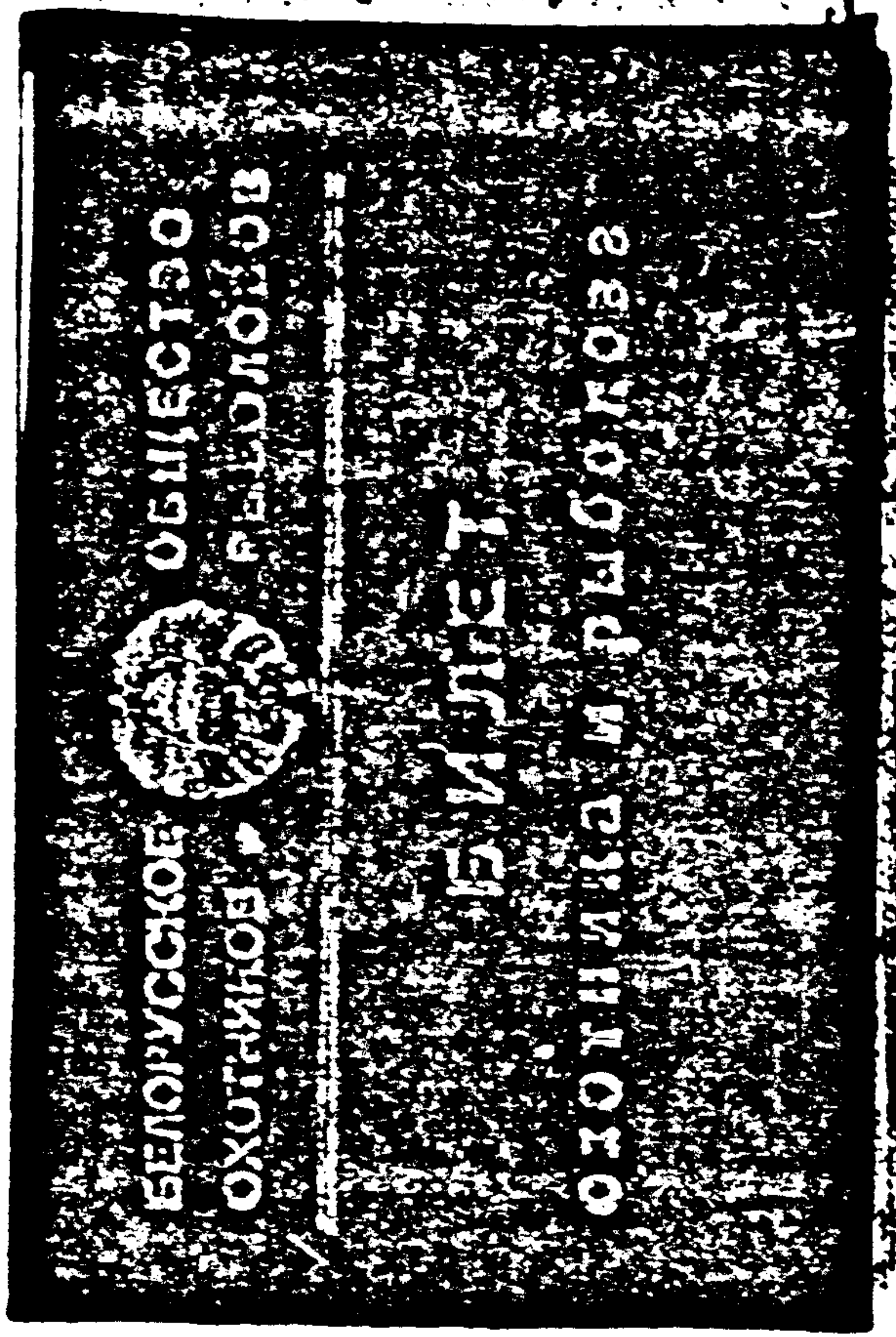


113





ИТЕМ 113-1

ОХОТНИЧИЙ БИЛЕТ — серия М 25221

Фамилия Освальд Карпы Диксаев

Имя и отчество Карпы

Год рождения 1939 Место жительства Минск

ул. Калынина 9. Ч. 4 кв. 24

Видет билет М/орс. Министро рэспубл. Беларусь

(исполнительная)

Минск - рэспубл. Беларусь

(местечко (пункт)) Минск 1961 г.

Этого года со дня выдачи в устье



Контрольный талон в билету № 18  
Госпошлина уплачена 105 р.  
Подпись охотника Полынь

Контрольный талон в билету № 18  
Госпошлина уплачена 105 р.  
Подпись охотника Полынь

Срок действия билета продлен  
№ 105 р.  
Подпись Полынь

ИТЕМ 113-2

**ОХОТНИЧИЙ БИЛЕТ**

Фамилия Освадь  
Имя и отчество Харь  
Год рождения 1939 Место г. Калинин

Срок действия билета  
продлен

по \_\_\_\_\_ 196 г.

М. П. Подпись \_\_\_\_\_

Место для  
марки

Контрольный  
табачный билет

№ \_\_\_\_\_  
Госпошлина уплачена \_\_\_\_\_ 196 г.

Подпись охотника \_\_\_\_\_

Срок действия билета  
продлен

по \_\_\_\_\_ 196 г.

М. П. Подпись \_\_\_\_\_

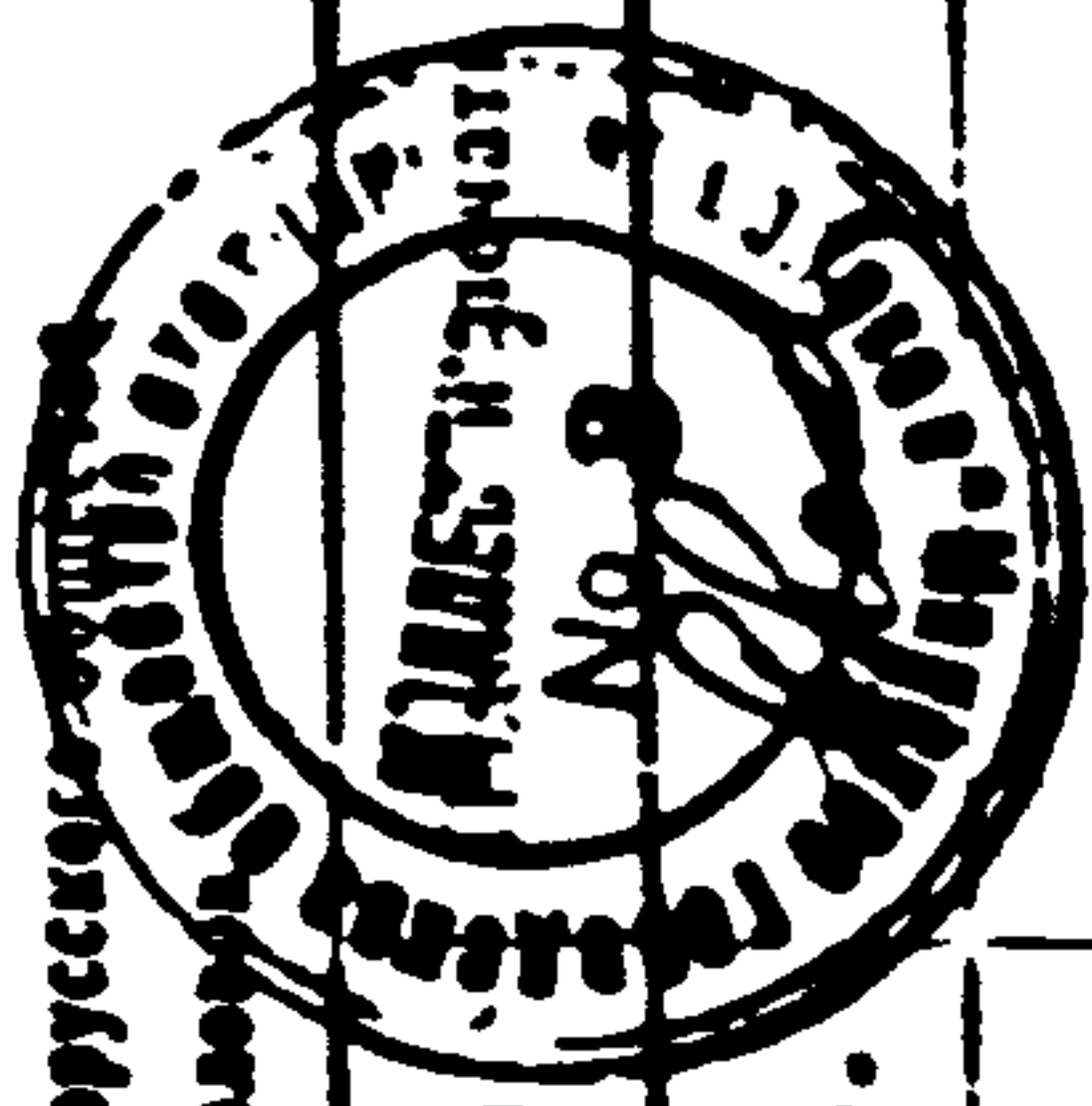
Место для  
марки

Контрольный  
табачный билет

№ \_\_\_\_\_  
Госпошлина уплачена \_\_\_\_\_ 196 г.

