

Outcomes of The 1917 Russian Revolution

- a state that was authoritarian, illiberal, and one-party
- an official ideology that was radically secular, anti-clerical, and anti-capitalist
- an official culture that privileged or discriminated against class origins
- a national economy that was nationalized, centralized, and state-managed
- a society still divided between city and countryside
- a politics of mass organizations, mass mobilization, and survival
- an avowedly millenarian communist party seeking to transform the world
- a revolution victorious and a country in ruins

The Roaring Twenties: Defining Soviet Socialism



a provincial market



Cafe

Nepman



From NEP Russia Will Come Socialist Russia



The Smoke from
Smokestacks is the Air
Soviet Russia Breathes



International
Revolution,
Isolation, or
Accomodation?

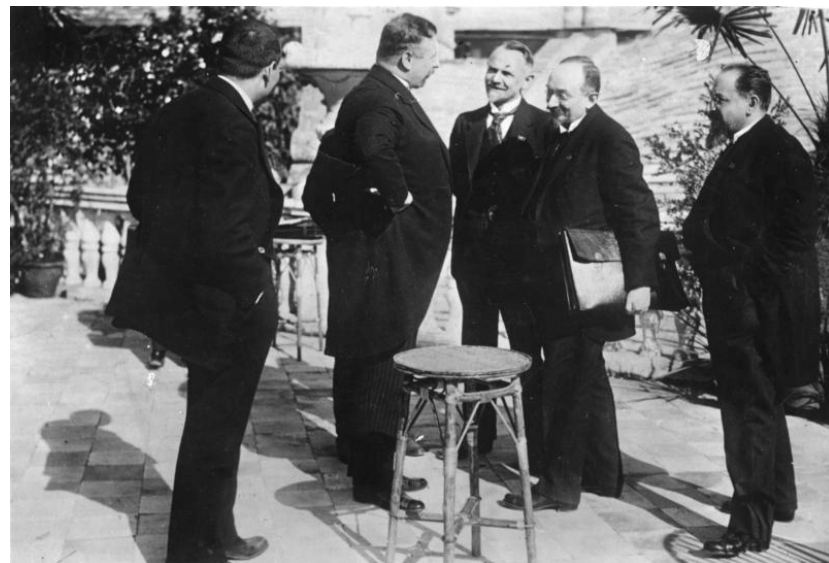
American Political Caricature, 1920s



Cordon Sanitaire? East Central Europe, 1919

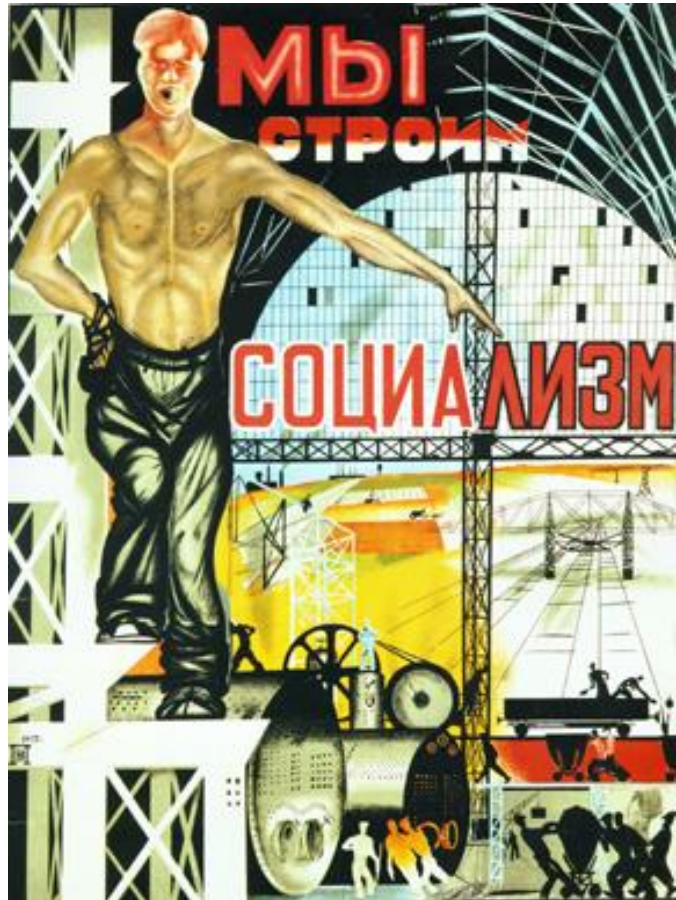


The Third Communist International, 1918-1943



Treaty of Rapallo, 1922 [Germany and USSR]

Industrial Modernity and Constructing Socialism



“The Soviets and Electrification are the Foundation of a New World” (1924)



