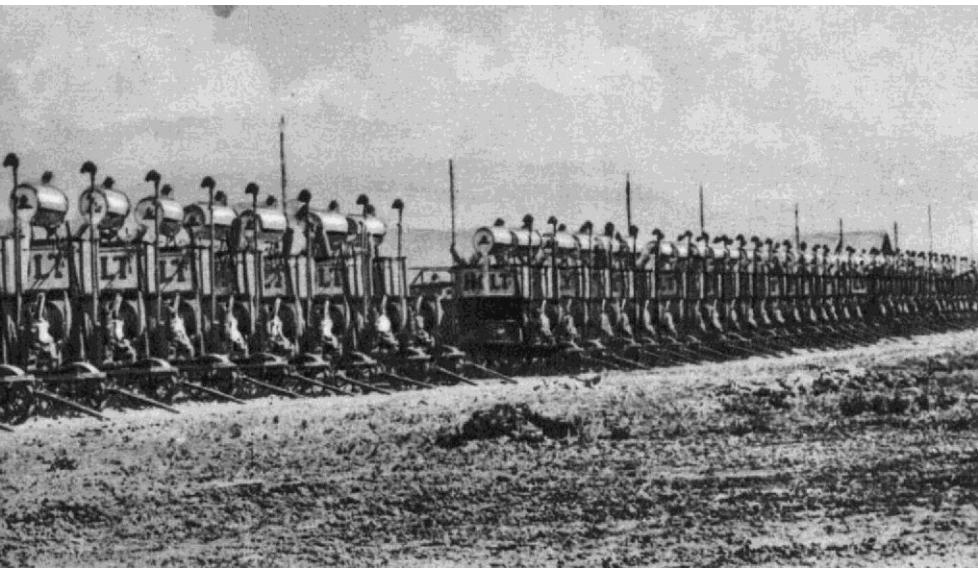
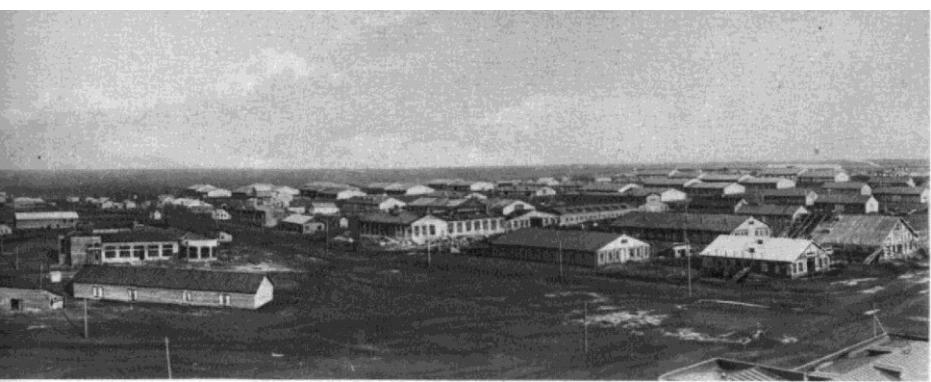


La granja estatal “Gigante”, la más grande fábrica de maíz en el mundo...

The State Farm “Gigant”, the largest corn factory in the world...

La ferme d’État Géant, la plus grande «fabrique de blé» du monde...





...y su 200 "cosechadoras"  
...and its two hundred "Combines"  
...et ses deux cents machines aratoires, type «Combine»



Invernaderos y granja lechera en un colectivo

Greenhouses and dairy on a collective

Serres et laiteries d'un Kolkhoz



Vista interior de un invernadero en la granja estatal  
“La victoria de los Trabajadores Agrícolas”

Interior view of a greenhouse on the State Farm  
“Agricultural Workers' Victory”

Intérieur d'une serre à la ferme d'Etat  
«Victoire des ouvriers agraires»



Estación agrícola experimental  
Agricultural experimental station

Station d'essai agricole



Establo de ganado en una granja estatal

Cattle stall on a State farm

Vacherie d'une ferme d'état



Máscaras de gas – contra el polvo

Gas masks – against dust

Masques à gaz – contre la poussière



Parqueadero de tractores de una nueva granja estatal

Tractor park on a new State farm

Parc des tracteurs d'une nouvelle ferme d'Etat



La colectivización y la electrificación van de la mano  
Collectivisation and electrification go hand in hand  
La formation des «collectivités» et l'électrification sont  
poussées activement



Parqueadero de automóviles en el “Gigante”  
The automobile park at “Gigant” • Le parc d'auto de la ferme Géant



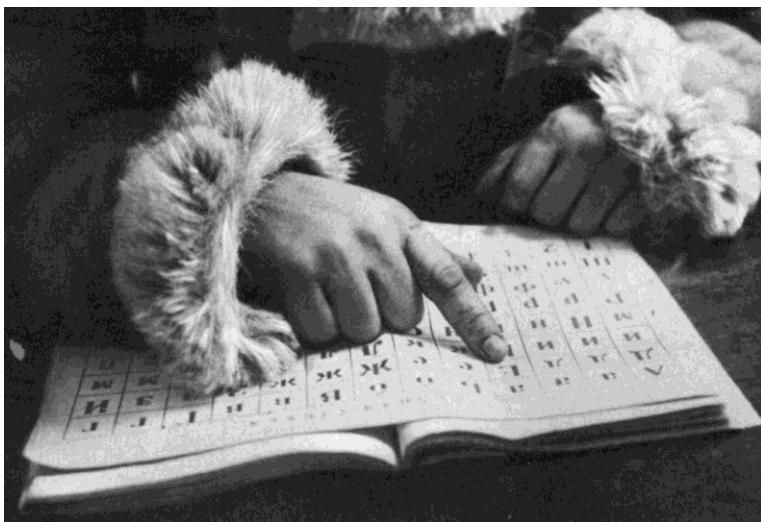
Preparación del periódico mural en un colectivo

Editing the wall newspaper on a collective

Le journal mural de la ferme collective est rédigé ...

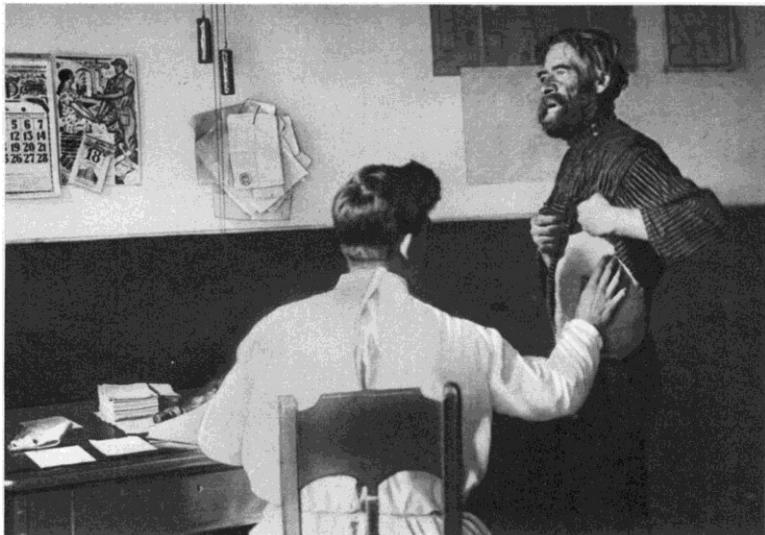


Un colaborador trae su artículo  
A collaborator brings in his article  
... un collaborateur affiche son article



...después de haber aprendido a leer y escribir  
en una escuela del colectivo

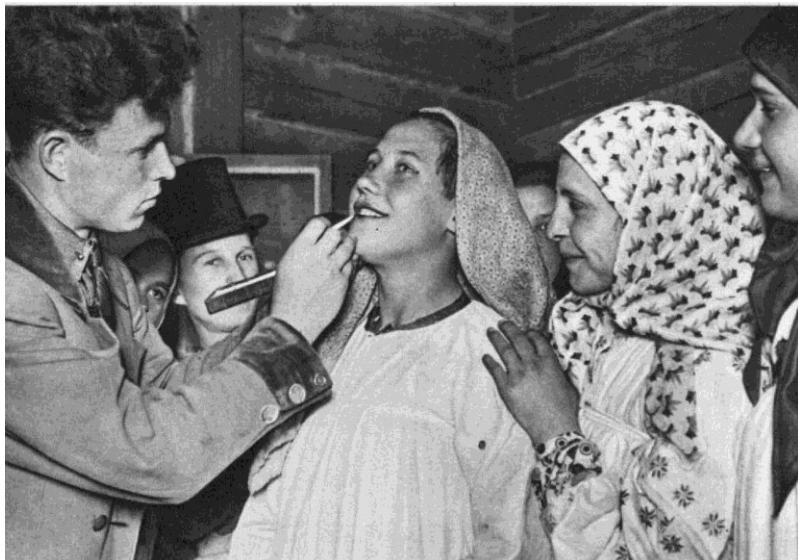
...having first learned to read and write in a collective school  
...il est vrai qu'auparavant il a dû apprendre à lire et à écrire  
à l'école du Kolkhoz



Una visita al médico en un colectivo  
A visit to the Doctor on a collective  
Chez le médecin d'une ferme collective



La escuela técnica en el colectivo  
The technical school of the farm • A l'école agricole de la ferme



El Club Dramático de los colectivos – los actores...

The Dramatic Club of the collective –the actors...

Dans un Kolkhoz, des acteurs amateurs se préparent  
à monter en scène



...el público • ...the audience • L'auditoire



En la “Casa Central de Campesinos” en Moscú  
(izquierda, N.K. Krupskaia, esposa de Lenin)

In the Moscow “Central Peasants’ Home”  
(left, N. K. Krupskaia, the wife of Lenin)

Dans la Maison centrale paysanne de Moscou  
(à gauche N. K. Krupskaïa, la femme de Lénine)



Yendo al trabajo en el campo –  
“Estamos liquidando a los kulaks (campesinos ricos) como clase”

Marching to work in the fields –  
“We are liquidating the kulaks (the rich peasants) as a class”

Départ aux champs  
Nous liquidons la classe des Koulaks (gros cultivateurs)



Las mujeres van al campo – los niños están en la guardería...

The women go to the fields – the children are in the crèche...

Pendant que les femmes partent aux champs les enfants sont gardés à la crèche du Kolkhoz



El colectivo también se encarga del trabajo doméstico

the housework is also taken over by the collective

Les travaux du ménage sont également assurés par la «collectivité»



La cosecha comienza... • The harvest begins...

La récolte commence



Hora de comer  
Mealtime  
Bon appétit



Preparación de una manta en la colectiva “Nueva Vida”

## Preparing a Banner on the collective “New Life”

## Préparation d'un transparent au Kolkhoz «Nouvelle vie»



La fiesta de la cosecha • The harvest festival • Fête de la moisson



Da sdrawstwujet kolchos!

¡Viva la granja colectiva!

Long Live the Collective Farm!

Vive le Kolkhoz!



