

U.S.S.R.

HX

632

A1

W9

NO. 945

STRENGTH OF OUR ALLY

FACTS, FIGURES AND PHOTOGRAPHS
WITH 31 PICTORIAL STATISTICS

1'6_{NET}

MATERIAL

U.S.S.R.



THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

THE STRENGTH

OF

OUR ALLY

LAWRENCE & WISHART LTD

2 SOUTHAMPTON PLACE, LONDON, W.C.1

SOURCES

STATISTICAL YEAR BOOK
OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. 1939/40
Geneva. 1940

RAW MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS
(*League of Nations Publications.*) *Geneva. 1939*

THE U.S.S.R.
(*Scientific Publishing Institute of Pictorial Statistics, Moscow*)
English Edition 1937. Russian Edition 1939

J. STALIN: REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
TO THE 18TH CONGRESS OF THE C.P.S.U. (B.)
March 1939

N. VOZNESENSKY: ECONOMIC RESULTS OF THE U.S.S.R. IN 1940 AND
THE PLAN OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR 1941
Moscow. February 1941

AMERICAN REVIEW ON THE SOVIET UNION
New York. June 1941

THE PICTORIAL STATISTICS

Designed by David Ellison

MATERIAL RESOURCES	<i>Inside front Cover</i>	COLLECTIVE FARMS	<i>Page 35</i>
BUDGET OF THE U.S.S.R. FOR 1941	<i>Page 8</i>	ORGANIZATION OF THE UNION OF SOVIET REPUBLICS	„ 38
POSITION OF THE U.S.S.R. IN WORLD PRO- DUCTION	„ 9	ORGANIZATION OF INDIVIDUAL REPUBLICS	„ 39
NEW FACTORY CONSTRUCTION	„ 10	COMPOSITION OF THE SUPREME SOVIET	„ 40
OUTPUT OF PRODUCERS' GOODS	„ 11	EARNINGS AND RETAIL TRADE	„ 45
OUTPUT OF CONSUMERS' GOODS	„ 12	NEW HOUSING CONSTRUCTION	„ 46
AGRICULTURE	„ 13	CARE OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN	„ 47
TRANSPORT	„ 14	EDUCATION	„ 48
RAILWAYS	„ 15	THEATRES, CLUBS AND LIBRARIES	„ 49
THE RED ARMY AND AIR FORCE	„ 16	WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE	„ 50
RATE OF INCREASE OF PRODUCTION	„ 24	WOMEN IN INDUSTRY	„ 51
MECHANISATION IN INDUSTRY	„ 25	HEALTH AND REST	„ 52
ELECTRIFICATION	„ 26	PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORT	„ 53
COLLECTIVISATION OF AGRICULTURE	„ 27	SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTES, MUSEUMS, NEWSPAPERS AND BOOKS	„ 54
LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY	„ 33	MAIN COMMUNICATIONS	<i>Inside back Cover</i>
WORK AND WAGES	„ 34		

The original photographs on pages 29 and 31 are by courtesy of Mr. Herbert Marshall

The photographs on pages 20, 30 and 44 are reproduced with the permission of The Anglo-American Film Corporation

This war with Fascist Germany cannot be considered an ordinary war. It is not only a war between two armies; it is also a great war of the entire Soviet people against the German Fascist forces. The aim of this national war in defence of our country against the Fascist oppressors is not only the elimination of the danger hanging over our country, but also to aid all European peoples groaning under the yoke of German Fascism. In this war of liberation we shall not be alone. In this great war we shall have loyal allies in the peoples of Europe and America, including the German people who are enslaved by the Hitlerite despots.

STALIN: July 3, 1941

PUBLISHERS' NOTE

On July 3, 1941, less than a fortnight after Hitler's brutal and unprovoked attack upon the Soviet people, these words of Stalin rang out across the world. There was no blustering here; no attempt, by belittling the strength of the enemy, to lull people into an easy optimism. But instead, a cool appraisal of the issues at stake and of the forces involved, and on the basis of this estimate a bold confidence in the ultimate victory of the anti-Fascist and democratic peoples of the world.

Throughout the countries of Europe, and not least in Germany, Stalin's words stirred the fires of hope in millions of hearts. Men and women, whose leaders have been driven into exile, or, as in the case of France, have betrayed their country to the Fascist beast, realized that from now on the mighty Soviet state was pledged to aid them in this struggle for liberation. We in Great Britain, who, with the peoples of the Dominion and the Empire, had for so many months been bearing the brunt of Hitler's onslaught, welcomed the speech as a noble response to Churchill's historic promise of full military and diplomatic assistance. Henceforward we should not

fight alone. At our side stood a courageous and powerful ally.

So much we all immediately realized. The will of the Russian people was manifest and, already when Stalin spoke, it had been proved, in ten days of the mightiest battle that has ever been fought, that behind the will to victory was a formidable military and industrial organization and a people devoted and united. Blitzkrieg, the lightning war, that hitherto had defeated the finest armies of Europe, had been held and, in being held, had been defeated. The new technique of the Panzer divisions, that until now had proved invincible by the best military minds of France and Britain, had found its answer in the defensive strategy of the Soviet High Command, the courage and skill of the Russian troops, and the self-sacrificing heroism of the masses of the people.

The weeks of bitter fighting that have followed, weeks in which our Ally has withstood the full weight of the Nazi military machine alone and has again and again given proof of superb determination and brilliant initiative, have only increased our admiration for the Russian people. More

than this, they have convinced the great majority of our own countrymen that the fate of Britain is bound up with that of Russia, and that, if resistance is to be turned into victory, the alliance to which we are pledged must be forged more closely, with steel and blood. The superb example that is being set, not only by the Soviet armies and the guerrilla fighters, but also by the factory workers and collective farmers, must be an inspiration to everyone of us to act, and to act now. We, too, must learn the meaning of total war and the necessity of sacrificing everything to the single purpose of finally destroying Fascism. All this is clear beyond dispute. But for every thousand people in this country who to-day recognize the mighty strength of our great Ally, how few have any but the vaguest notion as to the basis on which it rests? True, ever since the Revolution put an end to the Tsarist autocracy in 1917 there has always been a minority for whom friendship with the Soviet Union has been an article of faith. And as during the course of the last twenty-five years the young Socialist State has ripened and matured, this minority has inevitably increased; particularly since 1934, when, with her entry into the League of Nations, it became apparent to ever wider

sections of the people that the Soviet Union was a potent influence for world peace. But the core of people who have been drawn, either by sympathy or interest, to study in any detail the aims and achievements of the Soviet people nevertheless always remained small. Too often, through ignorance or inertia, the majority were content to accept rumour and prejudice in place of objective information.

To-day, however, this is no longer the case. The heroic resistance of the Russian people—a resistance in which literally every Soviet citizen, from Stalin and his Marshals to the most humble collective farmer, is playing his part—has not only thrilled the entire democratic world but has also stimulated the most intense interest in the U.S.S.R. For the first time in history total war has been met with total war. But, as is generally recognized, there is all the difference in the world between the dreaded instrument which, for the last seven or eight years, the Nazi regime has been fashioning and that with which the Soviet people are now countering it. The Nazi war machine has been built up at the expense of all forms of social and cultural progress and with the unique aim of aggression and subjugation. The military strength of the Soviet Union,

pledged loyally to defensive purposes and the liberation of the nations subjected by Hitler, is one aspect only of a vast industrial and social experiment whose prior objective is, and always has been, the betterment of conditions for the masses of the people.

In this lies the secret of Russia's resistance to the Nazi beasts and the earnest of ultimate victory for the democratic forces of the world. And this, too, is the reason why on every side, in offices and factories, in universities and trades unions, in A.R.P. posts and the army, everywhere where men and women meet and discuss, millions of people are to-day seeking to learn more of the immense social organization on which the strength of our great ally is based.

This book is an attempt to supply that information in a simple form, while at the same time ensuring that it is derived from the latest and most accurate sources. The two sections of coloured diagrams deal respectively with the industrial, agricultural and military resources, and with the social and cultural aspects of Soviet life. The central section sketches briefly the development of the country from 1917 to the present time, relying mainly upon diagrams, photographs and quotations from official sources. To the extent that it succeeds it cannot fail to inspire confidence in the material and spiritual resources of our Ally and in the ultimate achievement of victory by the united peoples of Britain and the Soviet Union.



BUDGET OF THE U.S.S.R. FOR 1941

REVENUE: 216,840,000,000 ROUBLES

Increase of 21% on previous year



TURN OVER TAX
(on Industry and State and Co-operative Trades)
124,500 MILLION ROUBLES



PROFITS TAX
31,000 MILLION ROUBLES



STATE SOCIAL INSURANCE
10,000 MILLION ROUBLES



STATE LOANS
13,000 MILLION ROUBLES



INCOME AND AGRICULTURAL TAX
10,842 MILLION ROUBLES



OTHER ITEMS
27,498 MILLION ROUBLES

Each circle equals 1% or 2,168.4 million roubles.
Black circle denotes increase over previous year.