“In the red automobile of revolution toward the tsardom of communism” [c.1921]

1925 USSR

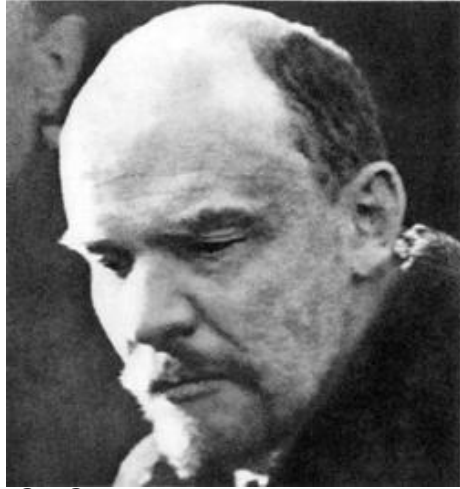
7500 autos; 5500 lorries; 263 buses

US auto registration

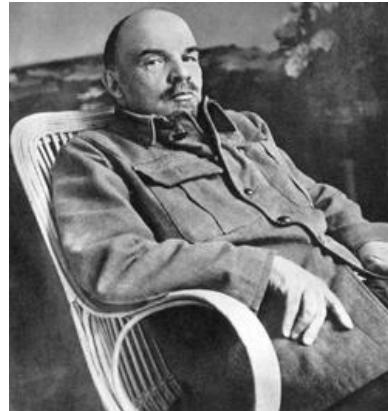
1920 8.5 million → 1929, 23 million

“We Are Building Socialism” (1927)

Lenin's Death and the Party Succession Struggle



1919



summer 1922



summer
1923



Temporary Mausoleum,
Red Square, Moscow,
1924

Death of
Lenin, public
mourning,
January 21,
1924, Moscow



Lenin embalmed

Iosif Vissarionovich Dzhugashvili Stalin (1879-1953)



- Commissar for Nationalities, 1917-1922
- Member of Politburo, 1919-
- Director of Workers and Peasants Inspectorate (Rabkrin), 1919-1922
- Political Commissar on Siberian and Polish fronts(1918-1919)
- General Secretary of Communist Party, 1922-



Stalin, c.1929

General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union



Party Membership

1925	1 079 814
1930	1 677 910
1933	3 555 338

**The “Revolution from Above”
industrialized not agrarian, urban not rural, technocratic not
peasant, modern not backwards, powerful not weak, socialist
not capitalist, unified/loyal not divided/alien.**



“We Will Fulfill the Five-Year Plan in Four Years!” 1930-31



The First Five-Year Plan, 1928-1932

15th Party Congress,
December 1927

“Come with us, Comrades,
to the collective farm!”

We Are Building Socialism



Increase annual state investment in heavy industry from 8 to 20 billion rubles annually (250%);

Expand labor force by 5 million workers

enforced peasant savings: lowered grain prices at state purchasing agencies;
increased income taxation on wealthy peasants

15% of all peasant households in collectivized agriculture by 1932

One feature of the history of old Russia was the continual beatings she suffered for falling behind, for her backwardness. She was beaten by the Mongol Khan. She was beaten by Turkish beys. She was beaten by Swedish feudal lords. She was beaten by the Polish and Lithuanian gentry. She was beaten by the French and British capitalists. She was beaten by the Japanese barons. All beat her---for backwardness, for military backwardness, for political backwardness, for industrial backwardness, for agricultural backwardness. She was beaten because to beat her was profitable and went unpunished. ... In the past we had no fatherland and could have none. Now, however, that we have overthrown capitalism and the workers wield power in our country, we have a fatherland and shall defend its independence. Do we want our Socialist fatherland to lose its independence? If you do not want that, then you must abolish its backwardness and develop a really Bolshevik pace in the establishment of its Socialist economy...We are fifty or a hundred years behind the advanced countries. We must make good this lag in ten years. Either we accomplish this or we will be crushed.

