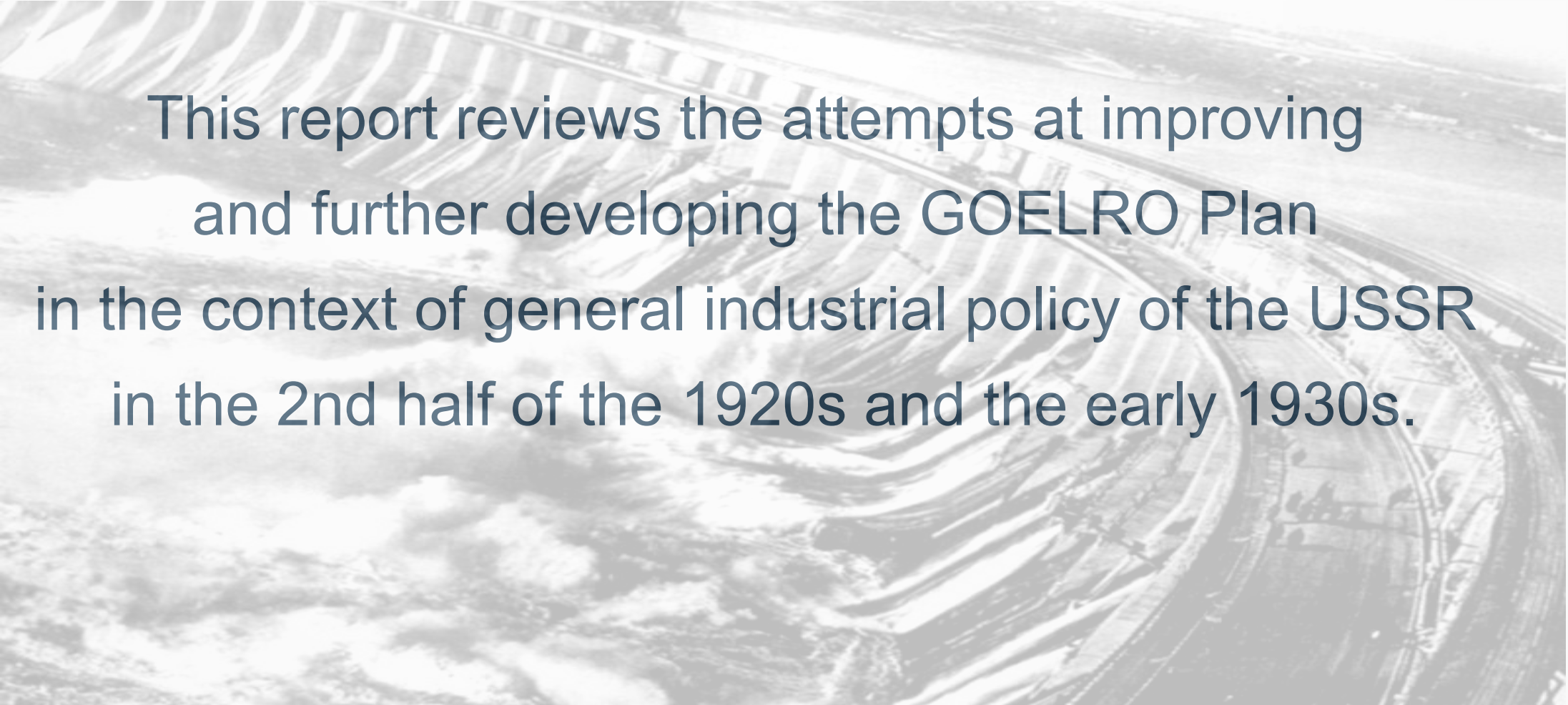


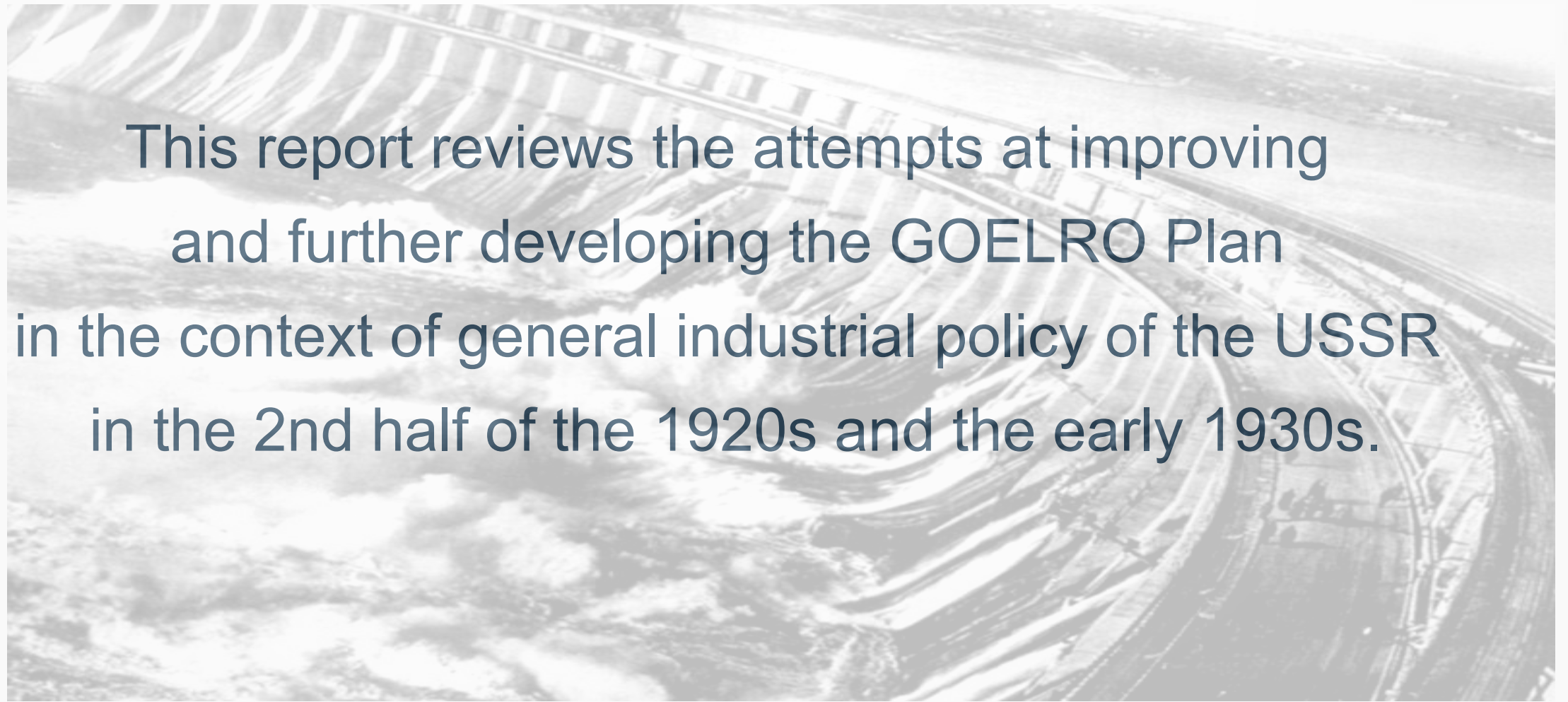
The evolution and finale of the GOELRO Plan

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An aerial photograph of a large-scale industrial project, likely a dam or a massive dam project, spanning a wide river. The structure consists of numerous long, parallel concrete or metal sections that curve across the river's width. The