

"on amibale terms from the time we met to the time I left the country. I proposed marrige to her on serval occ. and loved her with all my heart, but she would not have me. Our last formall date was in Feb. 1961 after which I stopped seeing her.

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Diary

Embassy meeting.
Oct. 31, 1959.

12:30 Arrive in "Bolga" type taxi, two Russian policemen stand at the embassy, one sulutes as I approach I entrane of the embassy and says "passport". I smile and show my passport. He motions me to pass inside as I wish. Their can be little douth I'm sure in his mind that I'm a American, light overcoat, no hat or scraf and non-Russian button down shirt & tie. Entering I find the office of "consular" sig opening the door I go in. A secretary busy typing looks up. "Yes"? She says "I'd like to see the consular". I say. "Will you sign the tourist registrar please". She says drylly going back to her typing. "Yes, but before I'll do that, I'd like to see the consular," laying my passport on her desk, as she looks up puzzled, I'm here to dissovle my American citizenship." She rises and taking my passport goes into the open inter office, where she lays the passport on a mans desk, saying "There is a Mr. Oswald outside, who says he's here to dissolve his U.S. citizenship. "OK" the man says, "Thanks" he says to the girl without looking up from his typing. She, as she comes out, invites me into the inter office to sit down. I do so, selecting an armchair to the front left side of Snyder's desk (it was Snyder whom I talked too head consular) I wait, crossing my legs and laying my gloves in my lap. He finishes typing, removes the letter from his typewriter and adjusting his glasses looks at me. "What can I do for you he asks" leafing through my passport. "I'm here to dissolve my U.S. Citizenship and would like to sing the legle papers to that effect." have you applied for Russian citrizenship? Yes. He taking out a piece of paper and says "Before we get to that I'd like some personal infor." He ask name, personal information to which I ansewer than: "Your reasons for coming." I say I have experienced life in the U.S. America military life American imperilism I am a Marxist, and I waited two

"years for this I don't want to live in the U.S. or be burtained by American citizenship. He says O.K. that's all unless you want to profound your "Marxist belifes" you can go. I said "I've requested that I be allowed to sign legal papers devasting myself of U.S. citizen. Do you refuse me that right?" He says "uhg. no, but the papers will take some time to get ready in the meantime where are you staying" Room 212 at the Metropole" I state, angry at being refused a right I start to leave "You'll tell us what the Russ. do next" I turn very mad "of course" I say and leave.

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Diary

Interview

Mosby's U.S.S.R
Nov. 15 with Miss Mosby Nov. 15, 1959

Miss Mosby enters, greets me and sits down I start by saying. I wish it understood that I wish to see the story before it is sent, "All right" she says "It's all the same to me what you do in regards to your life, I'm just taking down your words" O.K. I say, first the reasons for my coming. She asks about military service I answer questions about my military service and than she asks why did you apply for Soviet citizenship? What are your reasons for coming here? I have waited for two years in order to dissolve my American citizenship I have seen too much hate and injustice in the U.S. I had served in the occupation forces in Japan and occupation of a country is imperialitic, what the Russians would call "imperialism" I have chosen a Socialist country since their are only two main systems in the world, "Why the USSR" she asks "why not Chécoszbia, where the housing promble is not so bad". "I have chosen the USSR since it is the leader of the Socialist comp. and the symbolic champion of the cause of Communism". What other reasons lead you to change your loyalty. "In the U.S., as we know their are many shortcomings, racial segregation and the surpression of the under-dog, U.S. Communist Party". How long have you been studing Marxism. "I first started studing 'Marixi' when I was 15. "I always had to dig for my books in the back, dusty, shelves of libarys and old outdated books were the back bone of my reading books on phlosiphy, political encomy ect. "In my library in the most obvious places their are the prominint anti-Communist books we know so well but

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"as I say I allways had to dig for my book "what were some impresstions you go serving in the occupation forces." I saw the American military hauling cannon up a montain side the tools of war and appreciation I learned to hate the U.S. imperialistic military.; Thank you she say."

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**B COMPOSITION ON "THE COLLECTIVE" AND
MINSK, RUSSIA, WITH FOREWORD AND
AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF OSWALD**

Among the effects of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was also found a typed manuscript of this composition, which is not being copied herein in order to avoid repetition.