Stalin, 1931

Dnieper Rapids Dam and Hydroelectricity Project, 1928-1934

Dneprostroy



S. Marshak,
War with The
Dnieper
[children's
book]



Magnitogorsk and Urals-Kuzbas Combine

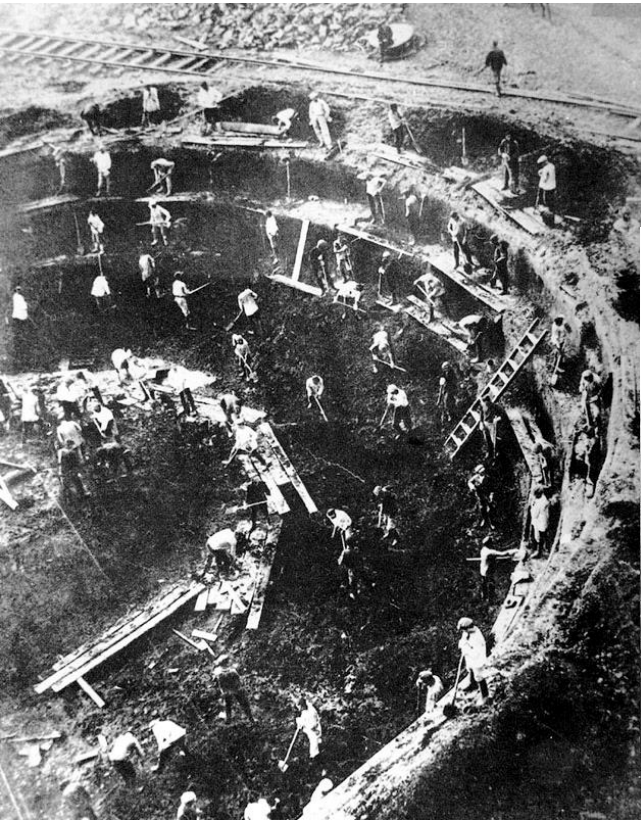
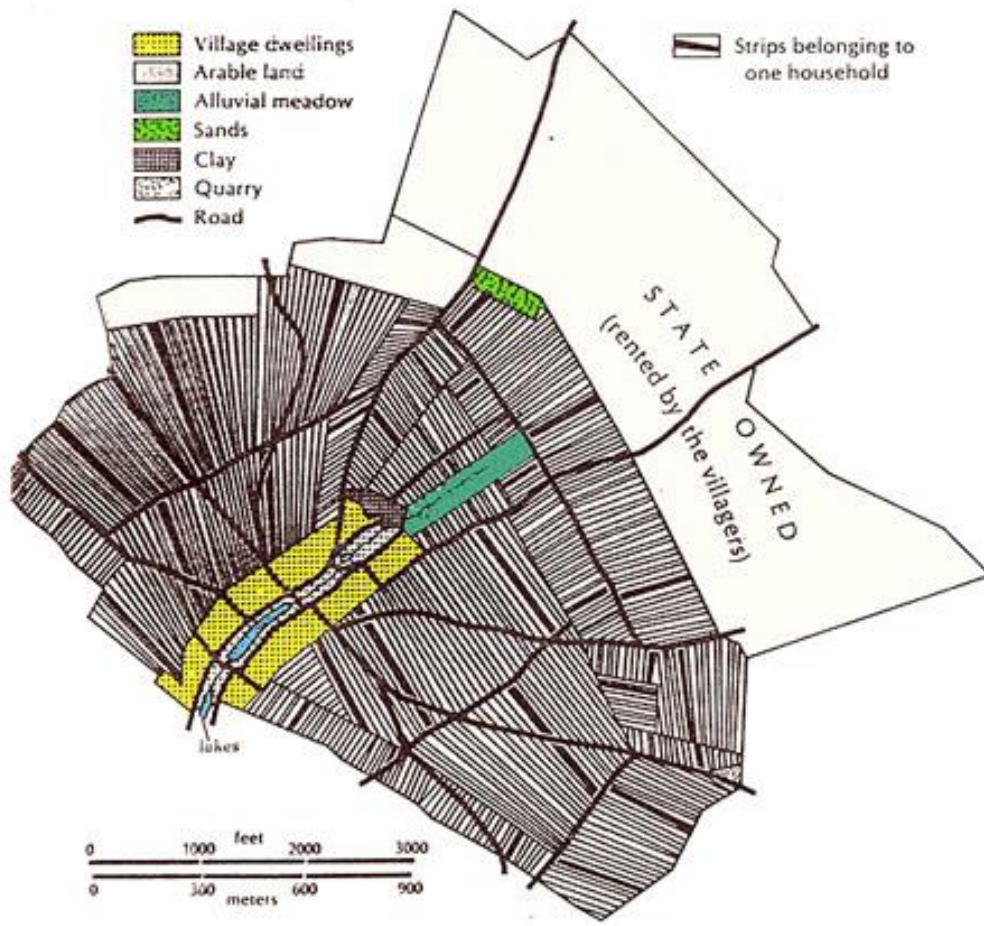


Figure 2B-5
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Magnitogorsk construction
1929-34