surrounding landscape is hilly and appears to be under construction or recently completed, with some roads and smaller structures visible. The sky is overcast with soft, grey clouds.

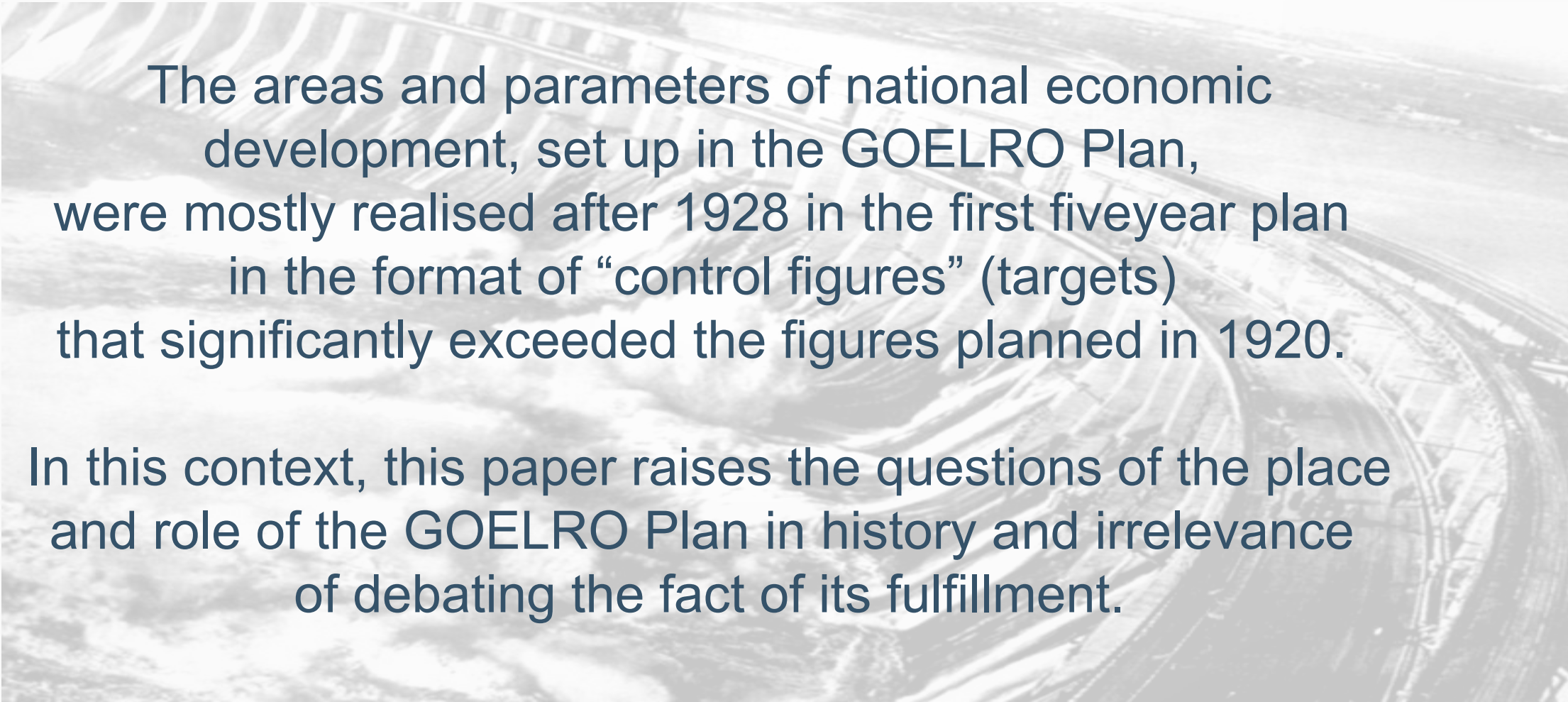
This report reviews the attempts at improving and further developing the GOELRO Plan in the context of general industrial policy of the USSR in the 2nd half of the 1920s and the early 1930s.



