

this, new homes on a large scale could not be built. The necessity of accomplishing this task, together with the fact that the population in the bigger cities increased very rapidly, created great difficulties regarding the question of housing in the Soviet Union. In 1928 the population in Moscow was less than two million. In 1932 it was over three million.

In spite of all these difficulties, in 1931 and 1932 alone, six million workers moved into new homes. But the rapid building of new houses is yet insufficient to suit the needs of the masses. That is why there still is a shortage of new homes, and there are families who temporarily must live in one room. The workers know that these conditions are only temporary, that new houses are being built, and planned for them and that it is only a matter of a short time before they will move into their new modern homes.

The new workers' homes are built on new spacious boulevards with stretches of evergreens. Modern appliances are installed to make housekeeping easier. Also day nurseries, kindergartens, stores, clubs, laundries, first aid, etc., are established in these new houses.

In 1925 the Soviet government spent 63,000,000 rubles for new houses. In 1930, 300,000,000 rubles; 1931, 575,000,000 rubles; 1932, 1,325,000,000 rubles.²⁴

Soviet workers know that all the clamor about "horrible housing conditions" in the Soviet Union by the bourgeois press in capitalist countries is only to create a smoke-screen to cover up the "Hoovervilles" and "Rooseveltburbs," and the turning out into the streets of hundreds of thousands of workers' families who cannot afford to pay rent.

14. Do Many Workers' Children Receive a Higher Education?

All children up to the age of 18 are obliged by law to attend school. At the age of 14 in addition to the regular schooling, the child begins to learn a trade. Several hours a week the child does practical work in a factory trade school, and later a

part of these hours are spent at work in the factory together with the workers. The child is paid wages for these few hours of work.⁴ This enables the child to grow up into a class-conscious worker and makes him feel independent in his material life.

In the higher institutions of learning, workers' and working peasants' children come first. Children of parents of other classes must have worked in a factory at least two years to enter these institutions.

In 1932 the total number of children in elementary schools was about 21,000,000. Before the October Revolution, only 7,000,000 children were in elementary schools. In the universities and technical high schools, there were over 1,250,000 students in the beginning of 1932. Of the university students, 30 per cent were women.

There are also the Workers' Faculties in the factories. These are attended by factory workers only. Students of the Workers' Faculties work part time in the factory, but receive full wages. They are chosen by the workers in their factory to attend the Workers' Faculty.

Not only is education free, but students in the higher educational institutions receive a monthly allowance and free dormitory.

While in capitalist countries, students are graduating from college into the breadlines, in the Soviet Union the Five-Year Plan provides work for all graduates.

While in the Soviet Union the amount expended for educational purposes increased by 130 per cent since 1929, in capitalist countries even education is not immune from attack by the present economic crisis.

In the findings of the national survey of school finance which was begun in 1931, upon authority of the U.S. Congress, it was pointed out that in the United States there are areas "where schools are distinctly inferior and other areas where schools are ceasing to exist." Prof. Paul R. Mort, director of the school of education, Teachers' College, Columbia University, said the