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## APPENDIX C

Sources
I. Railroad Freight Traffic

C-1 Tariff ton-kilometers

Col. 1 1913A, 1913
1914-16
1917-21
1921/22-26/27
1928-40, 1945-56
1941

1942-44

195'/-58
1959
1960)

Col. 2 1913A, 1914-15, 1917-20

38, vol. 104, 2. See notes.
24,6 . See notes.
64, 258. See notes.
14, 20 f.
70, 32. For 1929, another source ( $14,20 \mathrm{f}$ ) gives 112.9 bill. ton-kms.
Traffic in first half of 1941 is stated (86, 15) to be $90 \%$ of amount planned for first half of 1942 ( 510 bill. ton-kms, 72, 450). Second half of 1941 interpolated between first half of 1941 and first half of 1942 , which is taken to be half of 1942.

Based on total traffic (gruzooborot) in 1942-44 (which is stated to be 3.4 times 1915-17 traffic, $13,3 / 16 / 46$ ) and annual relatives for 1943 ( $113 \%$ given for operating ton-kms, 90,1944 , No. 10-11, 18 , adjusted to $112.1 \%$ since excess of operating over tariff ton-kms increased between 1942 and 1943) and 1944 ( $116 \%, 43,200$ ).
45, 545.
67, 168.
$46 a, 531$.
38, vol. 3, 14 ff. Given in pood-versts. See notes.

This series, like C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, and C-6, covers all railroad freight traffic except company material hauled in nonrevenue trains. The 1913 figure is adjusted by Bureau of Railroad Administration downward to cover USSR territory and upward to include company material hauled in revenue trains. The figures for 1914-16 cover slow speed railroad freight traffic, excluding company material but including military traffic, on the territory of the Russian Empire. They are a rough approximation of the figures adjusted to cover USSR territory and to include company material in revenue trains, since the company material in revenue trains in 1918 about equaled traffic in the Western territories ceded in 1918. The coverage of the figures for 1917-20 varies with the changing territory during the civil war. According to 38, vol. 3, 8, the railroads were requested, in 1921, to fill out a special form giving the clata for the preceding four years. Since only about half of all the railroads were able to supply any information and even much of this was fragmentary, the data are incomplete and inaccurate.

| C-2 | Tons originated |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1913A, 1913 | 38, vol. 104, 2. See notes to series C-1. |
|  | 1914-16 | 24, 6. Rough estimates, according to 59, <br> 48. For coverage, see notes to series C-1. |
|  | 1917-21 | 64, 258. Incomplete data. See notes to series C-1. |
|  | 1921/22-26/27 | $14,20 \mathrm{f}$. |
|  | 1928-40, 1945-56 | 70, 32. |
|  | 1941-42 | Ton-kms (series C-1) divided by ALH (series C-3) . |
|  | 1943 | Based on 1944 traffic and announced annual relative ( $118.3 \%, 43,200$ ). |
|  | 1944 | ADC (series C-4) times ALC (series C-5) times 365. |
|  | 1957-58 | 45, 545. |
|  | 1959 | 67, 169. |
|  | 1960 | 46a, 537. |
| C. 3 | Average length of haul ( $A L H$ ) |  |
| Col. 1 | 1913A, 1913 | 38, vol. 104, 2. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1914-16,1918,1921 \\ & 1922 / 23,1928-40 \\ & 1949-49 \end{aligned}$ | Ton-kms (series C-1) divided by tons originated (series C-2). For coverage for 1914-16, see notes to series C-1. |
|  | 1917, 1919-20 | 64, 258. See notes to series C-1. |
|  | 1921/22, 1923/24-26/27 | 14, 20 f. |
|  | 1941 | 69, 1945, No. 7-8, 11. |
|  | 1942 | ALH in 1942 is stated $(43,192)$ to be 86 kms longer than in 1940. |
|  | 1950-56 | 70, 34. |
|  | 1957-58 | 45, 545. |
|  | 1959 | 46, 495. |
|  | 1960 | 46a, 537. |
| Col. 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 1918,1921,1922 / 23 \\ & 1925 / 26 \end{aligned}$ | 64, 258. For 1922/23, also 14, 20 f . |
|  | 1929 | 14, 21. Given for 1928, which appears to be a misprint for 1929 . |
|  | 1939-34 | 27, 23. |
|  | 1940-41 | 90, 1946, No. 10, 39. For 1941, for first half of year only. |
|  | 1946 -47 | 30, 26. |
|  | 1949 | ALH in 1949 is stated $(81,106)$ to be $104 \%$ of 1940. |
|  | 1950, 1954-55 | 90, 1956, No. 4, 40. |
|  | 1952-53 | 48, 1954, No. 6, 52. |
| C-4 | Average daily carloadings (ADC) |  |
|  | 1913A, 1913 | 38, vol. 104, 2. Computed by Bureau of Railroad Administration from assumed ALC of 800 poods. See notes. |

