

recorded literature have been given an alphabet and have taken to publishing books.

Approximately 40 such languages have been recovered from the abyss of illiteracy and launched into historic culture. Thus the Giliaks and the Yagnobians, the Kets and the Karagas, and a score more, can now see their traditional songs and legends in print and have begun to write new ones. Naturally, Great Russian is taught as a second language in all the schools.

On these pages are shown only a characteristic 18 of the U.S.S.R.'s 175 peoples. Roughly, they are divided into the Slavic group, 5,000,000 Japhetides of the Caucasus, 20,000,000 Turco-Tartars centred in Central Asia east of the Caspian Sea, 4,500,000 Finno-Ugrians of the north, plus various basic Iranians, Mongolian, Jewish, German, Greek, Siberian, and Baltic stocks. The photographs used on these pages are from official Soviet sources.

From One State to Sixteen



BURIATS, numbering 500,000, are nearly pure Mongols. They are Buddhists, and have their own literature.



WHITE RUSSIANS, numbering 10,000,000, are blond and blue-eyed, and live in the forests next to Poland.



GEORGIANS, numbering 2,200,000, mix in the mountains of the Caucasus with 40 other peoples. Their culture goes back to 3000 B.C.



UZBEKS, numbering 5,000,000, are people of Samarkand and Bokhara. They grow cotton and rice round the tomb of Tamerlane.



KALMYKS, numbering 135,000, are Buddhist Mongols in the north Caucasus, who have been saved from extinction.



BELUDZHISTANIANS, numbering 1,000, and related to the Tadzhiks, live along the mountainous borders of Afghanistan in Asia.



TADZHIKS, numbering 1,200,000, grow cotton in the Ferghana valley of Central Asia. They are black-haired Iranians, not Mongols.



JEWS, numbering 5,000,000, are scattered over the U.S.S.R., but also have their own state Biro-Bidzhan, in the far east of Siberia.



SAAMS, numbering some 1,700, are related to the Finns. They live in the northern part of European Russia near Murmansk.