

237

K. Subject's Address Book

DL 100-10461

1
DL 100-10461
WGB:mvs

On November 27, 1963, Captain ~~WILL FRITZ~~ made available an address book found at the residence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Dallas, Texas. This address book had writings in both the English and Russian languages. On page 19 of the aforementioned address book was noted the name R. HARTEN HAWTORN.

Mr & Mrs. A review of the City Directory for Dallas, Texas reflects a ROMAN HARTEN, wife, MARTHA, employed as a draftsman for Koch, Fowler and Grafe, with residence located 3719 Hawthorne, Dallas, Texas.

The following investigation was conducted by
SA WILLIAM G. BROOKHART at Dallas, Texas.

Mr. ROMAN HARTEN, 3719 Hawthorne, was interviewed at his place of employment on January 10, 1964, Fowler and Grafe, Incorporated, 3900 Lemmon Avenue. Mr. HARTEN advised that he has never met LEE HARVEY OSWALD, OSWALD's wife, or any of OSWALD's family. Some time ago, Mr. GEORGE BOUHE, a leader in the Russian Orthodox Church Group in Dallas, Texas, proposed that HARTEN and his wife take in a young couple who was coming to Dallas from Russia. Mr. HARTEN said that at that time he and his wife had a spare room and might have been able to make this available, however, he later found out that the man was an American and he felt that if this were the case, he believed that this man must be a Communist because he was coming back to the United States from Russia with his Russian wife without any opposition from the Russian government. For this reason, he told Mr. BOUHE that he would not have anything to do with this individual. He was never told the name or identity of this young couple and did not learn until after the assassination of President KENNEDY that LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his wife, MARINA, were the young couple referred to by Mr. BOUHE.

Mr. HARTEN said that the only explanation he could have for his name being in the address book of LEE HARVEY OSWALD is that possibly it was given to OSWALD by Mr. BOUHE

2

DL 100-10461

WGB:mvs

as a prospective place to live, and that OSWALD may have thought that this would have been a place to keep in mind. Mr. HARTEN said that he never heard from OSWALD and presumed that OSWALD never considered HARTEN's residence as a place to live.

Mr. HARTEN said that he would be happy to aid in any way possible, however, he did not know anyone outside of Mr. BOUHE who knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mr. HARTEN advised he had not become an American citizen and was an Estonian National, and has been in the United States approximately 14 years. He was born December 24, 1896 at Parnu, Estonia and is a Civil Engineer, having graduated from the Railway Engineers Institute in Moscow, Russia. He said that he does not have a license to practice engineering in the United States and is currently employed as a draftsman for Fowler and Grafe, Inc.

DL 100-10461

VIII. INVESTIGATION RELATIVE TO SUBJECT'S TRAVEL

1
DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

Efforts are being made to locate JOHN HOWARD BOWEN who is believed to be the person who sat next to LEE HARVEY OSWALD on the Mexican Red Arrow bus on a trip from Nuevo TEXAS Laredo to Mexico City on September 26/27, 1963. LA

On January 7, 1964, Confidential Informant T-4 furnished information to the effect that JOHN HOWARD BOWEN had still not been located. Informant advised that on January 7, 1964, Reverend ALBERT OSBORNE, an elderly Canadian missionary residing 4A Emilio Carranza Street, San Martin de Texmelucan, State of Puebla, had advised that BOWEN is an ordained Baptist minister who over the years has collected funds for construction of several churches in Mexico. BOWEN has not been in Mexico since late September or early October, 1963, at which time he advised OSBORNE he was thinking of giving up his missionary work because many of his contributors who helped him financially over the years are now deceased. Informant advised that OSBORNE suggested that BOWEN could be located through the Hotel Jong or Jung in New Orleans, Louisiana where he was most recently employed and was making efforts to qualify for Social Security benefits. OSBORNE also thought BOWEN might be located through the Hotel St. Anthony in Laredo, Texas. (No such hotel of this name is known to exist in Laredo, but there is such a hotel in San Antonio, Texas).

Informant advised that OSBORNE claimed he has no way of communicating with BOWEN and does not know his exact address in the United States, although he believes he is in the United States at this time. OSBORNE indicated to informant that BOWEN never lived at the Emilio Carranza address but did pick up his mail there during his visit to Mexico in September or October, 1963.