Agriculture Funds Industrialization: Taxation and Collectivization

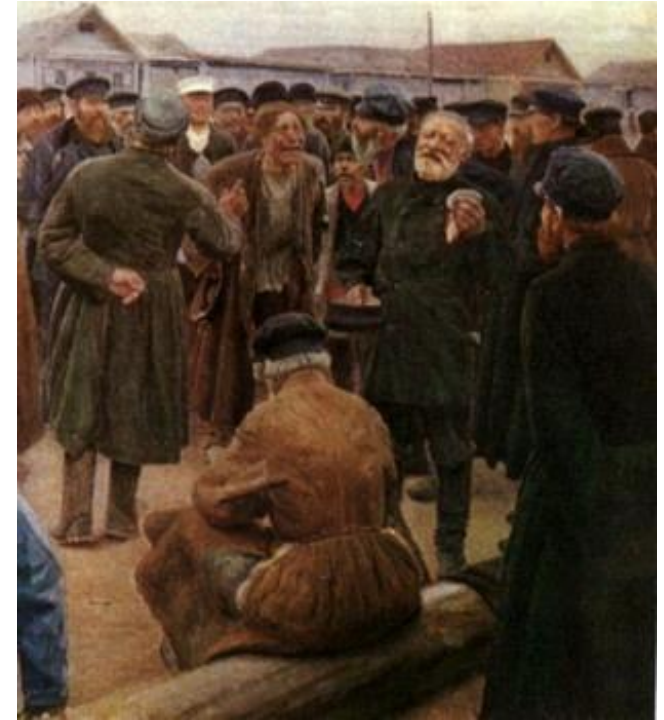


Strip system of agriculture

Sergei Korovin,
Communal Assembly, 1896



“On to Collective Labor”



“Wholesale Collectivization” and “Liquidation of Kulaks as a Class,” November-December 1929



iddle and *kulak*. The word meant ‘fist’ in



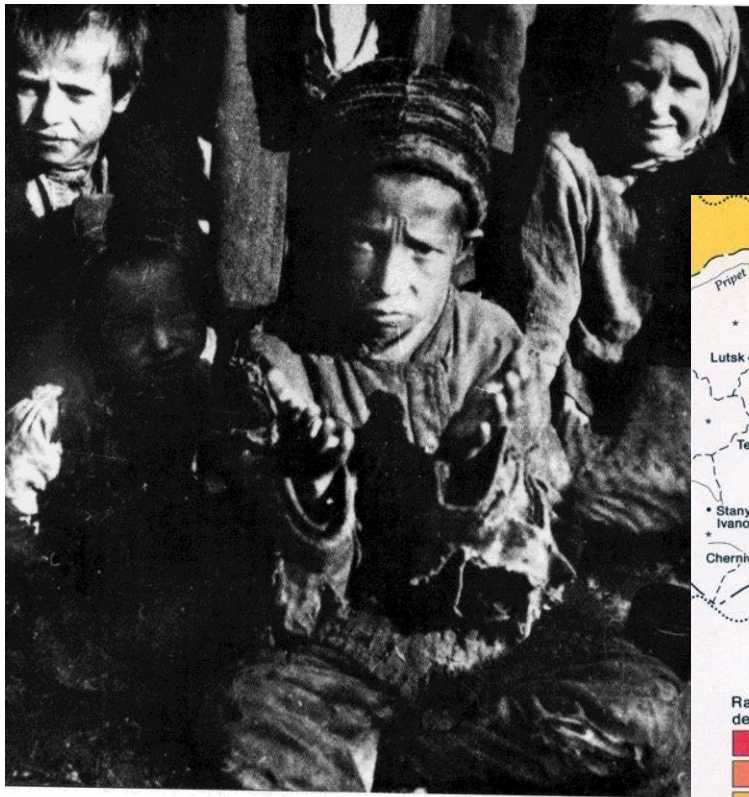
Trial of “Kulaks,” 1929



Peasants vote to join the kolkhoz, c. early 1930s

Famine, 1932-33

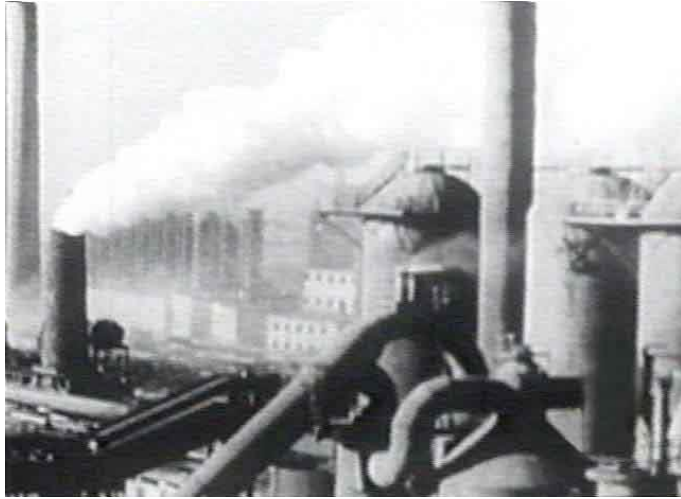
Lower Volga, Northern Caucasus, Ukraine



death from famine, 1932-33:

3-4 million → 7-10 million

Industrialization and Urbanization



- disequilibria between demand for and supply of labor and materials within and between industrial sectors; *shturmovstvo* [storming]
- no reliable price structure or credit system: *tol'kach* [the deal-maker]
- centralized bureaucracy rather than managerial initiative: *chinovnik* [the official]

1926-1939 urban population: 26→56 million

1926-39 urban-rural: 18%-82%; 33%-63%

1928-1937 hired workers: 11.6→27million

1929-1941: 8000 new factories

1928-1940: heavy industrial production averaged 15% annual growth

Grain Exports (metric tons): 1 million, 1929; 5.4 million, 1930; 4.4. million, 1931, 1.4 million, 1932

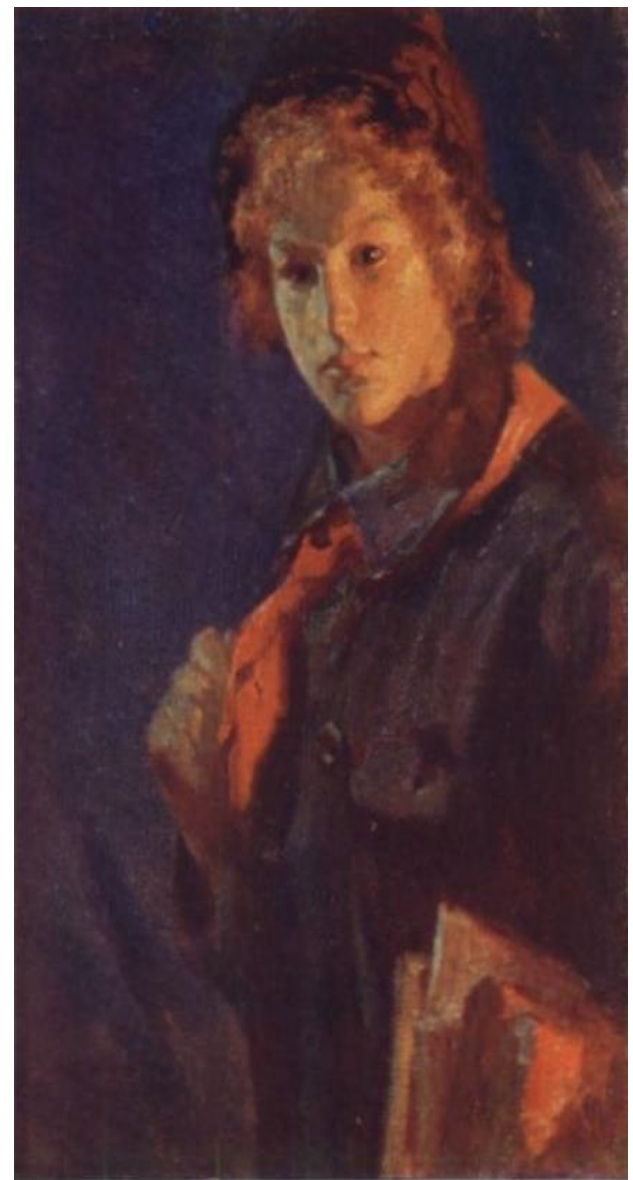
Official urban housing allotment: 1926-1940
8.2→6.4 sq meters [88.2 sq ft→68.9