Campesinos individuales probando el grano colectivo

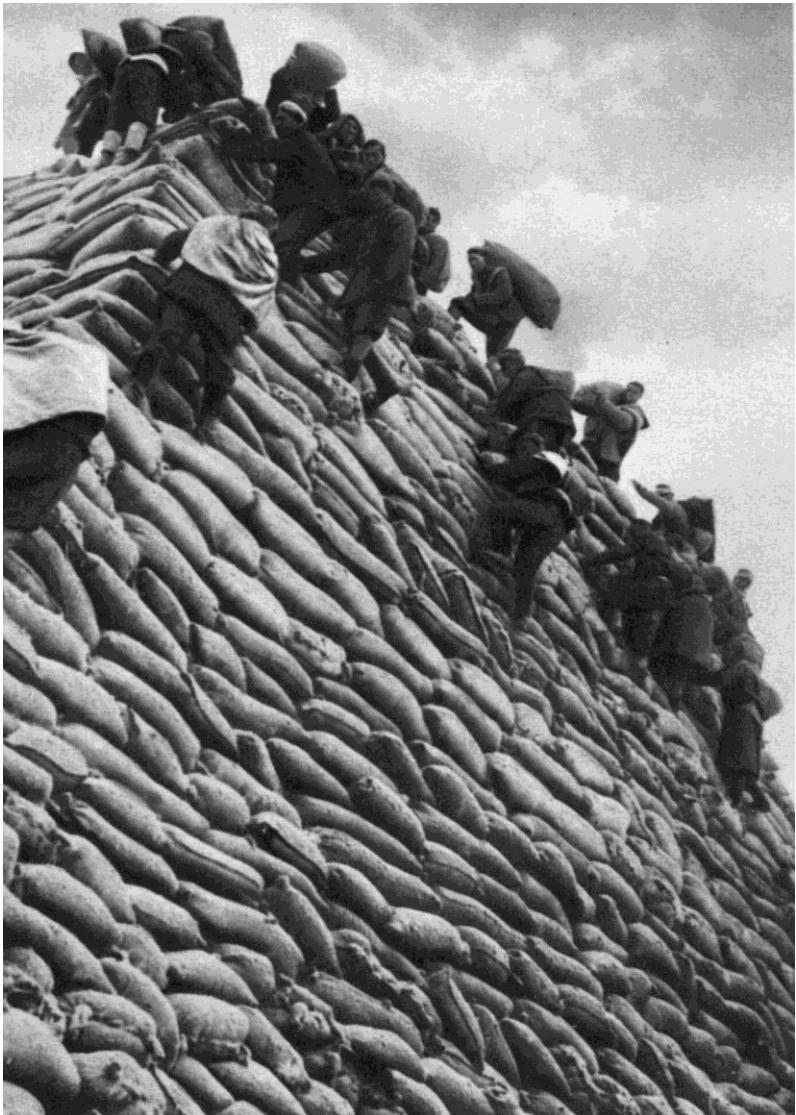
Individual peasants testing the collective grain

Paysans examinant le blé du Kolkhoz



Al granero...

To the granary... • En route vers le lieu du ramassage



Apilamiento el grano  
Stacking the grain  
Entrepôt



El grano de muchos colectivos es depositado aquí.

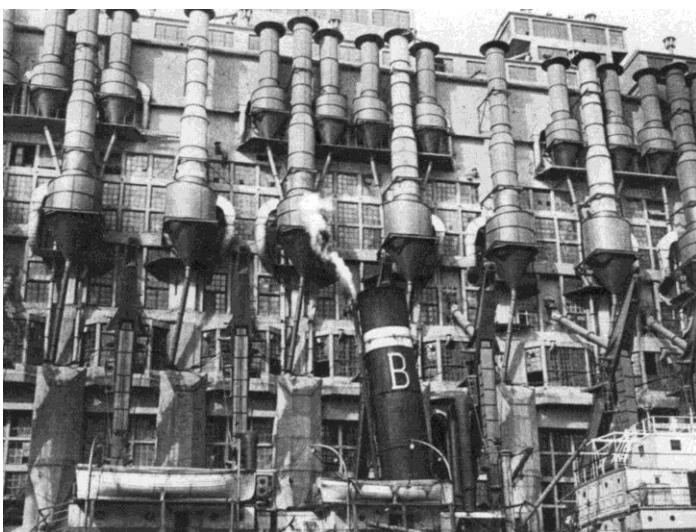
El ascensor de Nikolaevsk, 21.000 toneladas

The grain from many collectives is brought together here.

The Elevator at Nikolaevsk, 21,000 tons

L'élévateur de Nikolaïewsk (21 000 tonnes)

où le blé de nombreux Kolkhoz est rassemblé



La exportación comienza • Exporting begins

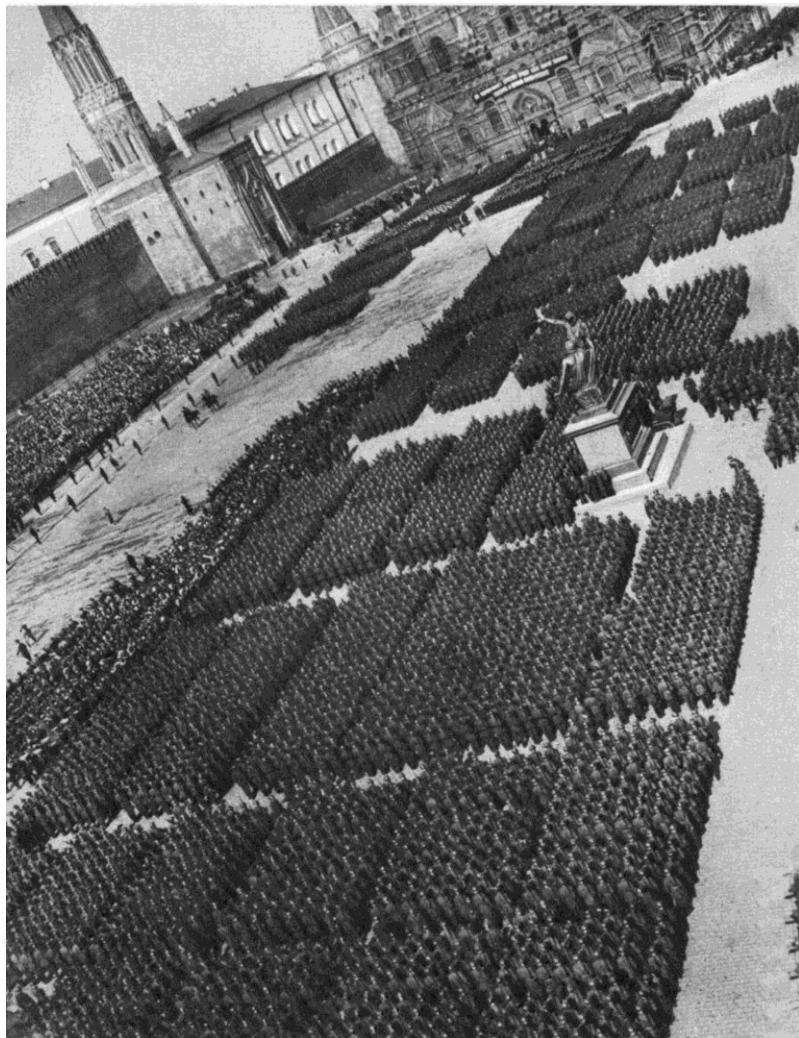
L'embarquement commence

**IX.**

**Los Soldados**

**The Soldiers**

**Les Soldats**



El Ejército Rojo encabeza la manifestación del Primero de Mayo  
en la Plaza Roja de Moscú

The Red Army opens the May Demonstration  
in the Red Square in Moscow

L'Armée Rouge ouvre la manifestation de Mai  
(Place Rouge à Moscou)



Un soldado rojo • A Red soldier • Un soldat Rouge



Su padre visita al museo del regimiento y ve una exposición sobre los primeros días de la guerra en que se utilizó el gas como arma

His father visiting the regimental museum sees an exhibit  
from the early days of gas warfare

Au musée du régiment, son père contemple une pièce qui lui rappelle  
les débuts de la guerre des gaz



La técnica moderna, que se utiliza en la construcción socialista,  
también proporciona los medios para su defensa

Modern technique, which is used for socialist construction, also  
provides the means for its defence

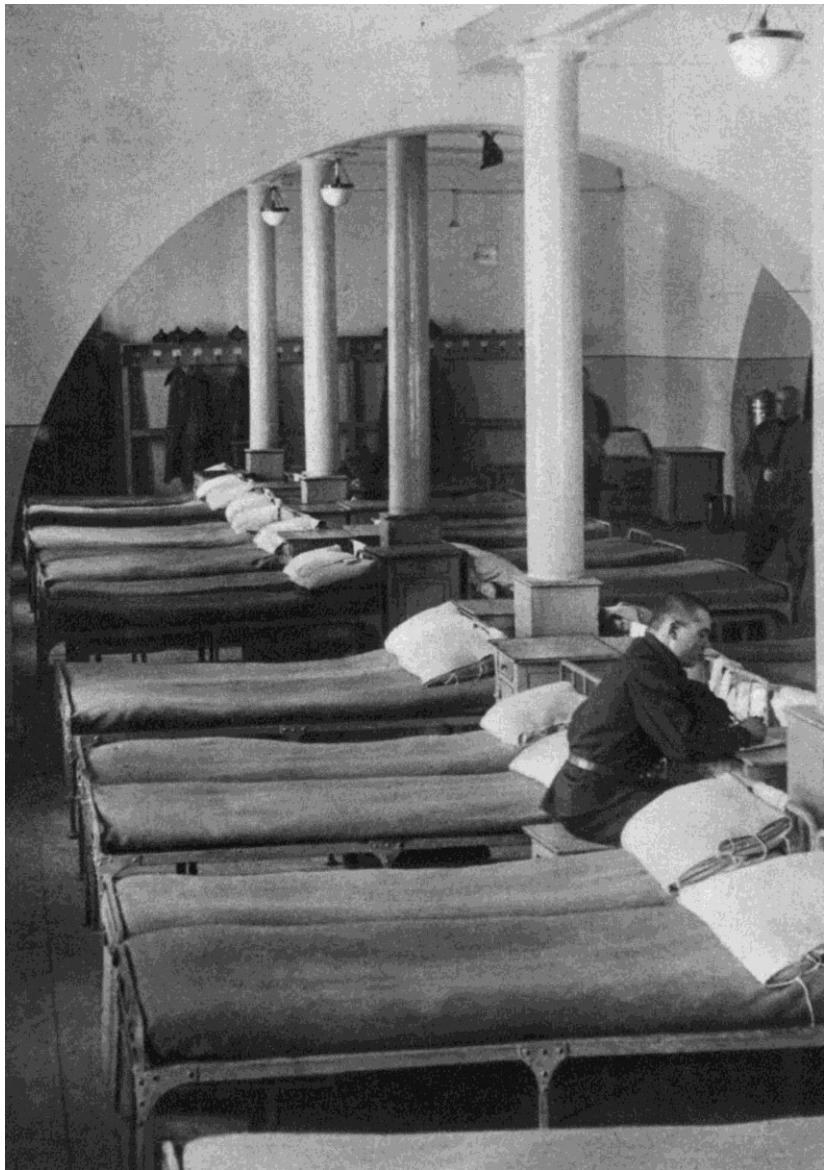
La technique moderne qui est utilisée pour le développement  
socialiste lui fournit également les moyens de défense



Naturaleza muerta

Still life

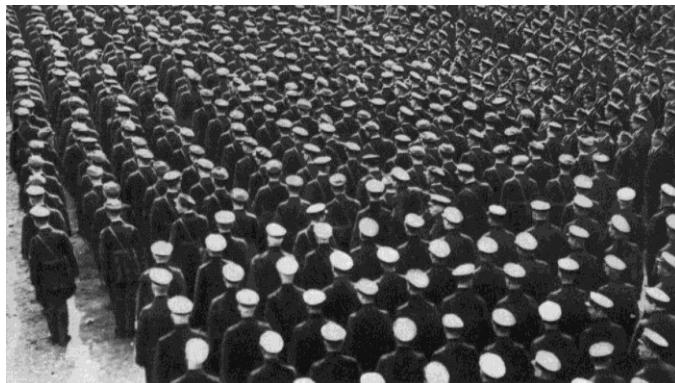
Vestaire



Un dormitorio

A dormitory

Dortoir



“...aprender concientudamente mis deberes militares y para proteger como la niña de mis ojos...”

“I swear, before the working masses of the Soviet Union and the whole world to uphold the name of a soldier of the workers' and peasants' army...”

«Devant les classes laborieuses de l'Union Soviétique et du monde entier, je m'engage à porter honorablement le nom de soldat de l'armée des ouvriers et paysans...»