DL 100-10461

RPG:eah

1

Under date of January 8, 1964, the Los Angeles Office advised that in connection with efforts to locate JOHN HOWARD BOWEN on January 8, 1964, PATRICIA WINSTON and PAMELA MUMFORD were interviewed by SA CHESTER C. ORTON and SA JOSEPH DOYLE POWELL. WINSTON and MUMFORD stated the photograph of BOWEN with the sun helmet, which was exhibited to them, was not familiar to them. They stated the picture taken in 1954 of BOWEN standing in front of a castle was familiar to them and possibly could have been the man who sat next to LEE HARVEY OSWALD on the bus from Laredo to Mexico on September 27, 1963.

Calif

Calif

1
DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

B. Approx 1916

On January 8, 1964, the Mobile Division advised that WALLACE WILLIAMS, Third Cook on the "SS Gulf Farmer", had been interviewed on that date by SA's MURRY C. FALKNER and JOSEPH T. BOSTON.

WILLIAMS is 48 years of age and resides at 614 Thayer Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. He claimed a high school education and stated he had been a seaman for 20 years.

WILLIAMS advised that he was a Messman on the "SS MARION LYKES" for several voyages, including one from New Orleans to France and northern Europe in late 1959. WILLIAMS stated he no longer recalls the names of any passengers and has no recollection of any contact with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Date January 17, 19641

Mr. ~~CONNIE~~ WALTERS, Continental Trailways Bus Company, 2805 Logan, Dallas, Texas, made available Xerox copy of auditor's stub for Continental Trailways bus ticket no. 112230, which did bear the identical date and "die number" as that appearing on the original ticket, no. 112230.

on 1-17-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
 by Special Agent S JOHN T. KESLER Date dictated 1-17-64
VERNON MITCHEM
 MVB

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DL 100-10461

IX. CONNECTIONS WITH FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
(FPCC)

Date January 7, 19641

Dallas Texas

Mr. ~~SAM~~ MEADOWS, Manager of Gene's Lounge, 302 West Magnolia, advised that HENRY AXLINE comes into his tavern quite often and at the present time is working as a helper with the Pearl Distributing Company in Fort Worth, Texas. He recalled that his wife mentioned to him that at one time AXLINE was talking about the RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD case in Dallas. SAM MEADOWS was not present, but in conversation with his wife, AXLINE talked as if he might know something about RUBY or OSWALD. SAM MEADOWS stated that at that time AXLINE was working for a dairy company in Fort Worth and was delivering ice cream to Dallas. He was in Dallas all the time and he believed that AXLINE was only talking about what he might have heard in Dallas.

MEADOWS has since talked to AXLINE and from his conversation, AXLINE does not know anything other than what he had seen or read in the newspapers.

on 1-6-64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461
 by Special Agent S EARLE HALEY 246 Date dictated 1-7-64
ROBLEY D. MADLAND
 MVB

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Date January 7, 19641Henry X Axline

HENRY BELL AXLINE, 3513 Burton, furnished the following information:

In November and part of December, 1963, he was working for a dairy company in Fort Worth and delivered ice cream to Dallas and worked each day in Dallas. He was working this route in Dallas at the time of the assassination. He read about the assassination and the murder of OSWALD in the Dallas newspapers and heard through some source that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had had something to do with the Fair Play for Cuba group. AXLINE stated that he was not acquainted with OSWALD and had never met or talked to RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He denied ever making the statement that RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD were part of a secret group, and that each member had contributed \$75.00 to OSWALD to shoot President KENNEDY.

AXLINE stated he did not know anything about the assassination other than what he had seen or read in the newspapers.

on 1-6-64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461
 by Special Agent S EARLE HALEY
ROBLEY D. MADLAND 247 Date dictated 1-7-64
 MVS

E DL 1/22/64 E

DL 100-10461

X. CORRESPONDENCE AND WRITINGS OF OSWALD

- A. Letter to U. S. Marine Corps, March 7, 1962
- B. Letter to U. S. Navy, January 30, 1961
- C. Letters to OSWALD From:
 - 1. LOUIS WEINSTOCK, "The Worker", December 19, 1962
 - 2. FARRELL DOBBS, Socialist Workers Party, November 5, 1962
 - 3. BOB CHESTER, New York, New York, December 9, 1962
 - 4. JOSEPH TASK, Socialist Workers Party, March 27, 1963
 - 5. V. T. LEE, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, May 22, 1963
- D. Handwritten Autobiography of OSWALD
- E. Handwritten Autobiographical Notes of OSWALD
- F. Typewritten Manuscript of the OSWALD Composition Entitled "The Collective"