Total criminal
convictions, 1933-1952
USSR: 41.3 million
USA: 11.6 million

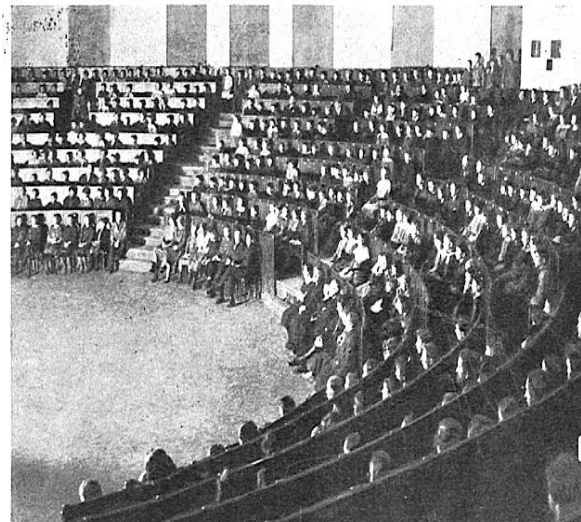
Mass Culture and Socialist Realism



Sergei Maliutin, "Partisan," 1936



N.A. Kasatkina, "A Pioneer Girl with Books" 1926



Общий вид зрительного зала

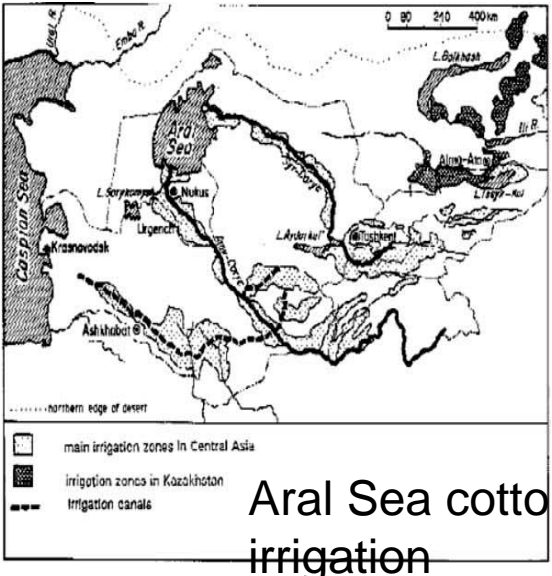
[Tractor Drivers \(1939\)](#)

МОСКОВСКОЕ РАДИО
RADIO MOSCOW



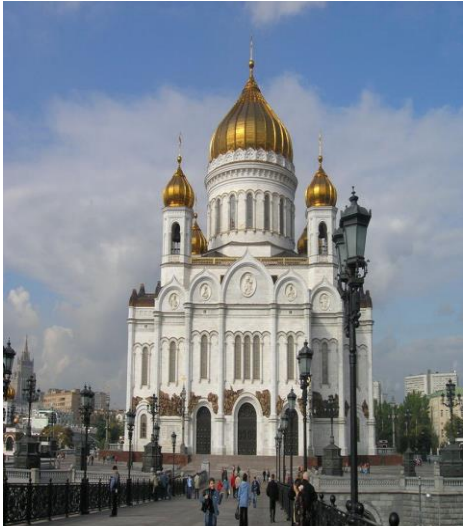
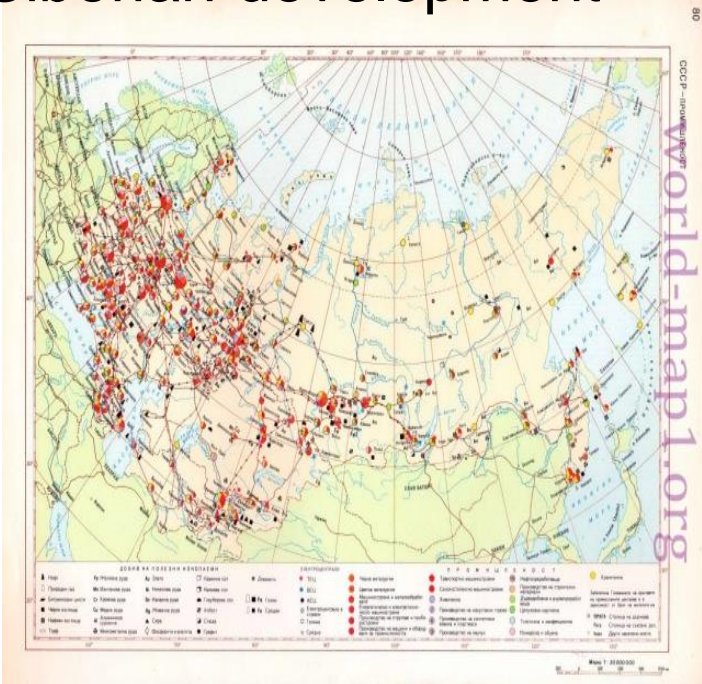
"Govorit Moskva!"