“...el bienestar de los trabajadores de la destrucción y del robo”. (Cita del juramento de fidelidad del Ejército Rojo)

“...to learn my military duties conscientiously and to protect the welfare of the working people from destruction and robbery as the apple of my eye”. (From the oath of fidelity of the Red Army)

«... à étudier consciencieusement les affaires militaires et à protéger comme la prunelle de mes yeux la propriété du peuple ouvrier contre la destruction et le pillage». (Extrait du serment au drapeau de l'Armée Rouge)



Pero el Ejército Rojo es también una de las más grandes instituciones educativas de la Unión. En este tablero los soldados dan a conocer sus expectativas

But the Red Army is also one of the greatest educational institutions of the Union. On this board the soldiers make known their wishes

L'Armée Rouge tend aussi à être l'une des plus vastes institutions d'éducation et d'instruction de l'Union. Les soldats indiquent leurs désirs sur ce tableau



Después de 4 horas de tareas militares, siguen 4 horas de instrucción.

Soldados rojos en el laboratorio de física de sus cuarteles

After four hours of military duties follow four hours of instruction

Red soldiers in the physical laboratory of their barracks

Après quatre heures de service militaire ils font quatre heures  
d'instruction générale. Soldats Rouges au laboratoire



El Comandante en la mesa de trabajo junto a un recluta

The Commander at the work-bench next to a recruit

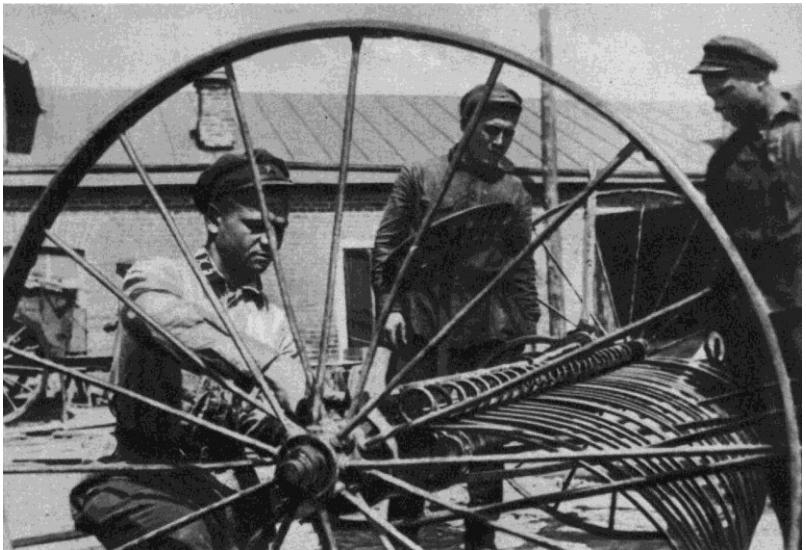
Commandant à côté d'une recrue, travaillant au tour



Soldados rojos reciben un entrenamiento  
como conductores de tractores

Red soldiers being trained as tractor drivers

On forme des conducteurs de tracteurs parmi les soldats Rouges



El ejército sirve el pueblo, los soldados rojos ayudan en la cosecha

The army serves the people, Red soldiers help at the harvest

Soldats de l'Armée Rouge participant aux travaux de la moisson



Dondequiera que hay daño, el Ejército Rojo ayuda  
Wherever damage has been done the Red Army helps  
L'Armée Rouge aide parfois à réparer les dommages



En el club-cuartel, el soldado rojo encuentra muchos libros científicos y literarios así como publicaciones de la Unión Soviética y sobre el socialismo

In the barracks-club the Red soldier finds every scientific and literary book and publication of the Soviet Union and Socialism

Dans les foyers des casernes, le soldat trouve tous les ouvrages et journaux scientifiques et littéraires de l'Union Soviétique et du Socialisme



Soldados rojos alemanes de la República Soviética Alemana de Volga

German Red soldiers from the German Soviet Volga Republic

Soldats Rouges allemands (République soviétique allemande de la Volga)



“De la Taiga al Canal de la Mancha, el Ejército Rojo es el más poderoso  
océano” – Canción del Ejército Rojo

“From the Taiga to the English Channel The Red Army is the  
mightiest Ocean” – Red Army Song

«De la Sibérie à la mer britannique, l'Armée Rouge est la plus  
redoutable» (chanson des soldats Rouges)

**X.**  
**Los Niños**  
**The Children**  
**Enfants**



Guardería en una fábrica de Samarcanda

Crèche in a Samarkand factory

Crèche d'enfants dans une fabrique de soie à Samarkand



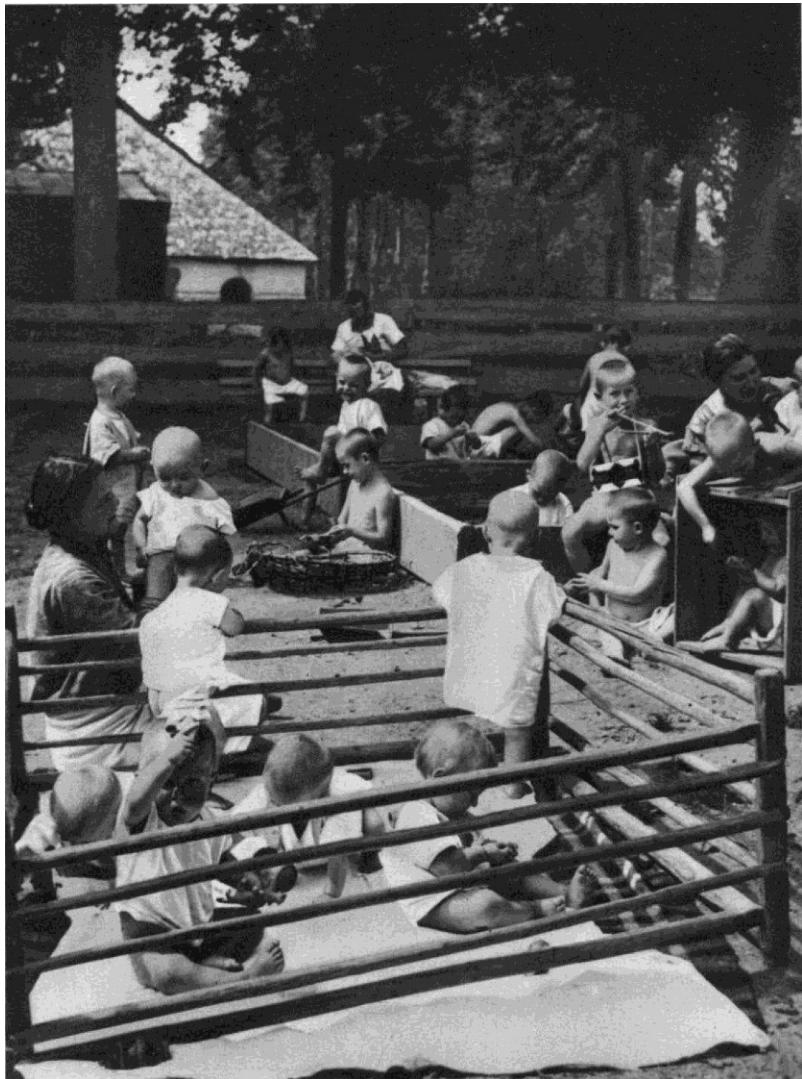
En el puesto de recogida de la leche materna  
At the collecting station for mothers' milk  
Au dépôt central du lait pour nourrissons



... estas estaciones se han organizado  
en todos los centros industriales

...such stations have been organised in all industrial centres

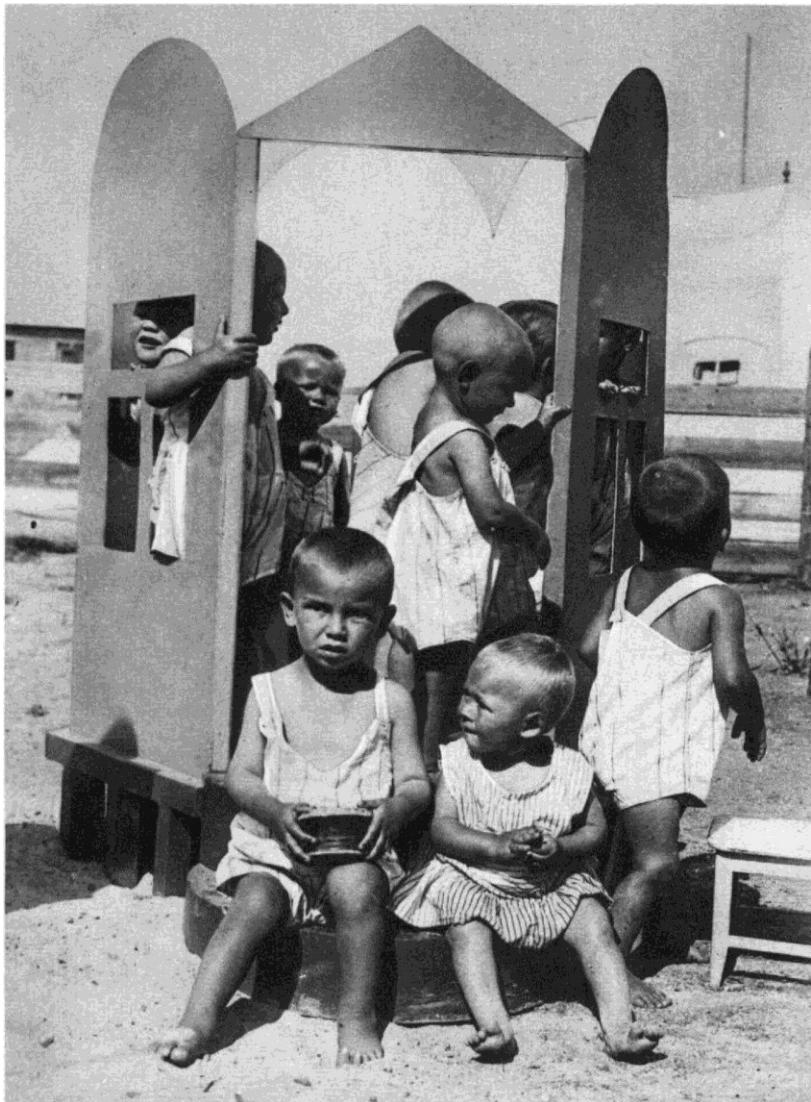
On organise dans tous les grands centres industriels des dépôts  
de ce genre



En la aldea...

In the village...

Au village



En las nuevas ciudades...

In the newly-built towns...

Dans les nouvelles villes ...



En los viejos centros industriales...

In the old industrial centres...

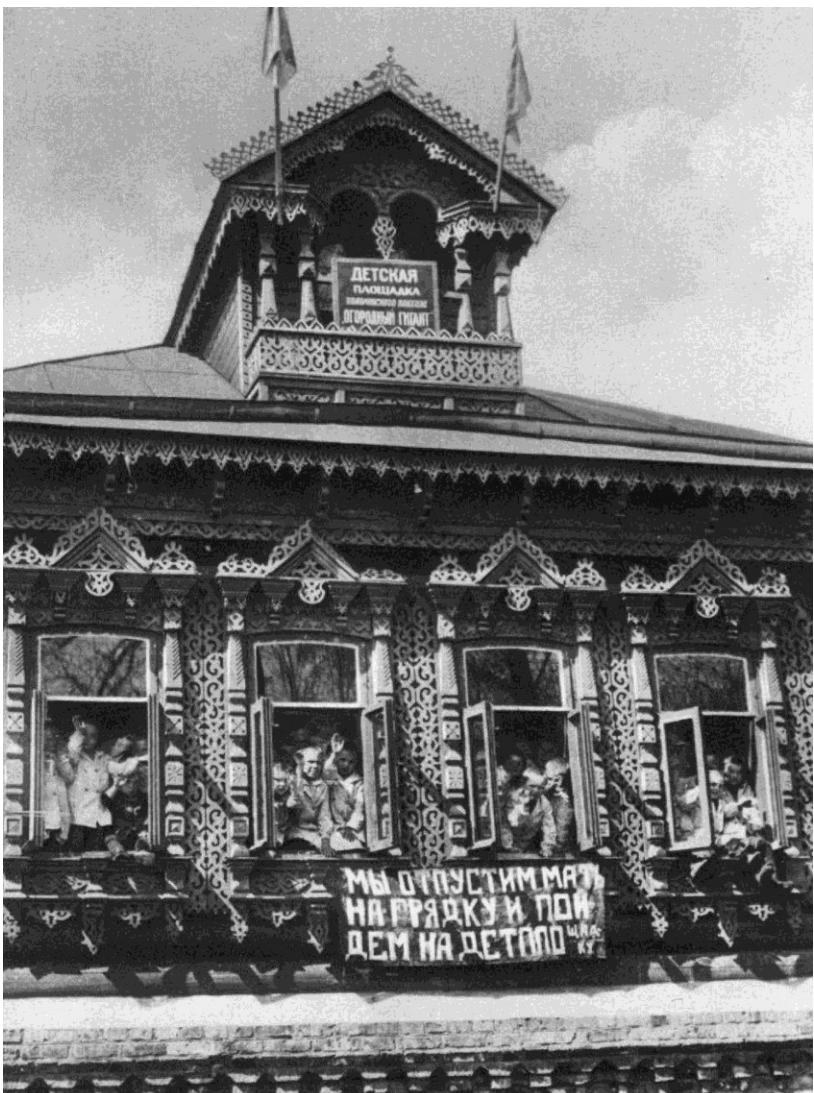
Dans les vieux centres industriels...