1918, 1956-60

1921/22-1933
1934.39

1940
1941
1942.44

1945
1946-49

1950

1951-52

1953
1954-55

38 , vol. $2,34 \mathrm{f}$; vol. 8, 162 f . Sum of freight and tank cars counted by axles.
Tons originated (series C-2) divided by estimated ALC (series C-5) divided by 365. For 1918, 38, vol. 2, 34 f , gives 5.95 thous., which was not used since it gives a load per car of 17.12 tons which is unrealistically high.
14, 16. See notes.
26, 60. For 1934-35, also 65, 424; and for 1936-39, also 28, 56.
28, 56.
Estimated tons originated (series C-2) divided by estimated ALC (series C-5) divided by 365 . 90,1947 , No. 11, 8, gives 107 thous. for first half of 1941.
Based on 1945 ADC and announced annual relatives for $1943-45$ ( $106.8 \%$ and $121.8 \%$ for 1943 and 1944, 90, 1947, No. 11, 9; and $111.6 \%$ for $1945,13,2 / 6 / 46)$.
ADC in 1946 are stated $(88,21)$ to be 7,630 more than in 1945.
Based on 1950 ADC and announced annual relatives for $1947-50$ ( $108.5 \%$ for 1947, 43, 217; $119.3 \%$ for 1948,51 , $1 / 20 / 49 ; 116 \%$ for $1949,18,1 / 18 / 50$; and $112.8 \%$ for $1950,13,4 / 17 / 51$ ).
ADC in 1950 are stated ( 44,28 f) to be $121 \%$ of ADC in 1940 and $431 \%$ of ADC in 1913.
ADC in 1951 and 1952 are stated (44, $28 \mathrm{f})$ to be $108 \%$ and $117 \%$, respectively, of ADC in 1950.
ADC in 1953 are stated ( 44,28 f) to be $125 \%$ of ADC in 1950.
ADC in 1954 and 1955 are stated (44, $28 \mathrm{f})$ to be $571 \%$ and $618 \%$ of ADC in $1913,160 \%$ and $173 \%$ of ADC in 1940, and $132 \%$ and $143 \%$ of ADC in 1950.
Official prerevolutionary railroad statistics did not include ADC for the network as a whole. Therefore all figures before 1917 are based either on an assumed load per car or on reports from individual railroads. The figure of 27,400 is given for 1913 in all official Soviet statistics but it appears to be understated in light of an unofficial figure of $58,000(33,642)$ and the official Russian data. on the avg. dynamic load per car of 10.7 tons. See also notes to series C-5.

For $1921 / 22-33$, reporting is based on all cars loaded (zaniato) including double counting of cars reloaded (e.g., from bad-order cars on the line,

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reclassification of freight, etc.). ADC reported after Jan. 20, 1934, exclude all such technical reloadings and are based on cars loaded with new freight received by railroads. The exclusion of double counting resulted in understatement of ADC estimated to be $1-2 \%$ ( $14,115,16$ ).

For 1945-55, narrow-gauge, West European gauge, and South Sakhalin railroads are not included (29, 41).

C-5 Average load per car (ALC)
1913A, 1913, 1917, Tons originated (series C-2) divided by 1919-40, 1942-43, ADC (series C-4) divided by 365.

1946-55
1918 Interpolated.
1941 Estimated tons originated (series C-2) divided by ADC of 107 thous. (90, 1947, No. 11, 8, given for first half of 1941) divided by 965 .
1944-45
1956-60

90, 1946, No. 1, 68, and No. 7, 23.
Arbitrarily extrapolated.

Official Soviet statistics assumed an ALC of 800 poods ( $64,256 \mathrm{f}$ ) though it could have been computed directly from available statistical data. The assumed ALC appears to be too high and also distorts other indexes derived from it. Using our computed figure, the ADC are raised to $\mathbf{3 3 , 0 6 7}$ for the USSR territory and to $\mathbf{3 9 , 5 1 0}$ for the Russian Empire territory. This would also affect the turnaround time of freight cars, decreasing it to $\mathbf{1 0 . 1 7}$ days.

The ALC reported by Soviet statistics ( $64,256 \mathrm{f}$, and 29, 20) appears to be based on tons terminated rather than on tons originated.
C.6 Operating ton-kilometers

Col. 1 1913, 1928-29, 1939-41, 1943-44, 1946, 1948-54

1945
1947

1930-38
1934-35
1936
1937
1938
1942

1955-60

Tariff ton-kms (series C-1) plus excess of operating over tariff ton-kms (derived from col. 2).
78, 45.
Based on statement $(79,31)$ that productivity on Kishinev and Omsk railroads in 1947 was 113 and 865 th. m. tons per operating worker, respectively, or $38.8 \%$ and $296 \%$ of the network average, respectively, and operating labor force (series C-40).
14, 21.
74, 278.
47, 122.
72, 222.
13, 3/9/39.
Based on 1943 operating ton -kms and announced annual relative $(118 \%, 90$, 1944, No. 10-11, 18).
90, 1961, No. 10, 4.

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Col. 2 1913, 1928-29
1930-38, 1942, 1945, 1947, 1956-60

1939
1940
1941, 1946, 1948-49, 19.51-52
1943.44

1950, 1954-55
1953
Col. 3 1930.39, 1945
1940

Extrapolated.
Operating ton -kms (col. 1) minus tariff ton-kms (series C-1). For 1939-36, 63, 1937, No. 6, 55 , gives $4.5 \%, 5.4 \%$, $4.0 \%$, and $2.8 \%$, respectively.
68, 1955, vol. XI, 427.
28, 237.
Interpolated.
2, 61 .
4, 68.
90, 1955, No. 11, 53.
68, 1955, vol. XI, 427 and 46.
2, 61.

C-7 Commodity composition, tons originated
Col. 1 14, 26 f.
Col. 2
$65,420 \mathrm{ff}$. For mineral building materials, see 114, 303.
Cols. 3, 5-7
45, 548 f .
Col. 4
114, 347. For rounded data, see $70,35 \mathrm{ff}$.
Col. 8
$46 a, 537$.
C-8 Commodity composition, ton-kilometers
Col. 1
14, 26 f.
Col. 2
$65,420 \mathrm{ff}$.
Cols. 3, 5-7
45, 546 f.
Col. 4
Col. 8
114, 347. For rounded data, see $70,35 \mathrm{ff}$. $46 a, 536$.

## II. Railroad Passenger Traffic

C-9 Total passenger-kilometers 1913A, 1913, 1921-22/23 38, vol. 104, 4; vol. 17, 4 f; vol. 36, 16. 1923/24-26/27 14, 36 f. 1923-40, 1945-56 70, 32. For 1938, 2, 77, gives 91.7 bill. 1957-58 45,552. 1959 67, 170. 1960 . 46a, 538.

