GLOSSARY

1 hectare (ha) = A unit of land measure equivalent to 2.47 acres.

APO: Abbreviation of Agropromyshlennoye Obyedineniye (Agro-Industrial Complex) ARTEL: Gang or cooperative group; used specifically as type of collective farm. See Kolkhoz.

BATRAK: Agricultural labourer, usually employed by a kulak for payment in kind.

BEDNYAK: Poor peasant.

BRIGADE: Organised group of between thirty and one hundred workers.

CENTNER = 100 kg the same as quintal.

CHERNOZEM: Grassland soil with a dark humic horizon, from 25 cm to 2 meters thick, usually neutral and considered to be the best agricultural soil.

CMEA: The Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, the form of economic alliance of Soviet bloc countries.

CPSU: Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

DACHA: It usually means a special, state owned-villa, given either for a certain period or indefinitely as a property of a family.

DESYATINA = 1.1 hectares or 2.7 acres

GOSAGROPROM: State Agro-Industrial Committee.

GOSPLAN: State Planning Committee

KHUTOR: Fully enclosed farm. Holding of a household outside the commune where land and house were consolidated on one piece of land.

KOLKHOZ: Collective farm, formed on the basis of common means of production and collective labour; an agrarian producers' cooperative, which is
obliged to make deliveries to the state at prices fixed by the state. Each member receives advance payments, checked latter, as a share of the net income commensurate with the share of "labour days", he contributes to collective operations. Members also have private plots (up to 0.5 hectares) around their family home.

**KOLKHOZNIKI:** A kolkhoz farmer (worker).

**KOMBEDY:** Committees of poor peasants formed in civil war.

**KOMMUNA:** Commune; an early form of cooperative farm.

**KOPEC:** One hundredth of a rouble.

**KRAI:** A large territorial subdivision of RSFSR, in which non-Russian ethnic minorities live in autonomous regions.

**KULAK:** A Russian word meaning, "fist". Before 1917 it was used for avaricious merchants or for peasants who had gained a hold over their fellows, for example, village usurers. After 1917 it was used to specify class differentiation in the countryside. The kulak was a well-to-do peasant, who rented land from others and produced on a relatively large scale for the market. The middle peasant (*serdnyak*) had average-size holdings, mostly worked by family labour, and sold some surplus on the market. The *bednyak* (poor peasant) did not have enough land to feed his family and usually had to borrow or hire himself out. During collectivization the term *kulak* became a term of abuse for anyone refusing to join the collective farms.

**KUSTAR:** Peasant domestic handicraft industry.

**LSOs:** Large-scale Successor Organisations from the collective and state farms.

**MILLIARD:** is used for one thousand million

**MIR:** Traditional village commune (= OBSHCHINA).
MTS: Machine Tractor Station, a depot which serviced several collective farms with machines, drivers, and mechanics for many works (ploughing, sowing, harvesting, and so on).

NADEL: An allotment of arable land under any form of land holding.

NARKOMFIN: Commissariat for finance; also NARKOMPROD for food supply; NARKOMTORG for trade; NARKOMZEM for agriculture. They were superseded by ministries in 1946.

NEW ECONOMIC POLICY (NEP): Introduced by Lenin in 1921 in order to alleviate the heavy burden imposed by Civil War and the system of War Communism. It permitted private enterprise and was expected to last many years. It was terminated by Stalin at the end of the 1920s and replaced by collectivization and the five-year plan.

NEPMAN: Private trader operating in the years of NEP.

OBLAST: A major administrative subdivision of a Soviet Republic, comparable to a province or state.

OBSHCHINA: Traditional village Commune (= MIR). Used both to denote the particular form of land holding, inter-mingled re-partitional strip farming as well as the general village community, which held the land in common.

PODZOL or PODSOL: Soil, which forms in cold climates under coniferous forests. It is often acidic, low humus content and poor fertility.

POLITOTDEL': Political Department of KOLKHOZ.

PRODRAZVERSTKA: Compulsory procurement of foodstuffs.

PROMYSLY: Crafts and Trades; peasant side employment.

PUD = 16.4 kg or 36.1 lb. (the Pud was divided into 40 Russian pounds)

RAION: Administrative subdivision of an oblast or of a city.
SEREDNYAK: Middle peasant.

SKHOD: Peasant village gathering.

SMYCHKA: Alliance or link between peasants and workers.

SNKh or SOVNARKHOZ: Regional economic council.

SOSLOVIE: Legal class or ‘estate in Imperial Russia.

SOVKHOZ: A state agricultural enterprise. Sovkhoz workers received their wages in cash, where as kolkhozniki was rewarded partly with money and partly with agricultural produce.

SOVKHOZNIKI: A sovkhoz farmer (worker).

SOVNARKOM: Council of People’s Commissars.

TOZ: An early form of cooperative farm.

TRUDODEN’: Workday unit, used to evaluate the work done by farmers. Different types of work have different truden values, unrelated to the number of working hours.

VSMKh or VESENKHA: Supreme Economic Council.

WAR COMMUNISM: The policy followed by the Soviet government during the Civil War (1918-1921), notably a ban on private trade, forcible requisitioning of grain, and centralization of economic institutions and activities.

ZEMEL’NOE OBSCHCHESTVO: Land Society; the name given to the local body of peasant government in the 1920s.

ZEMSTVO: Rural local government in Imperial Russia.