EXPENDITURE: 216,052,000,000 ROUBLES

Increase of 23% on previous year



NATIONAL ECONOMY
New Factories, Mines, Electric and Power
Plants, Transport and Communications, Re-
search, etc.
59,320 MILLION ROUBLES



AGRICULTURE
Credits and Technical Equipment to Collective
Farms, 387 New Tractor Stations, Exp.
Stations, Irrigation, etc.
13,580 MILLION ROUBLES



SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SERVICES
Education, Health, Pensions, Protection of
Mothers and Children, Sanatoriums and Rest
Homes, etc.
47,800 MILLION ROUBLES



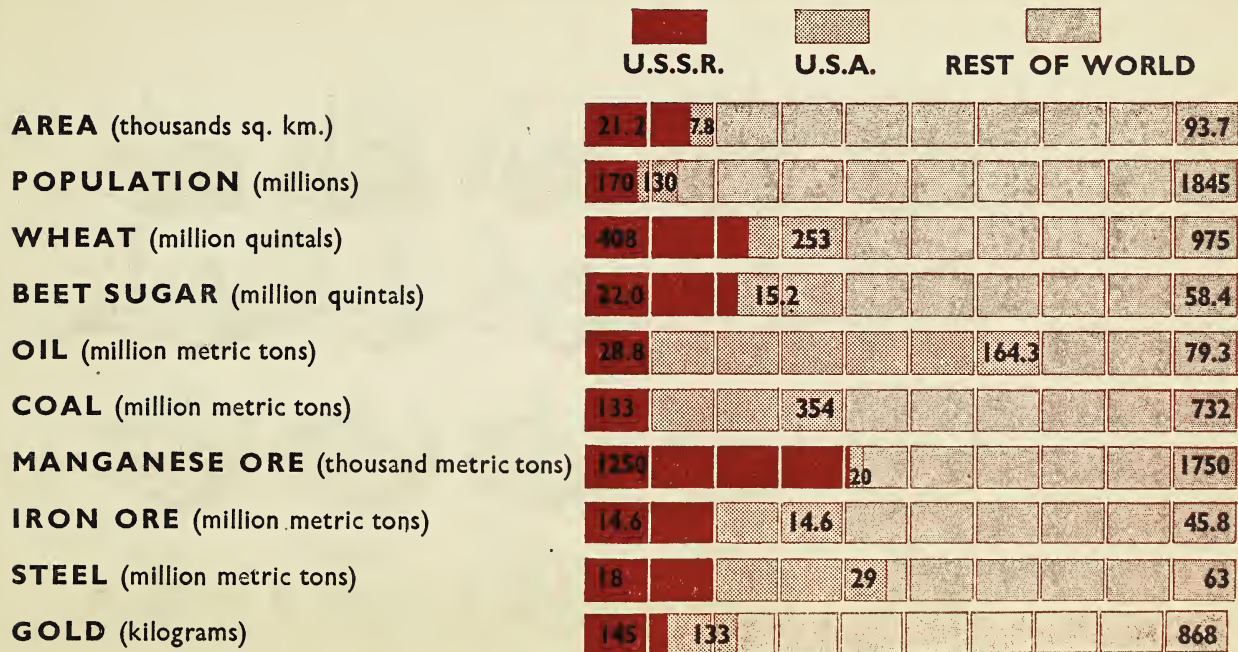
DEFENCE
70,900 MILLION ROUBLES



OTHER ITEMS
24,452 MILLION ROUBLES

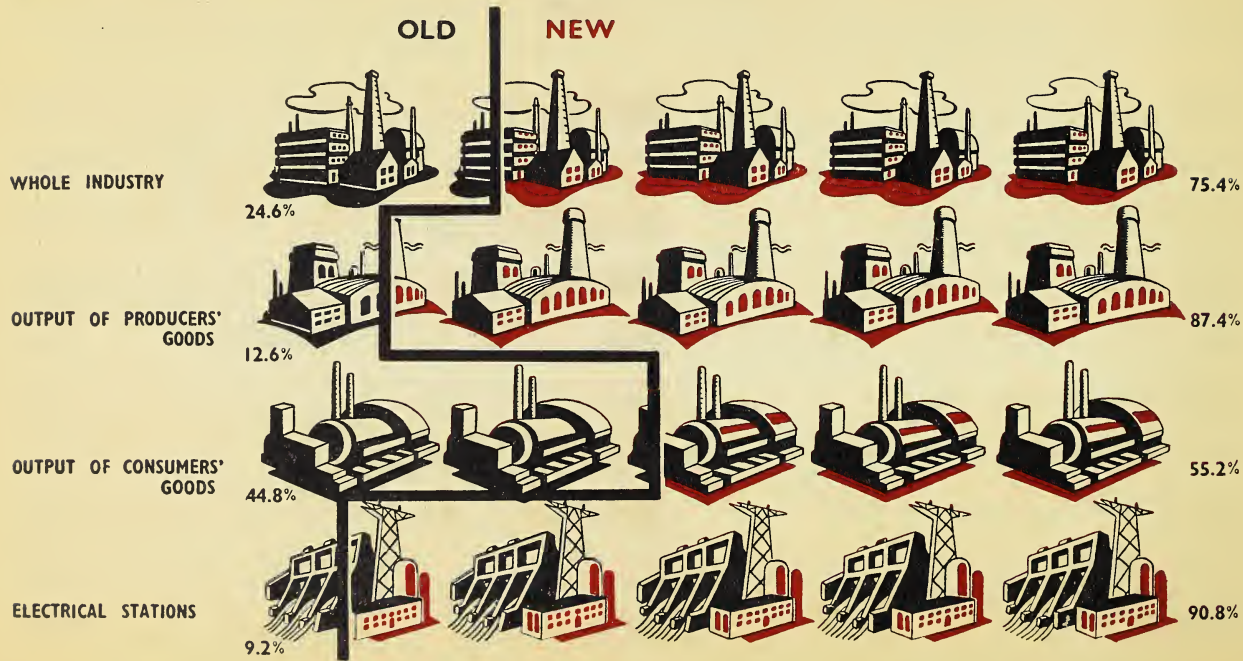
Each circle equals 1% or 2,160.52 million roubles.
Black circles denote increase over previous year.

POSITION OF THE U.S.S.R. IN WORLD PRODUCTION (1938)



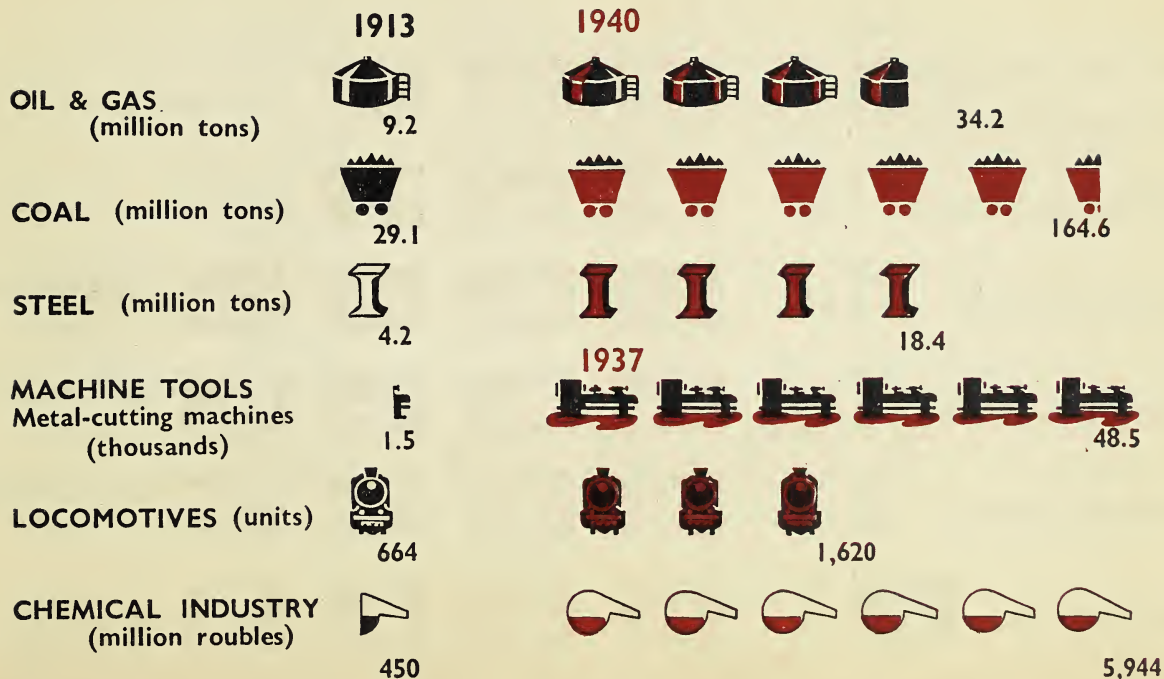
(Each square denotes roughly 10%)

PERCENTAGE OF INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT IN 1936 FROM FACTORIES BUILT OR RECONSTRUCTED UNDER THE SOVIETS



EACH SYMBOL DENOTES 20% OF THE PRODUCTION

OUTPUT OF PRODUCERS' GOODS



OUTPUT OF CONSUMERS' GOODS

	1913	1937		
TEXTILES (Wool, Cotton & Linen)	 2,360	  	6,699 million roubles	
CLOTHING (SEWN)	28	  	3,158 million roubles	
BOOTS & SHOES	65	   	1,539 million roubles	
CANNED GOODS	 93	   	1,372 million cans	
CONFECTIONERY	 70	   	921 thousand tons	
CIGARETTES	 22	   	89 billion	

AGRICULTURE

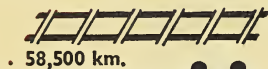


TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

1913

1940



184.8 MILLIONS



132.4 MILLION TONS



93,000 km.



1,142.7 MILLIONS (1937)



536.6 MILLION TONS (1939)

LENGTH OF
NETWORK

PASSENGERS

FREIGHT

WATERWAYS

1928

1937

17.8 MILLIONS



18.4 MILLION TONS



65.2 MILLIONS



66.9 MILLION TONS

PASSENGERS

FREIGHT

AIRLINES

1923

1937

0.4 THOUSAND km.



0.0



105.6 THOUSAND km.



47.4 THOUSAND TONS

LENGTH OF AIR
ROUTES

FREIGHT

RAILWAYS (COMPARISONS, 1937)



U.S.S.R.

U.S.A.