DL 100-10461

A. Letter to U. S. Marine Corps, March 7, 1962

249

DL 100-10461

WRH:mvs

A copy of the following typewritten letter written by LEE H. OSWALD to the United States Marine Corps dated March 22, 1962, was made available to the FBI. This letter is copied verbatim as follows:

"REPLY TO DKE-VHR 7 MARCH 1962

LEE H. OSWALD
Kalinina St. 4-27
Minsk U.S.S.R.
March 22, 1962

"R. McC. ~~TOMP~~KINS
Brigadier Gen., U.S.M.C.
Ass. Direct. of Personnel

Wash. D.C.

Dear Sirs;

In reply to your notification of the granting of an Undiresable discharge and your conveying of the process at which at was arrived.

I would like to point out in direct opposition to your information that I have never taken steps to renounce my U. S. citizenship. Also that the United States State Department has no charges or complaints against me what/so ever.

I refer you to the United States Embassy, Moscow, or the U. S. department of State Washington D.C., for the verification of this fact.

Also, I was aware of the finding of the board of officers of 8 August 1960. I was notified by my mother, in December 1962.

My request to the Secretary of the Navy, his referrel to you and your letter to me, did not say anything about a Review, which is what I was trying to arrange.

250

²
DL 100-10461

"You mention 'reliable information' as the basis for the Undiserasable discharge. I have no douth it was newspapers speculation which foreward your 'reliable information.'

Under U. S. law governing the use of passports and conduct abroad I have a perfect right to reside in my country I wish too.

I have not violated; Section 1544, Title 18, U. S. code, therefore you have no legel or even moral right, to reverse my honourable discharge from the U.S.M.C. of Sept. 11, 1960, into a undiserasable discharge.

You may consider this letter a request by me for a full review of my case in the light of these facts, since by the time you recive this letter I shall have returned to the U.S.A. with my family, and shall be prepared to appear in person at a reasonable time and place in my area, before a reviewing board of officers.

If you choose to convene a review board you my contact me through the below address in the United States after May 15th 1962.

LEE H. OSWALD
7313 Davanport St.
Fort Worth, Texas

Sincerely,

/s/ LEE H. OSWALD*

292

B. Letter to U. S. Navy, January 30, 1961

DL 100-10461

3

3

DL 100-10461
WRH:mvs

The following letter was handwritten and made available to the FBI by the United States Navy from its file pertaining to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. It is quoted verbatim.

Lee H. Oswald
U.S.M.C.R. 1653230
Kalinina St. 4-24
Minsk, U.S.S.R.
January 30, 1961

Secretary of the Navy
John B. Connally Jr.
Fort Worth, Texas.

(Gov.)

(Gov.) John Connally

Dear Sir.

D.C.

I wish to call your attention to a case about which you may have personal knowlege since you are a resident of Ft. Worth as I am.

In November 1959 an event was well publicated in the Ft. Worth newspapers concerning a person who had gone to the Soviet Union to reside for a short time, (Much in the same way E. Hemingway resided in Paris.)

This person in answers to questions put to him by reporteds in Moscov criticized certain facets of American life. The story was blown up into another 'turncoat' sensation, with the result that the Navy department gave this person a belated dishonourable discharge, although he had recived an honourable discharge after three years service on Sept. 11, 1959 at El Toro, Marine Corps base in California.

These are the basic facts of my case.

I have and allways had the full sanction of the U. S. Embassy, Moscov USSR, and hence the U. S. government. In as much as I am returning to the U.S.A. in this year with the aid of the U. S. Embassy bring with me my family (since I married in the U.S.S.R.) I shall employ all means to right

²
DL 100-10461

"this gross mistake or injustice to a boni-fied U. S. citizen and ex-service man. The U. S. government has no charges or complaints against me. I ask you to look into this case and take the necessary steps to repair the damage done to me and my family. For information I would direct you to consult the American Embassy, Chikovski St. 19121, Moscow, USSR.