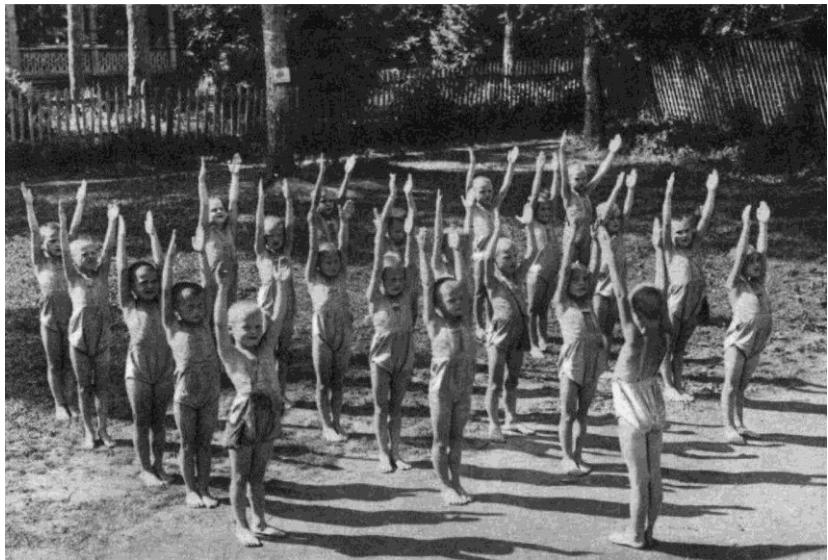
...en todas partes, el Estado, la Comuna, la Fábrica cuida de los niños  
de las masas trabajadoras

... everywhere, the State, the Commune, the Factory, looks after the  
children of the working masses

Partout l'Etat, la commune, les fabriques prennent soin des enfants  
de ceux qui travaillent



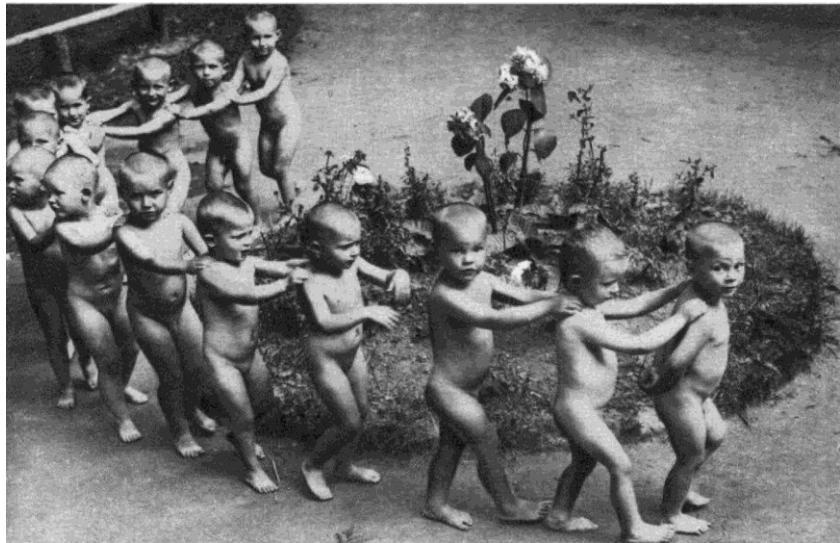
Casa de los niños en el colectivo "Gigante"  
Children's home on the collective "Gigant"  
Le Foyer de l'enfant à la ferme collective Géant



Durante el día, en la República de los Niños...

Daytime in the children's republic

Pendant la journée dans la République des Enfants



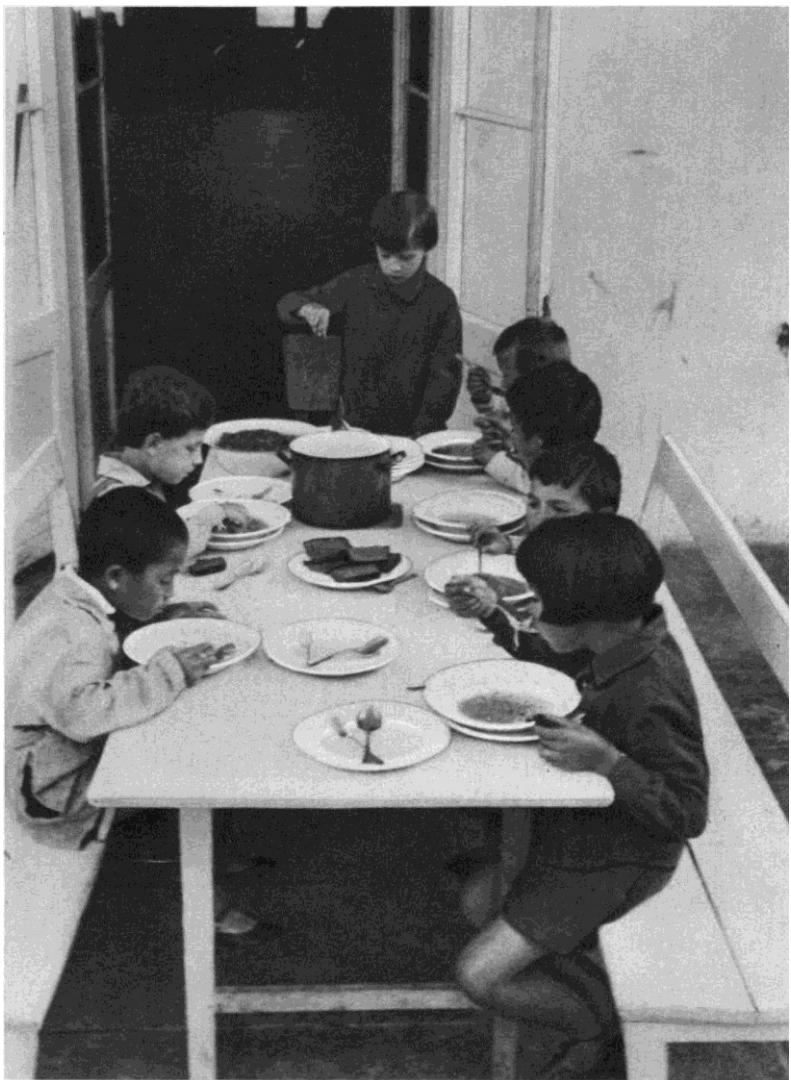




...y en la noche, con sus madres

...evening with their mothers

...et le soir chez la maman



El autogobierno comienza temprano...

Self-government begins early ...

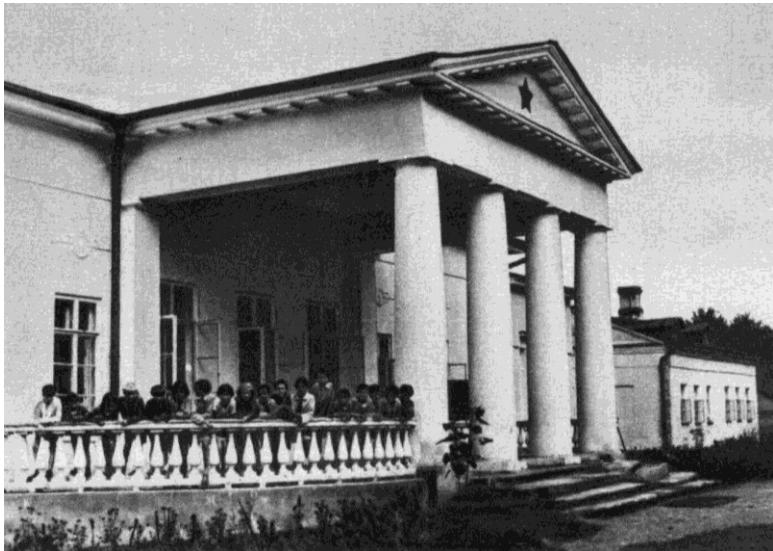
L'administration autonome commence tôt



...así como la participación en la vida social

...and participation in social life

...la participation à la vie publique également



La “Casa Internacional de los Niños” en Moscú y sus residentes  
The “International Children’s Home” in Moscow and its inmates  
Le Foyer International des enfants à Moscou et ses habitants de toutes  
les nations



Pioneros – anteriormente niños abandonados –  
en una clínica de reposo

Pioneers – formerly waifs – at a convalescent home  
«Pionniers», anciens « Besprisornis» (enfants vagabonds) dans une  
maison de convalescence



Somos...  
We are ...  
«Nous sommes ...



... la Joven Guardia...  
... the young guards ...  
... la jeune garde



..  
.del Proletariado  
...of the Proletariat  
...du prolétariat» (Chant de la jeunesse communiste)

**XI.**

**El Oriente despierta**

**The East awakens**

**L'Est s'éveille**



En el Turkestán, hasta la última hectárea puede ser sembrada con algodón, ahora que se lleva maíz de Siberia en el ferrocarril Turksib  
In Turkestan the very last acre can be sown with cotton, now that corn is carried from Siberia on the Turksib Railway

La culture du coton pourra s'étendre considérablement depuis que le blé peut être apporté de Sibérie au Turkestan par le chemin de fer «Turksib»



Los desiertos están siendo conquistados...

Deserts are being conquered ... • Des déserts ont dû être conquis ...



... los ríos están siendo desviados de sus cursos

...rivers are being turned from their courses

Des fleuves ont été détournés...



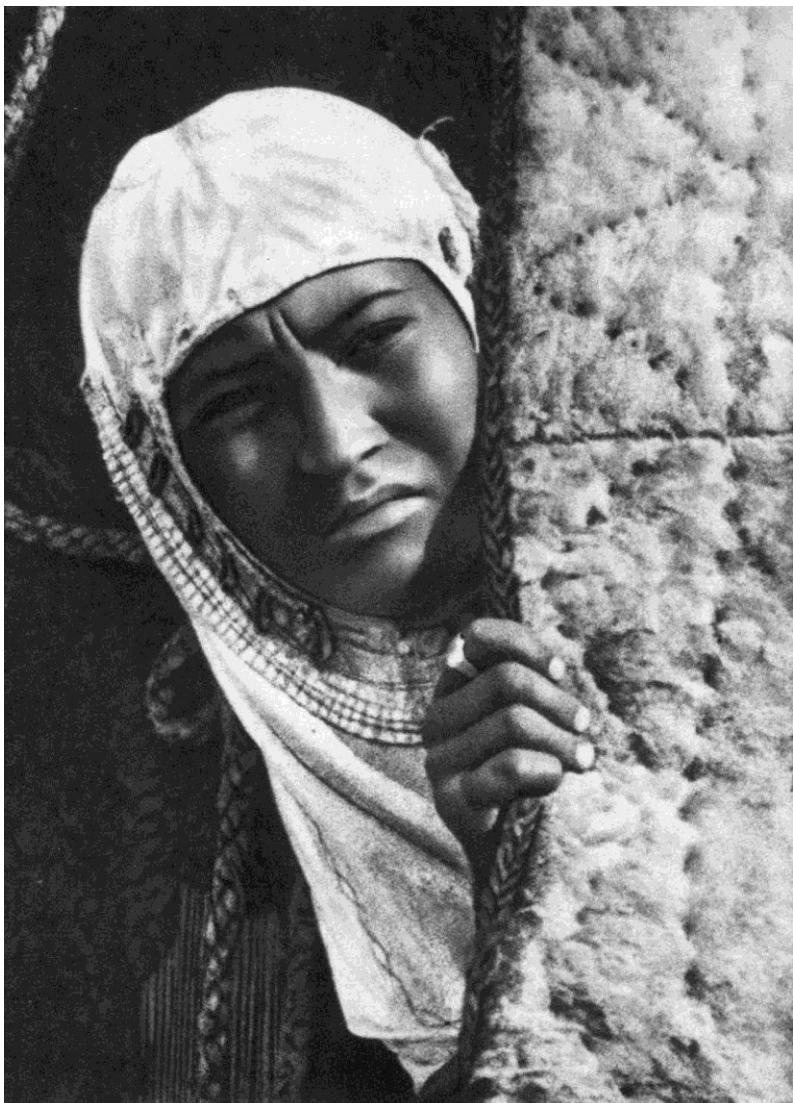
La desconfianza...