GERMANY

**FREIGHT PER KM. OF
RAILROAD LINE (tons)**



4,160



1,930



1,524

**AVERAGE SPEED FOR
COMMERCIAL FREIGHT**
(km. per hour)



22.5



25.7

USEFUL LOAD PER AXLE
(tons)



7.8



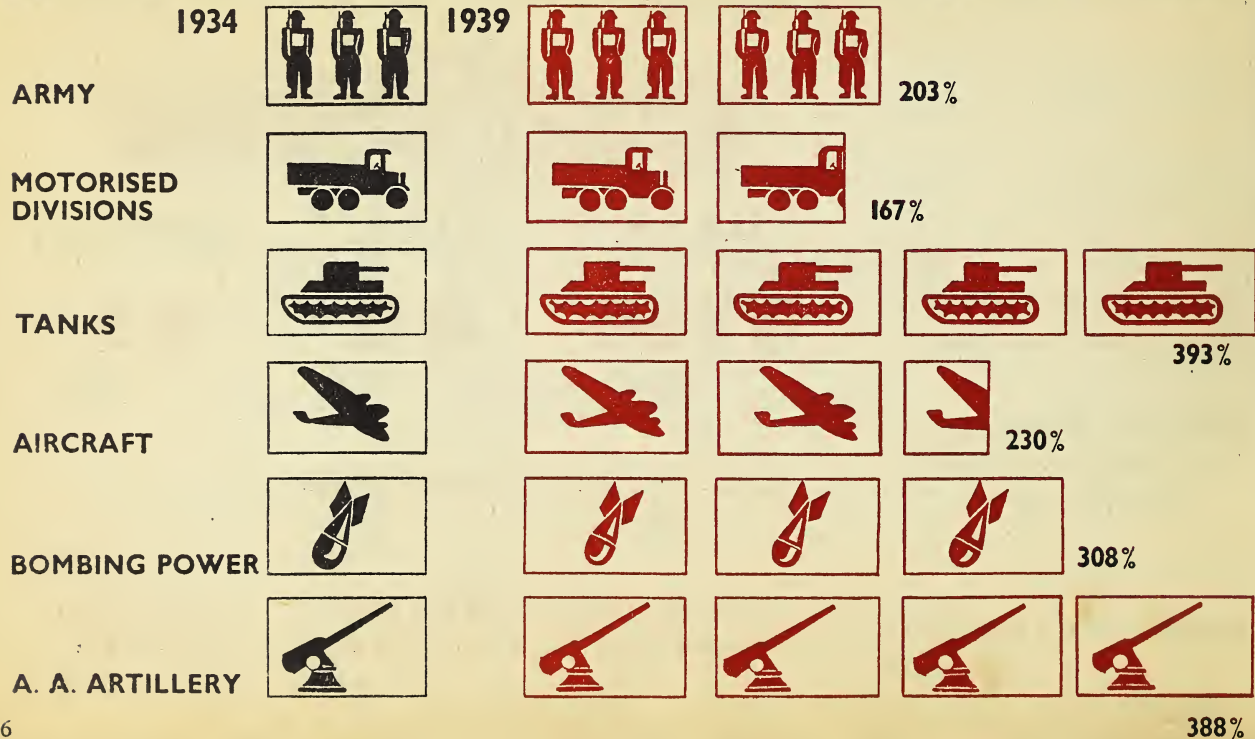
6.1



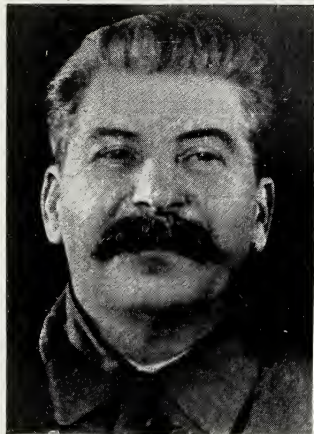
5.8

(Figures for U.S.A. are for 1929)

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OF RED ARMY AND AIR FORCE



THE LEADERS OF THE RED ARMY



STALIN



TIMOSHENKO



VOROSHILOV



BUDYONNY



SOVIET TANK ADVANCING ON THE BATTLEFIELD



'MARAT' CLASS BATTLESHIP



MOSCOW-CAUCASUS LINK

THE YEARS OF GROWTH

In the preceding diagrams we have attempted to give some conception of the industrial and military strength of our great Ally as revealed by the latest statistics. But this is only one side of the picture, the necessary material basis for an equally impressive achievement in the social and cultural fields. This other aspect, without which the picture of the Soviet Union to-day would be incomplete, is described in pages 45 to 54 of this book, but meanwhile we are concerned to give some broad idea of the various stages by which this two-fold achievement has been brought about.

Moreover, what has been accomplished in the first generation of its existence by the first Socialist State in the history of the world, cannot properly be judged simply by comparison with the most advanced countries in Europe and America. To see it in its true perspective it is necessary also to bear in mind what conditions were like in

Russia at the time when this great social experiment was first initiated. Only by this dual comparison, on the one hand with the most advanced capitalist countries, and on the other with the old pre-1917 Russia, can we fully appreciate the progress made by the Soviet people.

In the next few pages, therefore, we attempt not only to describe, but also to explain; not only to show what has been achieved, but also how. And this is important, for the fact that the men and women of Russia have had a long struggle against desperate odds to build up the strength and prosperity of their country, is a factor of incalculable importance in the present war. The knowledge that to-day they themselves are collectively the owners and creators of the mills and factories, the schools and crèches and libraries, inspires them to acts of heroism and initiative which the terrorized obedience of the Nazi rank and file can never hope to emulate.

FROM THE OLD

Russia is still an incredibly backward country . . . four times worse off than England, five times worse off than Germany, and ten times worse off than America.

In 2,500,000 out of the 2,800,000 peasant farms in Hungary, ploughs with wooden coulter and harrows with wooden frames undoubtedly prevail, while almost half of the farm wagons have wheels with wooden hubs . . . The poverty, primitiveness and neglect of the overwhelming majority of our peasant farms is incomparably worse than in Hungary.

LENIN: 1913

Romanov and Kerensky left as a heritage to the working class a country utterly impoverished by their predatory, criminal and most burdensome war, a country picked clean by Russian and foreign imperialists. Food will suffice for all only if we keep the strictest account of every pood, only if every pood is distributed absolutely systematically. There is also an acute shortage of food for machines, i.e. fuel: the railroads and factories will come to a standstill, unemployment and famine will ruin the nation, if we do not bend every effort to establish a ruthless economy of consumption and proper distribution. We are faced by disaster, it has drawn terribly near . . .

Such is the state of affairs to-day. We need a mass crusade of workers to every corner of this vast country. Then we shall triumph over hunger and unemployment.

LENIN: 1918

Side by side with the immediate, essential, unpostponable and urgent tasks in the regulation of transport, the elimination of the fuel and food crises, the combating of epidemics and the organization of disciplined armies of labour, it has for the first time become possible for Soviet Russia to proceed to more systematic economic construction, to the scientific elaboration and the consistent realisation of a state plan for the whole national economy.

LENIN: 1920

TO THE NEW

In the sphere of economic development, we must regard the most important result during the period under review to be the fact that the reconstruction of agriculture and industry on the basis of a new, modern technique has been completed. There are no more or hardly any more old plants in our country, with their old technique, and hardly any old peasant farms, with their antediluvian equipment. Our industry and agriculture are now based on new, up-to-date technique. It may be said without exaggeration that from the standpoint of the technique of production, that from the standpoint of the degree of saturation of industry and agriculture with new machinery, our country is more advanced than any other country, where the old machinery acts as a fetter on production and hampers the introduction of modern technique.

If we take the rate of growth of our industry, expressed in percentages of the pre-war (1914-18) level, and compare it with the rate of growth of the industry of the principal capitalist countries, we get the following picture:

STALIN: 1939

SEE PAGE 24

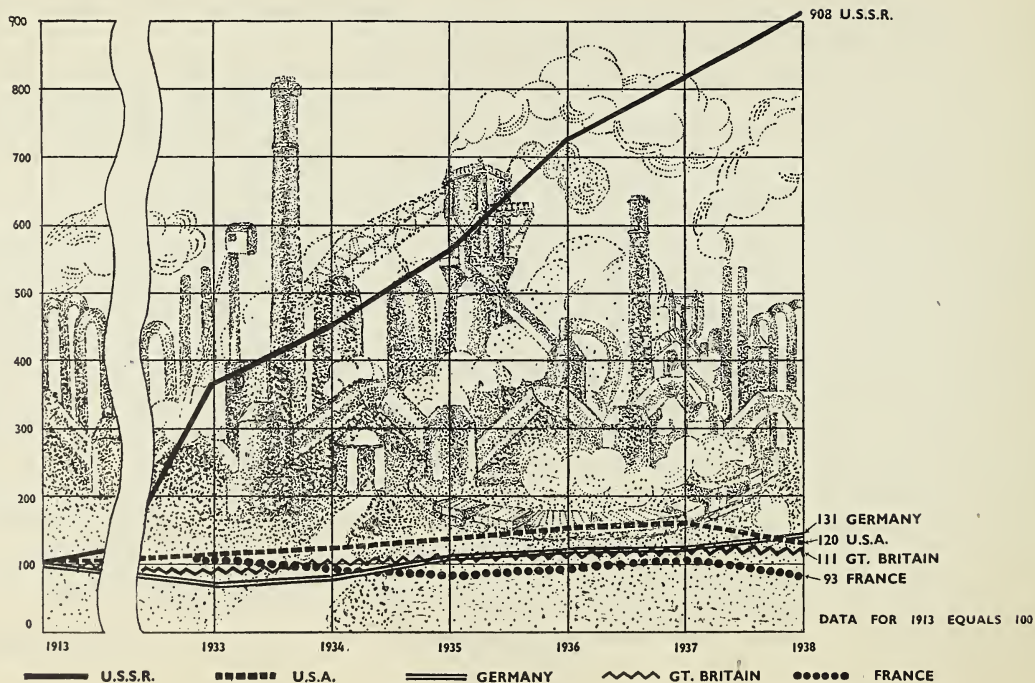
In the first three years of the Third Five-Year Plan, the industrial output of the U.S.S.R., increased from 95,500 million roubles in 1937 to 137,500 million roubles in 1940, or by 44 per cent. . .