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The following composition which consists of 43 handwritten pages, a foreword and table of contents was written in English. It is a discourse on certain economic and political conditions in modern day Russia. The table of contents refers to the page number on which certain aspects of Russian life are described; however, it can be recognized these page numbers are not herein applicable due to the re-copying of the composition.

The composition is copied in this order:

1. Table of Contents
2. Foreword
3. Body of composition.

The spacing and the numbers which appear throughout the composition designate the separate pages as appear in the original manuscript.

- "1-2 description of Radio factory
- 3-4 _____, quota and conditions
- 5-6 description of T.V. Shop
- 7-8-9 Background of shops
- 10-11 Individual workers
- 12 controls of "collectives"
- 13-15 Demonstrations and meetings
- 15-16 factory make up and people's
- 17-18-19 Layout of city of Minsk
- 20 Tourist permits & "tourist"
- 21-22 passports
- 23 collective farms and schools
- 24 Vacations

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- *25 Student quarters and Insit. _____
- 26 population fig. and textbooks
- 27 figs. for books for. books.
- 28 newspapers
- 29 films (begin.) (con)
- 33 1st Films 2nd T.V. (BACK 30-35)-29-23
- 31 T.V. & Radio (Historic)
- 32 Radio (Diary.)
- 33 Opera and amusements.
- 34 Y.C.L.
- 35 YCL Peoples police
- 36 Central committee Mins.
- 37-39 Corruption in USSR
- 40 Elections - virgin land "volunteers"
- 41 Election _____
- 42 The army
- 43 Army
- 44 taxes
- 45. DESTRC. OF MON. TO STALIN in 1961

NEW
MONEY
COMMUNIST.

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Foreward

In the city of Minsk there are _____ 10 factories, plants and industrial enterprises. These enterprises employ over 200,00 people or 50% of 850,000 people, the population of this city the fifth ranking in the USSR, after Moscow, Leningrad, Keib, and Kiga, the capital of the Russian State Beleprussia it is an important industrial and centrally located city.

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"In the story of the workers of this great city lies the key to understanding the characters of the Russian people the understanding of the aims and hopes of the biggest country in the world in land mass and the second greatest industrial power. I shall not in the course of the book refer to the agriculture and service classes.

In the course of reconstruction at the end of the 2nd WW under the reign of Stalin, all major resources were turned to the rebuilding of the Soviet State, all sacrifices were made, including the slighting of the light consumer industry, to rebuild the heavy industry, the steel mills and machine tool plants, the parts and locomotive works. This book is an attempt at presenting a picture of the people who work in this modern Russian working class.

Reference which I shall make and figures are taken from the book, "USSR Statistics for 1960 put out by the central ministry of books and printing, Moscow", and figures taken from the text of the 22nd congress of the KPSU, which will form the still unpublished basis for the "USSR Statistics for 1962" book to be published in Moscow in early 1962.

This book is not, however, no economic analysis of the Soviet Union. It is a look into the lives of work-a-day average Russians.

About the author.

Lee Harvey Oswald was born in Oct. 1939, in New Orleans, La., the son of an Insurance Salesman, whose early death left

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"a _____ mean streak of independence brought on by neglect. Entering the U. S. Marine Corps at 17, this streak of independence was strengthened by exotic journeys to Japan, the Philippines, and the scores of odd islands in the Pacific. Immediately after serving out his 3 years in the USMC, he abandones his _____ American life to seek a new life in the USSR. Full of optimism and hope he stood in red square in the fall of 1959 vowing to see his chosen course through, after, however, two years and a lot of growing up, I decided to return to the USA. This book is not a story about himself. He did only like narrator.

He does think, however, that not too many people, at least Americans, have had the opportunity to look into an often incredible and sometimes _____ world, but a world whose outward appearance is very like our own, _____

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Part 1

The lives of Russian Workers is goverened, first and foremost, by the "collective", the smallest unit of authority in any given factory, plant, or enterprise. The sectional and shop cells form a highly organized and well supported political organization. These shop committees are in turn goverened by the shop and section party chiefs who are directed 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 personnel 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.

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"The Minsk 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 '50s, the party secretary is a 6'4" man in his early 40's _____ has a long history of service to the party. He controls the activities of the 1000 communist party members here and otherwise supervises the activities of the other 5000 people employed at this major enterprise in Minsk, the capital of the 3rd ranking Republic Beleprussia.