The suspicion ...

La méfiance ...



...de los pueblos nómadas...  
... of the nomadic peoples ...  
...des populations nomades ...



...que nunca había entrado en contacto con la técnica moderna  
...who had never come into contact with modern technique  
qui jamais encore n'avaient été en contact avec  
la technique moderne...

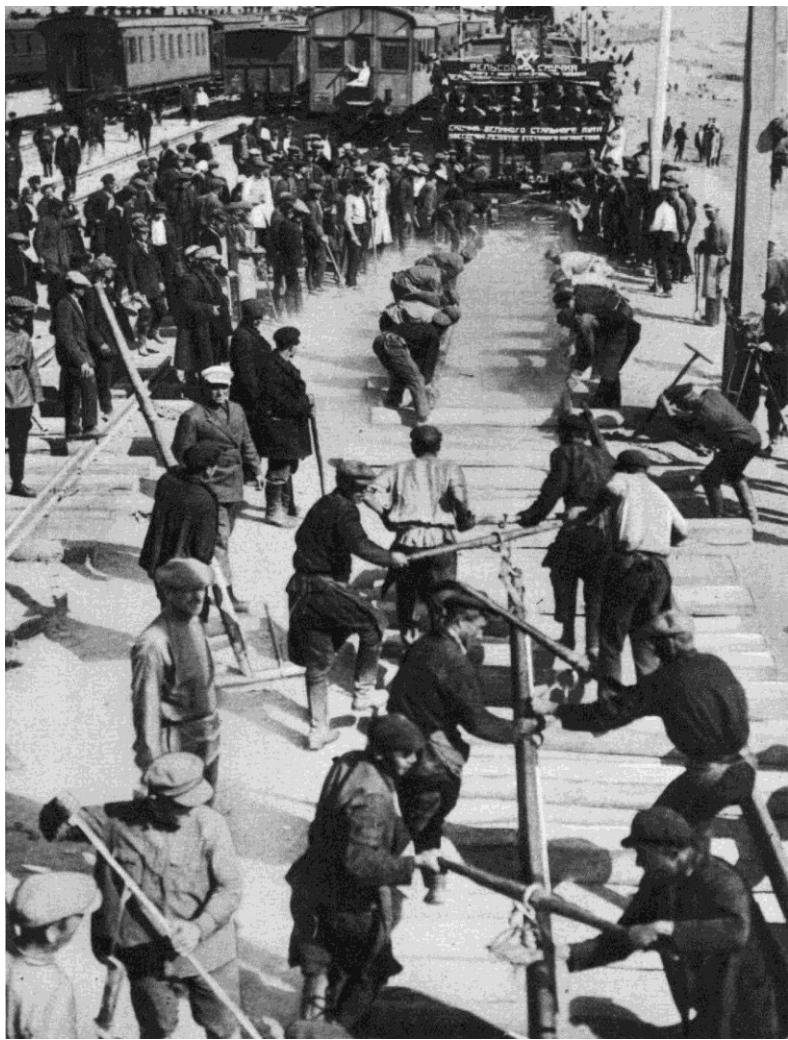


...se ha superado

...has been overcome

a été vaincue...





¡La última traviesa!  
The last sleepers!  
On pose la dernière traverse...



¡El Turksib va!  
Turksib is off!  
Et le Turksib marche



Viajando por primera vez en un vagón de tren en lugar de camello

Travelling for the first time in a railway carriage instead  
of on a camel

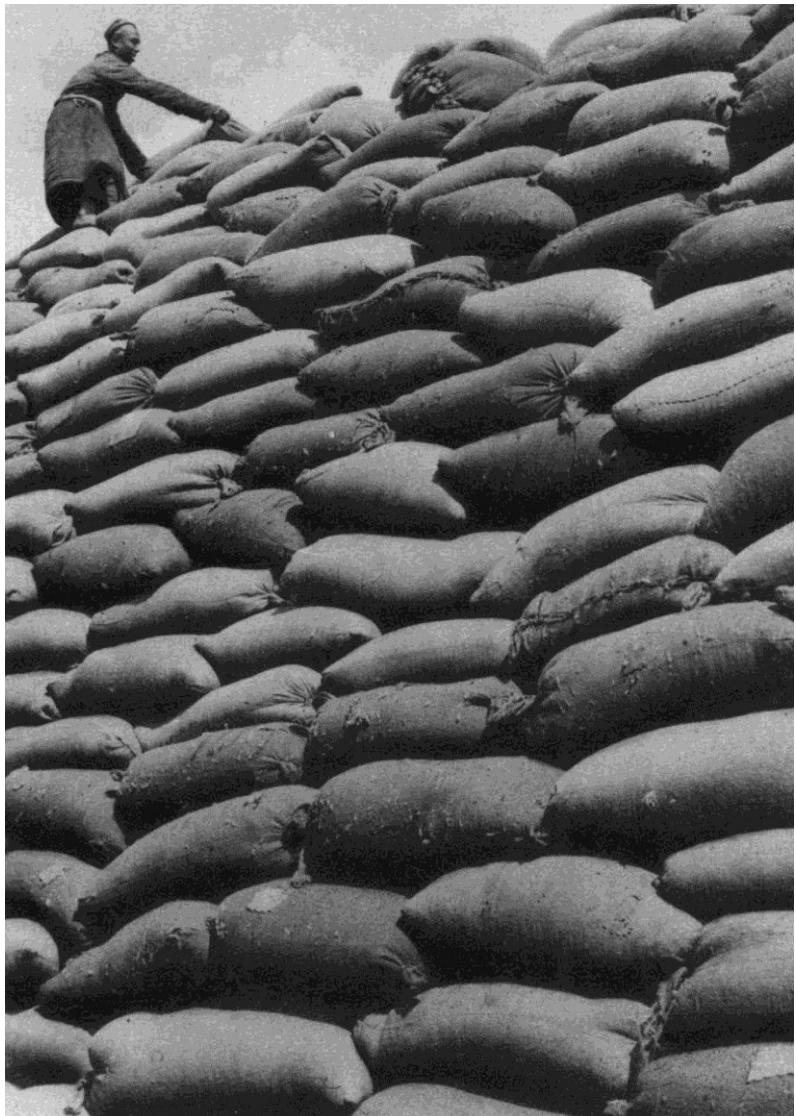
Autrefois à dos de chameau, aujourd'hui en wagon



Las fronteras de agricultura avanzan –  
El algodón se extiende en el desierto

Vegetation frontiers are thrust back –  
cotton presses on into the desert

Les limites de culture sont repoussées,  
le coton pénètre dans le désert



De año en año la cosecha crece  
From year to year the harvest grows  
Les récoltes s'amoncellent



Se saltan etapas culturales. Al lado de las poblaciones  
nómadas crece la nueva ciudad

Cultural Stages are jumped. Next to the nomadic settlement  
grows up the new town

A côté des tentes de nomades on construit de nouvelles villes



Reunión del gobierno en Samarcanda

Government Meeting in Samarkand

Conseil du gouvernement à Samarkand



En el Oriente también la colectivización avanza  
Contabilidad en un colectivo en el Altái

Collectivisation is gaining ground in the East also.  
Bookkeeping on a collective in the Altai

Le principe du Kolkhoz pénètre également à l'Est.  
Comptabilité d'une «collectivité» dans l'Altaï



Pielles de corderos persas. Las pieles de ovejas de Karakul se están secando. La cosecha de una cooperativa en Bochará

Persian lambs' skins. The skins of Karakul sheep being dried. The harvest of a Bokhara co-operative

On sèche les peaux de mouton Karakoul. La production d'une «collectivité» boukharienne



¡El velo desaparece! Festival para celebrar el descarte del velo en un club de mujeres en Uzbekistán

The veil disappears! Festival to celebrate the discarding of the veil in an Uzbekistan women's club

Le voile tombe. Fête de la levée du voile dans une association de femmes en Usbekistan



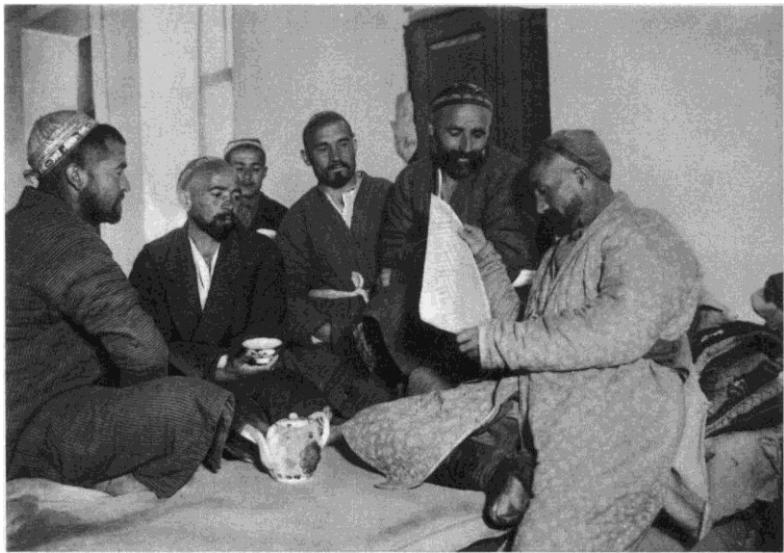
La primera visita a un médico “infiel” • The first visit to the  
“Heathen” Doctor • La première auscultation



En todas las grandes ciudades de Turkmenistán, Uzbekistán  
y Tayikistán, hospitales, policlínicos y sanatorios  
de noche se están estableciendo

In all the larger towns of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Tadzhikistan  
hospitals, polyclinics and night sanatoria are being established