In respect to the output of the defence industry, the government was guided by a simple truth, namely, if you want to be prepared for any "surprises", if you do not want our people to be caught unawares, keep your powder dry and do not stint means on the production of aircraft, tanks, armaments, warships and shells. . .

The output of means of production in industry in 1940 increased by 13.8 per cent as compared with 1939, and by 52 per cent as compared with 1937.

N. VOZNESENSKY: 1941

RATE OF INCREASE OF PRODUCTION



MECHANISATION IN INDUSTRY

Consumption of mechanical and electrical energy per hour of one worker's labour
(in percentage of 1913) Data for 1913 taken as a unit

ELECTRICAL ENERGY

MECHANICAL AND
ELECTRICAL ENERGY



MECHANISATION OF PRODUCTION PROCESSES

1913

FISH INDUSTRY

EXTRACTION OF PEAT

COAL MINING

OIL PRODUCTION

NOT MECHANISED

MECHANISED

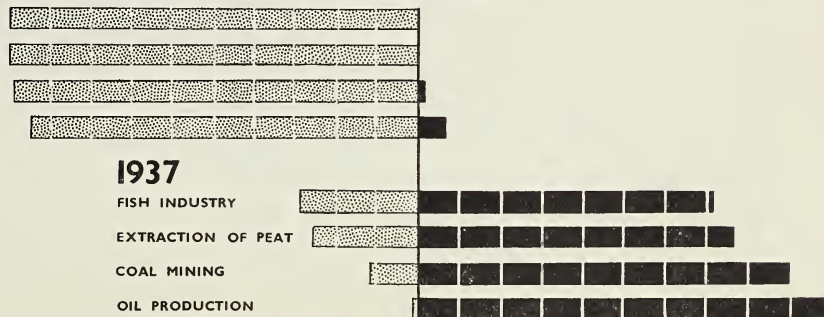
1937

FISH INDUSTRY

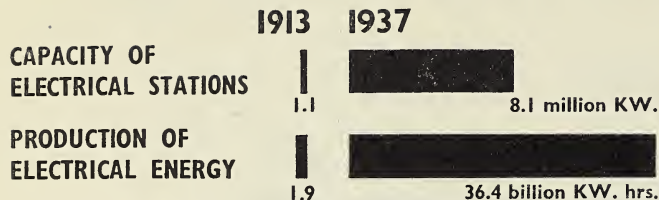
EXTRACTION OF PEAT

COAL MINING

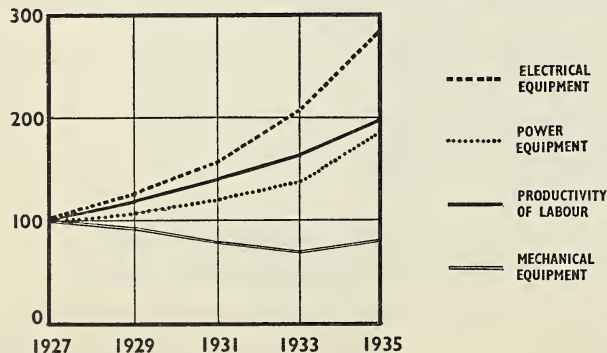
OIL PRODUCTION



ELECTRIFICATION



PRODUCTIVITY & POWER EQUIPMENT IN INDUSTRY

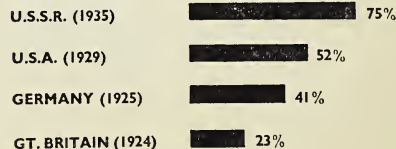


Communism is Soviet power plus the electrification of the whole country. . . We have already drawn up a preliminary plan . . . two hundred of our best scientific and technical men have worked on this plan.

We must see to it that every factory and every electric power station shall become a centre of enlightenment, and if Russia becomes covered by a dense network of electric power stations and powerful technical installations, our communist economic development will become a model for a future socialist Europe and Asia.

LENIN: 1920

PERCENTAGE OF FACTORIES RUN ON ELECTRIC POWER



THE COLLECTIVISATION OF AGRICULTURE

COLLECTIVE FARMS



NUMBER OF STATE FARMS

1928



1,407

1937



3,992

If peasant farming is to develop further, we must firmly assure the transition to the next stage; and the next stage will undoubtedly be the gradual amalgamation of the least profitable and most backward, small and disintegrated peasant farming into socialist, large-scale farming.

LENIN: 1921

From a country of small individual agriculture the U.S.S.R. has become a country of collective, large-scale mechanised agriculture. From an ignorant, illiterate and backward country it has become—or rather is becoming—a literate and cultured country.

STALIN: 1934

THE FIVE-YEAR PLANS

'The economic life of the U.S.S.R. is determined and directed by the state plan of national economy for the purpose of increasing the public wealth, of steadily raising the material and cultural level of the toilers, and of strengthening the independence of the U.S.S.R. and its power of defence.'

The Constitution of the U.S.S.R. (Article 11.)

The necessity for 'the scientific elaboration and the consistent realization of a state plan for the whole national economy' was already recognized by Lenin as early as 1920. The first practical step to be taken was the plan for the electrification of the entire country adopted in the same year (see p. 26), and this was followed by the First Five-Year Plan, 1928-32, which was fulfilled as to 93.7 per cent in four years. After this came two more Five-Year Plans, the Second 1933-38, and the Third, which, when it was interrupted after three years by Nazi aggression, was already ahead of schedule.

The principle of socialist planning, as laid down by the Constitution, is not difficult to grasp when it is understood that it is based on planned production for use. Under the

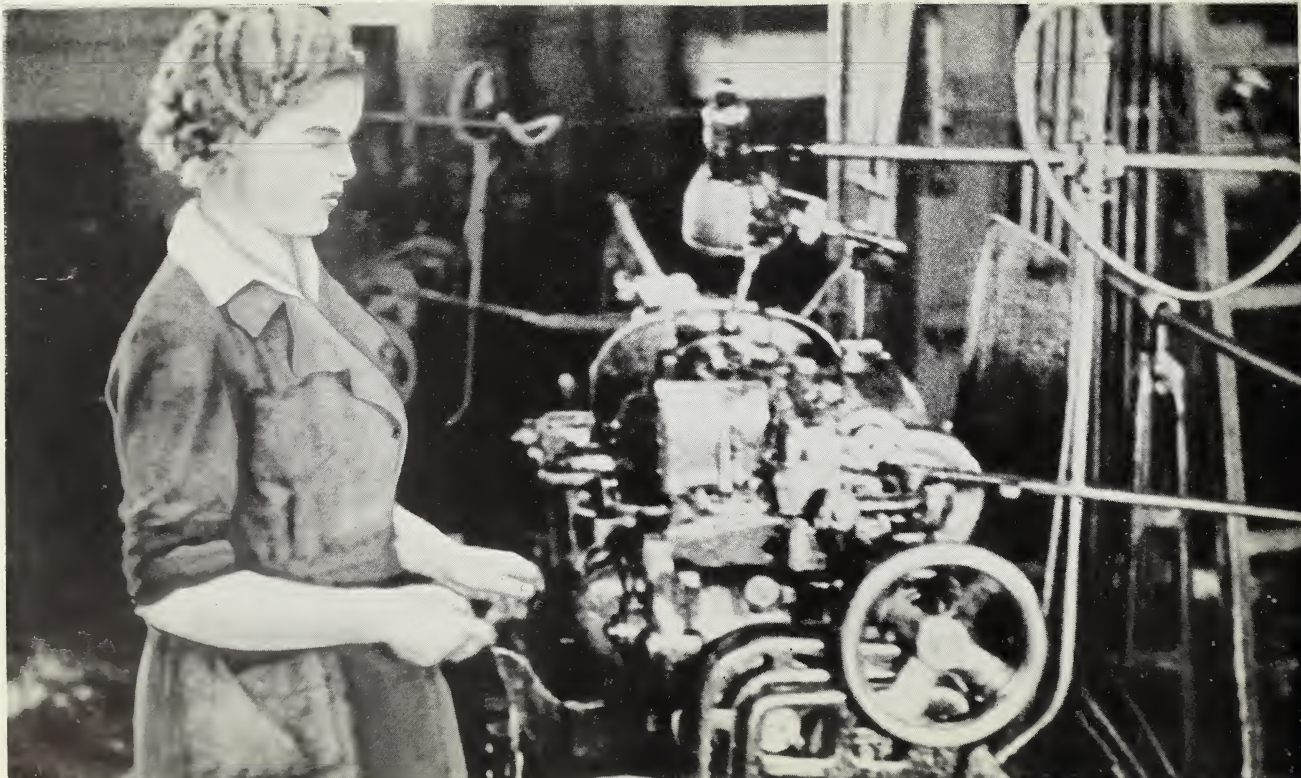
guidance of the State Planning Commission of the U.S.S.R., whose relations with the government can best be understood by reference to the diagrams on pp. 38-9, an estimate is made firstly of all the available resources (natural resources, factories, labour power, etc.), and secondly of all the needs of the community (consumption goods, new plant, free social services, etc.). The function of the Planning Commission, having made these two estimates, is then to relate the one to the other.

The final draft of the plan, however, is only adopted by the Supreme Soviet after the various sections of it have been discussed and accepted by the local Soviet authorities concerned. Not only do the Council of People's Commissars and the town and village Soviets endorse the general plan for their localities, but each detail of the plan is also fully worked out by meetings in the factories and collective farms concerned, at which every worker is able to contribute his or her share of information and experience.

Such is the broad general theory of socialist planning. The proof of its success is shown in the pages of this book, but it is one of the greatest tragedies of our time that so many people in Britain have come to appreciate its value only when it is being tried by the savage and destructive test of war.