This factory manufactures 87,000 large and powerful radio and 60,000 television sets in various sizes and ranges, excluding pocket radios, which are not mass produced anywhere in the USSR. It is this plant which manufactured several console model, combination radio-phonograph-television sets which were shown as mass produced items of commerce before several hundreds of thousands of Americans at the Soviet Exhibition in New York in 1958. After the exhibition, these sets were duly shipped back to Minsk and are now stored in a special storage room on the first floor of the administrative building _____ at this factory, ready for the next international exhibit.

I worked for 23 months at this plant, a fine example of average, and even slightly better than average, working conditions. The plant covers an area of 25 acres in a district one block north of the main thoroughfare and only two miles from the center of the city with all facilities and systems for the mass production of radios and televisions, it employs 5000 full time and 300 part time workers, 58% percent women and girls.

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This factory employs 2000 solderers in three of the five main shops. Mostly these shops are fitted with conveyor belts in long rows on either side of which sit the long line of bustling 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 televisions and radios.

Another 500 people are employed in an adjoining building for the cutting and finishing of rough wood into fine polished cabinets. A laborious process, mostly done by hand, the cutting, trimming, all the processes 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 at, or assisting at, 80 heavy machine lathes and grinders. The noise in this shop is almost deafening, as metal grinds against metal and steel saws cut through iron ingots at the rate of an inca 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 and some to be eternally. The foreman here looks like the Russian version of "John Henry", tall and as strong as an ox, he isn't frilly but he gets the work out.

The plant has its electric shop where those who have finished long courses in electronics work over generators, television tubes, testing experiments of all sorts, the green work tables are filled high here. Electric gadgets are not to reliable here. Mostly due to the poor quality of wires

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which keep burning out under the empack of the usual 220 V. home voltage. In the US its 110 V.

The plastics department is next, here 77 women and three physically disabled persons keep the red hot liquid plastic flowing into a store of odd presses turning out their quotas of knobs, handles-non-conducting tube bases, and so forth. These workers suffer the worst condition of work in the plant, on otherwise model factory for the Soviet Union. Due to bad fumes and the hotness of the matials, these workers are awarded 30 days vacation a year, the maximum for workers.

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Automation is now employed at a fairly large number of factorys, especially, the war industry, however for civilian use their number is still small.

At this plant at least one worker is employed in the often crude task of turning out finised, acceptable items. Often one worker must finish the task of taking the edge of metal of plastics and shining them on a foot driver lathe, there is only so much potentiality in presses and stumps, no matter what their size.

The lack of unemployment in the Soviet Union may be explained by one of 2 things; lack of automation and a democratic corps of 1-6 workers in any given factory. These people are occupied with the tons of paperwork which flow in and out of any factory. Also the number of direct formen 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.

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

To delve deep into the lives of the workers, we shall visit most of the shops one after another 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 shasey to the fram attaching transistor tubes and so forth. They each have quotas depending upon what kind of work they are engaged in. One girl may solder 5 transisters in four minutes while the next girl solder 15 wire leads in 13 minutes. The pay scales here vary but slightly with average pay at 80 rubles without deductions. Ductions include 7 rubles general tax 2.50 rubles for bachlors and unmarried girls and any deductions for poor or careless work the inspectors may care to make futher down the line, there stonhs teams of two, motly boys of 11- or 18 turning the televisions on the conver belts right side up from which there has been solding to a position where they place picture tubes onto the supports. These boys receives for a 39 hour week 65-70 rubles not counting deductions. Futher on, others are fitting tubes and parts around the picture tube itself, all along the line there are testing apparast with operations hurrily afix (illegible) testing currents, and withdrawing the snapps that filling out a tester's card pass the equiment back onto the conveyer, speed here is esenstal. The comm. party _____ secatary here, as in

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"most shops has promised to increase production by 20% in hourr of

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the coming end of the third year of the current 7-year plan. Now the televisions are carried around the convey to go back down the line where other sit to complete the process, the smoke from the careful soldering does'ent keep the girls from chattering away, and that coupled the the boys at the end of the line testing the loudspeakers makes for a nosiey but lively place, with the laughter of girls mixing with music and occianal Jazz program which the testers favor for purly personal reasons until the fore looks his way.

As we go out we see crates of the finished product with the well known, "made in Belerussia", stamp.