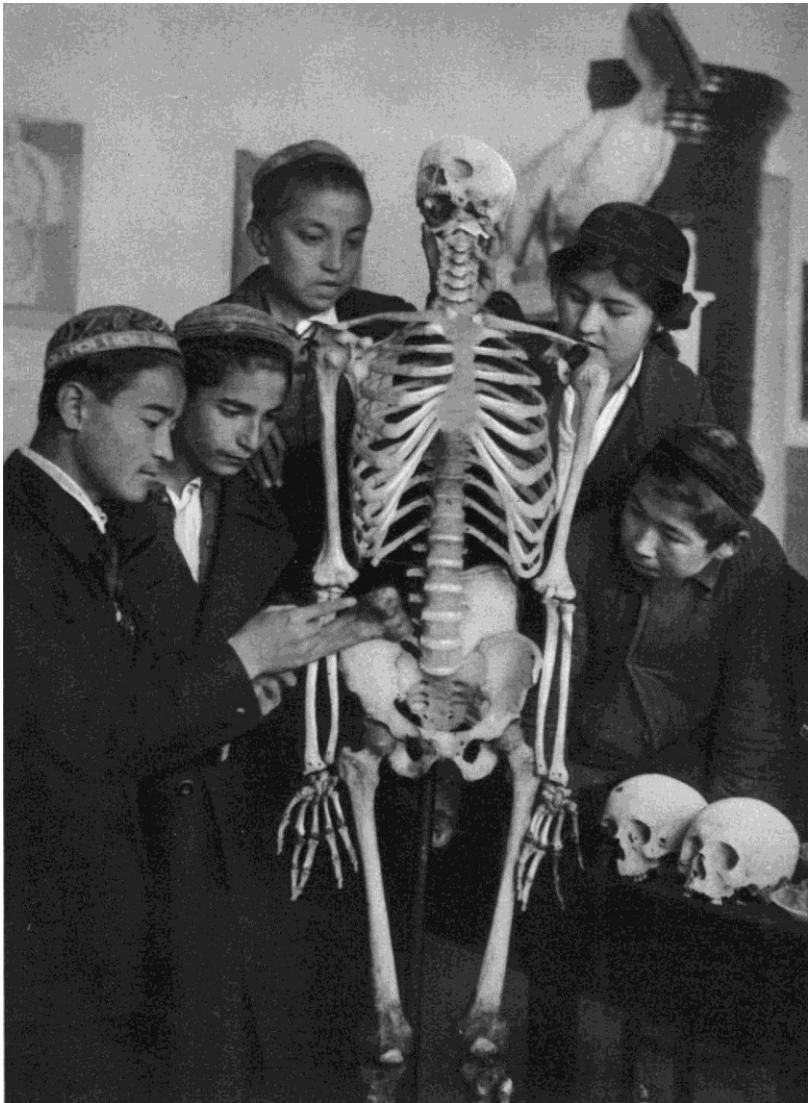
Dans tous les grands centres du Turkmenistan, de l'Usbekistan et du  
Tadchikistan on construit des ambulances volantes, des polycliniques et  
des sanatoria de nuit



Un campesino en Tayikistán lee el periódico a sus vecinos  
A peasant in Tadzhikistan reading the newspaper to his neighbours  
Un paysan du Tadchikistan fait à ses voisins la lecture du journal



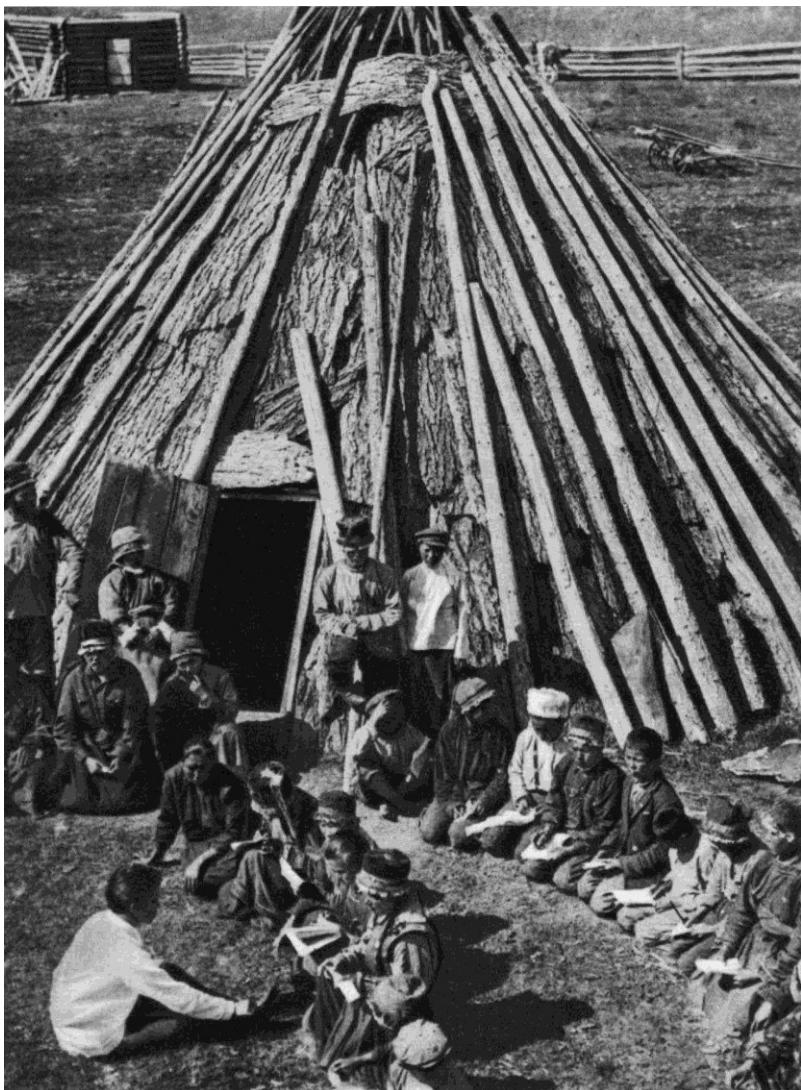
Mujeres delegadas al Congreso de los Soviets de Kazajstán  
Women delegates to the Soviet Congress from Kazakstan  
Femmes du Kasakstan déléguées au Congrès Soviétiqe



Los primeros médicos nativos siendo educados en Tayikistán  
The first native Doctors being educated in Tadzhikistan  
Au Tadchikistan on commence à former les premiers  
médecins indigènes



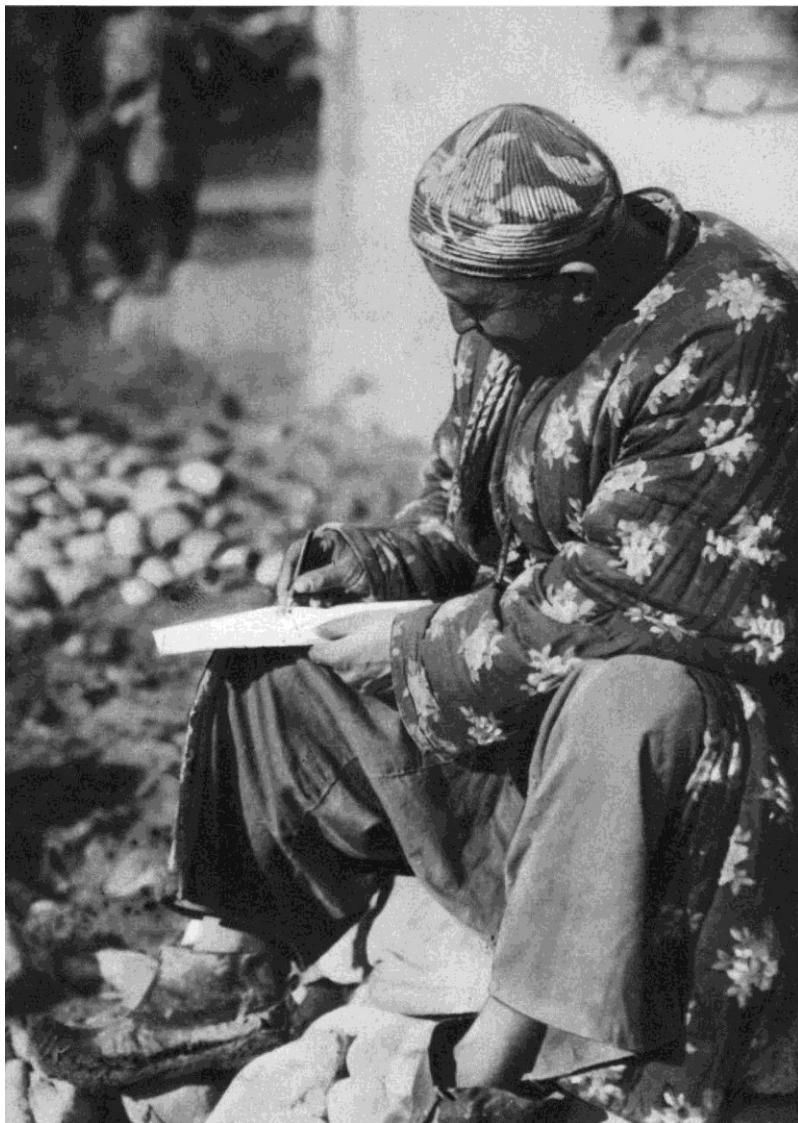
Cultura bolchevique – una escuela en el Altái  
Bolshevik culture – a school in the Altai  
L'inscription à l'école, dans l'Altaï



La primera lección

The first lesson

La première leçon



Un corresponsal campesino en Tergama informa su periódico sobre el progreso de los trabajadores en el Plan Quinquenal

A peasant correspondent in Tergama informs his newspaper of the progress of the workers on the Five year Plan

Un correspondant paysan de Fergana fait un rapport à son journal sur la situation des travaux prévus par le plan quinquennal



En regiones tan distantes como Mongolia, el trabajo y los objetivos son los mismos. El secretario de un Soviet en Mongolia

As far as Mongolia the same work, the same aim.

The secretary of a Mongolian Soviet

En Mongolie, les mêmes efforts pour le même but.

Secrétaire d'un soviet mongol



En regiones como el Ararat, la determinación es la misma. Un avión, construido con los ahorros de los campesinos y trabajadores de Azerbaiyán.

El avión lleva la inscripción: "Nuestra respuesta al Papa"

As far as Ararat the same determination. An aeroplane, built out of the savings of the peasants and workers of Azerbaijan. The aeroplane bears the inscription; "Our Answer to the Pope"

Les Soviets étendent leur activité jusqu'à l'Ararat. Aéroplane construit grâce aux dons des ouvriers et paysans de l'Azerbeidchan. L'appareil porte l'inscription suivante: Notre réponse au pape romain



El muecín ya no llama desde la torre de la Mezquita...  
Es Lenin que llama (Samarcanda)

The Muezzin no longer calls from the top of the Mosque ...  
But Lenin (Samarkand)

Ce n'est plus le muezzin qui appelle du haut de la mosquée,  
mais Lénine ... (Samarkand)

# WHAT IS THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN

By Alfred Kurella

## Pictures! Pictures!

A gigantic land arises. One sixth of the land area of the earth. Subtropical vegetation – eternal ice – primitive forests – steppes – “black earth” – a motley collection of peoples. Huge industrial plants – power stations – blast furnaces – bridges – conveyors – all newly constructed. Farms – elevators – tractors – sowing and reaping machines – in undreamed of quantities. All of these, again, quite new. Then – hospitals – schools – parks – wireless stations – monuments – sanatoria. And everywhere – people – unusual people – unusual not only on account of their racial differences but, above all, on account of the expression on their faces which tells of something new and unknown to us.

All this is the new Russia. No, not the new Russia but, more correctly, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the U.S.S.R.

## Pictures –

What, after all, is the significance of pictures in these days? The pictures illustrate an enormous country with a population of 160 millions. Can it be so difficult to publish 250 pictures of “construction”? What do the pictures signify? Would it not be possible to publish similar pictures of every other country in the world?

No, the matter is not so simple as all that.

In the first place, it is not so long since the whole world denied the existence of any kind of construction at all in Russia. To-day it is otherwise. To-day almost every newspaper is willing to admit that in the U.S.S.R. innumerable new industrial plants, giant farms, hospitals and libraries exist. Far too many travellers have given “eye-witness” accounts of them. The world markets have become far too sensitive of increasing production in every sphere in the U.S.S.R. And yet, how many newspaper readers still cherish the old illusion that the only occupations of the Bolsheviks are destruction, persecution and execution?

And that is why it is so important to demonstrate not only that construction really *is* proceeding – but also *how* it is proceeding; to demonstrate that it is proceeding not merely in a few favoured

districts, but throughout the length and breadth of this enormous country.

But further, new and modern factories, giant farms, the people employed and happy – cannot every country boast of them? One would think so. But is not a glance at the countries in which we live sufficient to make us realise how much this has ceased to be a matter of course. Have we not long since become accustomed to the sight of idle factories, decaying farms, of hundreds of thousands of unemployed, of hundreds of thousands of faces which bear traces of untold sorrows, untold need? It is something quite new and unusual to hear of a country where new giant factories are being set in motion every day; where motor ploughs and modern reaping machines are opening up virgin soil; where millions of people are living and working with hope and optimism depicted on their faces; where the terrors of unemployment are unknown.

And finally, all the things that we see in these pictures are only parts of a great whole; only small wheels in a great mechanism which all the world knows by the name of the Five-Year Plan of socialist construction. And that is the most important, the decisive fact.