Подпись охотника \_\_\_\_\_

ИТЕМ 113-3



Уплата членских взносов Белорусского общества охотников и рыболовов

Дата	№ пр. док.	Сумма			
18.VII	1016	517.			
196					
196					
196					

ИТЕМ 113-4

Регистрация животных

Система	Фирма	Классификация	Примечание
Собака	ММК-52	№ 10	

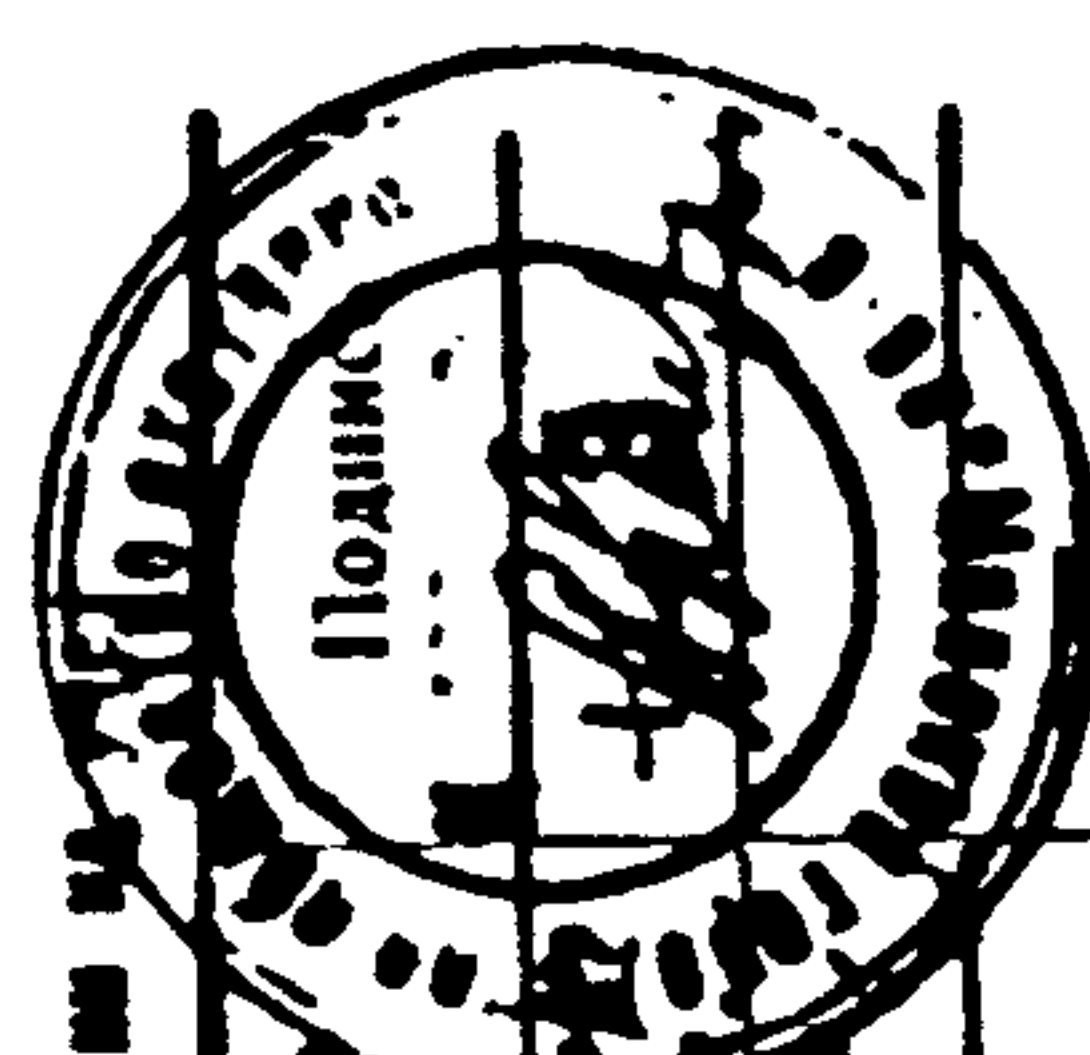
Регистрация охотничьих собак

Порода	Пол	Кличка	Возраст	№ знака



ИТЕМ 113-6

Отметка о снятии штрафа за нарушение правил  
в сфере охоты



Отметка о снятии с учета в области охоты

Куда выдана, адрес нового  
местожительства

Дата

06.08/1980

Куда снят с учета  
Лишится удостоверение  
Ветеринарно-зооветеринар

ITEM 113-6



**О Т М Е Т К А**  
**о выдаче боеприпасов**


**Выдаются охотничье-промысловые зверей и птиц,  
запрещенных в добыче**

195__г.	195__г.	195__г.

ИТЕМ 113-7

**ОТМЕТКА**  
о выдаче боеприпасов

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**ОТМЕТКА**  
о выдаче боеприпасов

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**ITEM 113-8**

## О т м е т к а

• выдаче безархивсов

## О С Н О В Н Ы Е П Р А В И Л А

1. Охотничий билет предъявляется по первому требованию должностных лиц местных органов Управления охотничьего хозяйства органов милиции МВД СССР государственной лесной охраны, охраны охотничьих хозяйств, заказников, а также лиц, имеющих на это соответствующие полномочия управлений и отделов охотничьего хозяйства.
2. Охота без билета, а также с просроченным охотничьим билетом или не оплаченным государственной пошлиной признается незаконной охотой (браконьерством).
3. Охотник имеет право охотиться на всей территории СССР, за исключением заповедников, заказников, а также охотничьих хозяйств, охота в которых может производиться только с разрешения администрации хозяйства.

ИТЕМ 113-9

## ОХОТНИК ОБЯЗАНЫ

1. Выпускать № 1 (добывать от других охотников выловленные зайцы, уступающие правам и срокам охоты).
2. Хранить оружие и боеприпасы в условиях, исключающих несчастные случаи.
3. Осторожно обращаться с огнем в лесу и на употребительных местах, особенно вблизи населенных пунктов.
4. Вести борьбу со всеми видами браконьерства.
5. Уничтожать вредителей зверей и птиц.
6. Все добытое пушнину сдавать государству.
7. При перечисле места жительства сменить с учета в организации, выданной билет, и в течение 6-месячного срока встать на учет по месту нового жительства.
8. По окончании срока действия охотничьего билета представлять его в организацию, выданную охотничьи билеты для пролонгации, обмена или аннулирования в случае прекращения занятия охотой.

Правила, сроки охоты и порядок пользования охотничьими лицензиями оружием и др. известны.

Ведущий охотничий инспектор

ОХОТНИЧЬИ  
С ДА

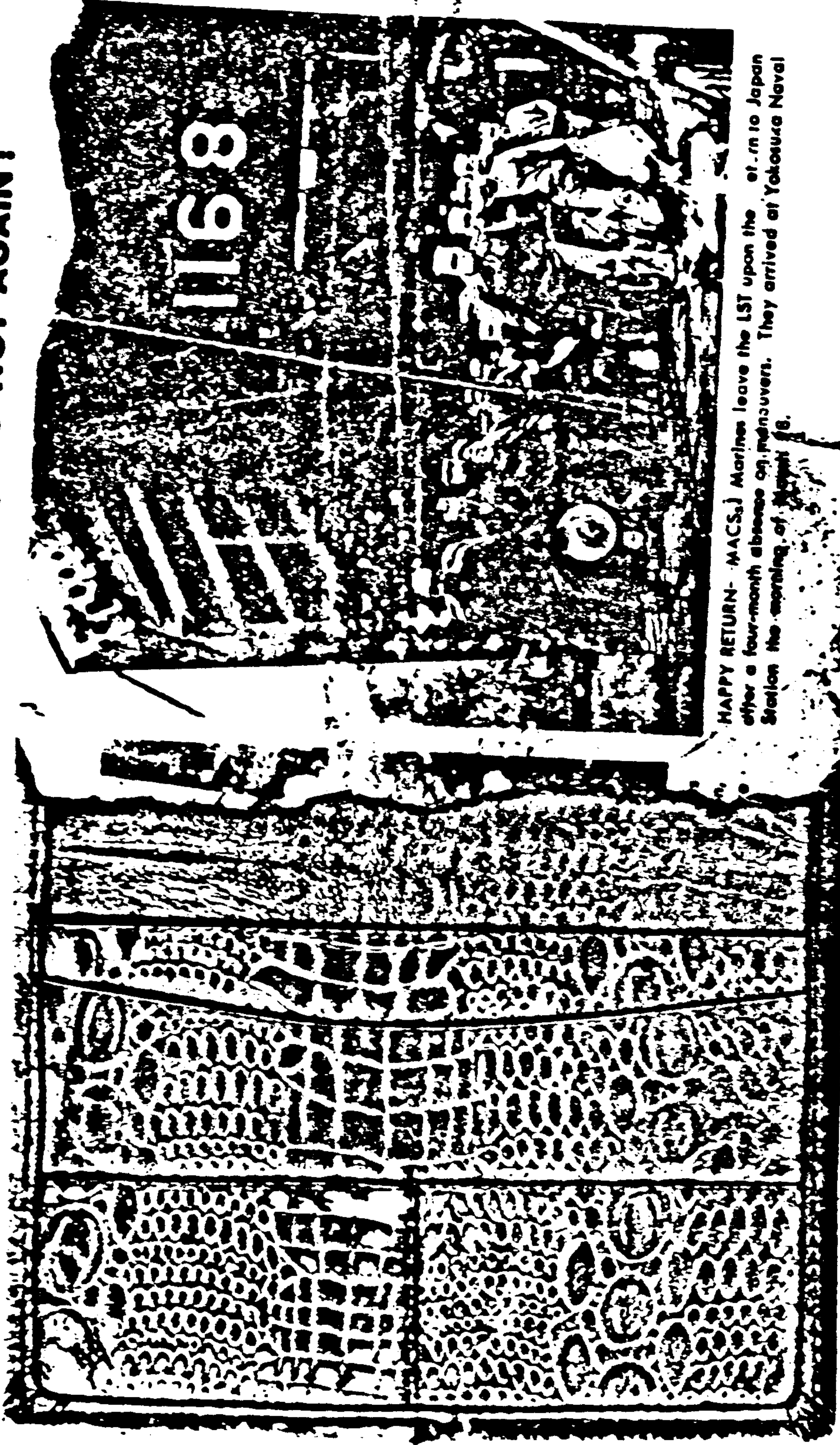
## ОХОТНИКИ

Если Вам будет добыта окольцованная птица, запишите номер и серию кольца, название птицы (указав при этом, самец или самец), а также дату и место добычи. Все эти сведения, вместе с кольцом, распределенным в пластишку, направляйте почтой по адресу: Москва И-739, Оранков пер., 1/II, Бюро кольцованной Главного управления по заводничеству и охотничьему хозяйству.