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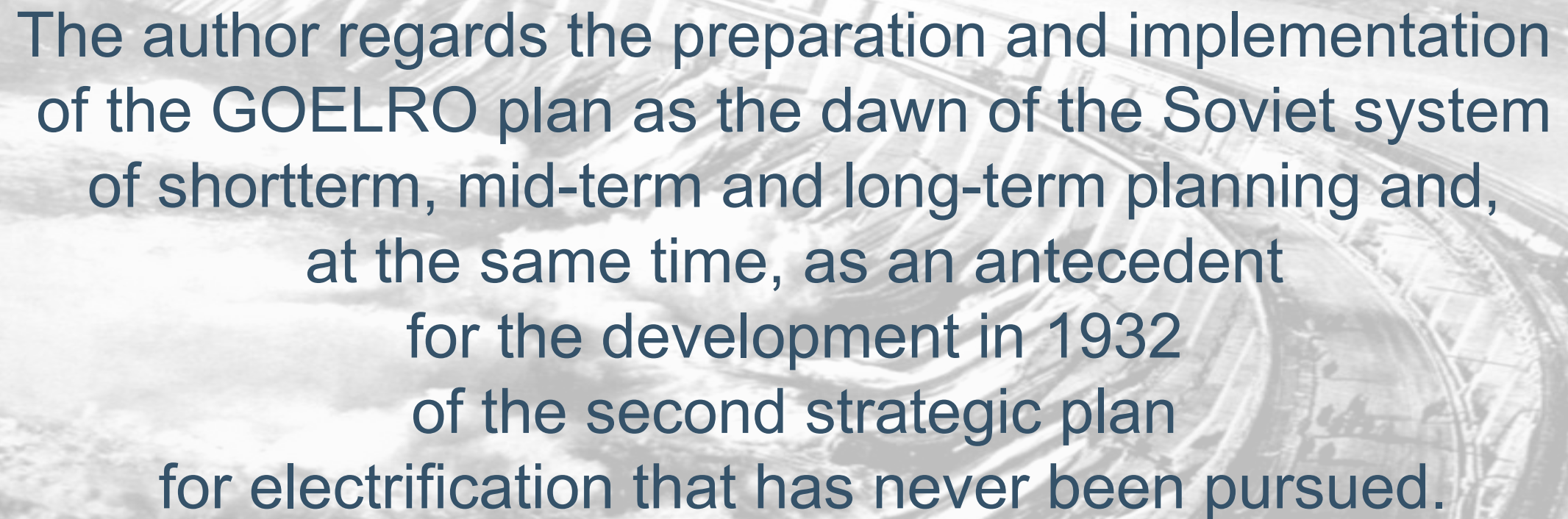
An aerial photograph of a large dam with multiple spillways. The water is turbulent and white with foam as it flows through the spillways. The dam structure is visible as a series of concrete walls and walkways. The background shows a hazy landscape with some vegetation and structures.

The fact of the Plan's transformation and 'dissolution' in the documents of the early industrialisation is established for the first time in the relevant historiography.



The areas and parameters of national economic development, set up in the GOELRO Plan, were mostly realised after 1928 in the first fiveyear plan in the format of “control figures” (targets) that significantly exceeded the figures planned in 1920.

In this context, this paper raises the questions of the place and role of the GOELRO Plan in history and irrelevance of debating the fact of its fulfillment.

An aerial photograph of a large dam and reservoir, likely the Hoover Dam, with a text overlay. The dam is a massive concrete structure with a curved crest, and the reservoir is a large body of water. The text is centered over the image.

The author regards the preparation and implementation of the GOELRO plan as the dawn of the Soviet system of shortterm, mid-term and long-term planning and, at the same time, as an antecedent for the development in 1932 of the second strategic plan for electrification that has never been pursued.



ИИЕТ РАН

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