One of the most interesting things in observing russian life and conventions, is the personal relationship to each other, here thäre exist a disiplind comradship springing from the knowledge that in Soviet Society the fundemntle group is the "Kollective" or intershop group. These groups with the shop or section party chiefs and formen are the worlds in which the Russian workers lives. All actives and conduct of members is dependent upon the will of the "Kollective".

In the shop where I worker, the experimental shop, of the Minsk Radio and television factory, there were 58 . workers, including the, party shop secritary, who is a communist worker assigned into _____ every shop by the factory Party Secritary, the master formen, assigned by the Shop production head who is assigned by the director of the factory and 1 junior formen.

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"The key person in this shop, as everyone appreciates is Libezen, 45 years old, the party secretary, his background is that after serving his allotted time in the YCL before the war he became a member in good standing of the CPSU. During the war he was for a short time a tankest but his talents seemed to have been too good for that job so he was made a military policeman, after the war, starting at this newly built factory he was appointed by the factory communist party chief as shop secretary responsible for shop discipline, party meetings, distribution of propaganda and any other odd "jobs" that might come up including see to it that there are always enough

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red and white signs and slogan hanging on the walls. Liebezen hold the title (besides communist) of Shock Worker of Communist Labor, this movement was started under Stalin a decade ago, in order to get the most out of the extreme patriarchy driven into Soviet children at an early age. Indeed Liebezen is an skilled mechanic and metal worker and for his work he receives 130-140 rubles-month minus deductions. This shop party secretary together with the section party chief usually selects workers for the title shock worker of Communist Labor. These people are not necessarily Communist Party members although it helps in the same way party membership helps in any facet of life in the U.S.S.R.

Factory meetings of the "Collectives" are so numerous as to be staggering.

Take for instance during one month the following meetings and lectures are shealed; 1 Prof Union: which discuss to work of the Prof Union in gathering dues paying out presents and vacation orders ect (pp 24.);, political information (4) every Tuesday on the lunch hour; Young Communist meeting (2) on the 6 and 21 of every month;.

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"production commiet (1), made up of workers, discusses ways of improving work; communist party meeting (2) a month called by the section comm. party sec.;, the school of communist labor meeting (illegible) (compulsory), every wendesday, and sport meeting 1 an month non-compulsory, a total of 15 meeting a month 14 of which are compulsory for a communist party member and 12 complusory for all others. These meeting are always held after work or on the lunch hour. They are never held on working time. Absenteeism is by no means allowed. After long years of hard disiple especially under the Stalin regim. No worker will invite the sure displeasure of the party man and inevitively the factory party because by trying too slip out of the way or giving to little attention to what is being said.

A strange sight indeed is the picture of the local party man delivering a political sermon to a group of usually robust simple working men, who through some strange 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 inattentioness on the part of any worker. A sad sight to anyone not use to it, but the russians are philisopical. 'How likes the lecture?', 'Nobody', 'but its compusory', complusory attendance at factory #eeting isn't the only way to form spontaneous demonstrations. The 'great Itobeg revolution' demonstrations, the Navy day demonstrations are all formed in the same way, as well as spontanous meetings for distungished guests. The well organized party men mark off the names of the hundreðs of workers appoined to arrive at a certain place at a given time. NO choice, however, small, is left to the discreation of the Individual.

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For a good cross section of the Russian working class I suggest we examine the lives of some of the 58 workers and 5 foremen working in the experimental shop of the Minsk radio plant. This place is located in the midst of the great driving plant which produces some of the best known radios and TV's in the Soviet Union.

The shop itself is located in a two story building with no particular noticeable mark on its red brick face. At 800 shape, 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 smokes; they file up stairs except for 10 turners and both operators whose machines are located on the first floor, work here is given out in the form of blueprints and drawings by the foremen ~~ZOMOF~~ and Jr. foremen U.S.S.R. (illegible), to 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 (1) a worker receives approximately 68 rubles for work level two a worker receives 79.50 for three 90 rubles, for four 105 rubles for five 125 rubles and for masters about 150, these levels of pay very slightly because workers receive a basic pay of, for 1st level 45 rubles and bonus's drigging 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 bonous are all ways the same giving rise to a more or less definite

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"pay scale, a worker may demand to be tested for a higher pay level at any time. Only skill is a barrier to higher pay. The foremen and shop head all receive about (illegible) rubles basic pay but much higher bonus's awarded to the best shops by the factory committee for good production standards.