Зел. 912 - 30000

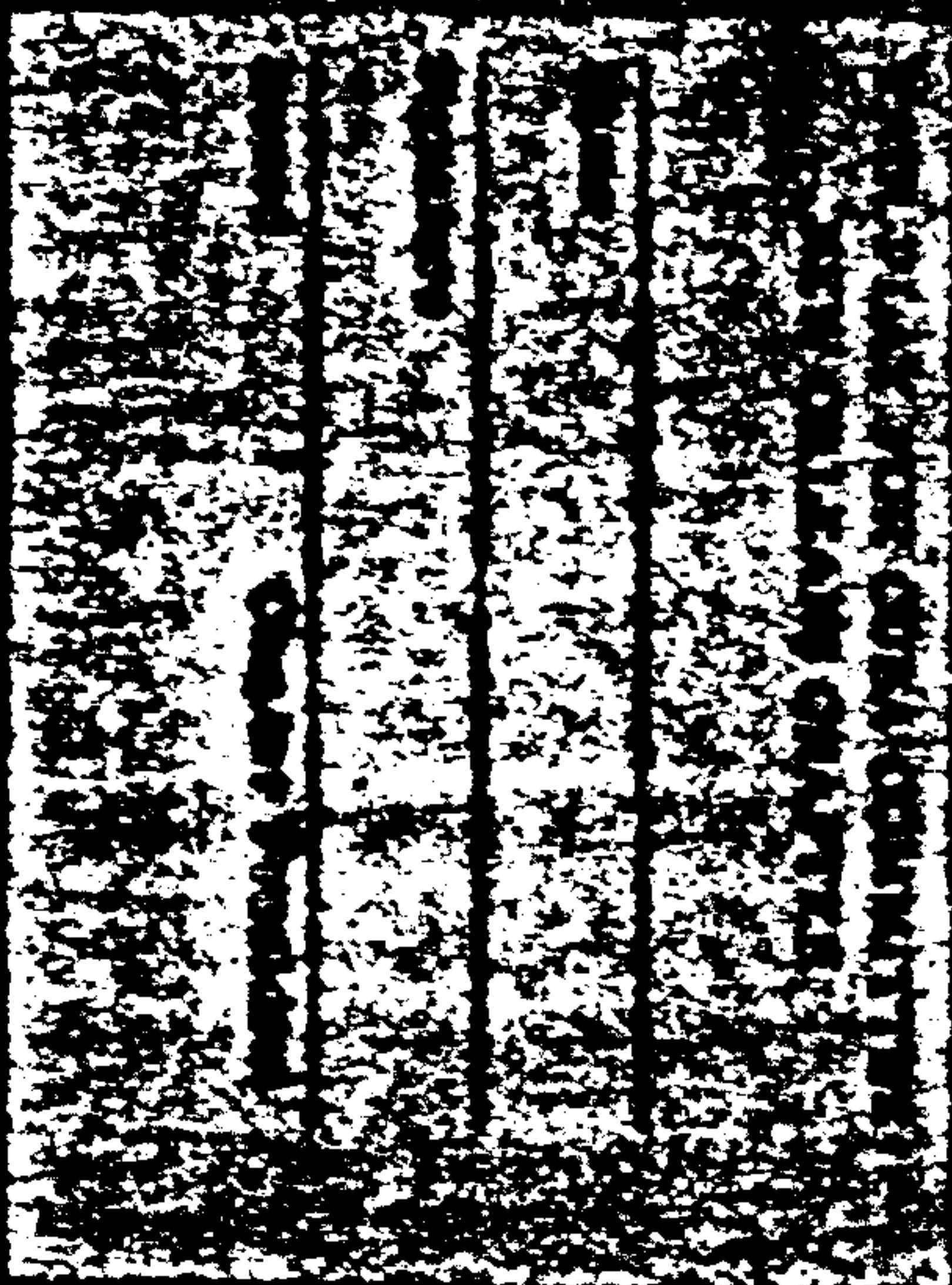
ITEM 113-10

OH, NO NOT AGAIN!



HAPPY RETURN- MACSs) Marines leave the LST upon the after a four-month absence on maneuvers. They arrived at Yokosuka Naval Station the morning of August 18.

114



116 THRU 130

... of work ...

In the story of the workers of this great city ...

In the course of reconstruction at the end of the ...

... I shall name and figures ...

This book is not, however, one ...

About the author.

The author ...



- 1-2 description of Radio factory
- 3-4 city, gates and conditions
- 5-6 description of P.V. shop
- 7-8-9. Background of shops
- 10-11 Industrial workers
- 12. control of "collective"
- 13-15 Demonstrations and meetings.
- 15-16 factory make up and people
- 17-18-19. Report of city of Minsk
- 20 Soviet press & "tourist"
- 21-22 passports
- 23 collective farms and school
- 24. Vocations
- 25. student quarters and fruit.
- 26. population fig. and leaflets
- 27. figs. for books for. books.
- 28. newspapers
- 29. films
- 30. 18 films 2 of T.V. ( <sup>vario.</sup> <sup>leons</sup>   
 BAK 30-35 29-28   
 HISTORIC   
 DIARY. )
- 31. T.V. & Radio
- 32 Radio
- 33 opera and meadows
- 34. Y.C.L.
- 35. Y.C.L. Peoples police
- 36. central committee & minis.
- 37-39 Corruption in USSR
- 40. Elections virgin land "Kutcha"
- 41. Elections and
- 42. the army
- 43. Army
- 44. Kafa
- 45. DESTAL. of Mon. TV   
 Station in 1961

(New money comment.)

Part 1

The Union of Russian Workers is governed, first and foremost, by the "Committee", the smallest unit of authority in any given factory, plant, or enterprise. The national and shop units form a highly organized and well supported political organization. These shop committees are in turn governed by the shop and section party chiefs who are selected by the factory or plant party secretary. This post carries officially the same amount of authority as the production director, or president of the plant, but in reality it is the controlling organ of all activities at any industrial enterprise whether political industrial or otherwise personal relations. The party secretary is responsible for political indoctrination of the workers, the discipline of members of the communist party working at the plant and the general conduct and appearance of all members.

The mass Radio and Television plant is known throughout the Union as the major producer of electronic parts and sets. In this vast enterprise created in the early 50's the party secretary is a 5'8" man in his early 40's who has a long history of service to the party. He controls the activities of the firm, communist party members here and elsewhere supervises the activities of the other 5000 people employed at this major enterprise in the capital of the U.S.S.R., working Republic of Belorussia.

This factory manufactures 17,000 large and powerful radio and 6000 television sets in various sizes and ranges including pocket radios which are not mass produced anywhere in the world. It is this plant which manufactured the first portable combination radio-phonograph television sets which were shown as mass produced items of commerce before several hundreds of thousands of consumers at the General Exhibition in New York in 1957.

After the exhibition these sets were duly shipped back to Leningrad and were stored in a special storage room on the 1st floor of the factory. The sets were later shipped to other parts of the country. I worked for a short time in this plant, a fair amount of my time was spent in the factory during my visit. The plant has a very high production rate and is a very important part of the country's economy. It has a staff of 5,000 full time and 300 part time workers 80% recent comers and girls.

this factory employs 2000 workers in that of the  
first mainshops mostly these shops are filled with  
convey belts in long rows on either side of which  
sit the long line of working women.

500 people during the day shift are employed on  
the huge stamp and pressing machines here sheet  
metal is turned into metal frames and cabinets for  
television and radios.

another 500 people are employed in an adjoining  
building for the cutting and finishing of rough  
wood into fine polished cabinets. a labourer  
process mostly done by hand, the cutting turning  
all the process right up to hand polishing are  
carried out here at the same plant. The plant  
also has its own stamp making plant employing  
150 people and assisting at 80 heavy metal  
lathes and linders. The noise in this shop is  
almost deafening as metal spins against metal and  
steel saws cut through iron ingots at the rate  
of an inch a minute. The floor is covered with  
oil used to drain the heat of metal being worked  
so one has to watch one footing, here the workers  
hands are as black as the floor, some to be  
eternally. The foreman here is the Russian  
version of "John Henry" tall and as strong as  
an ox he isn't fully but he gets the work out.

The plant has its electric shop where those  
who have finished long courses in electronics work  
over generative television tubes, testing equipment  
of all sorts the green work tables are piled high  
here. Electric gadgets are not so reliable here.

Mostly due to the poor quality of wires which  
keep burning out under the impact of the  
usual 220 V. home voltage. in the US its 110V.

The plastic department is next, here 47  
women and three physically disabled persons keep  
the red hot liquid plastic flowing into a store  
of odd pieces starting out their quota of knobs  
handles - non-conducting tube bases, and so forth.  
These workers suffer the worst condition of work  
in the plant, in outward model factory for the  
Soviet Union. She to had fumes and the hardness  
of the material, these workers are awarded 30 days vacation  
a year, the maximum for workers.

N-5

Automation is now employed at a fairly large number of factories, especially in the industry known for cables. The steel industry is still small, is employed in the after end of turning out finished acceptable items, often one worker must finish the task of taking the edge of metal of plastic and allowing them on a foot driver table; there is only so much potentiality in precision stamping, no matter what their size.

The lack of unemployment in the lowest union may be explained by one of 2 things; lack of automation and a demerocratic corps of 1-6 workers in any given factory. These people are occupied with its tons of paperwork which flows in and out of any factory. Also the number of direct foremen is not small to the ratio of workers in some case 1-10 in other places 1-5 depending on the importance of the work.

These people are also backed by a small army of engineers, committees and supply checkers, and the quantity control board. These people number (without foremen) almost 100 people, total working force 5000 = 1.50 without foremen.

To delve deeper into the lives of the workers we shall visit most of the shops we after months and get to know the people. The largest shop employs 500 people. 85% women and girls, females make up 60% of the work force at this plant.

Here girls solder and screw the wires to the from attaching transistors tubes and so forth. They each have quotas depending upon what kind of work they are engaged in. One girl may solder 5 transistors in four minutes while the next girl solder 15 wire leads in 13 minutes the pay scale here very but slightly with average pay at \$3.00 per hour without deductions. Deductions include 7 rubles general tax 250 rubles for health and unmarried girls and my deductions for poor or careless work. The inspectors may wish to make further down the line. The other side teams of three, mostly boys of 11-12 turning the televisions on the covers will right rising from below. This has been coming to a point in when they place picture tubes onto the supports. These boys receive for a 39 hour week 65.00 rubles. Accounting deductions further on others are fitting tubes in a station and the picture tube itself, all along the line there are talking equipment with operators turning paper scraps fitting circuit and soldering the wires that fitting out a tube. Cash for the equipment back onto the company, speed life is increased. The common people were secondary here as in most shops. The production of televisions by 25% in hours of

67

The coming ends of the third year of the current 7-year plan. Now the televisions are carried around the country to go back down the list where other sets to complete the process, the smoke from the coalful rolling doesn't keep the girls from chatting away and that coupled with the boys at the end of the day taking the loudspeaker makes for a noisy but lively place, with the laughter of girls mixing with music and occasional jazz program which the "tester" favors for purely personal reasons until the fire makes his way.

As we go out at sea crates of the finished product with the well known, made in Belarussian, stamp. One of the most interesting things in observing Russian life and conventions, is the personal relationship to each other, here there is just a simple comradeship springing from the knowledge that in Soviet society the fundamental group is the "collective" or intergroup. These groups with the shop or section party chiefs and foremen are the worlds in which the Russian workers live. All interests and conduct of members is dependent upon the will of the "collective".

In the shop where a worker, the experimental shop, of the Minus Radio and Television factory, there were 58 workers including the party shop secretary, who is a Communist worker assigned to the shop by the factory. The master foreman, assigned by the shop production and labor is assigned by the Director of the factory and a senior foreman.

The key person in this shop is everyone appreciable in that after serving his military term in the V.C. before the war he came a member in good standing of the V.C. during the war he was from what would be a standard unit but his interests seemed to have been to go back for a job as he was under a military possession. After the war, working at this newly built factory, he was appointed as the factory Communist Party Secretary. The shop secretary is responsible for discipline, party work, and contribution to propaganda and other things that might come up. He is a man that has been in charge enough

red and white signs and slogans hanging on the walls.  
Leibzon held the title (breeds) communist, which makes  
of communist labor, this movement was started under Stalin  
a decade ago. in order to get the most out of the extreme  
patriotic youth into Soviet children at an early age.  
Indeed Leibzon is an skilled mechanic and metal worker and  
for his work he receives 130-140 rubles a month minus deductions.  
This shop party meeting together with the section party chief  
usually selects workers for the title shop worker of communist  
each of these are not necessarily communist party members  
although it helps in its own way party membership helps  
in my facet of life in the U.S.S.R.  
Factory meeting of the "Kollektive" are as numerous  
as to be suggesting.