Thank You

Lee H Oswald^o

DL 100-10461

C. Letters to OSWALD From:

1. LOUIS WEINSTOCK, "The Worker", December 19, 1962
2. FARRELL DOBBS, Socialist Workers Party, November 5, 1962
3. BOB CHESTER, New York, New York, December 9, 1962
4. JOSEPH TASK, Socialist Workers Party, March 27, 1963
5. V. T. LEE, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, May 22, 1963

1
DL 100-10461
WRH:mvs

On the following pages are quoted verbatim letters received by OSWALD from various organizations which letters have not been set out verbatim in previous reports in this matter. These letters were found among personal effects of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at Dallas, Texas by the Dallas Police Department and were turned over to the FBI. These original letters are now held by the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C.

2
DL 100-10461

The Worker CABLE ADDRESS DAIWORK NEW YORK . ORegon 9-9450
23 WEST 26 ST. . NEW YORK 11, N.Y.

Dec 19, 1962

Lee H Oswald
P O Box 2915
Dallas Texas

Dear Mr Oswald;

Mr Jackson is on leave for a few weeks, so permit me to thank you for the blow ups.

Your kind offer is most welcomed and from time to time we shall call on you. These poster like blow ups are most useful at newsstands and other public places to call the attention of newspaper readers that the 'Worker' is available.

Best wishes for a peaceful New Year.

Sincerely yours,

~~Louis~~ Weinstock, General Manager

/s/ Louis Weinstock

5257

3

DL 100-10461

Socialist Workers Party

116 University Place . New York 3, N. Y. ALgonquin 5-7460

JAMES P. CANNON
National Chairman

FARRELL DOBBS
National Secretary

November 5, 1962

Mr. Lee H. Oswald
Box 2915
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Oswald:

We have your clipping requesting application for membership in the Socialist Workers Party.

We are sorry for the delay in answering your letter.

Our constitution requires that there must be a minimum of five members before a branch of the Socialist Workers Party can be formed and it is not our practice to take in individual members where no branch yet exists. Unfortunately we don't have any branches at all in Texas.

We very much appreciate, however, your request for membership in the party and wish to continue on a basis of close sympathetic relation with you until such time as a branch of the SWP can exist in Dallas. Pending the necessary basis for such a local structure, we suggest that you concentrate on seeking subscribers to the Militant and promoting the sale of socialist literature obtainable through Pioneer Publishers. Through contacts you may be able to develop on this basis let us hope it will be possible before too long to welcome a Dallas, Texas branch into the party.

In line with the above I am taking the liberty of sending a number of subscription blanks to the Militant so that you can have full advantage of our introductory offer of 4 months for only \$1. We have had great success nationally with our subscription campaign. Also, you yourself should

4
DL 100-10461

be sure to subscribe to both the Militant and International Socialist Review as you will find them excellent sources of socialist literature and information.

Please keep in touch with us.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

/s/ Farrell Dobbs.

FD:sf

Farrell Dobbs, National Secretary

DL 100-10461

116 University Place
New York 3, New York
Dec. 9, 1962

Mr. Lee H. Oswald
Box 2915
Dallas, Texas.

Dear Mr. Oswald:

Your letter and reproductions were turned over to me by the SWP office.

I am familiar with reproductions and offset printing processes. It is clear from your work that you are skilled at blow-ups, reversals and reproduction work generally. Do you do any other phases of the process as well as photography? What about layout and art work?

We have access to a small offset shop here in New York. Generally, when we need any copy work done we have taken it there directly. However there might very well be occasion when we could utilize your skill for some printing project. It would, of course, necessarily have to be a project in which we would have flexibility as to time. It is not easy to do anything in which there is pressure to get a job out immediately through correspondence between New York and Texas. Such work must be done locally, out of necessity. However, for a longer term project it might be possible to ask your aid.

Could you write to me directly at the above address? I would like to know what size camera you have; how large a paper print you can make; how large a negative; and any other technical information that you can give us that would help us judge how your aid could be most effective. If you have any questions please feel free to (illegible) to me and I will try to respond promptly.

With best wishes for a year of progress

/s/ Bob Chester

~~Bob Chester.~~

200

DL 100-10461

Socialist Workers Party-----

116 University Place . New York 3, N. Y. . Algonquin 5-7460

JAMES P. CANNON
National Chairman

FARRELL DOBBS
National Secretary

March 27, 1963

Mr. Lee H. Oswald
P.O. Box 2915
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Oswald:

We have received your letter of March 24. Thank you for writing again. The clipping was very interesting also.