C-10 Total passengers
1913A, 1913, 192138 , vol. 104, 4; vol. 8, 194. For 1913, 59, 279 , gives 238.6 mill.
1914-16 3, vol. 24, 764. 59, 279, gives 269, 298.8, and 350.4 mill.
1917-20
59, 209.
1921/22-26/27
1928-40, 1945-56
1957-58
1959
1960
14, 36 f.
70, 32. For 1938, 2, 77, gives $1,177.8$ mill.
45, 552.
67, 171.
46a, 538.

| C-11 | Average length of trip |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1913A, 1913, 1922/23 | 38, vol. 104, 4; vol. 36, 16. |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1921-21 / 22,1938-39 \\ 1946-49,1957-60 \end{gathered}$ | Passenger-kms (series C-9) divided by no. of passengers (series C-10). |
|  | 1923/24-33 | 14, 36 f . |
|  | 1934-35 | 65, 427. |
|  | 1936-37 | 84, 365. |
|  | 1940, 1949 | 29, 68. |
|  | 1945, 1950-56 | 70, 42. |
| C-12 | Long-distance passenger-kilometers |  |
|  | 1913A, 1913 | 38, vol. 104, 4. |
|  | 1923/24-33 | 14, 36 f. |
|  | 1934-35 | 65, 427. |
|  | 1936-38 | 84, 365. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1939,1945,1949-50, \\ & 1952.60 \end{aligned}$ | Total passenger-kms (series C-9) minus suburban passenger-kms (series C-15). |
|  | 1940 | 88, 469. |
|  | 1951 | 29, 70. |
| C-13 | Long-distance passengers |  |
|  | 1913A, 1913 | 38, vol. 104, 4. |
|  | 1923/24-33 | 14, 36 f . |
|  | 1934-35 | 65, 427. |
|  | 1936-40 | 88, 496. |
|  | 1945, 1949-50, 1952-60 | Total no. of passengers (series C-10) minus no. of suburban passengers (series C-16). |
|  | 1951 | 29, 70. |
| C-14 | Average length of long-distance trip |  |
|  | 1913, 1913A | 38, vol. 104, 4. |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1923 / 24-30,1933,1935, \\ 1939,1945,1949-60 \end{gathered}$ | Long-distance passenger-kms (series C-12) divided by no. of long-distance passengers (scries C-13). |
|  | 1931 | 29, 70. |
|  | 1932, 1934 | S4, 365. |
|  | 1936-38, 1940 | 11, 303. |
| C-15 | Suburban passenger-kilometers |  |
|  | 1913A, 1913 | 38, vol. 104, 4. |
|  | 1923/24-33 | 14, $36 \mathrm{f}$. |
|  | 1934-35 | 65, 427. |
|  | 1936-38 | 84, 365. |
|  | 1939 | No. of suburban passengers (series C-16) times estimated avg. length of suburban trip (series C-17). |
|  | 1940 | 88, 469. 10, 248, gives 27.7 bill. |
|  | 1945, 1950-56 | 70, 41. |
|  | 1949 | 68, vol. 13, 401. |

1957-58
45, 552.
1959
46, 495.
1960
46a, 538.

C-16 Suburban passengers
$1913 \mathrm{~A}, 1913 \quad 38$, vol. 104, 4.
1923/24-33 14, 36 f.
1934-35 65, 427.
$1936 \quad 84,365$.
1937-40 2, 77. For 1939, 88, 496, and 11, 250, give 981.1 mill.

1945, 1950-56 70, 41.
$1949 \quad 68$, vol. 13, 401.
1957-58 45, 552.
$1959 \quad 46,495$.
$1960 \quad 46 a, 538$.

C-17 Average length of suburban trip
1913A, $1913 \quad 38$, vol. 104, 4.
$1923 / 24-3314,36 \mathrm{f}$.
1934-85 65, 427.
1936 -38 84, 365.
1939 Interpolated.
$1940 \quad 88,497$.
1945, 1949-60 Suburban passenger-kms (series C-15) divided by no. of suburban passengers (series C-16).

## III. Freight Train Performance

C-18 Average section ("commercial") speed

1913
1917-21/22
1922./23-33

1934-97
1938
1939
1940)

1945
1946 "Commercial" speed is stated $(61,3)$ to
$194^{\prime} 7$

1948
have increased 6.8 kms between 1945 (interpreted as 1946) and 1955.
$12,10$.
38 , vol. 2, 39; vol. 7, 108; vol. 36, 18.
14, 56.
25, 300.
63, 1989, No. 6, 25.
23, 132. Also, 48, 1939, No. 8, 165.
44, 177. Also, 12, 10.
88, 384.
"Commercial" speed is stated $(76,108)$ to have increased more than $20 \%$ in the last 12 years.
"Commercial" speed is stated ( $13,5 / 2 / 50$ ) to have increased 1 km between 1948 and 1949.
"Commercial" speed in 1949 is stated (13, $12 / 11 / 49$ ) to be 1.9 kms below the previous level.
1950-56
1957-58
70, 52.
45, 554 f .
1959
1960
90, 1960, No. 3.
46a, 539.
The section, or "commercial," speed of freight trains includes stops at way stations.

C-19 Average "technical" speed
1913 12, 10.

1922/23-33 14, 56.
1934-40 25, 294.
1945, 1950-56 70, 54.
1947 "Technical" speed in 1947 is stated (76, 108) to be $185 \%$ of 1935 .