Take for instance during one month the following meetings  
and lectures are scheduled: 1 prof union: which discuss to work  
of the prof union in gathering dues paying out records  
on vacation order (p 24.); political information (every  
Tuesday on the lunch hour); young communist meeting (in  
the 6 and 2 of every month); production committee (made up  
of workers, business ways of improving work); communist  
party meeting (2<sup>nd</sup> month called by the section communist party  
sec.); school of communist labor meeting (improving)  
every Wednesday, and sport meeting 1 or month non-compulsory  
a total of 15 meetings a month 14 of which are compulsory for  
communist party members and 12 compulsory for all others.  
These meetings are always held after work or on the  
lunch hour other a. i. meetings held on working time!  
absenteeism by no means allowed. after long years  
of hard discipline especially under the Stalin regime, no  
workers will mind the strict discipline of the party nor  
and interesting in factory party because by trying  
to slip out of the way or giving the little attention to  
what is being said.

A strong sight is the picture of the local party  
now resembling a political seminar to a group of usually  
robust simple working men who through some strong  
process have been turned to stone. turned to stone all except  
the hard faced communist with roving eyes looking for  
any bonus-making catch of inattentiveness on the part of any  
workers. a sad sight to have not use to it. but the meetings  
are philippic. "now like the lecture?" "Nobody," but its  
compulsory. Compulsory attendance at factory & meeting and  
the only way to avoid spontaneous demonstration!  
The great & strong "evolution" demonstration, the day day  
demonstrations are all found in the same way. so will  
so months. we must go for an intrigued quarter. the well organized  
party men mark off the names of the hundreds of workers appeared to  
and is as a certain place at a given time. no choice, however small,  
is left to the discretion of the individual.

10

As a good cross section of the Russian working class I suggest we examine the kind of work of some of the 58 workers and of their working in the experimental shop of the main plant. This place is located in the west of the plant building which produces some of the best known radios and TVs in the Soviet Union.

The shop itself is located in a two story building with no particular notable mark on its red brick face. At

the shop, all the workers have arrived and at the sound of a bell sounded by the duty orderly who is a worker whose duty it is to see to it that the workers do not slip out for too many minutes, they sit by their desks except for 10 turners and lathe operators whose machines are located on the first floor, work being given out in the form of blueprints and drawings by the foreman ~~and~~ 2000 and 3000 former ~~and~~ workers whose various reliability and skill calls for them since each worker has with time acquired differing skill and knowledge work is given strictly according to so called "pay levels" the levels being numbered 1-5 and the highest level "master" for level one a worker receives approximately 58 rubles for work level two a worker receives 72.50 for three 90 rubles, for four 105 rubles for five 120 rubles and for master about 150, these levels of pay vary slightly because workers receive a bonus of pay of, for 1st level 45 rubles and bonus bringing the total to 68 rubles including reductions for taxes the basic pay of a master is 90 rubles. Except in instances for poor quality work bonuses are all ways the same giving rise to a more or less definite pay scale, a worker only demand to be tested for a higher pay level at any time. Only skill is a barrier to higher pay. The foreman and shop head all receive about 110 rubles basic pay but much higher bonuses awards to the best shops by the factory committee for good production standards.

Our shop head Stepan Tarasovich V. A. K. is a stout open faced and well skilled metal worker who although he hasn't got a higher education, which is now a plain requisition for a foreman or foreman job now, managed to finish a 4 year night school speciality course and through the help of the directors of the factory he became shop head in an important segment of a large plant employing 5000 people. Stepan has on all most bald head except for a patch of hair on the left side of his head which he is forever combing across his shiny top. aged 45 he is married with two children aged 8 and 10 it may be explained that Russians seem to marry much all their their own main country, perhaps that can be explained

by the fact that in older to recruit an expected number of the  
 work for 5 or 6 years and since maturity is so immature until  
 a complete desired goal is reached that is, an expected  
 usually, most men do not choose to start families and  
 large in life. Stupak is responsible that factory, aiming  
 and directs for the filling of quotas and production growth  
 his forehead to that is 34 years old has a wife and 10  
 month old baby not to long ago moved out of his one room flat  
 without kitchen or private toilet into a newly built apartment  
 house and flat of two small rooms kitchen and bath, a luxury  
 not felt by most Russians. a tall thin man with dark  
 creases in his face his manly nervous spontaneous and direct  
 betrays his calling his job keeps to working on the premises  
 going as quickly and efficiently as possible. His assistant G.  
 follows. Lavrov is much younger, 28 years young  
 energetic, handsome, handsome, quick, he climbed to his post  
 through a night school degree and a sort of rough school  
 which he intentionally uses in the presence of superiors. The  
 shop's maintenance is composed of 12 so called "black workers"  
 whose picture hangs on a wall near the stairs. At the last  
 night these to include them, usually of the 5th or 6th  
 class of workers, they are experienced of such and such  
 most black workers are men of the older aged groups 40-50  
 not always members of the communist party, they carry a reputation  
 look and most of the responsibility of the unit, list of the  
 "Kolkhoz".

The remaining 41 workers are divided about half into  
 18-22 year olds, new metal workers, trying to fulfill their  
 obligatory two year at a factory, before going on to full  
 time day studies at the local university, or one of the  
 specialized institutes. and older workers who have been  
 working at the plant for 4-6 years and occupy the  
 middle numbers work levels 3, 4. These workers are aged  
 about 24-30 and from the mass of labor at the factory  
 70% have family apartments, the few most who have  
 belonging to relatives and or rooms let to rent by holders  
 of two or three room apartments after for as high as  
 20 rubles a month although rent in the small station is paid  
 by the up rents and 3, 15 meters rooms with kitchen and  
 bath cost only about 20 Rubles a month. The housing shortage  
 is so general that people count themselves lucky to  
 ever find a person willing to let his room, room renting  
 also is the most common form of speculation in the USSR  
 after it reaches heights all out by prohibition with regularity.  
 such as the man who rents 20 rubles a month from  
 letting his room with furniture while he himself having  
 in a summer house or dacha in the country. Such  
 speculation is forbidden and carries, usually, penalties including  
 deportation to other economic areas of the USSR for terms  
 of up to 6 months since these are the most common witnesses



most workers in which come from peasant areas, while  
populated the city at the end of the 2nd year. Life not  
passions. They are war-hated and simple but often stubborn  
and untrustworthy. "kollektiv" or rather will lift name  
it often touches upon more than just the work, is the most  
reflective side of the complex working of the communist party  
of the USSR. It is the reflection of mass and organized political  
activity, and determining the action of every individual and  
group, placing upon society a course, as strict, as disciplined,  
that any private deviation is interdicted in political  
direction and the enforced course of action over the years  
has become the most comprehensive educational and moral  
training probably in the history of the world.

Understand the work and workings of the "kollektiv"  
one must first ask who controls who leads the "kollektiv".  
The answer is that it is only one, all plants and factories  
in the Soviet Union have party committees lead by one  
graduate of a higher party school whose function is to  
control discipline of members of the communist party  
and who, working in conjunction with the director  
of the factory, supervises all factory activities, to the  
work, alterations, and production of any given line.  
It must be noted that officially the party man  
occupies a position exactly equal to the supervisor  
head of any factory, handles the facts about out-  
side he is due to the fact that the communist hold  
the leading positions in plants that the party man  
holds considerable moral sway over the activities  
of the workers than anyone else. No suggestion of  
the party man is ever turned down by the director  
of our factory, that would be regarded as treason.  
The party man designates who shall be shop sub-committee  
party secretaries a post well coveted by employed  
communists, these communists usually control every  
move of "kollektiv" they are responsible for the carrying  
out of directives pertaining to meetings, lectures, and  
party activities in that local cells.

These meetings or "sabrania" are almost always  
held at the lunch hours or after working hours. The  
nature of meetings of a strictly political nature is not  
small considering that on a average 8 meetings are  
held a week out of these you have 4 meetings are  
"party common meetings" "political information" and the  
school of common labor. These are every week and are  
compulsory for all workers, also monthly meetings  
conclude "propaganda meeting" "General Trade Union"  
"Shop committee" and "Sport meeting" none of these are  
compulsory. The number of meetings held a month  
averages 20 to 50% of these are political or by political  
nature last one-third from 10 minutes to two hours  
usually length of political information held every 15 minutes.

is 15 minutes. an amazing thing in watching these political lectures is that there is taken on by the lecturer a most phenomenal rate, one superior to outside intelligence or sound. After long years of hard field discipline no worker allows himself to be tripped and called out for inattention by the every present and watchful party secretary and members of the communist party. This is mostly done in political information or the party's selective readings, at these things it is best to be early ones natural locations and such nature, take the 6 ft by 6 ft picture of Lenin for instance if the Soviet the party secretary stands, at our shop an intelligent young man by the name of Bookape, a rough looking man wearing glasses, his wrinkled face and twinkling eyes give one the impression that at any moment he is going to tell a crazy story of funny jokes, but he never does, behind this man stands 15 years of party life his high post, relatively speaking for him, is witness to his efficiency, and the lack of information from notes in front of him, the words "information" will get the lack of enthusiasm of someone who knows that he has no worries about an audience or about someone getting up and going away.

In the same way may day and other "demonstrations" are arranged as well as spontaneous reactions for bringing out. I remember when I was in Moscow in 1957 I was just passing in front of the Supreme Court when a lot of the side street closed for 10 man police unit which stopped all people on the street from passing in front of the entrance surrounding the crowd and stopping them behind in (not detouring the flow of traffic as would be expected) for 3 minutes, until right on ahead of obviously foreign lady was driven up to the platform, where a meeting in her honor had been arranged, and taken through the "spontaneous welcoming crowd" after which the police, without allowing the passers by to continue.

at the minute these factory, holiday demonstrations (cities are busy a year) may day and revolution days are arranged in the following manner, lectures all passed down the comb. party line until they reach the factory shop and mill "collective" here they are implemented by the comm. party leaders who cause interruption as to what time the demonstrators are to arrive, at the arrival point, news are taken well into course of the march so that talk covers and absentees may be fully noted, nothing is allowed. At the collection point signs, banners, flags, are distributed and numbers formed in ranks. In the city, much on such days all roads are closed by driving trucks across them except the prescribed route. This, as well as meticulous attention

to attend means a 90% turnout of the entire population  
transfers or late rises walking through the streets they are  
numerously yanked into the study files of workers by the  
police or voluntary. It was found people militia anyone  
who argues may be subject to close investigation later  
on. a thing to be avoided in any police state.

In roughly the same way a 90% majority of voters  
the voting population is always funnelled into voting for the  
one candidate for one post, one party system, in the Soviet Union.  
before state, republic, or city elections, a committee called at  
the residence of each and every person in the city to inquire  
regarding the names of eligible voters voting age throughout the  
USSR is distributed (16) years. as to place of work he instructs  
that all eligible voters know when, where and how to vote.  
he can explain who are the candidates, although he is  
forbidden by law to help for one or the other, and nevertheless  
persuades voters that his name will be on the voting register  
located at the post which he must sign before voting by  
secret ballot. At the voting post after signing the register  
a person will receive a voting slip with the names of  
all candidates for different posts. He may either place an X  
next to his choice or strike out my name if I don't like  
it or write in my name if I wish, names written into the  
ballot are counted about noon on election day. The  
post of office in this manner, it may however mean  
that this person will be a candidate for a chosen post  
sometimes in the future election, all candidates are  
approved by the central committee of the Communist Party  
although a candidate does not necessarily have to be a  
Communist Party member he may be non-party although  
the system in the USSR requires that no person gets  
to any height at all without being approved by the  
party even if he has never made an application for  
the party at the 22nd congress KPCU had Khrushchev  
rebelled out of a population of 270 million  
9 and one half million persons are members of  
the Communist Party. that is say that 10% of the  
total population actually engaged in production,  
not counting children and pensioners, etc.

