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Sotsgorod

The Problem of Building Socialist Cities

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GLOSSARY

Agrogoroda (pl.): Agricultural cities. These were planned as counterparts to industrial cities in the program of breaking down distinctions between city and country.

Artel: A traditional Russian cooperative association of workers banded together for various types of production.

ASNOVA: Assotsiatsiia Novykh Arkhitekto-rov. Association of New Architects. Organized by Professor Ladovskii and others in 1923.

Dom-kommuna: Communal house. "... an urban element functioning as a small autonomous commune in relation to a whole series of services and bodies." (Kopp, *Town and Revolution*, p. 130)

Fermy (pl.): Farms.

FUBR: Fond Uluchsheniia Byta Rabochikh i Sluzhashchikh. Fund for the Amelioration of the (living) Conditions of Workers and Employees.

Glz: Gosudarstvennoe Izdatel'stvo. State Publishing House.

Glavlit: Glavnoe Upravlenie po Delam Literatury i Izdatel'stv. Main Directorate of Litera-

ture and Publishing Houses.

Gosbank: Gosudarstvennyi Bank. State Bank.

Gosplan: Gosudarstvennyi Komitet Planirovaniia SSR. State Planning Commission. Highest planning body of the USSR.

Kolkhoz: Kollektivnoe Khoziaistvo. Collective farm.

Kombinat: An industrial or agricultural combine composed of a number of productive units, or a dwelling combination of living cells and common facilities.

MAO: Moskovskoe Arkhitekturnoe Obshchestvo. Moscow Architectural Society. Pre-Revolutionary organization, reactivated in the 1920s.

Narkompros: Narodnyi Komissariat Prosveshcheniia. People's [or Public] Commissariat of Public Education. Founded 1918. Headed by A. V. Lunacharskii until 1929. Miliutin was attached to the Communist Academy which was under it.

Narkomtrud: Narodnyi Komissariat Truda. People's Commissariat of Labor.

Narkomzdrav: Narodnyi Komissariat Zdravo-okhraneniia. People's Commissariat of Public Health.

Narpit: Narodnoe Pitanie. People's Food Commissariat.

NK RKI (Narkomrabkrin): Narodnyi Komissariat Raboche-Krest'ianskoi Inspektsii. People's Commissariat of Workers' and Peasants' Inspectors.

Ogoroda: Family garden allotments.

OSA: Ob'edinenie Sovremennykh Arkhitekto-rov. The Union of Contemporary Architects. Founded in 1925 by M. Ia. Ginzburg and the Vesnin brothers, it was the core of the Constructivist movement. Published *SA* (*Sovremennaia Arkhitektura*) [see]. "Osa" means "wasp" in Russian.

RSFSR: Rossiiskaia Sovetskaia Federativ-

naia Sotsialisticheskaia Respublika. Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. Largest and wealthiest of the 15 republics of which the Soviet Union is composed; it is ethnographically the Great Russian nation, plus Siberia.

SA: 1. *Sovremennaia Arkhitektura* (Contemporary Architecture). Journal of OSA, published 1926–30. Edited by M. Ia. Ginzburg and A. Vesnin. 2. *Sovetskaia Arkhitektura* (Soviet Architecture). Journal issued by Narkompros, published 1931–34. Edited by N. A. Miliutin.

SASS: Sektor Arkhitekto-rov Sotsialisticheskogo Stroitel'stva. Architects' Association for Socialist Construction. A regrouping of OSA in 1931. It was soon merged into the new Union of Soviet Architects.

SNK: Sovet Narodnykh Komissarov (Sov-narkom). The Council of People's Commissars. Its decrees represented the supreme law of the Soviet Union.

Sotsgorod: Sotsialisticheskii Gorod (Socialist City). This is the title by which Miliutin's book is generally known; it was, however, commonly used to refer to any town organized along new socialist principles.

Sovkhoz: Sovetskoe Khoziaistvo. Farm owned and managed by the State.

Stroikom: Stroitel'nyi Komitet. Construction Committee [of the RSFSR]. Headed by M. Ia. Ginzburg.

TsSU: Tsentral'noe Statisticheskoe Upravlenie. Central Statistical Directorate.

TsK VKP(b): Tsentral'nyi Komitet Vsesoiuznaia Kommunisticheskaia Partiiia/Bol'shevikov. Central Committee of the Bolshevik Communist Party.

V.O.K.S.: Vsesoiuznoe Obshchestvo Kul'turnoi Sviasi s Zagranitseiu. Soviet Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. From Jan. 1931 to Oct. 1934 published in several languages an informative propaganda mag-

azine called "V.O.K.S." (Resumed publication in late 1930s.)

VOPRA: Vsesoiuznoe Obshchestvo Proletarskikh Arkhitektorov. The All-Union Society of Proletarian Architects. Organized in 1929 as part of the general proletarian movement in the arts.

VSNKh: Vysshii Sovet Narodnogo Khoziaistva. Supreme Council on the National Economy.

VTsSPS: Vsesoiuznyi Tsentral'nyi Sovet Professional'nykh Soiuzov (Tsentrosoiuz). The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. This is the entity for which Le Corbusier designed the office building in Moscow.