1957-58
45, 554 f .
1959-60
46a, 539.
The "technical" speed of freight trains excludes stops at way stations.
C-20 Average gross train weight
$1913 \quad 23,132$.
1924/25-33 14, 56.
1934-40 25, 294. For 1940, 70, 61, gives 1,301 tons.
1941
69, 1947, No. 12, 5. For first half of year.
1945, 1950-56
1946
70, 61.
Gross train weight is stated (90, 1947, No. 10,23 ) to have decreased by 28 tons between 1945 and 1946.
1947
Gross train weight in 1947 is stated (90, 1948 , No. 8, 2) to be $4.6 \%$ less than in 1940.
1948
Gross train weight in 1948 is stated (73, $5 / 1 / 49$ ) to be 42 tons above prewar norm.
1949
It is stated $(13,5 / 14 / 50)$ that in the summer of 1950 gross train weight was to increase 27 tons over 1949 and 119 tons over 1940.
1957-58
45, 557.
1959
1960
46, 498.
$46 a, 540$.
C-21 Average net train weight 1913A, 1921/22-33

14, 56. For 1913, 59, 203, gives 297 tons and 38 , vol. 53,10 , gives 320.6 tons. For 1929/23-24/25, 38, vol. 53, 10, gives 291, 331 , and 388 tons.

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1913
1914-15, 1919-21
1934-37
1938, 1946-49

1939
1940
1945, 1950-56
1957-58
1959-60

Assumed to be the same as for 1913A. 59, 203.
16, 305. For 1937, 70, 59, gives 682 tons.
Gross train weight (series C-20) times ratio of net to gross train weight interpolated between neighboring years.
23, 132.
69, 1946, No. 8-9, 5.
70, 59
45,557.
$46 a, 540$.
C-22 Total train kilometers
1913A, 1913, 1921/22
1922/23-33
38, vol. 104, 7; vol. 53, 7.
1934-35
1936-40, 1945-60
14, 48.
65, 430.
Operating ton-kms (series C-6) divided by avg. net train weight (series C-2I).
IV. Locomotives

C-23 Locomotives in inventory flect
1913A, 1921/22-26/27 38, vol. 36, 6; vol. 104, 34. For 1913A and 1921/22-22/23, annual averages.
1913, 1932, 1937
84, 469.
1928, 1938-40, 1950

1929-31, 1933-34

1935-36
1942-43

Total tractive effort of locomotives in inventory fleet (series C-24) divided by avg. tractive effort per locomotive derived as 11.3 tons for 1928 (12, 10), 14.6 tons for 1938 (read from a graph, 69, 1947, No. 11, 12), 14.9 tons for 1939 and $1940(23,140 ; 12,10)$, and 16.9 tons for 1950 (interpolated on the basis of rate of increase).
Based on locomotives under railroad jurisdiction $(14,44)$ and percentage that they were of inventory fleet (interpolated between percentages for 1928, 1932, and 1935, which were derived from locomotives under railroad jurisdiction in 14, 44, and locomotives in inventory fleet for these years).
47, 121.
Locomotives in inventory fleet at beginning of 1943 (taken as end of 1942) are stated $(86,104)$ to be $85 \%$ of 1941 (taken as end of 1940) and to have increased by 2,000 by end of 1943 .

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1944-45 Based on locomotives in 1943 and assumed minimum annual increases of 600 per year.

1953
1954

1955

132, 168.
Locomotives in inventory fleet in 1953 plus 1,036 locomotives produced in $1954(44,56)$.
Locomotives in inventory fleet in 1954 plus 982 locomotives produced in 1955 $(44,56)$.

C-24 Total tractive effort of locomotives in inventory fleet
1913A, 1929-31, Locomotives in inventory fleet (series
1939-34, 1945, C-23) times avg. tractive effort per
1953, 1955

1913

1928

1932
1935-36
1937
1938
1939
1940

1950 locomotive, derived as 10.2 tons for 1913A (assumed to be same as for 1913, 12,10 , $11.6,12.0,12.4,13.0$, and 13.3 tons for 1929-31 and 1939-34 (read from a graph, 69, 1947, No. 11, 12), 15.9 and 17.5 tons for 1945 and 1953 (interpolated on the basis of rate of increase), and 17.9 tons for 1955 ( $20.1 \%$ increase in postwar period, 85,1956, No. 10, 40) .
Total tractive effort in 1937 is stated (43, 182) to be $194 \%$ of effort in 1913.

Total tractive effort in 1928 is stated (43, 182) to be $106.9 \%$ of effort in 1913.

Total tractive effort in 1932 is stated (43, 182) to be $141.7 \%$ of effort in 1913.

47, 121.
84, 469.
Interpolated.
Total tractive effort in 1939 is stated (43, 182) to be $214.5 \%$ of effort in 1913.

Avg. tractive effort of a steam locomotive in 1941 (taken as end of 1940) is stated to be $225 \%$ of effort in 1928. However, since this contradicts absolute figures for avg. tractive effort ( 12,10 ), it must apply to total tractive effort.
Total tractive effort per 100 kms is stated (85, 1952, No. 4, 33) to have increased $16 \%$ during the postwar five year plan.
C-25 Average daily kilometers per locomotive-day
Col. 1 1913A, 1917-21/22 38, vol. 53, 10; vol. 2, 39; vol. 7, 108. For 1913A, covers all types of traffic.
1913, 1940
1922/23-33
44, 177. For 1940, also 85, 1952, No. 4, 36.
14, 56.

1934-96
1937
1938

1939
1945, 1950-55
1948.49

1956-58
1959-60
Cols. 2, 3, and 4
1945, 1950-55
1956-58
1959-60

84, 409.
69, 1947, No. 12, 5.
Avg. daily kms per locomotive-day in 1938 are stated ( $13,3 / 18 / 39$ ) to be 87.3 kms more than in 1939.
23, 132.
70, 57.
Based on announced annual relative for 1949 ( $108.4 \%, 13,5 / 24 / 50$ ) and statement ( $13,4 / 23 / 50$ ) that avg. daily kms per locomotive-day in 1949 were 18 kms more than in 1948.
45, 555.
46a, 539.
70, 57.
45, 555.
46a, 539.

## V. Freight Cars

C-26 Active fleet, revenue trains
Col. 1 1913A, 1913, 1917-20 38, vol. 104, 6; vol. 2, 16 ff.
1921-60 ADC (series C-4) times turnaround time of freight cars (series C-29). 38, vol. 19, 42 f , and vol. 36,63 , gives 228.5, 214.3, 190.6, and 209.4 for 1921-23/24.