But in order to get to know the workers how  
they think and how we have tried a will take  
samples from the lower and middle and upper age  
groups. Starting with the lower.

Yulia Ivanovitch born in what is now  
South Western Siberian Territory he is 20 years  
old makes 80 rubles a month without deductions he  
is married and has a young baby. he and his wife live  
in small room in a small. the property of his father  
he is on the waiting list for a small flat. He says  
"since it is his first year" hoping to enter the

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2/20  
2/20

university night course that was so that he can become an  
 pediatric engineer he went to school during and after the war  
 in the east where his family took him during the revolution  
 moved still further east after an all out attack at a drive  
 by the route in which his mother was killed  
 after finishing his schooling at the age of 19, joined  
 Russian boys he was drafted into the army, sent in  
 Hungary when the Soviet Revolution broke out as a spy  
 when asked who started the war he said he says  
 "American imperialism" and "spies" when asked who he killed  
 he says "he didn't kill anyone" when asked who was killed  
 during the revolution he says "Bogdanov" asked what he  
 thinks of that revolution he says "it was a glorious victory  
 by our forces" Shtiklik also tells a story about how  
 one Russian nearly arrived with the occupation forces was  
 walking down the street when he came upon a group of  
 young bourgeois children, one of them was a girl he  
 says and she look at us so hard it though she was  
 of course we, one of the young people come forward  
 and asked for a match, quit them a bunch of people  
 policemen" come around the corner this is probably what  
 saved Shtiklik but his the police shouted just as  
 one of the young people come up behind him and hit  
 him on the head, when he awoke there were two  
 of the group dead and the others ran away" obviously  
 a revolution of spies and imperialism I think.

A picture of a different sort is that cut by

mild mannered he served his army service  
 long time ago on the principal front during the war.  
 married with four girls he has three children aged  
 7, 4 he longy with a hawk like nose, curly eyebrows  
 profuse straw colored hair he makes 115 rubles a month  
 lives fairly well owns a television, radio, and refrigerator  
 in his two room flat with neighbors who share kitchen  
 and bath a very good arrangement for the Soviet Union  
 he pays 15 rubles a month rent has a middle school  
 education had finished a metal workers course  
 at the night school facility of the university in 1958  
 he has been working at this plant for 5 years.  
 a skilled trade man he is respected and is a  
 member of the shop production community, non-union.  
 he believes in the policies of the party as he almost all  
 Russians. his hobby is fishing on the banks of the little  
 creek near his home during the summer every morning he  
 spends 20 minutes on a boat coming to work, this is the most  
 convenient aspect of his otherwise simple and unexciting life.  
 Does he have many personal belongings, not many, but a  
 love on apartment that is the most important thing in life.

people have been driven to the old, some underfoot things to get even a little relief on the waiting list. Such as getting the ownership of a lot of trees to get special rights. The opening of apartments houses is always done with a great deal of haste and preparation. It is for the lucky one's receiving this other rooms and flats. It is a big moment, a moment of exultation, of joy, waiting, and often, years of manipulation. The things that get the word to move out of their old quarters, mostly one room in oblong buildings, built after the war which are nearly all to be pulled down. It is not as if newly built houses is ready enough to support the needs of housing house owners. It is opened even though there may not be light fixtures, water, gas, and what else that matters. In 1960 there was a 97,000 thing done with 1,000,000, 1,000,000, 1,000,000. In fact, many whose family almost not long ago a few is crushed — at one shot a strike, a shake awake, and a communitarian for many years to be almost a year old. Will look but getting that, very nice, and providing check houses all with very good and wrapped up collecting to his long glass as a laborer, a laborer with his back during the war crises. To old to be taken into the army in the first draft remained in Munich with his wife when the Germans arrived, lived here for 8 months until when things got too hot for him, as it did for most of the remaining population who didn't support the German outright. He fled into the deep pine forest with his wife and he served with the forest militia fighters, as is well known. These people held most of the territory of Belgium during the entire 4 years of occupation by the Germans. Munich and other points in Belgium. One day of these in talking about the war he had rolled up his sleeve and showed me two ammittable scars. trullit when talking about Munich during the German occupation one feels a tingle creeping along the back. There was a chimney in Munich, he says, next to the crematorium. It smelt from that chimney was as black as death day and night, night and day, the smoke of that belching chimney never stopped rising over the mind skeleton of the city of Munich, 90% road to the ground during the war. With only three major buildings still standing (the opera house, government house and church) that building, all except the church, which is now closed, are still in use.

The reconstruction of Munich is an interesting story reflecting the courage of its builders, on a totalitarian system great forces can be brought into play under rigid controls and support. The success of the Munich "miracle" is testimony to that. It also is the result of the reconstruction of Frankfurt and other cities of the West. This construction is still, in part, going on but the things

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and structure of the city already. Yet no idea of the capital of the republic was in 1945 only 16 days before the war. The industrial zone was in the north of the city with the airport nearby. So the main street boundary was a long street out towards the center. The main street was paved with paving blocks and concrete blocks. The industrial buildings here is the 9 story high black granite local building. The main street projects straight but is very old. The street and the only street from the center into the city. The city street runs off the main street. Street at both ends by concrete paths. The design and layout of this project is very reflective of the layout of the city from north to south of this street as in most cases of the city is included in the first two miles the center district of the city. Hotel built and the main part of the hotel was built in 1950 on the direct order of Khrushchev who was gripped at the first meeting, one, old, dilapidated hotel existed at that time when he paid a special visit to the the capital of Belarussia. The hotel was built in three months, a record for the entire Soviet Union. I think now has over 500 rooms. A modern well served and built hotel. Top shaped. It serves many tourists traveling from Germany and Poland through roads to Moscow. - 1950.

The post office handles all mail coming in and out of the city. Built in 1955 at has 4 columns at its entrance in the brick style.

The central movie house, the best one in the city. 100 people in on small unventilated hall. Next to it, a shoe store across from it the central laundry shop. The main drug store and a bakery of milk products and a confectionery (Russian food).

Further stands the Ministry of Internal Affairs whose boss is tough military General Nikolay Chervakov of the "people militia". He holds the tiller reins of the Internal Affairs ground the corner is the Suburbany KGB Committee for Internal Security (Intelligence and secret police.) across from this is the five covered prospects book shop across from this is the even more crowded restaurant, one of five in the city where for two rubles a person can buy fried lung, 10 plates of chicken with potatoes and fried cabbage instead of just the "Kotlet's" break and ground meat patties. 50% chicken with more meat and less bread and beefsteaks pure ground beef patties served with potatoes and cabbage and sometimes macaroni. Also dishes are always served in workers dining rooms and stand up cafes (open at night). At some times sweet rolls coffee, in summer and full quills, salads and tomatoes can also be bought. } 2

down from the coffee call 'springtime' as the bread  
 shop here for 13 k a person can buy unwrapped bread  
 for 2 cups sweet rolls of different kinds or black  
 bread for 20 roubles. The black bread loaf is <sup>1/2</sup> pound  
 so large as the white so therefore cheaper and more in  
 demand also black bread remaining fresh for weeks  
 effectively long time <sup>can be</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>best</sup> <sup>effect</sup>.  
 of the cake from the bakery shop is the conffection  
 shop here is a big department of sweets and chocolate  
 although owing to its limited chocolate costs  
 4 times as much as in the US (for professional use and  
 pay 60 roubles). chocolate is much in demand  
 and Russians have a voracious sweet tooth.  
 here there is always a crowd  
 of people down to come to the only Department store  
 in the city the 'GUM', which means 'the universal  
 store' here one may buy any sold in the market  
 specialized store as well on the list for refrigerator  
 vacuum cleaners, and other cars, none of which can  
 be bought anywhere, outright, the waiting list  
 for refrigerators <sup>1937-38</sup> is three months, also for vacuum  
 cleaners, for cars the waiting list is anywhere  
 from 6 months to a year depending upon which  
 of the three existing makes one makes a down-  
 payment on. the 'MOSKOVICH' which cost 3500 rubles  
 is presumed to be the best so the waiting list is about  
 a year for that, however the 'Victory' and 'MOLDA' are better  
 cheaper and so one can expect it after only a 6 or 7 month  
 wait, and one bought more or less to order here. The  
 style are not very impressive the 'Molotov' looks like a  
 box on wheels, while the 'Volva' looks like a 1938 Studebaker  
 which by the way is what it is modeled after 'American' pressure  
 aid.

motorcycles and television sets can, however, be bought  
 in the apt for ready cash a good high powered motorcycle  
 costs about 350 rubles and this quality it apt to be better  
 than the more complex automobile, televisions cost anywhere  
 from 80 rubles for a 6 in by 6 in screen to 350 rubles for  
 a full size television of 22 inches screen. Other models  
 light table models, cost 190 and 145 rubles are here ready  
 made units of rough material can be bought for 100 roubles  
 a double bracket this for 110 rubles or a better made television  
 set for 250 rubles. and jacket cost 40 rubles or pair of pants for 20  
 less than 25 rubles that are few however in stock they  
 usually cost 30 rubles.

And before we come to "flats" regard the end of the street  
 houses along the project. we find the two "entrances" or  
 stand up cages these cages are located across the project  
 from one another, the entrance structure is slightly to the  
 in each, both places serve the same purpose at the same point  
 why these will not be built at opposite ends of the flats  
 if entrance, is not known, although it would of course be  
 more convenient. The reason is that the architectural plan  
 for all the city in the Soviet Union, were derived from the  
 which, as one can imagine is a big responsibility and  
 since, in the USSR, one pays for a mistake with one's  
 it seems that the logical reason is that in building  
 the street it is the simple, and therefore safest way,  
 another characteristic and interesting structure in Moscow  
 is the State Union building this house is an autonomous  
 office for the training and continuing of the workers groups  
 who perform here periodically and a small dress shell.  
 They are not as one might assume, office of any kind  
 they do not exist as we know them, since strikes or  
 negotiations for higher pay or better working conditions are  
 not allowed, of course, suggestions may be made by  
 workers but these all are handled through the local  
 communist factory committees and are passed along or  
 shelved as it suits the committee, an ordinary  
 group structure, at looks like a Greek temple with  
 figures atop the V shaped roof, supported by large white  
 marble columns all around. However a close look reveals  
 not naked Greek gods but, from left to right, a narrow  
 couple with child, a bushy holding a document  
 a sports woman in track shoes and a horse symbol  
 statue of a man in a double breasted coat holding  
 a brief case, either a bureaucrat or a ~~general~~ <sup>intellectual</sup> ~~manager~~  
 apparently.