Because of your young age and location, we are sending your name to the Young Socialist Alliance for further correspondence. I am sure that they will be able to inform you about what the youth in the movement are doing. Their address is: P.O. Box 471, Cooper Station, New York 3, New York.

If we can be of any more help, please write again.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

~~/s/ Joseph Task~~

Joseph Task

JT:m

261

DL 100-10461

"FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

799 BROADWAY NEW YORK 3, N. Y. Oregon 4-8295

May 22, 1963

Lee H. Oswald
4907 1/2 Magazine St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Friend:

We received your notice of change of address and in looking for your old mailing plate and not finding one can only conclude that either it was pulled some time ago when mail was returned to us or that your subscription has long since expired.

In any event, We are enclosing a renewal form and a copy of our current literature catalog for you to catch up with. We hope to hear from you soon so that we may again have your name amongst those who continue to support the efforts of our Committee.

Fraternally,

/s/ V. T. Lee

V. T. Lee,
National Director

203

D. Handwritten Autobiography of OSWALD

DL 100-10461

1
DL 100-10461
WRH:mja

The following handwritten autobiography of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, found among his personal effects by the Dallas Police Department, on November 22, 1963, and turned over to the Dallas Office of the FBI, has been examined by the FBI Laboratory and it has been determined the handwriting in this manuscript was prepared by OSWALD. This manuscript is copied as follows:

Military and Far East

I served in the USMC from Oct 1956 - Sept 1959 during which time I served in San Diego, Calif Oct 56 April 60 Camp Pendleton April - May 1957, Jacksonville Fla. May-June 1957, Santa Anna Calif June-August 1957, and in Japan August 1957-Nov. 1958, Santa Anna, El Toro Air base Dec 1958-Sept 1959, 1 month on leave during Dec. 1958.

My stay in the far East included 8 months in Japan from Sept. 1957 to Nov. 1957 and from May-Oct 1958. During Dec 57 to May 58 I was stationed at Subic Bay near Manila, Philippine Islands.

I served in Electronics school Jacksonville Fla., and advanced Radar School Biloxi Mississippi. I also received my high school level diploma at the same time as my schooling in Biloxi Miss.

- A. Discharge DD 214
- B. Diploma - Jacksonville FIAR School
- C. " Biloxie Miss.
- D. Certificate of High School Completion

2

DL 100-10461

Resident of USSR

I lived in Moscow from Oct. 16, 1959 to Jan 4, 1960 during which time I stayed at the Berlin and Metropoles hotel. I then lived in Minsk from Jan 5 1960 to July 1962. I visited Moscow during June 1961 and June 1962 for a few weeks in Minsk I was granted a small apartment on Kalinin St. later re-named Komunist St. I worked at the Belorussian Radio and T.V. plant as a metal worker.

A. clippings

3

DL 100-10461

Marxist

I first read the communist manifesto and 1st volume of capital in 1954 when I was 15 I have study 18th century philosopies works by Lein after 1959 and attened numerouse Marxist reading circles and groups at the factory where I worked some of which were complusory and other which were not. also in Russian through newspapers, Radio and T.V. I leared much of Marx Engles and Lenins works. such articles are given very good coverage dally in the USSR.

After my stay in the Soviet Union upon my return to the USA I contined to recive by subsirbtion from "Komkim Inc." Soviet ideological and informative literature; "agitator" newspaper Soviet "Belorussia" "kmockill" satirical polical magizine and the CPUSA newspaper "Worker" aslo I recive the well known Soviet Journal "OGONXOK". I also have recived literature from the Soviet Embassy, Washington DC

- A. Proof of subsriptions to Soviet Journal
- B. Subscription from 1962 of Worker

4
DL 100-10461

Russian

I learned the Russian Language during my almost three years residence in Moscow and Minsk USSR October 1959 - July 1962. I study Russian elementary and advanced grammar from text books with an English speaking Russian tourist teacher by the name of Rosa Agafonova, Minsk Jun-May 1960. I am totally proficient in speaking conversational Russian. I can read non-technical Russian text without difficulty and can to a lesser extent write in the Russian Language.