Creating A Brave New World: Transforming Nature and History



Aral Sea cotton
irrigation

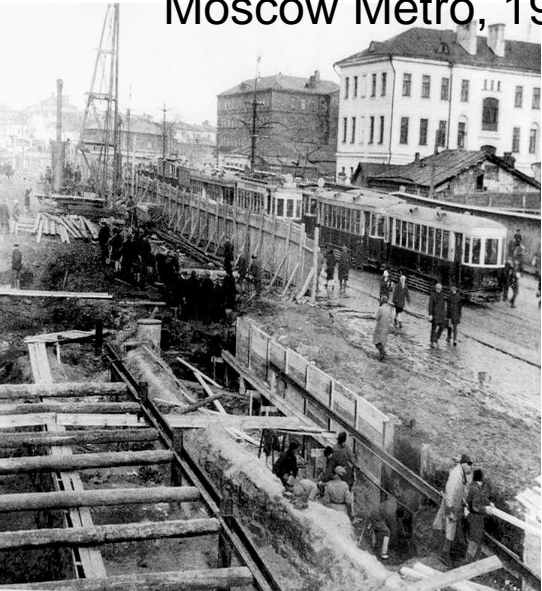
Siberian development



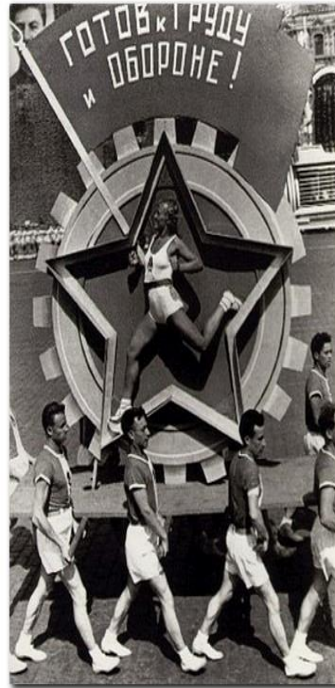
Cathedral of the
Holy Reddemer



Moscow Metro, 1930s



Youth, Heroism, Strength, Promise of the Future



Physical culture, sport,
mass spectacles of
physical prowess



Gotov k trudy i
oborone!
GTO
[Prepared for Labor
and Defense]

Valery Chkalov, Moscow to Vancouver,
Washington via North Pole, 62.5 hours,
5500 miles June 1938





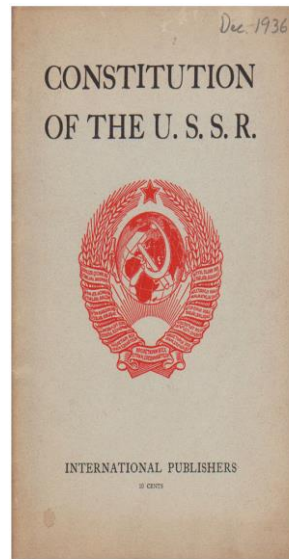
463. Говарское В.
 Спасибо любимому Сталину — за счастливое детство! 1936

Thank you Dear Stalin for a Happy Childhood

Legality,
 Order,
 Discipline,
 Family



Andrei Vyshinsky,
 USSR Procurator
 General,
 1935-1939 [1883-1954]



“Stalin” Constitution of the USSR, 1936



We and They: Outcasts, Class Enemies, Spies, and Traitors



The Legend of Pavlik Morozov



The Five Year Plan in Four Years! (post 1934)



Shakhty Show Trial, 1928: 53 mining engineers are wreckers.



The Party Purge (chistka)

Terror: Terrorizers and Terrorized; Informants, Accusers, the Guilty, and the Silent



XVII Party Congress,
“The Congress of
Victors” Jan. 1934



Assassination of Sergei Kirov,
Leningrad First Party Secretary
and Politburo member, Dec 1934

present at 17th Party Congress (1934) and absent at 18th Party Congress (1939):

- 55 of 71 full members of Central Committee
- 60 of 68 candidate members of Central Committee
- 1907 of 1966 delegates (1108 arrested)

Destruction of the
Old Bolsheviks
and Three Great
Show Trials, 1936-
1938



Anti-Soviet Right-Trotskyite Bloc, 2-12 March 1938

The Stenographic Record of the Case of the Anti-Soviet Trotskyite Bloc

НАРОДНЫЙ КОМИССАРИАТ ЮСТИЦИИ СССР

СУДЕБНЫЙ ОТЧЕТ

по делу

АНТИСОВЕТСКОГО „ПРАВО-ТРОЦКИСТСКОГО БЛОКА“

рассмотренному

ВОЕННОЙ КОЛЛЕГИЕЙ ВЕРХОВНОГО СУДА СССР

2—13 марта 1938 года

по обвинению

Бухарина Н. И., Рыкова А. И., Ягоды Г. Г., Крестинского Н. Н., Раковского Х. Г., Розенблюма А. П., Иванова В. И., Чернова М. А., Гришко Г. Ф., Зеленского И. А., Бессонова С. А., Икрамова А., Ходжскага Ф., Шаранковича В. Ф., Зубарева П. Т., Буланова П. П., Левина Я. Г., Плетнива Д. Д., Калжкова И. Н., Максимова-Диховского В. А. и Кривоша П. П.