The rest of the project for the remaining miles is  
 enclosed with the so familiar square shaped 5 story  
 apartment house, it may be said that at the present time  
 60% of all living is in apartment in 20 years 70% of  
 all living quarters will be in these many storied barracks.  
 The building space here is in full course although  
 at the 22nd congress Khrushchev announced that so many  
 building projects were started in 1958-1960 that for a  
 year after the finish of the congress only special important  
 project will be allowed to be begun in order to give a hand  
 to the completion of sites already started, this is not  
 the only reason, for the demand for raw materials and



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prefabricated parts for exceeds the supply and in September  
Khrushchev called a halt to the construction plan of the  
present 7-year plan, this will mean, especially on apartment  
for which there is a dire need.

Most factory workers do not consider themselves in line  
for an apartment even if they are on the list for at least  
4 years. Their estimates are based on experience.

At the 22nd party congress Khrushchev in his  
7-hour key note speech, for all practical purposes the  
only speech, since all others followed in praise of the  
first speech, revealed that in 1960 209,000 people  
in the Soviet Union went abroad, this is a gross  
over estimate including engineers and technicians  
sent abroad which make up 20% of the total  
all other are delegations of intellectuals, students  
and scientific workers the 250,000 "tourist" methods  
range to go abroad are carefully selected from  
expensive, the main requirement is, is he loyal  
and politically guaranteed? any worker at our plant  
could apply for a tourist trip under the limited  
numbers rules applying to delegations for 140 rubles  
he can go to China for two weeks from which  
or for 80 rubles up to Khabarovsk for more  
if he passes the requirements he can even get to  
England, the hotel is <sup>1</sup> that he must be asked  
by the committee <sup>2</sup> he must account for the purchase  
of special money, since speculation is not allowed in  
the USSR <sup>3</sup> he must leave behind close relatives, preferably  
a wife and children, or mother and father, this  
last is actually the most important, the Russians  
know that a person will not ordinarily leave  
a delegation or group of tourist to seek a year  
if he knows he'll never see his family again  
not alive anyway. Individual tourist who go abroad  
when and where they want to, because of their own desires  
are unknown in the Soviet Union. Passports abroad  
are issued only after a 6 month investigation investigated  
by the K.G.B.

Even trips to many cities of the Soviet Union is forbidden  
even to those who would like to travel there to see certain  
all cities above Leningrad towards the Finnish border  
falls in to this category, but on the whole from  
Odessa main seaport some cities in the mountains  
Siberia connected with was included, all cities along  
the southern border of the USSR from Molokai to  
India are forbidden, without a pass, all cars, trucks  
and other private vehicles are stopped at certain  
checkpoints to these areas. Trains and planes and  
bus terminals are not allowed to sell tickets  
to these places without being shown a passport  
or being shown a valid passport, whose owners  
address is in the forbidden city, persons already  
living in these cities may travel freely to and  
from them, however, they may not bring others  
in without passes, passes are given out by  
the local K.O.B. offices, and one must apply  
directly to it.

It may be explained that in the  
Eastern European custom all citizens upon reaching  
the age of 16 years are given a "green passport" of  
identification papers. on the first page is a photo and  
personal information, on the following 4 pages are  
places for the registering of addresses, this including  
rented rooms, on the next four pages are places  
for making a particular remarks as to the conduct  
of the carrier, in place better kept blank. the next  
three pages are for registering the places of work  
then the next page is for marriage licenses and  
divorce stamps, stamps. these "passports" are  
changed for a small charge every five years  
a lost passport can be replaced after a short  
investigation for 10 rubles. all persons regardless  
of nationality are required to carry these papers at  
all times, as a matter of fact nationality they are  
65 in the Soviet Union are also marked on the  
passport for instance a Ukrainian, is Ukrainian  
a Jew is marked Jew, an immigrant is marked  
as to place of birth, as in the case of the many  
argentinians who in the U.S.S.R. also on the page

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invited for special remarks, usually of a criminal nature  
immigrants have a short biography autographically printed  
such as, Carlos Ventura, born Buenos Aires, 1934,  
residence Buenos Aires till 1955 occupation was student  
immigrated to USSR, 1956. This is enough to insure  
myself that he reads at that Carlos along with any other  
of his fellow immigrants will be given the proper  
treatment and attention, so that he never gets to  
far away from his registered address, or the high  
of his work. But otherwise immigrants in the USSR,  
a few french, spanish, and Eastern European are treated  
with more respect than the Russians treat each other  
particularly in the matter of being awarded an apartment  
very immigrant, no matter how important he  
may have been in his native country, he must be  
to worry about or conceding getting the apartment and  
being assigned to work as his Russian born  
counterpart this is part of the nation wide drive to  
impress all foreigners as to the high level of  
life in the USSR.

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12 miles outside of Moscow is a show  
collective farm for foreigners tourist who wish  
to see a genuine average collective farm, or it  
is almost every immigrant help to man possible  
including automatic milkers, feeders, even automatic  
floor cleaners. It collective farms at this place  
along with their counterparts at the same sort of  
place just south of Leningrad live in well built  
apartment houses with food and clothing stores built  
right into the visit floors.

For the benefit of anyone who doesn't <sup>want</sup> to  
be duped I suggest, you take the Moscow to Belostok  
highway for 24 miles until you come to the Belostok  
where by asking directions you can in five minutes find  
a real collective farm, a village of the small black and  
and scrappy wood houses, seen throughout the Soviet Union  
and although it's 50 minutes from the Kremlin it  
doesn't have electricity or gas, inside plumbing is  
unknown and the only automation is that done  
with a broom. This is one of 4500 collective  
farms in the Soviet Union of that type or with  
so 7000 state farms run by the government.  
Collective farms number 5,5 million people or 31.4%  
of the total population.

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June, the collective farmers may own chickens  
or pig or even a cow, as well as his own piece  
of land, usually 1/4 of an acre, but the isolation and  
agonizingly hard work in summer and fall offsets  
these "advantages". Nowadays, although still without  
electricity "collective farms" have radio  
programs and a speaker in every house. This is  
part of the propaganda system initiated by  
Khrushchev to "bring the cultural level of outlying  
collective farms up to the level of the city dwellers".  
School attendance for the children of collective farmers  
is compulsory as it is for all children up to the age  
of maturity, that is up to the age when they receive their  
passports, 16. Public schools are in general 3 or 4 story  
3 story affairs with not particular decorations. There is  
30 rubles a month in these general educational institutions  
discipline from the students viewpoint is strong, study  
school at 7 years he is taught to keep his pencils  
school routine, which all students must wear, in  
seat apparatus, is taught to stand rigidly at attention  
when any adult enters the room or when the  
teacher asks a question. His studies, particularly  
foreign languages, are apt to be harder and more  
complicated than those American counterparts, science  
is also emphasized, as well as patriotism and Soviet  
History. An attitude towards his studies of complete  
seriousness is instilled from the start at an early age,  
and young Russian students are apt to appear  
rather "bookish" than Americans.

Since Soviet women work for a living in the USSR  
(with or without husbands) they usually leave their  
young non-school age children in the care of the local  
"children's garden". These are highly organized, government  
subsidized care centers for children, well staffed and  
well cared for, their health is checked periodically  
by doctors, diets are recommended and baths given. All  
for 30 rubles a month. Young children are given  
pre-school preparation by trained day school  
teachers who receive 25 rubles a month in pay. A director  
of such a school may receive 140 rubles a month. <sup>3,050,000</sup>  
After the 1945 incident on May 1960 and the <sup>written</sup> <sub>in 1960</sub>  
following exchange between the American government,

In the Soviet government, Premier Khrushchev invited  
then President Eisenhower, to come to the Soviet Union  
and become a director of one of their "children's garden  
cities", he said in a speech at the Kremlin in July  
1960, he doesn't know how to run his country.

Public work continues for young and old in a  
established principle in the USSR thousands of flat long  
sanatoriums and hospitals are scattered around the Black and  
Caspian Sea's the "rest area" of the Soviet Union for any  
worker to get a reservation for one off that, however  
should apply to the fact that for a "rest area"  
or ticket reservation after showing that he has the  
right to his three week vacation (30 days for persons  
engaged in dangerous occupations or mining) he may  
buy the Petrozavodsk from Murmuk to the Black Sea  
Talta rest area for three weeks, cost 70 to 100 rubles,  
depending on class of service then available if a member  
of the Trade Union (a worker pays 1% of his pay  
coming as dues for month) he may only have to pay  
50% of the total cost if it is at a Trade Union  
built house of rest or Republican Sanatorium.  
Services at these places included three good balanced  
meals a day, the attention of doctor and nurses, sporting  
and sailing facilities, private beaches and entertainment  
with swimming tank and all necessities.

more modest rest homes can however afford  
journies into the rest homes nearer home, in the  
case of Murmuk, to ZHDCB-4 located in real wood  
three hours from Murmuk, where the same services  
as minutes the beaches fruit and sun can be had  
for as little as 25 rubles for two weeks.

Other rest homes include Kislovodsk and Maloch  
located 100 miles north west of Murmuk on the  
shores of 20 mile long Lake Maloch deep in the  
pine forest of Pskov area where here hunting and  
fishing can be had as well as the usual rest home  
services for 35 or 40 rubles by any worker whose  
vacation is up. The only inconvenience is sometimes  
lack of space, especially in summer but that  
is not an obstacle to one who plans in advance.  
Russian workers always take advantage of these cut prices  
and fairly good service to escape the rigor and heat  
of their factories at least for a while, anyway.



much more than in the U.S. in hundreds of words.  
and foreign languages are compulsory with a five year period.  
in engineering and also medicine at least one language is compulsory.  
The studied languages in order of importance and popularity are,  
English, German, French, Italian and Spanish with few  
Eastern languages following. The best books from which  
these languages are learned are very interesting in themselves  
and they combine politics and education at, once, a very common  
occurrence. An example is that text in English or German for  
doctors and given on the life of Lenin founder of the Soviet State  
or the structure of the Communist party of the Soviet Union, for  
the life of Stalin was a favored subject to fill a text book  
book. These books have all no longer in circulation.

A good text book for English speaking students studying  
Russian is the one by Nina Potapova, chairman of the USSR  
Society of Friendship with the United States and England.  
This book published in 1959, by the Moscow publishing house  
Mir, 21, Moscow, is a good starter  
for anyone interested in the Russian highly expressive  
Russian language. Political texts are kept to a minimum  
in this book and only make up about 30% of the text.

Most of the millions of text books printed in the Soviet  
Union were published at the central Moscow publishing  
house, a truly gigantic and monopolistic enterprise  
for those opposed to centralization here copying both  
and reprints in the Russian language and other  
languages of minority groups in the USSR.  
75% of the population of the USSR speak Russian, however  
national languages are protected and propagated by law  
as the dominant language of each nation in the Soviet  
Union. 208, 827,000 million people in the Soviet Union  
104, 114,000 count Russian as their national language, next  
is Ukrainians 37,253,000, and Belorussians 7,913,000,  
and 60,000,000 6,015,000. The remaining population  
figures are distributed among 18 major, and 60 fraction  
groups. Some of which have as few as 4,000 people speaking  
the tongue, also there are 60,000 persons in the Soviet  
Union who are from rich non Union origin of these  
the leaders are: Czechs 5,000; Albanians 4,800; Afghans  
1,900; Koreans 1,800, Italians 1,200, Armenians 600,  
Germans 400, and Argentines (including 4000). Since  
the figures from Argentina immigrants is not listed  
in the 1960 figures for the Soviet Union (pp 74-75).