THE GREAT DAM AT DNIEPROGES



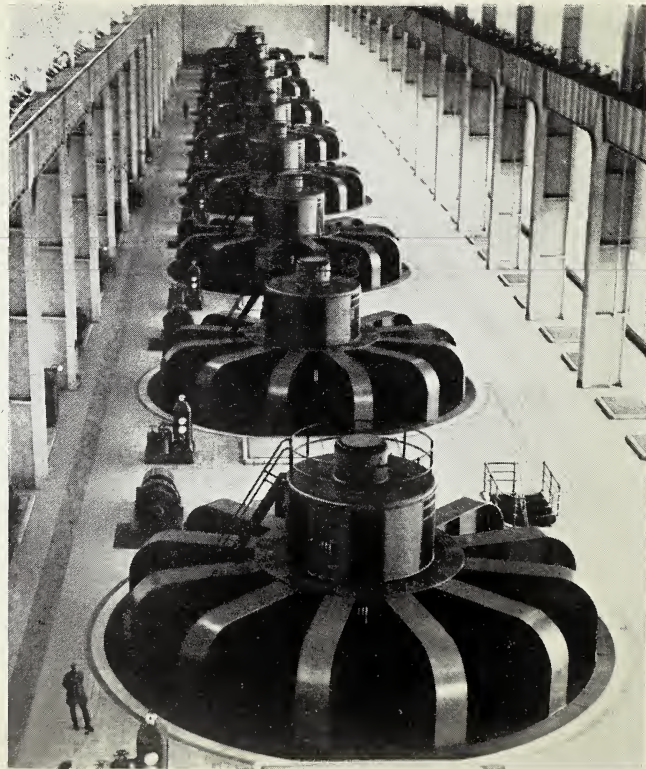
VERA MAKAROVA WORKS FIVE LATHES *(A Stakhanovite and Deputy of the Supreme Soviet)*



COLLECTIVE FARMER



MODERN HEAVY INDUSTRY



TURBINES AT DNEPROGES

DEVELOPMENT OF LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

The Stakhanov movement is a movement of working men and women which sets itself the aim of surpassing the present technical standards . . . surpassing them—because these standards have already become antiquated for our day, for our new people.

Here the working man cannot feel neglected and alone. On the contrary, the man who works feels himself a free citizen of his country, a public figure in a way. And, if he works well and gives society his best, he is a hero of labour. Obviously, the Stakhanov movement could have arisen only under such conditions.

STALIN: 1935

INCREASE IN OUTPUT PER WORKER

1913

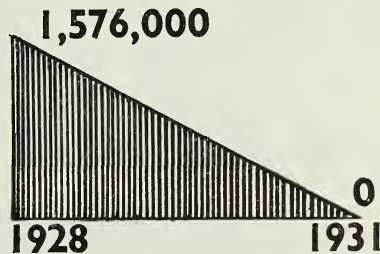


100

1937



340



ELIMINATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

1940
30.4
million



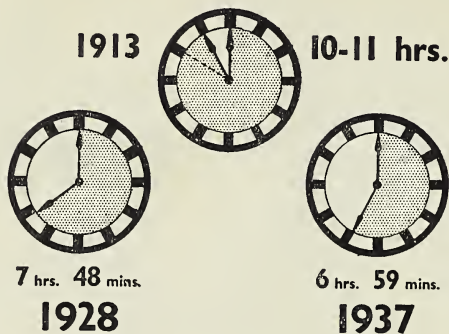
1913
11.4
million



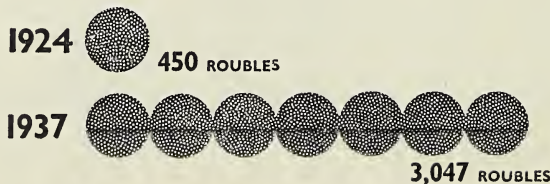
NUMBER OF
WORKERS
AND
EMPLOYEES

It would be absurd to think that Socialism can be built on the basis of poverty and privation, on the basis of reducing individual requirements and the standard of living to the level of the poor, who, moreover, refuse to remain poor any longer and are pushing their way upward to prosperity. . . . For Socialism means, not cutting down individual requirements, but developing them to the utmost, to full bloom; not the restriction of these requirements, or a refusal to satisfy them, but the full and all-round satisfaction of all the requirements of culturally developed working people. **STALIN: 1934**

WORK AND WAGES



**THE WORKING DAY
IN LARGE SCALE
INDUSTRY**

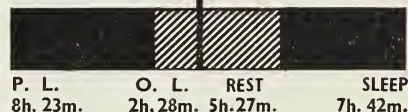
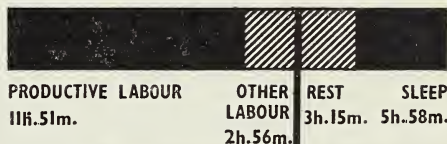


**INCREASE OF
AVERAGE
ANNUAL
WAGES**

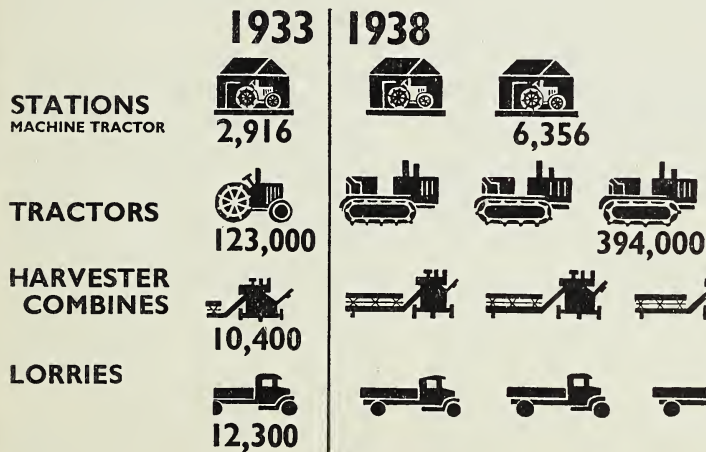
COLLECTIVE FARMS

NON-COLLECTIVISED HOUSEHOLD 1923

WORK AND LEISURE OF PEASANTS



COLLECTIVE FARM 1936



FROM THE SOVIET

Our Soviet society has already, in the main, succeeded in achieving Socialism; it has created a Socialist system, i.e. it has brought about what Marxists in other words call the first, or lower phase of Communism. The fundamental principle of this phase of Communism is, as you know, the formula: "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his work." Should our Constitution reflect this fact? Should it be based on this achievement? Unquestionably, it should. It should, because for the U.S.S.R. Socialism is something already achieved and won.

STALIN: 1936

Article 1. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a socialist state of workers and peasants.

Article 4. The economic foundation of the U.S.S.R. is the Socialist system of economy and the Socialist ownership of the implements and means of production firmly established as a result of the liquidation of the capitalist system of economy, the abolition of private property in the implements and means of production and the abolition of exploitation of man by man.

Article 10. The right of citizens to personal property in their income from work and in their savings, in their dwelling-

houses and auxiliary household economy, their domestic furniture and utensils and objects of personal use and comfort, as well as the right of inheritance of personal property of citizens, are protected by law.

Article 12. In the U.S.S.R. work is the obligation, and a matter of honour, of every able-bodied citizen.

Article 13. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a federated state, formed on the basis of the voluntary association of Soviet Socialist Republics possessing equal rights.

Article 17. To every Union Republic is reserved the right freely to secede from the U.S.S.R.

Article 33. The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. consists of two Chambers: The Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.

Article 34. The Soviet of the Union is elected by the citizens of the U.S.S.R. according to electoral areas on the basis of one deputy for every 300,000 of the population.

Article 35. The Soviet of Nationalities is elected by the citizens of the U.S.S.R. according to Union and Autonomous Republics, Autonomous Regions and national areas on the basis of twenty-five deputies from each Union Republic, eleven deputies from each Autonomous Republic, five deputies from each Autonomous Region and one deputy from each national area.

Article 37. The two Chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of nationalities have equal rights.

Article 109. People's Courts are elected by the citizens of the district on the basis

CONSTITUTION

of universal, direct and equal suffrage and secret ballot for a term of three years.

Article 112. Judges are independent and subject only to the law.

Article 118. Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to work, i.e. the right to guaranteed employment and payment for their work in accordance with its quantity and quality.

Article 119. Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to rest and leisure.

Article 120. Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to maintenance in old age and also in case of sickness or loss of capacity to work.

Article 121. Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to education.

Article 122. Women in the U.S.S.R. are accorded equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life.

The possibility of exercising these rights of women is ensured by affording women equally with men the right to work, payment for work, rest and leisure, social insurance and education, and by state

protection of the interests of mother and child, maternity leave with pay, and the provision of a wide network of maternity homes, nurseries and kindergartens.

Article 123. The equality of the rights of citizens of the U.S.S.R., irrespective of their nationality or race, in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life, is an infeasible law.

Article 124. In order to ensure to citizens freedom of conscience, the church in the U.S.S.R. is separated from the state, and the school from the church. Freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda is recognized for all citizens.

Article 127. The citizens of the U.S.S.R. are guaranteed inviolability of person. No person may be placed under arrest except by decision of court or with the sanction of a procurator.

Article 128. The inviolability of the homes of citizens and secrecy of correspondence are protected by law.

Article 131. It is the duty of every citizen of the U.S.S.R. to safeguard and fortify

public, socialist property as the sacred and inviolable foundation of the Soviet system, as the source of the wealth and might of the country, as the source of the prosperous and cultured life of all the toilers. Persons encroaching upon public, socialist property are enemies of the people.

Article 133. To defend the fatherland is the sacred duty of every citizen of the U.S.S.R. Treason to the country—violation of the oath, desertion to the enemy, impairing the military power of the state, espionage—is punishable with all the severity of the law as the worst of crimes.