A. LETTER OF PROFICIENCY

5
DL 100-10461

Organizer

On May 29 1963 I requested permission from the FPCC headquarters at 799 Broadway New York 3, N.Y. to try to form a local branch in New Orleans. I received a cautionet but enthusiastic go-ahead from V. T. Lee National Director of FPCC. I then make layouts and had printed public literature for the setting up of a local FPCC. I hired persons to distribute literature. I then organized persons who display receptive attitudes towards Cuba to distribute pamphlets. I sought response from Latin American consuls of which there are many here in New Orleans, I infiltrated the Cuban Student Directorate and that harassed them with information I gained including having the N.O. city attorney general call then in a restraining order pending a hearing on some so-called bonds for invasion they were selling in the New Orleans area. I caused the formation of a small, active, FPCC organization of members and sympathizers. where before there was none.

C

6

DL 100-10461

A-B-C

STREET AGITATION

I am experienced in Street agitation having done it in New Orleans in connection with the F.P.C.C. On Aug. 9 1963 I was accosted by three anti-castro cubans and was arrested for "causing a disturbance" I was interrogated by intelligence section of New Orleans Police Dept. and held overnight being bailed out the next morning by relatives I subsequently was fined 10.\$ charges against the three cubans were dropped by the judge.

On Aug 16 I organized a four man FPCC demonstration in front of the International trade mart in New Orleans This demonstration was filmed by WDSV-TV and shown on the 6:00 news.

On August 17 I was invited by WDSV-Radio to appear on the August 17 radio program Latin American Focus at 7:30 PM the moderator was Bill Stucky who put questions to me for half an hour about FPCC attitudes and opinions. LA

After this program I was invited to take part in a radio debate between John ~~Buttler~~ of "Inca" anti communist propaganda organization representative and carlos LA ~~Binger~~ Cuban exile Student Revolutionary Directorate delegate in New Orleans. This Debate was broadcast at 6:05 to 6:30 August 21, 1963 after this program I made a 3 minute T.V. newsreel which was shown the next day (August 22.).

LA

209

7
DL 100-10461

I recived advise, direction and literature from V. T. Lee National Director of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee of which I am a member. at my own expense I had printed "Hands off Cuba" handbills and New Orleans branch membership Blanks for the F.P.C.C. Local.

- A. Letter from V. T. Lee
 - B. FPCC membership card
-

8
DL 100-10461

Radio Speaker and Lecturer

↑
B
↓

On August 22 I was invited by Gene ~~Mur~~rett, who is studying for Catholic priesthood, to give a lecture on Russia. Gene Murret is the son of my mothers sister, Mrs. D. ~~Mur~~rett 757 french st. N.O. La. This Lecture took place July 27, 1963 700 PM at the University Jesuit House of Studies Spring hill station Mobile Alabama over 50 Sudent priest all of whom were college

LA.
AIA.

New Orleans LA.

9

DL 100-10461

gruates taking the 4 years subsiquate course for the
pristhood attened serval of the college's professors also were
present. This leture lasted for 1 hr 10 min after which
there was 20 minutes of questions from the audience. This
leture took place in the autorium where women are not allowed
so an all-male audience attened. The moderator of this
leture was Paul Piazza, Jesuit.

Ala.

LETURE

- A. invitation letter
- B. comments letter

RADIO
NO RECORDS

10

DL 100-10461

PHotograpes

I have worked in the Jagers-Chiles-Stoval typographical Co. 522 Browder St. Dallas, Texas, I workes from Oct. 1 1962 to April 1, 1962 I am profiencet in the photographic arts known as reverser, transparencied, line, modification, squats blowups, and minaturazation. I have submitted and been commended for photo work for the party. I am familiar with layout and art work and am aquianted with cold medel and hot medal process s in printing.