C-27 Fleet under railroad jurisdiction 1913A, 1913,

38, vol. 6; vol. 53, 6.
1921/22-22/23
1920-21

1923/24-33
Based on inventory fleet and ratio of fleet under RR jurisdiction to inventory fleet per verst of line operated (derived from 38, vol. 7, 106 f).

1934-35
14, 44.
1936-37, 1939-40, 1944-45, 1950, 1955

1938

1942-43
65, 430.
Based on active fleet (series C-26) and percentage that active fleet was of fleet under RR jurisdiction ( $86.7 \%$ and $86.2 \%$ for 1937 and 1940, 29, 98; interpolated for other years).
Fleet under RR jurisdiction in 1938 is stated ( $13,3 / 9 / 39$ ) to be $134 \%$ of 1934 fleet.
Fleet under RR jurisdiction at beginning of 1943 is stated $(86,104)$ to be $80 \%$ smaller than in 1941 (taken as end of 1940) and to have increased by 56,000 by end of 1943 .

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C-28 Percentage of four-axle units in total inventory fleet

1928, 1932-95
1929, 1931
1930
1936.40

1945, 1955
1946, 1954
1950

1958

65, XLI.
Interpolated.
62, 22.
49a, 24.
Extrapolated.
13, 4/20/55.
Based on statement ( $13,6 / 6 / 51$ ) that $76 \%$ of all freight cars are equipped with automatic brakes and statement $(39,153)$ that $97 \%$ of 4 -axle and $64 \%$ of 2 -axle freight cars are equipped with automatic brakes.
90, 1960, No. 3, 30.

C-29 Turnaround time, active fleet

Col. 1 1913, 1940
1920/21-21/22
1922/23-33
1934.35
1936.37

1938
1939
1941
1942-43
1944
1945, 1950-56
1946

1947
1948

1949

1957-58
1959
1960
Col. 2 1913, 1920/21-31, 1939, 1941-44, 1946-49, 1959-60
1932
1933.35

44, 177. For 1913, also 48, 1939, No. 8. 165. For 1940, also 88, 384.

38, vol. 53, 19.
18, 55.
65, 432.
84, 409.
48, 1939, No. 8, 165.
23, 132.
75, vol. 57, 394.
86, 104.
Interpolated.
70, 48.
Turnaround time is stated $(88,21)$ to have been speeded up by 0.85 days between 1945 and 1946.
79, 18.
Turnaround time is stated ( $13,11 / 30 / 49$ ) to have been reduced 0.92 days between 1947 and 1948.
Based on unrevised turnaround time in 1950 (derived as 7.57 days from statement, 13, 11/11/51, that turnaround time decreased 58 hours between 1946 and 1950) and announced annual relative ( $92.4 \%, 13,12 / 31 / 51$ ).
45, 555.
46, 497.
46a, 539.
Converted from days in col. 1 .

90, 1945, No. 1, 11.
65, 433.

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70,49.
45,556.
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1936-38 63, 1939, No. 6, 25.
1940, 1945, 1950-56
1957-58
1913
1917-21/22
1934-38
63, 1939, No. 6, 25.
1939
23, 132.
1940
25, 304.
1941-44, 1946-49 Total turnaround trip (series C-31) di-
vided by turnaround time (series $\mathrm{C}-29$ ).
1945, 1950-56
70, 48.
1957-58 45, 555.
$1959 \quad 46,497$.
1960
14, 55. For 1913A, covers revenue freight
trains only. For 1913A, 38, vol. 104, 8,
gives 72 kms for all freight trains.
Assumed to be same as for 1913A. 10, 282,
gives 72 kms .
38, vol. 2, 39; vol. 53, 10 and 19.
$46 a, 539$.
C-31 Average total turnaround trip
1915A, 1913.
1920/21-26/27,
1936-39, 1945, 1950-57,
1960
1928-33 14, 55.
1934-35 65, 432.
1940)
88, 384.
1941-44 Total turnaround trips in 1941, 1942,
1943, and 1944 are stated $(90,1945$,
No. 5-6, 43) to be $106.6 \%, 126.5 \%$,
$132.1 \%$, and $123.5 \%$, respectively, of
1940.
1946-49

1958-59
Turnaround time (series C-29) times avg. daily kms per car-day (series C-30).
1920/21-26/27,
1936-39, 1945, 1950-57, 1960
1928-33
1934-35
1940
1941-44

1946-49

C-32
Average loaded turnaround trip

1913A, 1913

1920/21-21/22
1922/23-33
1934-35

Based on total turnaround trip (series $\mathrm{C}-31$ ) and percentage that loaded is of total ( $71.4 \%$ for 1913A, 38, vol. 53, 10; assumed same for 1913).
38, vol. 53, 19.
$14,55$.
65, 432.

1936-38

1939

1940, 1944-45, 1950-57

1941-43

1946, 1949
1947-48

1958-60

Based on ALH (series C-3) and percentage that loaded turnaround trip is of ALH ( $103.3 \%, 105.1 \%$, and $106.3 \%$ for 1936-38, 68, vol. XI, 427).

25, 308.
Total turnaround trip (series C-31) minus empty turnaround trip (series C-33).
Loaded turnaround trips in 1941, 1942, and 1943 are stated ( 90,1945 , No. 5-6, 43) to be $110.1 \%, 125.7 \%$, and $126.2 \%$, respectively, of 1940.

Interpolated.
Based on statement (13, 7/1/51) that average loaded turnaround trip in 1947 and 1948 was $7.4 \%$ and $8.9 \%$ longer than average length of haul (series C-3). 90, 1960, No. 3, 35; 1961, No. 3, 31.

C-33 Average empty turnaround trip
Col. 1 1913A, 1913, 1921-39, Total turnaround trip (series C-31) minus 1941, 1960 loaded turnaround trip (series C-32).
1940
1942-44
1945-59
88, 384.
90, 1946, No. 7, 30.
Based on total turnaround trip (series C-31) and percentage that empty is of total (col. 2).