Article 137. Women have the right to elect and be elected on equal terms with men.

Article 138. Citizens serving in the Red Army have the right to elect and be elected on equal terms with all other citizens.

Article 140. Voting at elections of deputies is secret.

Our Soviet society has already, in the main, succeeded in achieving Socialism; it has created a Socialist system, i.e. it has brought about what Marxists in other words call the first, or lower phase of Communism. The fundamental principle of this phase of Communism is, as you know, the formula: "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his work." Should our Constitution reflect this fact? Should it be based on this achievement? Unquestionably, it should. It should, because for the U.S.S.R. Socialism is something already achieved and won.

STALIN: 1936

Article 1. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a socialist state of workers and peasants.

Article 4. The economic foundation of the U.S.S.R. is the Socialist system of economy and the Socialist ownership of the implements and means of production firmly established as a result of the liquidation of the capitalist system of economy, the abolition of private property in the implements and means of production and the abolition of exploitation of man by man.

Article 10. The right of citizens to personal property in their income from work and in their savings, in their dwelling-

houses and auxiliary household economy, their domestic furniture and utensils and objects of personal use and comfort, as well as the right of inheritance of personal property of citizens, are protected by law.

Article 12. In the U.S.S.R. work is the obligation, and a matter of honour, of every able-bodied citizen.

Article 13. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a federated state, formed on the basis of the voluntary association of Soviet Socialist Republics possessing equal rights.

Article 17. To every Union Republic is reserved the right freely to secede from the U.S.S.R.

Article 33. The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. consists of two Chambers: The Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.

Article 34. The Soviet of the Union is elected by the citizens of the U.S.S.R. according to electoral areas on the basis of one deputy for every 300,000 of the population.

Article 35. The Soviet of Nationalities is elected by the citizens of the U.S.S.R. according to Union and Autonomous Republics, Autonomous Regions and national areas on the basis of twenty-five deputies from each Union Republic, eleven deputies from each Autonomous Republic, five deputies from each Autonomous Region and one deputy from each national area.

Article 37. The two Chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of nationalities have equal rights.

Article 109. People's Courts are elected by the citizens of the district on the basis

CONSTITUTION

of universal, direct and equal suffrage and secret ballot for a term of three years.

Article 112. Judges are independent and subject only to the law.

Article 118. Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to work, i.e. the right to guaranteed employment and payment for their work in accordance with its quantity and quality.

Article 119. Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to rest and leisure.

Article 120. Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to maintenance in old age and also in case of sickness or loss of capacity to work.

Article 121. Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to education.

Article 122. Women in the U.S.S.R. are accorded equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life.

The possibility of exercising these rights of women is ensured by affording women equally with men the right to work, payment for work, rest and leisure, social insurance and education, and by state

protection of the interests of mother and child, maternity leave with pay, and the provision of a wide network of maternity homes, nurseries and kindergartens.

Article 123. The equality of the rights of citizens of the U.S.S.R., irrespective of their nationality or race, in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life, is an infeasible law.

Article 124. In order to ensure to citizens freedom of conscience, the church in the U.S.S.R. is separated from the state, and the school from the church. Freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda is recognized for all citizens.

Article 127. The citizens of the U.S.S.R. are guaranteed inviolability of person. No person may be placed under arrest except by decision of court or with the sanction of a procurator.

Article 128. The inviolability of the homes of citizens and secrecy of correspondence are protected by law.

Article 131. It is the duty of every citizen of the U.S.S.R. to safeguard and fortify

public, socialist property as the sacred and inviolable foundation of the Soviet system, as the source of the wealth and might of the country, as the source of the prosperous and cultured life of all the toilers. Persons encroaching upon public, socialist property are enemies of the people.

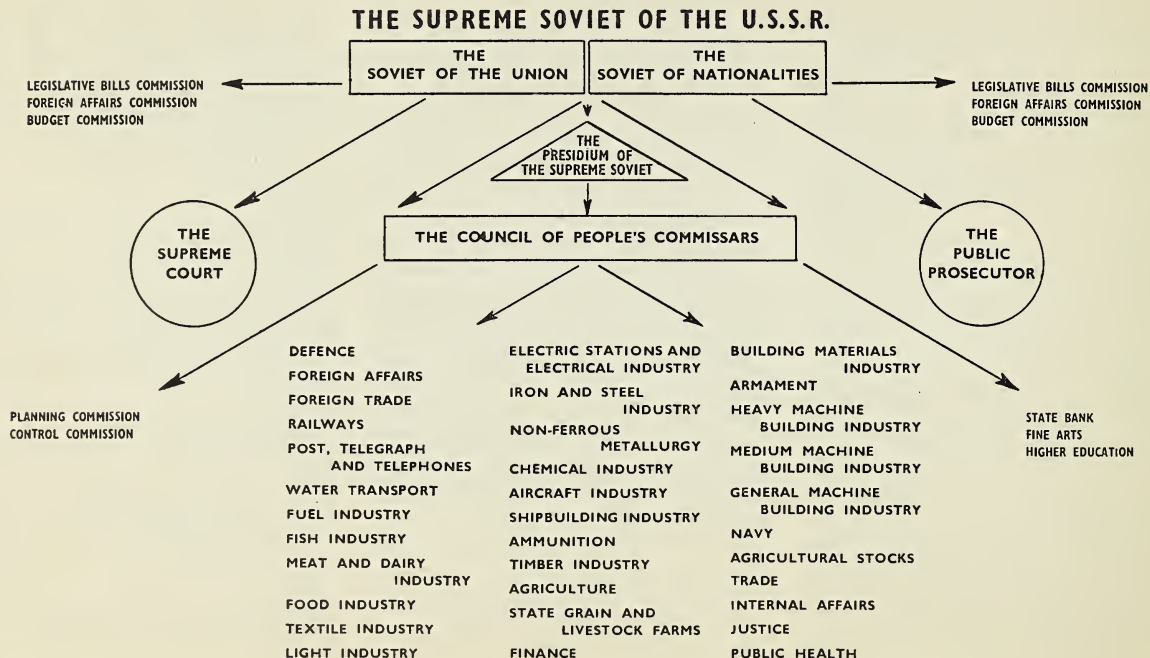
Article 133. To defend the fatherland is the sacred duty of every citizen of the U.S.S.R. Treason to the country—violation of the oath, desertion to the enemy, impairing the military power of the state, espionage—is punishable with all the severity of the law as the worst of crimes.

Article 137. Women have the right to elect and be elected on equal terms with men.

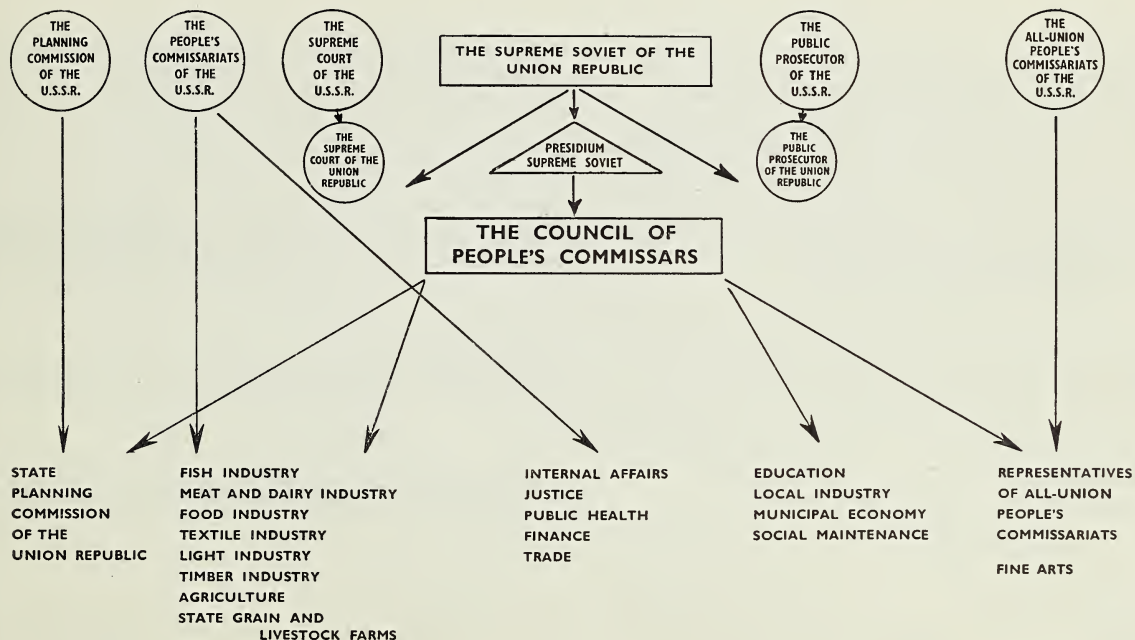
Article 138. Citizens serving in the Red Army have the right to elect and be elected on equal terms with all other citizens.

Article 140. Voting at elections of deputies is secret.

STATE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

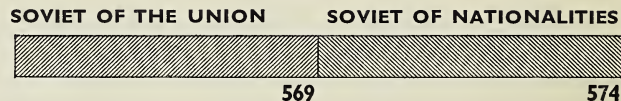


STATE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNION REPUBLICS

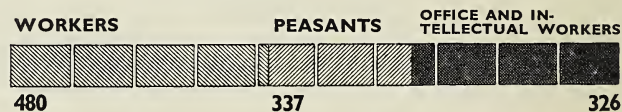


COMPOSITION OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R.