в преступлениях, предусмотренных ст. 58^а, 58^б, 58^в, 58^г и 58^д УК РСФСР, а Иванова, Зеленского и Зубарева, кроме того, в преступлениях, предусмотренных ст. 58^ж УК РСФСР

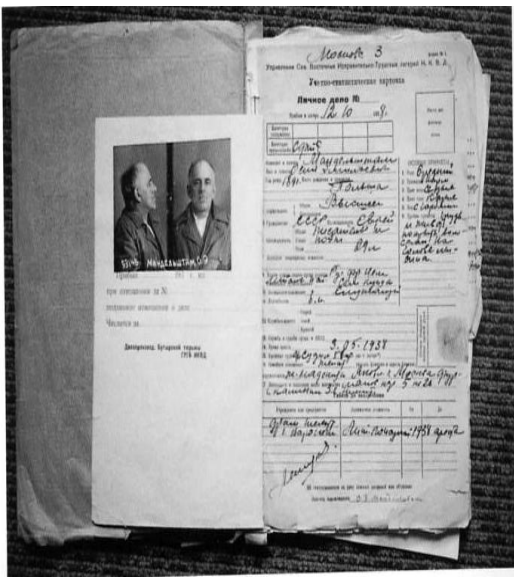
ПОЛНЫЙ ТЕКСТ СТЕНОГРАФИЧЕСКОГО ОТЧЕТА



ИЗДАНИЕ НАРОДНОГО КОМИССАРИАТА ЮСТИЦИИ СССР
МОСКВА 1938

- Bukharin, Rykov, Krestinsky (all members of Lenin's Politburo); Rakovsky (old bolshevik leader of Ukrainian revolutionary movement); Yagoda (former head of NKVD who had run first stages of purges); 4 People's Commissars until 1937; and a cast of lesser characters.
- Indicted for espionage, wrecking, undermining Soviet military power, provoking military attack on USSR, plotting dismemberment of USSR, overthrowing socialism to restore capitalism.
- Conspiracy involving Trotskyites, Zinovievites, Rightists, Mensheviks, SRs, bourgeois nationalists in republics, various foreign agents.
- Death penalties

Numbers



Roy Medvedev (Soviet dissident historian), Argumenty i fakty, 1988

- 40 million victims (arrests and deaths combined) between 1927 and 1953
- The Great Terror (1937-38: 4-6 million arrests, 1 million executions, most of remainder perished.

Getty, Ritterspoon, Zemstsov, American Historical Review, Oct. 1993

- 1937-38: 3 million detained in Gulag custody;
- 1930-1953, 780,000 executions for state crimes; of these, 86% occurred 1937-38;
- all criminal convictions, USSR vs USA:
- 1933-1952 USSR: 41.3 million; USA, 11.6 million
- 1933-1937 USSR 10.3 million; USA 2.65

Gulag Archipelago

Glavnoe Upravlenie

Lagerov

Main Administration of Camps

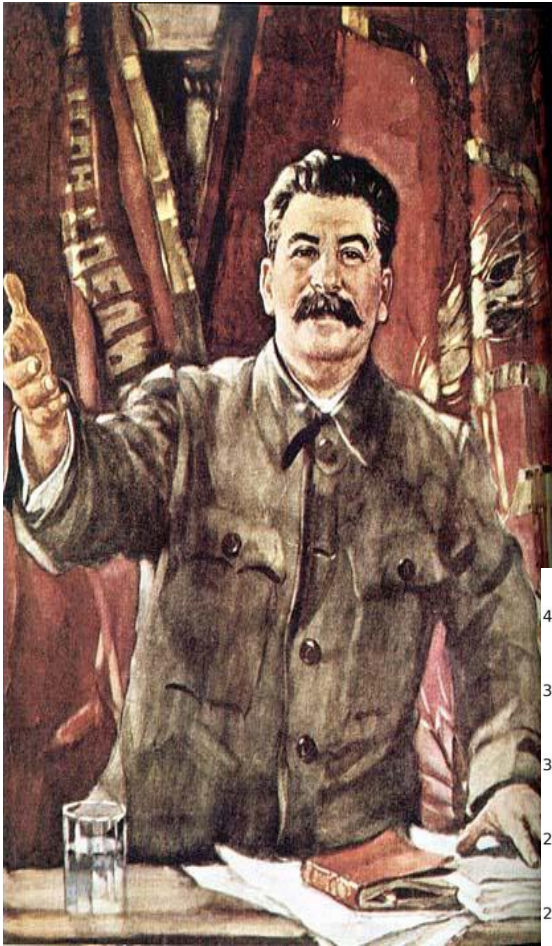


forced labor camps and industrialization

People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD)



Totalitarianism (and Democracy)



Dow Jones Industrial Average History Chart



A Soviet Generation

