

The table here presented bespeaks most eloquently the fact that the food standards of the bulk of the village population which have joined the collective farms, the poor and middle peasantry, have advanced notably in comparison with the period when they were individual landholders, that their standards are already approaching those of the petty capitalist entrepreneurs, which the mass of peasantry could not have attained, of course, if they had remained petty, individual landholders.

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The most important role in large-scale socialist production has been played by the so-called "Sovkhoz," or Soviet state farm. The development of these state farms has been marked by a gradual and general transition from the most rational assimilation of the most advanced technical forms found abroad to the creation of new models of production, such as are almost entirely unknown in the most advanced countries of today, or are met in isolated instances only. To illustrate this it is sufficient to consider the activity of one of the largest state bodies for the organization of state farms, the Grain Trust.

The work of the Grain Trust began in 1928. It had organized 55 farms by 1929, 131 by 1930 and, according to estimates, will have organized 230 by 1931.

The total area of arable land in the 131 farms of the Grain Trust amounts to 7,620,000 hectares. The farms are grouped according to size as follows:

	Per Cent of Total
Up to 25,000 hectares constitute.....	11
From 25 to 40,000.....	34
From 40 to 80,000.....	50
From 80,000 to 100,000.....	3
Over 100,000.....	2