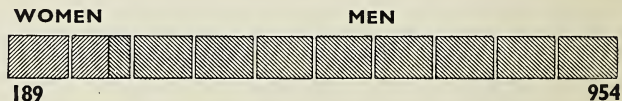
DEPUTIES OF THE TWO SOVIETS



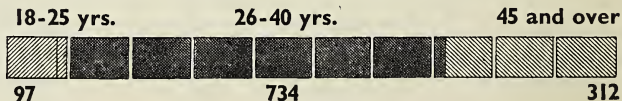
ACCORDING TO WORK



ACCORDING TO SEX



ACCORDING TO AGE



Each square represents 10%



MOSCOW



THE TRACTOR WORKS AT CHELIABINSK

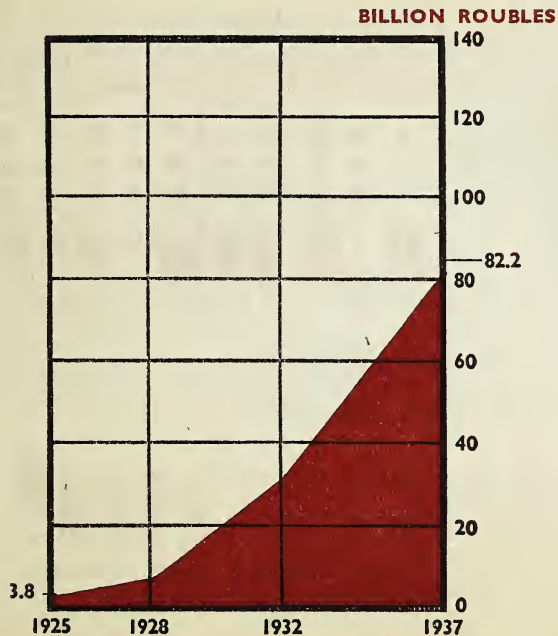


NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, KHARKOV, UKRAINE

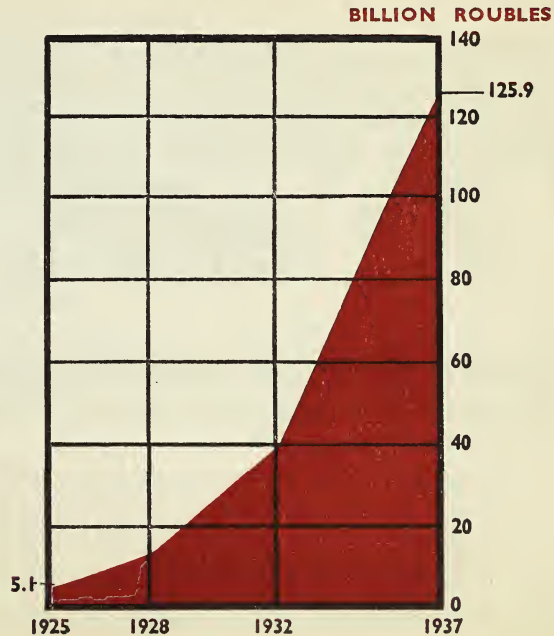


WATER GLIDER AT 60 m.p.h. ON BLACK SEA ROUTE

TOTAL WAGES WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES



RETAIL TURNOVER OF STATE AND CO-OPERATIVE TRADE



NEW HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

IN ALL THE CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE U.S.S.R.

60%

BUILT UNDER TSARISM

BUILT UNDER THE U.S.S.R. 40%



RENT AMOUNTS TO 4·3 PER CENT OF A WORKER'S FAMILY BUDGET

STATE SOCIAL INSURANCE

DURING FOUR YEARS OF SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1933-1936)

EXPENDITURE IN MILLION ROUBLES



EACH SYMBOL INDICATES 1,000 MILLION ROUBLES

CARE OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

INSTITUTIONS



CRÈCHES FOR CHILDREN



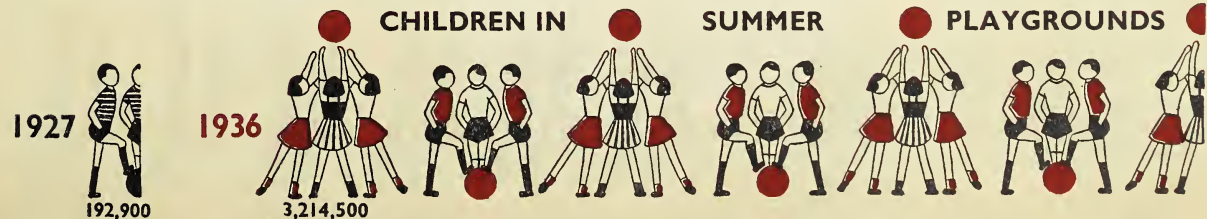
CHILDREN IN KINDERGARTENS



CHILDREN IN

SUMMER

PLAYGROUNDS



EDUCATION

CHILDREN
Primary &
Secondary Schools



STUDENTS
Technical Schools



**UNIVERSITIES
& COLLEGES**



STUDENTS
University



THEATRES, CLUBS AND LIBRARIES

1914

THEATRES



153

1940



825

CLUBS

222



95,626

LIBRARIES

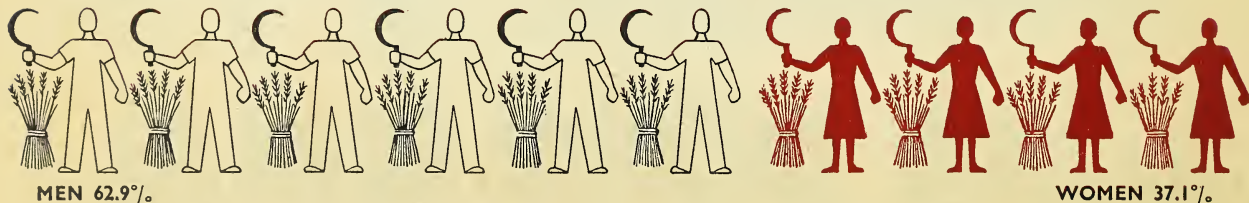


12,600



70,000

WOMEN IN THE U.S.S.R.

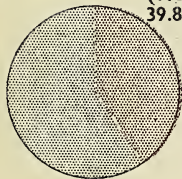


PERCENTAGE OF PARTICIPATION IN COLLECTIVE FARMING (1937)

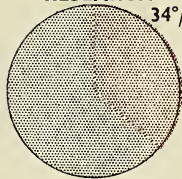
WOMEN IN THE U.S.S.R.

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS (1938)

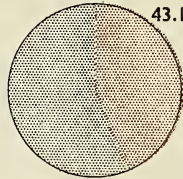
LARGE SCALE INDUSTRY
(1937)
39.8%



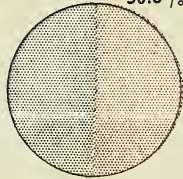
SCIENTIFIC
RESEARCH
34%



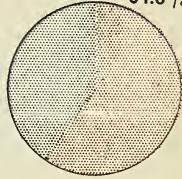
UNIVERSITY
STUDENTS
43.1%



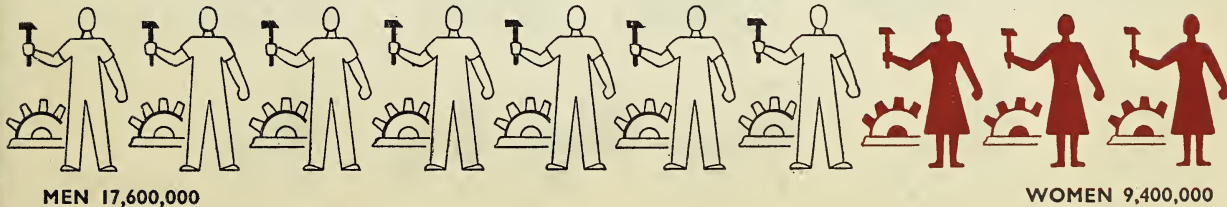
PHYSICIANS
50.6%



TEACHERS (1935)
64.8%

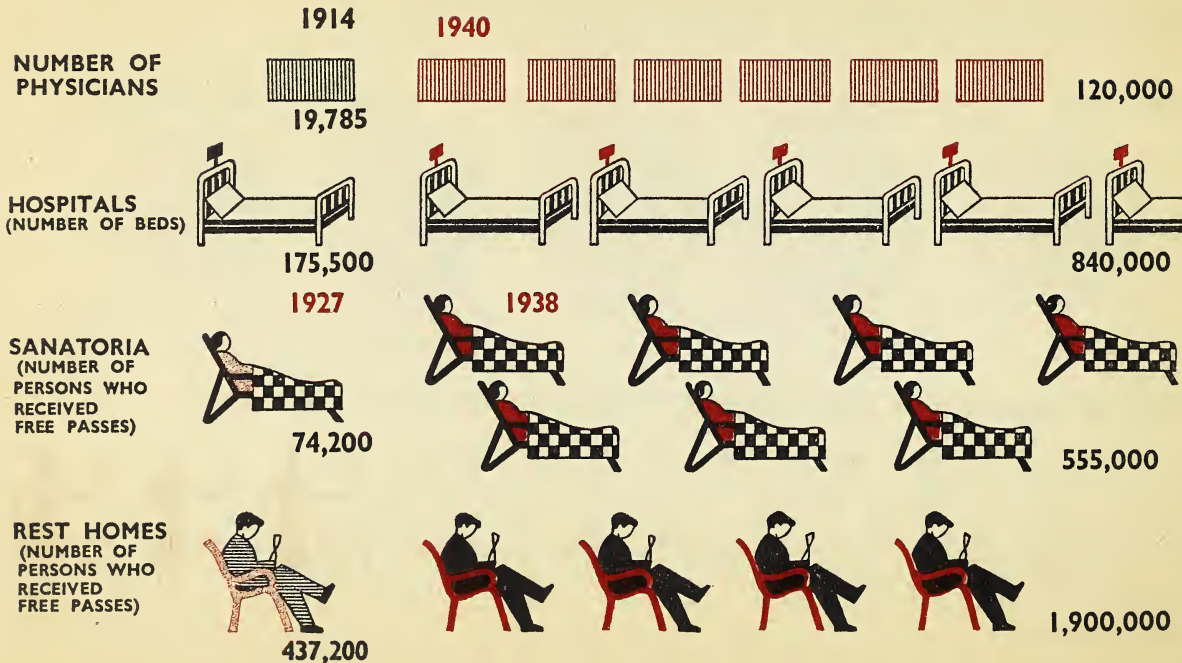


PERCENTAGE OF MEN AND WOMEN WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES (1937)



EACH SYMBOL DENOTES APPROXIMATELY 10%

HEALTH AND REST



PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORT

NUMBER OF PHYSICAL CULTURISTS WHO HAVE PASSED THE STANDARD SPORTS TESTS

1933

465,000



The Soviet Sports Movement has approximately ten million members. Of these five million have been awarded badges for passing the standard sports tests. Seventy thousand have received the more difficult second degree badge. To obtain this they must pass very hard tests in parachuting, ski-jumping, a five kilometre run, mountain climbing, weight-lifting, boxing, wrestling, cycling, and other sports.