B. RAPOK 1914 to 1917 USSR
Our shop head Stephen Tararovich Vetchok is a stout open faced and well skilled metal worker who although he hasn't got a higher education, which is now a prime requisition for a (illegible) as foreman's job. Now, managed to finish a 4 year night school speciality course and through the help of the director of the factory Mr. _____ became shop head in an important segment of a large plant employing 5000 people. Stephen has an all most bald head except for a (illegible) 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 older than their American counterparts, perhaps that can be explained

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by the fact that in order to receive an apartment people often must work for 5 or 6 years and since security is so unsteady until to (illegible) commonly desired goal is reached, that is, an apartment for oneself, most Russians don't choose to start families until later in life. Stephen is responsible to the factory committee and director for the filling of quotas and production quantity. His foreman ZOMOF is 38 years old has a wife and 15 month old baby not too long ago moved out of his one room flat without kitchen or private

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"toilet into a newly build 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 manner nervous spontaneous and direct betrayes his calling his job, keep the working on the premises going as quickly and efficiently as possible, his assistant Jr. foreman Lovecook is much younger, (illegible) years younger, enigmatic, _____ handson, quick, he climbed to his post through a night school degree and a sort of rough charm which he instinctively uses in the presence of superiors, the shop's mainstay is composed of 17 so called "Shock Workers" whose pictures hang on a wall near the stairs so that all might (illegible) to imitate them. Usually of the 5 level or master class of workers, they are experienced at work and politics. Most shock workers are men of the older aged groups 40-50 not always members of the communist party, they carry the production load and most of the responsibility of the inter life of the "Kollective".

The remaining 41 workers are divided about half into 18-22 year olds, new metal workers, trying to fulfill their obligatory two years 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 number worker levels 3, 4, these workers are aged about 24-30 and form the mass of labor's at the factory. _____ 70% have families, apartments are few most occupy rooms belonging to relatives _____ or rooms let to rent by holders of two or three

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"room apartments often for as high as 20 rubles a month although rent in the soviet Union is paid ___ by the sq. meter and 3, 15 meter rooms with kitchen and bath cost only about 22 rubles a month. The housing shortage is so quirkels* ___ that people count themselves luck to even find a person willing to let his room, room renting also is the most common form of speculation in the USSR. Often it reaches hights all out of proportion with reality, such as the man who derived 80 rubles a month from letting his rooms in the Summer while he himself living in a Summer house on Dacha in the coutry, such speculation is forbidden and carries ___ penalties including deportation to other economic areas of the USSR for terms of up to 6 months still these are the most common (illegible).

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"most workers in Minsk come from peasant stock while repopulated the city at the end of the 2nd War.; like most Russians they are warm hearted and simple but often stubborn and untrustworthy.

The life of the "kollektive" or rather inter life since 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, ___ decividing the actions of evey individual and group, placing upon socity a course, so strict, so disiplined, that any private diviation is interpreted in political diviation and the enforced course of action over the years has become the most compresitive educational and moral training probly in the h.History of the world.

To understand the work and workings of the "kollektive" one must first ask who controls who leads the "kollektive" the answers to that is a long one, all plants and factories
to the Soviet Union have 2000 factories
controlled on the basis of the 1. the state 2. the party 3. the people

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" in the Soviet Union have party kommittees lead by one control discipline of members of this communist party and who, working in conjunction with the director of the factory _____ rights all factors pertaining to the work, alterations, and production of any given line. It must be noted ___ that officialy the party men occupies a position exactly equal to the surpream head of any factory, however the facts (illegible) out that he has, due to the fact that communist hold the leading positions in plants, that the party man holds considerable more 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 president to treason, the party man designates who shall be shop and section party secataryies a post well coveted by employed communist. These communist veruality control every move of "Kollectives" they are responsible for the carrying out of directives pertaining to meetings, lectures, and party activeities in ther local cells.

These meeting or " (illegible) " are almost allway held at the lunch hour or after working hours. The number of meeting of a stricly political nature is not small considering that, on a average (illegible) meeting are held a week and of these you have, "Young Comm. party comm. meeting" "political information" and the school of comm. labor". These are every week and are complusery for all workers, also monthy meetings include "Production meeting" "General Trads Union" "Shop commite" and "Sport meeting" none of these are complusery. The numbers of meetings held a