52% of all the 62000 titles printed in the USSR in 1957 were technical or industrial text books, only 20% of these titles were for light reading, of these most common were stories reflecting the struggle and victory of the Soviet armed forces over the nazis during the 2nd world war as well as heroic novels about opening up the virgin lands in Siberia and the wild country East of the Urals, as was described by Erving Lewis in his book "main street USSR". Love stories are few and far between with them apt to be "boy-love-tractor", "love girl" episodes or how Ivan increased production at his millen to win the admiration of Natasha, the shop foreman. Foreign novels are very popular in the USSR because of their comparatively easy style, however, foreign writers seem to be chosen, because they write about the decay and decadence and immorality of their respective countries. Every foreign book seems to be chosen to show that if capitalism isn't dead or dying it should be.

American authors include, Jack London, Ernest Hemingway, and others. These writers are often very popular in the USA, but not for the same reasons. Jack London wrote what we consider adventure stories while the Russians consider them to be reflective of present day life. Ernest Hemingway, wrote "old man and the sea" a deeply touching story of mans struggle against nature and the sea, while here it is considered an indictment of a capitalist society although Hemingway, unlike Jack London, was really a socialist.

For a ~~woman~~ <sup>person</sup> reading selected stories by foreign writers, one gets a very depressing feeling and is overwhelmed by the gloom and drabness of the life depicted in them. Other foreign authors include:

Leonard Frank, Jean-Paul Sartre; William Goldhamer, things as they are "England"; and more classical writers such as, Alexander Dumas "Count Monte Cristo" French author. "Sherlock Holmes and his kind" are also known and read in the USSR, but such titles are few and hard to find. Dickens, Tolstoy, and other Russian authors are one goes. Most Russian books are also found in quantity such as 500-1000 pp. all for 1.50 rubles or less. ~~Some~~ <sup>Stories</sup> are sent high in publication and they are ~~not~~ <sup>with</sup> the books and often they are not available. ~~Some~~ <sup>Stories</sup> are captured in the end by the young ~~men~~ <sup>men</sup> and sent to the regional capital.



newspapers and magazines are also... with the printing, if not its information agencies, are centralized and controlled. In 1957 periodicals and magazines numbered 4,029 titles and 1,000,000,000 copies.

Newspapers numbered 10,603 Union, republican and city and village papers, with 13,000,000 and one half billion copies. foreign newspapers are not allowed in the country except representative communist party papers such as the "Worker" United States, "Daily Worker" England, "Harmonie" France, "New Harmony" East Germany, the "Daily Berliner", and the "Soviet".

All main publications in the USSR are "Party" titles. Organ of the Communist Party of the USSR and Soviet Union is the organ of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, it is the word that the chairman of the Council of Ministers is the first secretary of the Communist Party of the USSR is one man, Nikita S. Khrushchev. All Russian and city newspapers that their que from these two leading Dailies, reprinting articles passed to them by TASS Soviet News Agency; government and all newspapers are organs of one or another ministry or their subdivisions. In which the newspaper is "Soviet Belorussia" organ of the central committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia a sport newspaper is the organ of the Ministry of physical culture a railroads newspaper is the organ of the Ministry of rail transport and etc. <sup>most of the organs of control is printing plants</sup> <sup>of the</sup> right on down consist of four pages except on special events where the number is increased from 4 pages for 2 kopecks to 5 pages for 3 kopecks. advertising is unknown and unobscured, in a government controlled economy where prices are fixed and lowered as to plan the 9-year plan. The first page in all Soviet newspapers is devoted to party news and speeches. The second too, production notices or local industrial achievements such as the opening of a new dam or the overfulfilling of quotas at a plant. The third page is filled with foreign news items, often conveyed and credited to AP or other news agencies. They usually concern strikes and clashes with police, crimes and race incidents in capitalist countries as well as other "news" about to give a bad impression about all countries except those who are members of the socialist camp or their fellow travelers such as Cuba who are painted as progressive democrats fighting against imperialism and ~~and~~ from without, and capitalist spies and agents from within.

... carry the propaganda ball which looks and ...  
off with 40,872 movie houses in the U.S.S.R. with ...  
collections from clubs bringing the total to 118,000 movie houses.  
The average number of Times a Soviet citizen goes to the movies,  
per year, including men, women, and children is 16 (Times p. 317.)

There is a joke current in the Soviet Union as to why  
N.S. Khrushchev received his third Hero of the Soviet Union medal  
only, highest order in the Soviet Union, the one award, for  
his part in the film. "Our Nikita Khrushchev" a documentary  
circulated in the summer of 1961, of old films showing  
Khrushchev in his younger days, as a comrade on the Eastern  
front, as tearing destructives after the war.

Half of the hundreds of films made in 1959-1960 were  
either revolutionary historical or war stories, others were  
Virgin land or far north adventure stories, most very  
Republic has its own studios which shot pictures  
concerning their respective places. In Belgrade is  
the Belfilm on "Soviet Street" it employs scores of  
operators, technicians, writers, costume fitters and actors.  
All of these have finished the artist and operator  
higher school of <sup>filmmaking</sup> training in Leningrad, a 3 or four  
year course, and have diplomas in their respective fields.  
During the week of Oct. 9-15 the following movies were shown  
in "Minsk Arts Line", revolutionary film of 1919's  
"Class War" the film presented at the film festival in  
Moscow in the July 1961, which took 3rd place, a film  
about the poor Miller Era, it contains repression of  
the main character, a spy prisoner of war who is driven  
out of the party, because he didn't die, as all good soldiers  
must. This film is very symbolic of the new government  
his condemning some of the tactics of Stalin and his  
quick. The fair a well known film, a special exhibition  
and "The poor street" a Bulgarian film about the  
resistance in the 2nd W.W.

Foreign films make up quite a large percentage  
of movie shown here since the young Soviet film  
industry is not well subsidized and cannot turn  
out half of the demand for films.

German, Italian and French films, as well  
as most numerous film from the "people's republics" are  
popular here, American films are few although well  
liked for their technical skill and production.

main films shown in 1957-1960 are with  
"Rhapsody" with Elizabeth Taylor, "Eve" with Joan Crawford  
"The Seventh Voyage of Leif Erik" made in 1952 and "Discovery  
of the Valley" made in the 60's, others are "The Valley" about  
the life of the composer and "The Sea" a  
technical product of Ernest Hemingway's book.  
"War and Peace" was also shown to vast audiences in  
two series.

Prices for seats in movie houses within the United  
States do not change for adults and children but  
vary for the location of rows: with the center rows  
costing 50 cents in the evening and front row seats  
30 cents. Showing until 5 o'clock are 5 cents  
cheap seats until the price change. Showings  
are at posted times on the ticket, and doors are  
opened for only five minutes, while spectators  
take their designated seats. nobody ever has to stand  
because tickets are sold only according to the number  
of seats in the hall, plus showing.

Television is organized and shown, in order not to  
interfere with work in industries. Monday to Thursday  
Friday programs start at 6:00 in the evening quite enough  
to allow any work to get home in time for the start  
but not enough to allow him to take time off  
to watch television as he does - television advertising  
we have in the U.S. programs finish at 11:00 in  
the evening so that all the workers can get enough  
sleep. On Saturday start at 3:00 to compensate for  
the short work day and end at 12:00 or 12:30, Sunday  
programs start as early as 10:30 in the morning and end  
at 11:00 o'clock. Programs are varied but include as  
always more than 70 percent pure Soviet politics but  
there are often good films, reviews of movies and cartoons  
for the kids the best programs themselves are the ballet  
preformances from the Moscow and Leningrad Bolshoi  
Theater also symphonic music concerts are often used  
to break the monotonous run of politics and dry facts  
and figures. a schedule for a Sunday afternoon  
is like the one show in Munich on Oct. 22, 1961

6:30 Sports 7:25 Soviet Army choir 20:25 a feature length  
film "Ball's Sky" 2nd part. 21:30 at the 22nd Congress  
of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, courtesy, 1961

performances by people acting in the USSR, b. to the voice, the  
sing songs of the motherland, 1050 news, and 400 songs  
with the playing of the national anthem and the anthem of  
Belorussia. Television, however, is not a fact as it  
is in the U.S. to the ~~the~~ week shuddered and the cost  
of television, a good one cost 350 rubles and the ~~the~~  
light table models for 190 rubles are really brought in  
and quickly disappear. ~~the~~ really penetrating voice of Russian  
radio comes from Radio, cheap and efficient it is  
the means by which the Kremlin reaches into every  
rock and cranny, to the most out lying collective farms and  
villages. While 3 million television sets were sold  
from 1952-1958 in the Soviet Union (fact and fig p. 343)  
over 19 million radio sets were sold and this figure  
is brought up considerably when one considers the fact  
that hold collective farms which may not have a radio  
in the place have programs fed to reproduction in  
each hour from points many miles away in keeping  
with ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> bringing the cultural level of these collective  
farms up. and in the Soviet Union there are  
45,000 collective farms and 7,800 state farms with  
55,500,000 people on them or 31.4% of the total population  
(fact for 1961 pp. 22.) So radio may be said to be the  
all encompassing. programs start in Moscow at 6:00 and may  
end as late as 12:00 however 24 hours a day broadcast are  
made to all parts of the Soviet Union from Moscow <sup>with</sup> ~~with~~  
which can turn all stations to its one channel in a matter  
of minutes this when Kaganin made his epoch making  
trip into space! the entire Soviet Union was blanked  
out with nothing but sports and intermittent music,  
in the for a solid day in this way the Government gets  
the most propaganda out of its achievements.  
Again when Beria made his flight for Tuesday  
this process was repeated. Also all stations are  
automatically tuned to the Kremlin whenever Premier  
Khrushchev makes a policy speech, all stations in  
the Soviet Union are instantly tuned every hour on  
the hour to the "news" from Moscow unlike the USA  
where small independent stations can operate, the Soviet  
Union requires government control over all its state broadcast  
stations which its industries are all state financed  
and built. The radio and television station in  
Moscow is on four stories grey cement colored  
building located at no. 6 Kaluzina Street near the

small miles "svishoch" behind it stands the impressive 100 ft  
tall radio tower. The biggest structure in Moscow. The  
radio towers and building are enclosed with high fences  
and patrolling armed guards with dogs. Entrance into the  
courtyard must be through the building itself and persons  
cannot enter without a special pass stamp. On several  
premises all taken to a repair studio near the city  
center, where production and preferences, are fed back to  
the station and then to the broadcasting tower, in this  
way, the all important communication systems are guarded  
against sabotage or especially "takeovers" of the sort often  
achieved by Latin American counter-revolutionary and  
sub-continents.