In 1940 nearly five hundred million roubles (£24,000,000) was spent on the sports movement. About two-thirds was contributed by the State, and the remainder by the Trade Unions.

Sportsmen and sportswomen of the U.S.S.R. hold between them over fifty world records.

1938

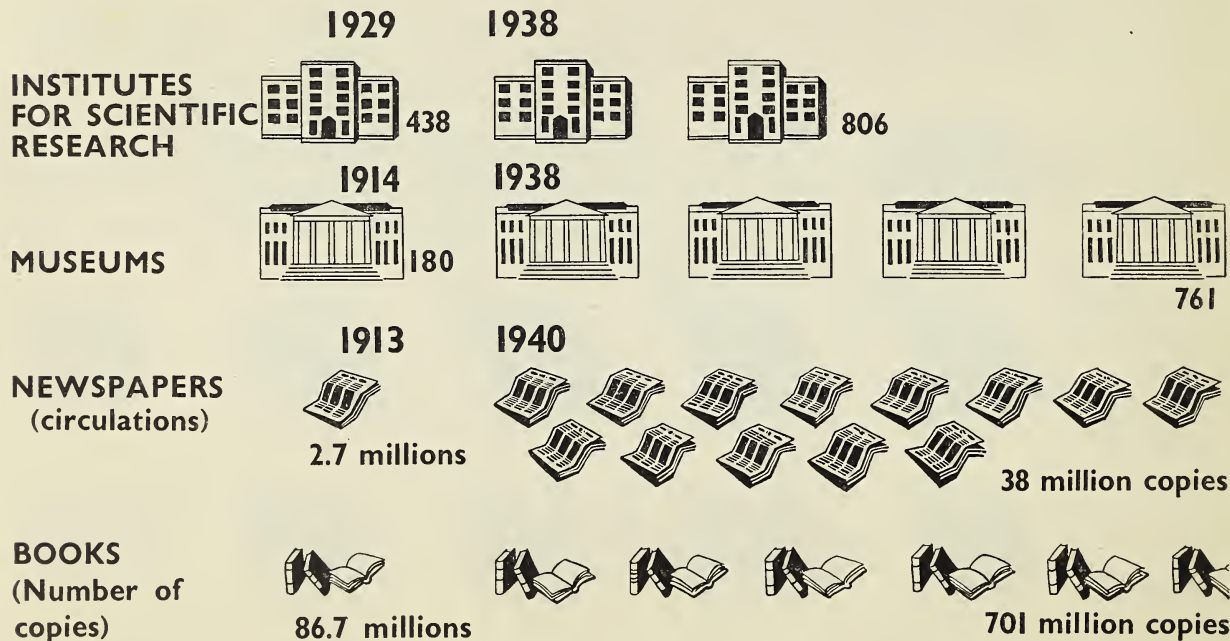
4,978,000



MEN 4,468,000

WOMEN 510,000

SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTES, MUSEUMS, NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS



CIVILIZATION *versus* BARBARISM

What do these pages record? In the cold language of statistics they sketch the broad outline of a generation of advance unparalleled in history: nothing less than the transformation of an illiterate agricultural country, devastated moreover by famine and eight years of bitter warfare, into one of the foremost industrial countries of the world; a country in which work is the highest badge of honour, where women play their part by the side of men, where children and old people alike are cherished, where culture and science are esteemed and encouraged, and where service in the Red Army and Air Force is regarded as a noble training in the virtues of citizenship.

So much statistics can in some measure reveal. What they cannot show is the boundless courage and creative energy of the millions of men and women who have devoted their lives to this achievement and who, to-day, are fighting so heroically to maintain what they have created. Yet it is precisely this devotion and heroism which above all else constitute the bed-rock, unconquerable strength of the Soviet people; and this is a fact of such cardinal importance for us in Britain that it is not

enough for us simply to respect it and admire it, as we unanimously do.

We must also understand it: for only by understanding can we, on our side, ensure that our formal alliance in the cause of civilization becomes a vital and invincible force.

The patriotism of the Russian people is rooted in the fact that the men and women who are to-day giving their lives for their country are the very generation who created order out of chaos, wealth out of poverty, culture out of illiteracy. Their spirit is symbolized in the destruction of the mighty Dnieprostroi Dam, the pride of Soviet engineering and architecture, rather than that it should serve to strengthen the enemy. Such an act of sacrifice, in the interests of the whole nation, must rank for ever with the noblest deeds of patriotism, and in such acts lies the dynamic of their resistance to Nazi barbarism.

The heroism of the Soviet people is at once a pledge and a challenge to the other democratic peoples, and firstly to Britain. For when we match it with an equal courage, an equal willingness to sacrifice, resistance will be changed into attack and the cause of civilization will triumph.

This war has been forced upon us not by the German people, not by the German workers, peasants, and intellectuals whose suffering we well understand, but by the clique of bloodthirsty Fascist rulers of Germany, who have enslaved Frenchmen, Czechs, Poles, Servians as well as Norway, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Greece, and other nations. . .

This is not the first time that our people has had to deal with an attack of a presumptuous foe. At the time of Napoleon's invasion of Russia, our people's reply was war for the Fatherland, and Napoleon suffered defeat and met his doom. It will be the same with Hitler, who in his arrogance has proclaimed a new crusade against our country. The Red Army and our whole people will again wage a victorious war for our Fatherland, for our country, for honour, for liberty.

MOLOTOV: June 22, 1941

Our Red Army is bearing the shock of the whole of Hitler's powerful war-machine, and compelling him to transfer more and more forces from the West to the East. Thanks to this the English people are enjoying a certain respite after twelve months' incessant bombardment. It is all important that Hitler should not have moments of respite, that he should be disappointed in his hope of a de facto truce in the West.

While it is his aim to strike at one adversary at a time, ours should be to strike together simultaneously, without respite, untiringly. Each blow struck now is ten times as effective, and entails infinitely less expenditure and sacrifice than if it is delivered when any one of his adversaries becomes weaker.

The destruction of Hitlerism will mean the elimination of the greatest obstacle to the development of civilization that has ever existed.

LITVINOV: July 8, 1941

We are beginning our studies in days that will go down in history.

I know, I feel, that your hearts are burning with the desire to be right in the thick of it. That is a noble desire, but you have a different task to perform. You must study—go on studying in defiance of the enemy who is endeavouring to spread confusion in our ranks with the wings of death. When you leave these walls with a diploma in your hands, our skies will be clear and the air in Europe will be free. Fascism will have been destroyed.

To you will fall the honour of overcoming the consequences of war. Study, then; make use of every free hour, every free moment. Your study hours have been lengthened by two. You must tackle science as resolutely, firmly and heroically as your fathers and brothers are attacking the Fascist hordes on the battlefield.

Professor LENA STERN: August, 1941

. . . We shall give whatever help we can to Russia and to the Russian people. We shall appeal to all our friends and Allies in every part of the world to take the same course and pursue it, as we shall, faithfully and steadfastly to the end. . . . The Russian danger is our danger, and the danger of the United States, just as the cause of any Russian fighting for his hearth and home is the cause of free men and free peoples in every quarter of the globe.

CHURCHILL: June 22, 1941

We realize fully how vitally important to the defeat of Hitlerism is the brave and steadfast resistance of the Soviet Union, and we feel, therefore, that we must not in any circumstances fail to act quickly.

CHURCHILL and ROOSEVELT: August, 1941

. . . Our war for the freedom of our country will merge with the struggle of the peoples of Europe and America for their independence, for democratic liberties. It will be a united front of peoples standing for freedom and against enslavement and threats of enslavement by Hitler's Fascist armies.

In this connection the historic utterance of the British Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, regarding aid to the Soviet Union and the declaration of the Government of the U.S.A. signifying readiness to render aid to our country, which can only evoke a feeling of gratitude in the hearts of the peoples of the Soviet Union, are fully comprehensible and symptomatic.

STALIN: July 3, 1941



Anglo-Soviet Treaty

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have concluded the present agreement and declare as follows:

1. The two Governments mutually undertake to render each other assistance and support of all kinds in the present war against Hitlerite Germany.

2. They further undertake that during this war they will neither negotiate nor conclude an armistice or treaty of peace except by mutual agreement.

The contracting parties have agreed that this agreement enters into force as from the moment of signature and is not subject to ratification.

July 12, 1941



HX 632 A1 W9 NO-945
 WORLD COMMUNISM IN THE 20TH
 CENTURY A COLLECTION OF
 PAMPHLETS ACCOMPANIED BY A
 39268382 HSS



* 000003986783 *

DATE DUE SLIP

[illegible]

MAIN COMMUNICATIONS OF THE U.S.S.R.



U.S.S.R.

THE STRENGTH OF OUR ALLY

FACTS, FIGURES AND PHOTOGRAPHS
WITH 31 PICTORIAL STATISTICS

1'6_{NET}