That is why it is so important that this book should not be issued without a few words on the great complex which our pictures illustrate, without a brief answer to the question: What is the Five-Year Plan?

#### ***PLANNED ECONOMY***

“The Five-Year Plan” – this is a phrase which is on everybody’s lips in these days. It originated during the actual process of Russian economic construction. But it has already been adopted by other countries. France speaks of her economic Five-Year Plan. Italy even has a Ten-Year Plan of agricultural improvements. Such bourgeois critics as attempt to grapple with the economic difficulties of the capitalist world are driven to one conclusion: that only a planned economy can solve our problems.

But what is a “Planned Economy” and what does it imply in the U.S.S.R.?

In the year 1927, that is, at a time when the Five-Year Plan was still the subject of scientific investigation and political discussion in the U.S.S.R., the American economist Stuart Chase, who had made a journey to the Soviet Union, published a series of articles on his im-

pressions in the *New York Times*. The following quotation is taken from one of these articles:

“Suppose you were asked to-morrow to take a train to Washington to sit at a desk in a Government bureau, to take pencil and paper and tell the railroads, the power companies, the steel mills, the coal mines, the oil fields, the Secretary of the Treasury, the banks, the wholesale houses, the farmers, the ship lines and the automobile factories how to order their capital investments and their raw materials, how to plan their production and distribution – for the next five years. One suspects that Henry Ford would quail before the order. For lesser mortals a journey to the moon would seem about as feasible. Yet here are men who have accepted the challenge in a larger, though less industrially complicated country.”

The moment we imagine a Planned Economy being applied to institutions with which we are familiar – for example, to the Treasury, the railway companies, business firms and farmers, we realise with a lightning clarity what an enormous affair the introduction of a Planned Economy really is.

Mr. Chase makes only one mistake in speaking of a group of people who accepted such a “challenge.” It would, in fact, be an absurdity for sixteen specialists, with even the highest qualifications, to form themselves into a Cabinet to carry out such a fantastic project. Since Mr. Chase wrote his article four years have passed. These four years have shown that a Planned Economy was introduced and put into effect in the Soviet Union not merely at the will of a few specialists but in accordance with the desires of a whole people; a people whose best citizens consider themselves permanent trustees of the people’s will; a people which, owing to the peculiarities of its political and economic structure, is able to take its fate in its own hands; and which employs the sixteen specialists in the Planning Commission merely as the executors of its own will.

It is, indeed, an error to regard this “Planned Economy” as a purely technical, mathematical process which can be introduced and put into effect by any group of economic specialists at will. For a State to be able to take the road of Planned Economy and to use the methods of planning to the utmost advantage of all society, a series of pre-requisites, which can be grouped theoretically under the idea of “Socialism,” is essential. The experiences of the Russian Revolution

have given this idea of “Socialism” a new, concrete content. We know now that for the realisation of Socialism, without which a Planned Economy is impossible, the following conditions must be present:

1. A State which is really the expression and instrument of the will of the working masses of the population who are vitally interested in progress.
2. The nationalisation of the land, the factories and industrial plants; of the banks, the mineral resources and the transport facilities.
3. State control of foreign trade, subordinating the total exchange of goods with the outside world to the tasks of the Planned Economy.
4. The limitation and displacement of all those elements in the community who live by the exploitation of the labour of their fellow-men; especially on the land, where the transition from semi-medieval forms of production to modern, socialised large-scale production proceeds most slowly.
5. The enrolment of all the creative forces of the working masses in the work for the common cause.
6. A complete system of organisations amongst the masses in all branches of economic, social and cultural life at the head of which stands an association of the most active, the most clear-sighted and most disinterested elements in the community.

If the Planned Economy of the Soviet Union has produced the results which we see in the pictures in this book and which have called forth the recognition of all serious and objective critics, this was only possible because these conditions existed. Every attempt to introduce the methods of a Planned Economy without them are bound to fail.

### ***WHY A FIVE-YEAR PLAN?***

Owing to superficial and mendacious accounts of the problems of the Five-Year Plan in the Soviet Union which have appeared, even in those sections of the Press favourable to Russia, the widespread misconception has arisen that the Five-Year Plan is a magic wand, by means of which the old Russia is to be transformed finally into a new country and a socialist, even a communist, society is to be established. At the end of the fifth year, many people imagine, everything is to be changed at one swoop.

There is this germ of truth in this idea: that the structure of the Soviet Union is being completely altered by the Five-Year Plan which runs from 1928-1933. But the Five-Year Plan which is being carried

through now is only the first step. It is only the first link in a chain of Five-Year Plans which in their totality represent the "General Plan of Socialist Construction." The number "five" is no magic number but has been dictated by simple, practical necessities.

Everyone knows from his own personal experience that one cannot make plans for the future in a casual kind of way. Anyone attempting to calculate in advance the income and expenditure of his own family for a certain period is forced to the inevitable conclusion that neither too short nor too long a span of time has to be chosen. The more ambitious projects which one plans necessitate the expenditure of large sums which can only be recouped as a result of months and years of work. Inversely, larger commitments have periodically to be met by saving for a considerable time in advance. This simple daily experience has much greater validity when it is a question of calculating the income and expenditure of a large country the whole economy of which is to be subjected to regulation by plan. The theoretical investigation of a general nature, which preceded the working-out of the methods of the Planned Economy of the Soviet Union, demonstrated that five years was the most convenient period of time for prognosticating with the greatest approximate accuracy the requisites and results of a planned economy.

For this reason the general plan of socialist construction, of which only the general prerequisites, the larger objectives and the chief lines of development were known, was divided into sections of five years; and for each of these periods of five years a concrete economic plan was drafted. Every Five-Year Plan was again divided up into five annual plans; and the so-called "control figures" are applied to the particular tasks which have been assigned to each of these annual plans in a more concrete form.

Practice has already shown that the Five-Year Plan represents in reality only a general framework, and that its prognostications have to be corrected from year to year in the control figures. Practice, again, has shown that these corrections are always in the direction of an extension of the necessary and possible economic achievements. At the present moment, when the third year of the first Five-Year Plan is approaching its end, the scientific bodies constituting the Planning Commission are already formulating the general lines for a second Five-Year Plan, basing their work on the practical experiences of the first Five-Year Plan.

## ***EVERYTHING FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SOCIETY***

The scientific researches for the drafting of the first Five-Year Plan began in the years 1926 and 1927. The year 1927 represented a turning point in the development of Russia. The economic system of the country which had, as a result of the war and the civil war, reached its lowest ebb in the year 1921 was rehabilitated in the six years between 1921 and 1927. The task of this period consisted in setting in motion once again the already existing apparatus for production which had either been brought to a standstill or had deteriorated during the previous years. This task was completed in five years. In 1927 production had already surpassed the pre-war level. The task now was to place the apparatus of production and the whole life of the country on a broader foundation.

The necessary construction and reconstruction in the economic, social and cultural spheres had to be brought into line with the main objective of the new State, the building-up of Socialism and finally of Communism. For this construction and reconstruction only limited resources were available. The problem was, therefore, so to distribute and control these resources the whole time that the best results could be achieved in relation to the objective of Socialism.

While, during the period of rehabilitation of the economic system which had been wrecked by the war and the Civil War, the main lines of policy were more or less determined by the legacy from the past, the construction and reconstruction of the economy of the country according to the doctrines already mentioned would only be possible if the principle of scientific planning were most carefully observed. The drafting of a General Plan and of a first Five-Year Plan and the first control figures proved essential as the country entered on a new phase, the phase of the restoration of the economic system or, as it is commonly called in the Soviet Union, of "reconstruction."

A small example, chosen arbitrarily, should illustrate how every partial task which was drafted at this period immediately raised the problem of planning as a whole.

Let us suppose that the Government, for some reason or other, is convinced that one of the most pressing and immediate tasks is the construction of a new railway connecting Siberia with Turkestan. To construct a railway 1,400 kilometres in length, sleepers, stones, bricks for railway stations, steam engines and rolling stock must first be available. The quantity of these essential raw materials can easily be

computed; as soon as it is ascertained the question arises, who is to deliver them? As a necessary corollary, it is obvious that the next task is to increase the production of the rolling mills, sawmills, quarries, brick factories, etc. To cut down costs, an attempt must be made to carry out this increased production in plants and workshops near the site of construction; *i.e.*, somewhere in the Urals and in Siberia. But an increase in the production of the rolling mills, sawmills, and quarries leads again directly to a corresponding increase in the production of the foundries, the iron and coal mines, the forests and electricity plants, without the products of which the increased manufacture of the necessary building materials is unthinkable.

But further, all these materials have to be transported to the site of construction. Are the corresponding facilities adequate? The labour involved, now covering a complete network of other branches of production, has to be performed by human beings. Thus, an increase in production necessitates an increase in the number of workers and an improvement in the mechanical equipment of the various workshops. Not only must these new workers be looked after; they must also receive adequate training.

The problem of the construction of the railway leads directly, therefore, to problems connected with an increase in the production of foodstuffs and improvements in technical education. And from these we come immediately to problems connected with the improvement in the health services and the satisfaction of cultural needs. For the workers who find new work in the construction of the railway are not to live like slaves but are to work under the most hygienic conditions and must be given opportunities for recreation and relaxation.

There is still something else to be considered. The construction of the railway is not the only task with which the government is faced at this particular moment. Numerous other undertakings are either being planned or are already in progress. These *also* are making increased demands on the capacity of the rolling mills, foundries, coal and iron mines, the transport and health services, the power plants and the cultural organisations.

Not a single step can be taken without it raises immediately the general welfare of the whole people.

#### **THE FINANCIAL PLAN**

But the constant consideration of the interests, needs and wishes of the masses is not enough. A knowledge of the available financial

resources is equally essential. Every new undertaking, each increase in production, the building of each new hospital and school requires money. The financial resources are limited. The entire population is dependent almost exclusively on the resources which it can create with its own labours and which can be saved from its "daily bread" for the extension of the productive forces.

Before the questions: "What are the first steps to take?" "How and where is it most advantageous, most essential to invest our money?" can be answered, the question: – "What resources have we at our disposal?" must be put. The basis, therefore, for all the calculations of the Planned Economy is the drafting of a financial plan.

The rest of the world cannot be counted upon. The Soviet Union obtains no long-term credits like other countries. The money necessary for financing the work of reconstruction has to be found from its own revenues. And in this connection the practical importance is demonstrated of the general conditions which we have indicated as indispensable pre-requisites for any planned economy.

The Government of the Workers' and Peasants' State is not dependent exclusively for its income on the sums of money which can be raised from the taxation of the population and of the private owners of the land, the industries, the transport system and the banks. It has direct control of the principal means of production. The total income derived therefrom passes into its hands to be used directly for the extended development of the whole economic system. In the Budget of the Soviet Union the income derived from the taxation of private individuals plays only a secondary role. The masses of the industrial workers are thus freed from every form of taxation. Surpluses produced by them are utilised by the State to capitalise still further the industries of the country. The only considerable source of revenue from taxation is provided by the private peasants. The independent peasant pays a tax. And even in this case the poor peasants – until recently 35% of the total peasantry – are absolved from all taxation. Thus the resources for paying for the Planned Economy of construction are derived from surpluses from industry, the sums obtained from the taxation of the peasantry and the sums contributed in the form of loans from the savings of the masses. These resources are continually growing. In the year 1927-1928 the income budgeted for amounted to 90 milliard roubles. For the last year of the Plan it is estimated at as much as 21.3 milliard roubles.

But however large these figures are in practice they represent an alarmingly small foundation for the financing of the colossal work of construction which the country has undertaken. The whole problem of the Five-Year Plan consists, therefore, in controlling these existing resources so that they really are being constantly utilised in the most effective manner, in the manner which will best further the advancement of society.

### ***A FEW IMPORTANT FIGURES***

Before we examine in detail how the Five-Year Plan solves the problem of employing appropriately the available resources, let us examine some figures which should be known to everyone concerned with the problems of the Soviet Union.

