

by the state. These tax exemptions and this financial support by the Soviet state have considerably stimulated the development of collectivization.

All these factors, together with the greater unity and better organization brought about among the masses of the poor and middle peasantry, have led to a strong and energetic development of the collective farm movement, which has spread widely since 1927.

On November 1, 1927, the number of collective farms in the U. S. S. R. was 14,832, embracing 195,000 peasant holdings. By June 1, 1928, the number of collective farms had mounted to 33,258, comprising 417,000 peasant holdings. By June 1, 1929, the number of collectives had increased to 57,000 with 1,003,000 peasant holdings. By November 1, 1929, the number of such farms had grown to 67,436 and the number of holdings which had joined the collective farms, to 1,919,000. Finally, in May, 1930, there were in the U. S. S. R., 82,276 collectives embracing 5,778,000 holdings.

The tempo of collectivization of peasant holdings may also be realized by a comparison of the percentages of peasant holdings in the U. S. S. R. which had joined the collective farms at various dates:

June 1, 1927.....	0.8 per cent
“ 1, 1928.....	1.7 “ “
“ 1, 1929.....	3.9 “ “
October 1, 1929.....	7.6 “ “
May 1, 1930.....	24.1 “ “

This process is even more clearly evident when the percentages are given for those individual regions where collectivization embraces considerably larger strata of the village. The table which follows shows the percentage of the total number of peasant farms