Col. 2 1913, 1929-33
1920/21-28, 1940-44, 1960
1934-95
1936-97
1938-39, 1946-53
1945, 1954-56
1957
1958-59

14, 55.
Empty turnaround trip (col. 1) divided by total turnaround trip (series C-31). 65, 432.
84, 409.
$24 a, 300$.
70, 48.
Interpolated.
90, 1960, No. 3, 35.

## VI. Railroad Network and Traffic Density

C-34 Total road operated, annual averages
1913A, 1913-16, 1921 38, vol. 104, 2; vol. 3, 14 ff; vol. 7, 107.
Converted from versts at 1 verst $=1.067$
kms.
1917-20, 1921/22-33
14, 6 f .
1934-35 65, 440.
1936
16, 293.

Tariff ton-kms (series C-1) divided by freight traffic density (series C-36). 16,293 , gives 85.3 thous. kms.
Unweighted annual averages derived from two successive end-of-year figures (series C-35) . For 1953, also 19, 8, where road operated in 1955 is stated to be $155 \%$ of road operated in 1928. For 1939, 11, 30, gives 88.4 thous. kms.
49, 5.
The figures for 1913-37 and 1940 are weighted annual averages obtained by weighting the length of lines in permanent operation by the number of days operated by the railroads under the Ministry of Transportation. The figures for $1938-39$ and $1943-60$ are unweighted annual averages.

C-35
Total road operated, end of year
1913A, 1913, 1917,
70, 28.
19.90-40, 1945-56

1914-16, 1918-19
$1942 \cdot 43$

1944

1957-58
$1959-60$
Estimated from total road built at end of year plus undated spurs minus railroads ceded to other countries multiplied by a factor to convert road built into road operated (38, vol. 42, 52 ff). This factor was derived from the known road built and the road operated at end of 1917. Road operated is distance between centers of passenger stations. Road built represents total length of main tracks between connecting and ending points $(31,143)$.
Railroad network is stated $(43,193)$ to have increased $18,746 \mathrm{kms}$, or $29.8 \%$, between 1942 and 1943.
Railroad network is stated $(43,200)$ to have increased $29,000 \mathrm{kms}$ between 1943 and 1944.
45, 544.
$46 a, 535$.
C. 36 Freight traffic density 1913A, 1913

1917-20, 1921 / 22
1921, 1936, 1938-40, 1943-60

38, vol. 104, 3. For wide-gauge and revenue trains only. For 1913, also $14,8$. 64, 248 f.
Tariff ton-kms (series C-1) divided by avg. road operated (series C-34). For 1953, 48 , 1954, No. 6, 56, gives 7,100 thous. kms. For 1954, 13, 10/22/55, gives 7,600 thous. kms. For 1954, 90, 1956, No. 4, 40 , gives 8,600 thous. kms .

1922/23-33
14, 8.
1934-35
65, 417.
1987
84, 181.

C-37 Passenger traffic density

1918A, 1913
1921-21/22, 1936, 1938-40, 1945-60
1922/23-33
1934-35
1937

38, vol. 104, 4. For 1913, also 14, 8.
Passenger-kms (series C-9) divided by avg. road operated (series C-34). 14, 8.
65, 417.
43, 181.

## VII. Railroad Labor Force and Productivity

C-38 Composite passenger-ton-kilometers
Col. 1 1913A, 1913, 1921-26/27, Passenger-kms (series C-9) plus tariff

1930-40, 1945-60
1928-29
Col. 2 1913, 1928-40, 1945-60

C-39 Labor productivity
Col. 1 1913A, 1913
1925/26-26/27
1928-30
1931-40, 1950-60
1945.49

Col. 2 1913, 1928-40, 1945-60
ton-kms (series C-1).
74, 278.
Passenger-kms (series C-9) plus operating ton-kms (series C-6).

38, vol. 104, 10. For 1913, also 29, 169.
14, 60.
74, 278.
Composite passenger-ton-kms (series C-38) divided by operating labor force (series C-40). For 1950, also 44, 34, where productivity in 1950 is stated to be $295 \%$ of 1928 and $110 \%$ of 1940 . For 1951-55, also 44, 34, where productivity in $1951-55$ is stated to be $109 \%$, $113 \%, 120 \%, 124 \%$, and $139 \%$, respectively, of 1950. For 1952, also 43, 279, where productivity in 1952 is stated to be $112.8 \%$ of 1950 . For 1953, also 13, $5 / 5 / 54$, and 85,1955 , No. 4,66 , where productivity in 1953 is stated to be $119.6 \%$ of 1950 and $131.1 \%$ of 1940. For 1954, also 13, 2/22/55, where productivity in 1954 is stated to be $124.1 \%$ of 1950.
Based on productivity in 1950 and announced annual relatives for 1946-50 ( $109.6 \%, 102.9 \%, 116.0 \%, 111.5 \%$, and $110.4 \%, 85,1955$, No. 4, 66).
Composite passenger-ton-kms (series C-38, col. 2) divided by operating labor force (series C-40) .

For data derived from slightly different coverages, see 74, 278; 78, 16; and 14, 61 .

C-40 Operating labor force

1913A, 1913

1925/26-26/27
1928-31

1932, 1934-37

1935, 1939

1938
1940, 1950-56
1945, 1947-49

1946
1957-58
1959-60

38, vol. 104, 10. Includes 132.6 and 116.3 thous. temporary workers in 1918A and 1913, respectively. For 1913, also 14,58 , and 84,121 , which covers workers and employees on operating appropriations payroll. This coverage is about $15 \%$ broader than 1932 coverage.
14, 58. Covers workers and employees on operating appropriations payroll.
74, 278. Also, 14, 159. For 1928, also 44, 180.