- A. Tax Returns of JCS
- B. Lettars commending Photo work
By The Party

213

274

B. Handwritten Autobiographical Notes of OSWALD

DL 100-10461

DL 100-10461

WRH:mvs

The following handwritten notes which are biographical notes concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD, were found among OSWALD's personal effects at Dallas, Texas by the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963. Examination by the FBI Laboratory of this document which is one sheet of paper, reflects that the hand printing thereon was prepared by LEE HARVEY OSWALD. The document is quoted as follows:

*Lee H. Oswald
Kalinina St. 4-2^{1/2}
Minsk, USSR
January

1. Lee H. Oswald
2. New Orleans, La. Oct. 18, 1939
3. 1733242 Los Angeles, Calif Sept. 10, 1959
4. 1954 - 1956 Ft. Worth, Tex. 1936 - 1959 U. S. Marine Corps Active, Duty stations Los Angeles Calif., Atsugi Japan Sugi Bay, Phillipines; 1959-1962 Minsk USSR, Residence.
5. Active Duty U.S.M.C. Radar operator, Rank E2. Active Duty Terminated Sept. 10, 1959. Honourable discharge received.
6. Marina Nikilievna Oswald, Wife, Russian.
David Lee Oswald, Son, American
7. None
8. Petition for Donation of Fund From International Resue Commite. Park Av. N.Y., N.Y. in Jan. 1962. I have not been notified of the result.
9. None
10. \$800.00 (\$200.00 can be paid by myself.)

2
DL 100-10461

11. (8)

12. *Box 982. Vernon Texas.
-7313 Davanport St. Ft. Worth, Texas*

*(Lines had been drawn through the heading at the top of page and the first printed line opposite the number 12).

F. Typewritten Manuscript of The Oswald
Composition Entitled, "The Collective"

On the following pages is transcribed a typewritten manuscript found among the personal effects of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, at Dallas, Texas, by the Dallas Police Department, on November 22, 1963, which manuscript is entitled "The Collective". This manuscript is practically a copy of the handwritten manuscript dealing with the same subject which was recorded in a prior report. The handprinted corrections which appear on the typewritten manuscript have been examined by the FBI Laboratory and found to have been prepared by LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

1
DL 100-10461
WRH/jj

The following pages are a copy of a composition typewritten in the English language entitled "The Collective."

"PART 1 The Colletive

"The lives of Russian Workers is governed, first and foremost, by the 'Collective', the smallest unit of authority in any given factory, plant or enterprize. Sectional and shop cells 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 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 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 Minsk Radio and Television plant is known throughout the Union as the major producer of electronics parts, and sets. In this vast enterprise created in the early 50's, 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 1,000 communist party members here and otherwise supervises the activities of the other 5,000 people employed at this major enterprise in Minsk, the capital of the 3rd ranking Republic Belerussain.

"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 U.S.S.R. 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 Exposition in New York in 1959. 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.

0276

"I worked for 23 months at this plant, a fine example of average and even slightly better than average working conditions. The

"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 5,000 full time and 300 part time workers, 58% women and girls. This factory employe 2,000 soldiers in three of the five mainshops, 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 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 laborer's process, mostly done by hand, the cutting, trimming and the process's 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 inch a minute. The floor is covered with oil used to drain the heat of metal being worked so one has to watch one's footing; here the workers' hands are as black as the floor and seem to be eternally. The foremen 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 kinds. The green work tables are filled high here. Electric gadgets are not too reliable, mostly due to the poor quality of wires, which keep burning out under the impact of the usual 220V _____ voltage. In the U. S. it is 110V.

3
DL 100-10461

"The plastics department is next. Here 47 women and three physically disabled persons keep the red hot liquid plastic flowing into a store of odd presses, turning out their quota of knobs, handles, non-conducting tube bases, and so forth. These workers suffer the worst condition of work in the plant, an otherwise model factory, for the Soviet Union, due

and the hotness of the materials. These workers are awarded 30 days vacation a year, the maximum for workers. Automatum is now employed at a fairly large number of factories, 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 finished, acceptable items. Often one worker must finish the task of taking the edge of metal off plastic and shaving them on a foot driver lathe. There is only so much potentiality in presses and stamps, 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 Beurocratic corps of 1-6 workers in any given factory. These people are occupied with the tons of paper work 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 1-5, depending on the importance of the work.

These people are also backed by a small army of examiners, committees and supply checkers and the quantity control board. These people number (without foremen) almost 300 people, total working force 5,000 -- 3-50 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 employes 500 people; 85% women and girls; females make up 60% of the work force at this plant.

