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# RUSSIA TODAY

The Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic is a loose federation of states and more or less autonomous areas with a common customs line\* and certain common organs of administration. The control of Soviet Russia proper over the other regions does not correspond exactly with the theoretical independence implied in their titles, but varies considerably according to time and circumstances. The population figures given below are mostly taken from the census of 1920, the results of which have in part been published. A few of them are from earlier estimates. The geographic divisions are, with a few exceptions, based on ethnographic principles.

A census today would probably show some startling changes. The famine has not only caused directly or indirectly great loss of life, but has led to considerable migrations. It has been particularly severe in certain districts with Asiatic populations, such as the Tartars, Bashkirs, Kalmyks and Kirgiz. There have been a number of minor changes in boundaries since the census was taken and even since the publication by the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs, on March 1, 1922, of the map reproduced on the opposite page. Numerals in the following table correspond with numerals on the map.

<i>INDEPENDENT REPUBLICS</i>	<i>Territory (Square Miles)</i>	<i>Population</i>
1. Soviet Russia Proper . . . . .	1,290,440	65,751,898
2. Ukraine . . . . .	174,510	26,001,802
3. White Russia . . . . .	23,290	1,634,223
4. Azerbaijan . . . . .	33,970	2,096,973
5. Armenia . . . . .	15,240	1,214,391
6. Georgia . . . . .	25,760	2,372,403
* Far Eastern Republic . . . . .	652,740	1,811,725
** Siberia . . . . .	4,210,420	9,257,825
<i>AUTONOMOUS REPUBLICS</i>		
7. Bashkir . . . . .	40,420	1,268,132
8. Tartar . . . . .	25,960	2,852,135
9. Crimea . . . . .	15,060	761,600
10. Mountain Republics . . . . .	17,420	808,480
11. Daghestan . . . . .	13,730	798,181
12. Kirgiz . . . . .	843,640	5,058,553
13. Turkestan . . . . .	577,400	7,201,551
<i>AUTONOMOUS AREAS</i>		
14. Votiak . . . . .	11,300	686,049
15. Zyrian . . . . .	107,060	186,878
16. Kalmyk . . . . .	38,440	126,256
17. Mari (Cheremiss) . . . . .	6,040	300,069
18. Chuvash . . . . .	6,720	758,161
<i>LABOR COMMUNES</i>		
19. Karelia . . . . .	28,890	144,392
20. German Volga Commune . . . . .	7,680	454,368
<i>Total . . . . .</i>	<i>8,166,130</i>	<i>131,546,045</i>

Khiva (22), Bokhara (23) and Mongolia (24) though not in the R. S. F. S. R. have permanent agreements with it.

\*The Far Eastern Republic, although it has not a Soviet form of government is regarded by Russians as belonging to the Federation. It is not yet included in the common customs frontier, but negotiations are being carried on to that end.

\*\* The classification of Siberia is uncertain.

# FURTHER ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF THE PEACE

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AMERICA AND THE BALANCE SHEET OF EUROPE. BY BASS & MOULTON. New York: The Ronald Press, 1921

OU VA LA FRANCE? OU VA L'EUROPE? BY J. CAILLAUX. Paris: Aux Editions de la Sirène, 1922

PEACELESS EUROPE. BY FRANCESCO S. NITTI. London: Cassell, 1922.

TO AMATEURS of Clio the various clichés of each succeeding generation, from the days of Laô-Tse to our own, offer insight into the means by which the world's numerous and quite extraordinarily diversified group of saviours intended that it should be saved. One common factor alone has characterized and still characterizes this group, apart from its will to save—a persistent lack of a true sense of humor. Mr. Wells and Nietzsche, Comrades Lenin and Rousseau, Mr. Wilson and Savorola are one in this respect. There have been some few exceptions, Rabelais and Swift for instance, but these have taught through satire and irony, both media distrusted by the mass of mankind in all ages. Their followers have been few and seem to have been considered ribald fellows, destined to (and no doubt achieving) a bad end.

The result of this lack of humor on the part of those who have sought to save this world of ours is more serious than may at first sight appear, for it implies the inability to see men and events in true perspective. Possibly this is why the world has not yet been saved and, if one may judge by our present day saviours, is not likely to be saved in the very immediate future. A reading of the three books here to be discussed but confirms this impression.

Mr. Keynes it is who is primarily responsible for the fact that economists have left their studies to assume the mantles of prophets and to worry us with visions of an apparently entirely new hell, but one which in reality differs from other hells only in the fact that it is said to await us immediately around the corner. Little hope for escape is held out. We must reform and do penance now. The end approaches. All this had been predicted before and man nevertheless survives. Quite so, but it has never before been predicted by economists, and they *know*.