Near the television towers, 4 blocks out on  
"Dolgobroditskaya" St. stands two more towers approx. 200  
feet high each, they are not engaged in broadcasting  
quite the opposite in fact. These very apparent but  
with high power cables strung between them, are  
jamming towers used to block out high frequency  
broadcast from abroad, the main target of these  
jamming towers is the Munich and Washington  
transmitters of the "Voice of America" programs  
although they are employed to disrupt the B.B.C.  
and sometimes French Broadcast in Russian. These  
towers are likewise guarded by armed guards and  
entrance to the wire enclosed blockhouse and tower  
area is forbidden except by pass. The amount of  
voltage used by these towers is known to be fantastic,  
and when one considers that needed lighting at work  
places is only gradually turned on, even on the cloudy  
days, it is ironical and sad to think of the tremendous  
waste and efforts the Soviet government goes to in order  
to keep other peoples ideas out. But the jamming frequencies  
are only half those of the <sup>Radio</sup> "Radio Moscow" propaganda  
programs, which may be heard on any short wave  
radio in the United States, and without jamming!  
These "Radio Moscow" programs insure people in  
81 countries that the Iron curtain is no longer a fact,  
never did exist, and is in general a futuristic  
skewer against the Soviet Union though by  
reactionary, side!!.

Opera is also a favorite entertainment in the USSR with 32 opera and ballet houses throughout the 15 republics. As compared with one in the United States the metropolitan opera house in New York, perhaps that ~~is~~ is less. The Russians have their own operas written by Eltikhin, and other Russian composers, while we have none. Let my person can tell you about such splendid operas as "Reynolds", "The Tower", "Queen of Spades", "Traviata" while in the U.S. most citizens are sadly lacking in this field of art due not to the ~~poor~~ facility that we are uneducated as the Russians think but to the fact that we simply do have the facilities to put such productions on. Although there are those who prefer to remain tied to their T.V. and cowboy shows.

Country Drama theatre numbers 500 with 11 in Belorussia. by amateur and professional groups in the Russian language at the languages of the republics. In Minsk the Belorussian drama theatre on "VOINARSKAYA ST." has a troupe of 55 professionals earning from 90 to 140 rubles a month putting on 4 plays a week in the Belorussian language. Sets and costumes were always well made in any productions I saw, but the scripts are apt to be over-laden with politics in the dramas. <sup>See the</sup> <sup>many</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>theatres</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>USSR</sup> <sup>are</sup> <sup>devoted</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>education</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>decoration</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>population</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>them</sup>; 36,000 are Historical Revolutionary, 89,000 historical, 171,000 memorial, (the house of Chkovski in Chkovski is an museum, near the American Embassy). 421 of local or regional interest, and 122 art museums as well as 68 more of different kinds bringing the total to nearly 900. <sup>that</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>year</sup> <sup>1959</sup> <sup>4</sup> <sup>3</sup> <sup>million</sup> <sup>people</sup> visited these places of interest as well as 7,300,000 people who visited the famous permanent exhibition of Soviet achievements in Moscow "Sovetskoye" park. Here a huge display covering 25 acres was set up in 1955 it advances not only Soviet progress for Soviet and Russian alike. In it are 50 exhibits and one jet aircraft, a tractor, a television house, a building 300 feet long, a housing and industrial sample the light consumer industry is shown more as the Russians would like it to be than as it is. with pocket radios (these are now made in quantities in the USSR) automatic washing machines with two spinners from 1952-1953 (this one 1.2 mill) although one spinners) and modern vacuum cleaners (1952-1953 500,000) <sup>made</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>USSR</sup> however, this doesn't keep Americans from hoping that some day these things will be in mass-production, inevitably, they shall be.

Another means of distributing propaganda are  
thought to be cell houses, or in English poor agitation  
points. These are located at back's or in small offices,  
open 18 hours a day. They are manned by "volunteer"  
communist and young communist party members. They  
are for the distribution of pamphlets, bulletins and other  
party literature, for the more or less informal meetings  
of groups of communist party members, formed in  
the early 1920's. They were then points of armed workers  
located near to each other, who could put down "white"  
uprising, or conveniently arrest anyone in the neighborhood.  
Now these features have slightly changed but still  
still known. That any party member may consider  
and repeat disloyal comments are an unguarded moment  
on the part of any citizen. This is always a telephone  
handy here. In Munich there are only 12 movie houses,  
but 58 age groups in the telephone books they can  
be recognized at a distance by red flags and banners  
draped over the doors and windows of the respective building.

The Young Communist League or YCL embraces all young  
people from the age of 16, when they out grow the children  
pioneer league. 90% of all persons between the ages of 16 to 24  
belong to this organization, although they may attain com-  
munist membership as early as 17 or 20 years. Signed on as  
soon as they receive their "passport" at 16, they receive a  
YCL party ticket and must pay a small fee of 70 or 80  
copulas a month. After this they are obliged to attend  
YCL meetings, go on harvesting trips on weekends, during the  
fall, to collective farms to help bring in the potato and  
grain and to help their studies up to high standards. A  
flagrant violation of conduct or refusal to tow the rope will  
result in expulsion from the League, and is a block to personal  
progress in the Soviet Union, since membership is considered  
a replace to living factories or institutes reviewing request  
for a place at higher educational institutions, but by reputation  
are fairly common about 20% being expelled before reaching  
the age when they may be chosen for com. party mem-  
bership. A young ambitious student may become rather popular  
and powerful by being elected to the post of YCL secretary  
in his class at school or at work. A sure way to success  
is to remain at this post in one's local school or institute,  
keeping high standards of marks and discipline, until chosen  
for party membership. In this way young people get a taste  
of what the party does for them so they have the right  
attitude.

In one shop the YCL secretary is Octavian — a tall handsome  
 young Russian of 23 years <sup>with a bright grin</sup> who announces out of a shop or other room  
 long, his father is a \_\_\_\_\_ while mother works \_\_\_\_\_  
 the fact they have a full three room apartment. His \_\_\_\_\_ is  
 a YCL member, is the youngest and best member of his family group.  
 Octavia has worked at this factory for \_\_\_\_\_ years after serving  
 his 3 years in the navy in the Black Sea. He was only recently  
 added to the post of YCL secretary in one shop after the former  
 person received C.P. membership, usually on being young fellow  
 if you don't get him rated, he takes his YCL duties seriously  
 collecting dues on every other pay day (which are on the 5th  
 and 20th of the month) at 1/10 of the total paycheck, 100 rubles  
 90 copecks, he checks off names and is responsible for turning  
 in the cash to the factory YCL committee. He is responsible  
 for posting directives handed down by the YCL factory committee  
 and for helping to draw up the list of Drozdoviks who  
 shall have the duty during this month, Drozdoviks are  
 volunteer civilians, who patrol streets and parks as peace  
 and order keepers, they are given a special card which  
 they carry and when on duty wear red arm bands, they  
 help to subsidize the police in its more routine work,  
 such as walking a beat in a usually quiet district, Drozdoviks  
 always walk in groups of threes and fours, often women  
 and girls are seen in this capacity, this custom is relatively  
 new, is not generally used except on Saturdays and Sundays,  
 when there are \_\_\_\_\_ groups of teenagers and a long number  
 of drunks to be seen. Both these \_\_\_\_\_ groups are up  
 the downtown at least, partly due to their volunteer efforts.  
 Besides helping to draw up the list of Drozdoviks is their regular  
 shops. YCL secretaries are expected to set high examples of  
 work and political opinions to their fellow members, and  
 to help the shop and section leaders get to know their  
 workers.

In minor or by many communist headquarters is a long  
 grey cement factory building on "\_\_\_\_\_" "Krasnaya Armia" St.  
 or in English "Red Army Street" kind, the building is long  
 covered with 200 rooms, an auditorium and meeting hall.  
 300 people are permanently employed here to do the work of the  
 YCL, also, here is the central committee of the YCL of the Republic  
 they review cases of expatriation and \_\_\_\_\_ direct party agents  
 the actual political influence of this committee is almost  
 nothing, since the C.C. YCL in all cities are directed by  
 the C.P. headquarters in their respective cities.



48 (Encs)

Corruption in the USSR takes a major form in embezzling and  
 pilfering of goods as in any purely bureaucratic society. In 1957  
 the death penalty for embezzlement of state funds in large sums  
 was enacted as a measure to wipe out the rampant pilfering of goods,  
 crops and embezzling of money and state bonds. Usually  
 very little is collected from state farms there is a certain  
 amount of state goods illegally appropriated by the  
 collect farms for their own private use to make up for  
 low wages and therefore low living conditions or for  
 sale to private individuals, stores, or at the open market  
 stalls of dingy. These goods may consist only of a  
 pilfered lamp or piglet or may run in scores of  
 sheep or cows hidden in backwater swamps or  
 thick pine forest and sold by the appropriator  
 piecemeal or wholesale into the crusted state agencies  
 who are supposed to buy state meats and crops  
 at government prices but who pocket the difference of prices  
 from the black market which making entries in their  
 books that such merchandise was bought for state prices  
 such practices are so common that without them  
 many stores would be almost empty if they had to  
 rely on the official, poor quality of goods brought in  
 from the state slaughter houses at high prices. The  
 existence of such a small fruit or milk store opens  
 up whole opportunities for unscrupulous enterprising by the  
 person with a slight business sense, it is almost impossible  
 for the authorities to get on such going on because of  
 difficulties in obtaining proof in acceptable amounts since  
 such going on are usually in small amounts. Materials,  
 electric appliances, food supplies are all riddled with  
 speculation which often leads to poor goods or bad foods  
 brought in and sold under the counter examples are local  
 meat dealers used to substitute a "beef stew".

But most of the wage bureaucratic apparatus can be retained in a  
 well placed 10 spot, most persons occupying part of the housing built  
 and prepared and via offices expect remuneration for the life  
 and death services which all Russians seek namely - to receive permission  
 for an apartment and official visa to live in such an apartment  
 compulsory laws in the Soviet Union without a city "visa" stamp  
 a person cannot work in that city, once a position or work  
 is decided or taken it is very difficult process to require permission  
 to receive an apartment in another city therefore to live in another  
 city. In each instance the administrator of apartment house  
 may expect 60-100 rubles for his stamp of approval on a  
 request blank for an apartment or into an apartment already  
 occupied by one family who are expecting to leave the city  
 for another the usual method of getting a room or  
 apartment without having to wait on the so called housing  
 line which may take 5-6 years to receive a one room  
 "apartment." In my bureaucratic society - class of desk  
 administrators is always down who expect their palatial  
 and who expect their positions for self purpose whatever  
 in the USSR such practice takes on a particularly potent  
 nature since it is not simply a matter of receiving  
 services or conveniences but a matter of getting the things  
 things of life, a simple room, a work stamp, permission  
 to see relative in a restricted city inside a restricted  
 zone such as border zones, or military base and such  
 base zones. In order to receive permission to leave one  
 city and live in another to individual choice a person  
 must receive permission from the local passport agency  
 in the city from which he is leaving and from the city to  
 which he is going. Then he must show that he has  
 received a place of work living in that city in which  
 he is going as well as permission to move from the military  
 authorities, if he is militarily obligated from the police and  
 security agency in case he has government or secret work. He must  
 show that his specialty or profession will be used in the to which  
 he goes and this creates piles of paper work and