84, 557 and 553. Covers workers and employees in railroad operations. For 1932 and 1934-35, 74, 278, gives 1,016 , 1,111 , and 1,209 thous. workers, coverage being more restricted.
Composite passenger-ton-kms in all trains (derived as 254.6 and 501.8 bill. from series C-38, col. 2, plus operating tonkms in nonrevenue trains, 14,21 , for 1933, and interpolated from data in 28 , 239, for 1939) divided by labor productivity for all trains (249.3 and 384.0 thous. composite passenger-ton-kms per operating worker, 29, 169). For 1933, 74, 278, gives 992 thous. workers, restricted coverage.
63, 1939, No. 8, 7.
70, 64.
Composite passenger-ton-kms (series C-38) divided by labor productivity (series C-39) .
60, 52.
45, 558.
46a, 541.

For variant coverages, see 84,548 ; 60,52 ; 38 , vol. 104,10 ; and 14,59 . For 1940, variants relating to inclusion of railroad operations in acquired territory appear 12a, 532.

## VIII. Powered Freight Traffic on Inland Waterways

C-41. Ton-kilometers

Col. 11913
1924-27
1928
1929-35

1936-38
1999
1940, 1950, 1954-55
1945-47

1948

1949

1951

1952
1953

Col. 21913
1923-29
1940
1945-55
1956-59
1960
C-42. Tons originated
Col. 11913
1924-28.
1929-35

32, 32. Excludes rafting.
38, vol. 83, 2; vol. 118.
83, 11 .
56, 6. For 1929-33, also 83, 11. For 1939-95, also 65, 443.
82, 1940, No. 9, 3.
51, 2/11/41.
44, 181.
Tons originated (series C-42) times ALH (series C-43).
Based on 1947 traffic and annual relative (computed as $126.7 \%$ from statement, 57, 20, that shipments in 1947 and 1948 were $185 \%$ and $171 \%$ of shipments in 1945).

Based on 1948 traffic and announced annual relative $(120.4 \%, 55,1950$, No. 3, 1).
Based on 1950 traffic and annual relative (computed as $112.5 \%$ from annual relative for 1952 and statement, 55, 1953, No. 2, 3, that traffic increased $26 \%$ during first 2 years of current five year plan).
Based on 1951 traffic and announced annual relative ( $112 \%, 51,1 / 23 / 53$ ).
Traffic in 1953 is stated $(82,3 / 11 / 54)$ to be $163 \%$ of traffic in 1940 .

84, 194.
38, vol. 83, 2; vol. 118, 2.
44, 181.
70, 116.
67, 168.
$46 a, 545$.

Ton-kms (series C-41) divided by ALH (series C-43).
38, vol. 83, 2; vol. 118, 2. For 1928, also 83, 11.
56,6 . For 1934, excludes double origination of oil by the Moscow-Oka and the Northwestern Steamship Agencies, which was not considered double

## APPENDIX C

origination in previous years and was included in total tons originated (53,293,743). For 1933-34, also 83, 11, which excludes baggage.

1936
1937.38

1939
1940, 1950, 1954-55
1945
1946
1947-49
1951.-52

1953

Col. 21913
1923-29
1930
1940
1945-55
1956-59
1960

48, 1937, No. 8, 197.
82, 1940, No. 9, 3.
21, 300.
44, 181.
73, 3/6/46.
Shipments in 1946 are stated $(58,138)$ to be $2,760,000$ tons more than in 1945.
Based on 1946 shipments and announced annual relatives for $1947-49$ ( $118.7 \%$, $130 \%$, and $121.2 \%, 55,1948$, No. 2, 1; 1949, No. 5, 1; 1950, No. 3, 1).
Based on 1950 shipments and annual relatives (announced as $113 \%$ for 1951 , $13,1 / 29 / 52$; computed as $107.6 \%$ for 1952 from statement, 54, 1952, No. 1, 1, that shipments were to increase $12.3 \%$ in 1952 and statement, 41, 1953, No. 1, 1, that $95.8 \%$ of 1952 plan was fulfilled).
Based on 1954 shipments and announced annual relative ( $111 \%, 51,1 / 21 / 55$ ).

82, 1940, No. 9, 3.
58, vol. 83, 2; vol. 118, 2.
84, 197.
44, 181.
70, 116.
67, 169.
46a, 545.

In 41, 1959, No. 1, 1, Shashkov stated that shipments (perevozki) increased $26 \%$ during the first two years of the current five year plan. Despite his use of the word shipments (perevozki), Shashkov must have been referring to ton-kilometers since otherwise his statement does not agree with the annual relative for 1952 nor with a statement by Vakhturov in 55, 1953, No. 2, 3, that traffic (gruzooborot) increased $26 \%$ during the first two years of the current five year plan.

## C-43 Average length of haul

Col. 1 1913, 1936-39
1924-29, 1931, 1940,
1948-49, 1951-54
1930, 1932-95
1945-47
1950, 1955

[^0]Col. 2 1913, 1923-29, 1945-60

1940

Ton-kms under ministry and other organizations (series C-41, col. 2) divided by corresponding tons originated (series C-42, col. 2) . 89, 42.
IX. Maritime Freight Traffic Carried in Soviet Bottoms

C-44 Total ton-kilometers
Col. 1 1913A, 1913, 1939 Sum of domestic ton-kms (series C-47) and foreign ton-kms (derived as 7.8, 7.1, and 6.8 bill. from foreign tons originated and foreign ALH, which were derived from total and domestic tons originated and interpolations). For 1913, also 44, 181.

1928

1929-38
1940
1945-55
1956-58
1959-60
Col. 21928
1929-35
C-45 Total tons originated
Col. 1 1913A
1919

1920-27

1928

Ton-kms for terminated trips (col. 2) converted into ton-kms for originated trips by factor 0.9. For further details, see Appendix $B$.
82, 1940, No. 9, 3. For 1929, also 44, 181.
12, 6.
70, 95. Converted from nautical ton-miles.
67, 168.
$46 a, 531$.
66, 40.
42, 8.