The pictures of our book already provide an idea of the extent and diverse character of this enormous country. Not only are every conceivable variation in climate and also a most motley collection of nations and languages to be found within its frontiers, but it also possesses a sample collection of every imaginable stage in the evolution of mankind, from the primitive hunter and nomadic tribesman to the modern industrial worker and scholar. Every measure for socialist construction must further, as well and as quickly as possible, the advancement of all these myriads of people living on such different cultural planes.

The total population is somewhere about 160 millions. But this population is rapidly increasing. The present excess of births over deaths is 3.6 millions. Next year it will be 3.8 millions, the year after 4 millions, and so on. Every year the population is increasing by a "small Switzerland," as a scientist once acutely remarked. All these increasing millions have to be clothed, fed and housed and, later on, educated and incorporated into the process of labour.

But that is not enough. Each of these members of the State (to-day 160 millions, to-morrow 163.6 millions, the day after to-morrow 167.4 millions) has a daily increasing scale of needs. Thanks to the policy of slowly but steadily raising wages and of scientifically stimulating material and cultural claims on life, every inhabitant of the Soviet Union consumes an increasing quantity of all kinds of products every year. An examination of the family budget in town and country shows how quickly this growth in requirements is proceeding. Before the Revolution the peasant in the country never saw white bread and butter and very seldom meat and sugar. To-day a large proportion of

the white wheat flour, of the butter and meat produced, is consumed in the village itself. The town worker differed very little from the peasant with regard to the consumption of foodstuffs.

From year to year with the development of industry the urban population is increasing and, relatively to the agricultural population, making continually higher demands on life. In previous years about half a million people on the average entered industrial employment annually. Half a million peasants and small handworkers became industrial workers. Last year the number of workers employed in industry grew by 800,000. For the coming year industry has announced the need for two million new industrial workers.

Anyone who takes the trouble to bear these figures in mind will appreciate the colossal problems of a Planned Economy.

#### ***FROM AN AGRICULTURAL TO AN INDUSTRIAL COUNTRY***

In the following sections we give the most important data relating to the Five-Year Plan; limiting ourselves, however, to the figures of the original Five-Year Plan, although these figures have meanwhile been surpassed to a considerable extent in practice and in the control figures of each individual year. The original plan gives a clearer perspective of the general lines of the Plan; and an understanding of its mechanism will enable readers to comprehend more fully not only the facts which they meet with in our pictures but also data provided by the daily press on the development of the Plan in the future.

*“Large scale machine industry is the only possible economic basis of socialism which is also capable of revolutionising agriculture.”*

In these words Lenin provided the decisive directives for the most urgent uses to which the available financial resources should be put in the first place for the building-up of Socialism.

A glance at the distribution of the available basic capital at the end of the Five-Year Plan in comparison with the situation in the year 1927-1928 shows clearly how the scales of the economic system have shifted in favour of industry. While in 1927-1928 41% of the existing basic capital was invested in agriculture, by 1932-1933 this percentage will have fallen to 30.4%. In the same period the proportion of basic capital invested in industry will have risen from 14% to 22.8%. The corresponding figures for electricity works are 1.4% and 4.29%.

The increase in capital invested in housing is particularly marked. In 1927-1928 it amounted to only 1.2% but is to rise according to the original plan by the end of the five years to 12%.

The rapid *tempo* of the industrialisation of agriculture which, in practice, is proceeding at a much faster rate than originally anticipated by the Plan, further strengthens the tendency towards the industrialisation of the country. The Soviet Union will, therefore, by the end of the first Five-Year Plan already have been transformed from a predominantly agricultural country into a country in which industry will play the chief part, just as in the great countries of Europe and America.

#### **CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND INCREASE IN PRODUCTION IN INDUSTRY**

Industry is always sub-divided under two main heads: those manufacturing articles for daily consumption and those producing further means of production (raw materials and machinery). At first sight it might appear that the principal task of the Planned Economy of the Soviet Union should be the development of the industries manufacturing articles for immediate consumption. But an increase in the production of these articles is only possible if the apparatus for the production of these articles is rapidly enlarged. If the Soviet Union is not to be reduced to material and eventually to political dependence on the capitalist world, it must ensure the production of the further means of production in Russia itself.

In recognition of this principle, the chief attention of the drafters of the Five-Year Plan was directed towards the financing of those branches of industry which produced further means of production. While the basic capital invested in industries producing articles for consumption is to increase according to the Plan from 3.3 milliard roubles to 6.3 milliards, the capital invested in industries producing further means of production is to increase from 6.4 to 16.4 milliards. The basic capital invested in agriculture is to increase simultaneously from 28.7 to 38.9 milliard roubles.

Production in the individual branches of industry will increase in the same proportions. According to the Plan the total value of production in all industries will reach the sum of 164.6 milliard roubles in the five years. Of this sum large-scale industry is to contribute 103.2 milliard roubles, and of the latter sum industry producing further means of production, 47.2 milliard roubles. The total value of agricultural production in the course of the five years is estimated at 105.7 milliard roubles.

## **DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION OF AGRICULTURE**

The development of agriculture in the Five-Year Plan is inseparably bound up with the wholesale revolutionisation of the working methods in agriculture. If agricultural production is to keep pace with the *tempo* of industrial development and the increase in the size of the population, agriculture must employ more advanced methods and, above all, be to a large extent mechanised.

Such a mechanisation is impossible within the framework of an immature peasant economy. It can succeed and is succeeding wherever mechanised Giant Farms, so-called corn factories, are established. These corn factories are already playing a principal part in the production of the surplus corn needed for supplying the towns and for export.

But the establishment of corn factories does not solve the problem of the enrolment of the million masses of the peasantry in the active work for socialist construction. This object can only be achieved by a wholesale organisation of agricultural productive cooperatives. These so-called collective economies have existed ever since the beginning of the Revolution. They underwent, however, only a slow growth. Then, in the year 1929, a great change occurred. The incorporation of small and middle peasants in collectives took on a mass character. This development did not proceed uniformly. Mistakes were made, reverses occurred. But, on the whole, the peasant farms were organised in the collectives at a *tempo* which very rapidly surpassed the estimates of the Five-Year Plan. By the beginning of the harvest of 1931 there were already about 13 million peasant households, that is, about 50% of the total peasant population, organised in collectives. As the collective farms are better technically equipped than the individual peasant holdings, the development of agricultural production is proceeding at a more rapid rate. While the individual peasant cultivated on the average 2.7 hectares more annually, the increase on holdings organised in collectives was on the average 5.2 hectares. While in the same year the individual peasant harvested on the average 8.4 double cwts. of rye per hectare, 9.2 double cwts. were harvested to the hectare in the collective. The organisation of the collectives resulted, therefore, in a quickening of the *tempo* of increase in agricultural production. For this reason a large part of the resources available for agriculture will be invested, according to the Plan, in the State and Collective Farms.

### **SOCIAL AND CULTURAL AIMS OF THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN**

One of the most striking things noticed by anyone travelling in the Soviet Union in recent years is the wholehearted participation and unselfish co-operation of the masses in the work of socialist construction.

How is this harnessing of the energy of a whole people to be explained? It is, naturally, incorrect to assert, as some observers have done, that the masses are inspired by an abstract idea, as though by a fanatical religion. Still less is it true that the often astounding contributions to the work of construction on the part of individuals have been forced from them by a system of terror and repression. To perceive the falseness of such a theory it is only necessary to consider what a powerful apparatus would be required to drive so many millions to increase their efforts!

We can understand the matter more clearly if we remember that the Plan is not only a "promissory note" on the future, promising only future improvements in the condition of the people. On the contrary, the masses have direct evidence of the immediate practical effect of socialist construction on their standard of life. These direct results of the Five-Year Plan – reductions in the hours of work, rises in wages, improvements in cultural and health facilities – are as a whole far more perceptible, far more striking than the restrictions to which the individual must sometimes submit as a result of difficulties arising suddenly in the supplies of butter, meat, clothes and footwear. The visible results on the improvement of the general standard of life strengthen the conviction of the masses from day to day that socialist construction, and it alone, is capable of creating for the worker and peasant an existence worthy of mankind. The enormous new industrial plants, and the increase in production in industry and agriculture are not ends in themselves but only serve mankind. Man stands in the midst of socialist construction.

In the General Plan, the first Five-Year Plan and the control figures for each year, the questions of hours of labour, of wages, of housing, of education and art itself, play a prominent part. Not only does the Planned Economy project in advance the building of new factories, the opening-up of new mines, the introduction of new machinery and an increase in the productivity of labour; but, to as great an extent, the lowering of overhead charges and of prices, a reduction

in the hours of work, the raising of wages, the erection of new schools and technical schools, of theatres and cinemas.

The average wage in the year 1927-1928 had already surpassed the pre-war wage by 22.9%. The average wage for the first year of the Plan amounted to 127% of the pre-war wage. At the end of the Plan the average wage will have risen to 220% of the pre-war wage.

The Soviet Union, as is well known, is the only country in the world where the 8-hour day is permanently and completely maintained. Moreover, by a decree passed in 1927, the introduction of the 7-hour day was initiated. At the end of the Plan the 7-hour day will be adopted generally. In addition, there has been an increase in the number of rest days in the year from 52 (Sundays) to 72, owing to the introduction of the five-day week, which will be adopted at the end of the Five-Year Plan for all workers.

In the course of the Plan a complete revolution in the housing system is to take place. In the original plan some 8 milliard roubles were earmarked for housing construction. In practice these estimates have already been surpassed. Furthermore, the new houses are being built according to entirely new principles. At the present moment fifteen new towns are in construction, the houses of which are adapted to the new conditions of life of the workers.

But the physical well-being of the masses is not the only concern of the Five-Year Plan. The building-up of Socialism would be impossible without a constant rise in the standard of education of the masses. Old Russia had left behind a terrible legacy in this respect. And yet illiteracy has already been liquidated in the years of the Plan that have already elapsed. The introduction of compulsory school attendance was more difficult, as large capital investments are needed for the erection of school buildings, for equipment for teaching and for the education of teachers. But in this sphere the first Five-Year Plan has already effected a decisive change. The towns are already completely equipped with schools. And the material foundation has been created in the towns for the introduction of compulsory school attendance in the year 1931. At the end of the Five-Year Plan compulsory education will be extended to the whole country.

The list of cultural measures foreshadowed by the Plan could be continued at will. It should suffice here to state that 16.5 milliard roubles have been earmarked by the Plan from the resources of the State and the Republics for the financing of the cultural revolution.

### **FORGING THEIR OWN HAPPINESS**

When we read accounts of the enormous achievements of construction in the Soviet Union and look at the pictures of this country, it is not easy for us to avoid a kind of envious feeling. Whatever we may think of the details of the methods employed by the Soviet Union, it is impossible to avoid the impression that here is a people which has discovered a form of government and an economic system corresponding to the conditions of its life and its interest in the continued development of the country and capable of utilising what the masses have created for the ultimate benefit of the whole of society. A whole people is forging its own happiness. The expression visible on the faces of the people in Russia proves that a state of affairs exists with which the masses are contented, giving them a feeling of greater happiness and a new self-consciousness. This is certainly something that we do not find at the moment among the masses in other countries.

The improving technique of transport, of newspaper reporting and of photography have given us a closer acquaintance in latter years with foreign countries and foreign peoples of which we formerly had the vaguest ideas. Pictures and descriptions of other peoples awaken our interest owing to the strangeness and beauty of the things with which we thereby become familiar.

Every picture-book and every account of the Soviet Union awakens other feelings in us. These things are also strange and peculiar. They *also* arouse at first only our interest. But, more than that, we feel at every step that things are happening in that country, problems are arising and being solved which are related to our own problems. Pictures and descriptions of the island Bali, of Mexico and India, and even of "beautiful France" or "unknown Germany" arouse in us, at the best, only romantic longings; the wish to return to times when life was simpler and more beautiful and culture was either more placid or appeared to have been so. Books on the Soviet Union direct our thoughts to the future. They make us ponder.

If the pictures of this book and the short account of the great complex of socialist Planned Economy, which alone supplies a key to an understanding of them, stimulate our readers to ponder in this way, their purpose will have been fulfilled.