82, 1932, No. 10, 40. Assumed to refer to Empire territory.
Sum of domestic tons originated (series $\mathrm{C}-48$ ) and foreign tons originated (derived as 2.03 mill. from foreign tons originated carried in bottoms of all flags, 42, 6, and statement, 40, 1947, No. II, 8, that $9.6 \%$ of export and import traffic was carried in Soviet bottoms). A later source $(44,181)$ gives 15.1 mill. tons.
38, vol. 8, 219; vol. 84, 2 f; vol. 107, 3 f. For 1920-21, petty cabotage only; for 1922-27, sum of petty and grand cabotage.
Tons originated for terminated trips (col. 3) converted into tons originated for originated trips by factor 1.05 . For further details, see Appendix B.

1929-98
1939

82, 1940, No. 9, 3.
Interpolated by ratio of domestic tons originated (series C-48) to total between 1937 and 1940.
1940
12, 6.
1945-55
70, 95.
1956-59
67, 169.
1960
46a, 543.
Col. 2 1929-85
Col. 3 1928, 1936
42, 6.

1929-35
48, 1937, No. 8, 197.
42, 8.
C-46 Avcrage length of total haul

1913A, 1913, 1928-39, 1945-60
1940
C-47 Domestic ton-kilometers
1913A., 1913, 1946-54 Domestic tons originated (series C-48)
1928-34

1955
1936
1937, 1940
1938

1939
1945
times ALH (series C-49).
Total ton-kms (series C-44) divided by total tons originated (series C-45).
12, 6. Also, 30, 24.

Estimated from ton-kms for terminated trips. For details, see Appendix B. For 1932, also $28,20$.
42, 6.
82, 1937, No. 3, 9. Preliminary.
28, 20.
Petty cabotage freight traffic in 1940 is stated $(36,5)$ to be $115.1 \%$ of 1938. Applied to domestic ton-kms since petty cabotage formed by for the greatest part of domestic ton-kms.
21, 300.
Domestic maritime ton-kms are stated $(29,13)$ to be $3 \%$ of ton-kms carried by all types of transportation, and railroad ton-kms (series C-1) are stated (ibid.) to be $91.7 \%$ of total ton-kms. The former percentage has been adjusted downward by $0.05 \%$ in order to fit in with data or railroad as well as river transportation.

C-48 Domestic tons originated
Col. 1 1913A
1913, 1939-35
38, vol. 84, 2. Covers traffic carried in bottoms of all flags.
42, 6. For 1913, covers traffic carried in bottoms of all flags.

1928-32

1936
1937, 1940
1938

1939
1945
1946-54

Col. 2 1924-28

1929-35
C-49 Average length of domestic haul
1913A, 1913, 1928-31, Estimated and adjusted for rounding of 1933-34
1932, 1937, 1940, 1945
1935-36, 1938-39
1946
1947-53
1954
Sum of col. 2 and estimated local freight traffic (taken as series in 82, 1940, No. 9, 3, minus Appendix Table B-4).
82, 1937, No. 3, 9. Preliminary. 28, 20.
Interpolated by ratio of domestic to total tons originated (series C -45) between 1937 and 1940.
21, 300.
Domestic ton-kms (series C-47) divided by ALH (series C-49).
Based on total tons originated (series C-45) and ratio $\frac{1 \mathrm{f}-1 \mathrm{lt} .}{1 \mathrm{f}-1 \mathrm{~d}}$ See Appendix B.
38, vol. 107, 3 f. Sum of petty and grand cabotage freight traffic carried by Soviet foreign trade fleet and domestic freight traffic of the Caspian Sea maritime fleet.
42,6 . Sum of petty and grand cabotage. ton-kms. See Appendix B.
29, 13.
Domestic ton-kms (series C-47) divided by domestic tons originated (series C-48).
Assumed at level of preceding year and adjusted for rounding of ton $\cdot \mathrm{kms}$.
Interpolated and adjusted for rounding of ton-kms. See Appendix B.
1928-30 weighted avg. obtained from ton- kms (series C-47) for 1928-40 divided by tons originated for those years (series C-48).

## X. Oil Pipeline Traffic

C-50 Ton-kilometers

1913, 1920/21-34
1935-36, 1938-39
1937, 1940, 1945, 1950-56
1946

1957-58
1959-60

65, 126. Tons originated for each pipeline times corresponding length of pipeline.
Interpolated.
70, 210.
Pipeline traffic is stated $(50,42)$ to be $0.9 \%$ and railroad traffic (taken as series C-1) $84.9 \%$ of aggregate volume of freight traffic.
45, 572.
46a, 552.

C-51 Tons originated
1913, 1920/21-34
1935-36
1937, 1940, 1945, 1950-58
1959-60
C-52 Average length of haul 1913, 1920/21-34, 1937, 1940, 1945, 1950-60 1935-36

65, 126.
48, 1938, No. 1, 53.
45, 572.
46a, 552.

Ton-kms (series C-50) divided by tons originated (series C-51).
95, 175.

## XI. Motor Freight Traffic

C-53 Ton-kilometers

1913, 1917, 1920,
192:3/24-40, 1945-56
1957-58
1959
1960
C-54 Tons originated 1913, 1917, 1920,

70, 155.
1923/24-40, 1945-56
1957-58 45, 573.
1959-60
46a, 553.
C-55 Average length of haul 1913, 1917, 1920,
192.3/24-40, 1945-60

45, 573.
67, 168.
$46 a, 553$.
70, 155.

Ton-kms (series C-53 divided by tons originated (series C-54).


[^0]:    48, 1941, No. 1, 45.
    Ton-kms (series C-41) divided by tons originated (series C-42).
    56, 6. For 1932-35, also 48, 1941, No. 1, 45.
    30, 24 and 26.
    85, 1956, No. 7, 21. Also, 13, 7/31/56.