Here girls solder and sew the chassis to the frame 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 solders 15 wire leads in 13 mintues. The pay scales here vary but slightly with average pay at 80 rubles without deductions. Deductions include 7 rubles, general tax, 2.50 rubles for bachelors and unmarried girls and any deductions for poor or earless work, the inspectors may care to make further down the line. They start teams oftwo mostly boys of 17 or 18, turning the televisions on the convair belts right side up, from where there has been soldering to a position where they place picture tubes onto the supports. These boys receive for a 39 hour week, 65-70 rubles, not

counting deductions. Further on, others are fitting tubes and parts around the picture tube itself, all along the line there are testing apparatus with operators hurriedly afix snap type testing currents, and withdrawing the snapps that fitting out a tester's card, pass the equipment back onto the convair, speed here is essential.

"The Communist party secretary here, as in most shops, has promised to increase production by 2% in honor of 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 others sit to complete the process, the smoke from the careful soldering doesn't keep the girls from chattering away and that, coupled with the boys at the end of the line, testing the loudspeakers, makes for a noisy but lively place, with the laughter of girls mixing with music and occasional jazz programs, which the testers favor for purely personal reasons until the foreman 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; there exists a disciplined comradeship springing from the knowledge that in Soviet Society the fundamental group is the 'Kollective' or intershop group. These groups with the shop or section party chiefs and foremen, are the worlds in which the Russian workers live. All activities and conduct of members is dependent upon the will of the 'Kollective.'

"In the shop where I worked, the experimental shop, of the Minsk Radio and Television factory, there were 58 workers, including the party shop secretary, who is a Communist worker assigned into the shop by the factory Party secretary, the Master foremen, assigned by the Shop production head who is assigned in turn by the Director of the Factory.

"The key person in the shop, as everyone appreciates is Comrade Libezen, 45 years old, the party-secretary. His background is that after serving his allotted time in the Young Communist League before the war, he became a member in good standing of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union CPSU. During the war, he was for a short time, a tankist, 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, seeing to it that there are always enough red and white signs and slogans hanging on the walls. Liebezen holds 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 patriotism driven into Soviet children at an early age. Indeed, Liebezen is a 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 'Kollektives' are so numerous as to be staggering.

"Take for instance during one month the following meetings and lectures are scheduled: 1 prof. Union; which discuss the work of the prof. union in gathering dues, paying out receipts on vacations orders, ect. (p. 24.); political information (4) every Tuesday on the lunch hour, Young Communist Meetings (2) on the 6 and 21st of

6
DL 100-10461
WRH:mvs

every month; production committees (1) made up of workers, discussing ways of improving work; Communist party meeting (2) a month called by the section Communist party sec.; the school of Communist labor meeting (4) compulsory every Wednesday, and sport's meeting, 1 a 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. They are never held on working time. Absenteeism is by no means allowed. After long years of hard discipline, especially under the Stalin regime, no worker will invite the sure disciplinary action of the party men and inevitably the factory party committee because of trying to slip out of the way or giving too 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 communists with roving eyes looking for any bonus-making catch of inattentiveness on the part of any worker; a sad sight to anyone not used to it, but the Russians are philosophical. 'Who likes the lecture?' 'Nobody,' 'but its compulsory'. Compulsory attendance at factory meetings isn't the only way to form spontaneous demonstrations and meetings. The 'great October revolution' demonstrations, the May day demonstrations are all formed in the same way. As well as spontaneous meetings for distinguished guests. The well organized party men mark off the names of the hundreds of workers approved to arrive at a certain place at a given time. No choice, however, small, is left to the discretion of the individual.

PART II THE EXPERIMENTAL SHOP

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 thriving plant which produces some of the best known radios and TV's in the Soviet Union.

DL 100-10461

"The shop itself is located in a two story building with no particular noticeable mark on its red brick face. At 8:0 sharp, 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 upstairs, except for 10 turners and lath 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. foreman Laveook, to workers whose various reliability and skill calls for them, since each worker has with time acquired differing skills 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 (2); 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 vary slightly because workers receive a basic pay of, for 1st level, 45 rubles and bonuses 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 always the same, giving use to a more or less definite 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 foreman and shop head all receive about 120 rubles basic pay but much higher bonuses are awarded to the best shops by the factory committee for good production standards.

Our shop head Shephen Tarasavich Velchok 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 even a foreman's job, he, managed to finish a 4 year night school specialty course and through the help of the director of the factory, Mr. Ukavvich became shop head in an important segment of this large plant, employing 5,000 people. Shephen has an almost bald head except for a line 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

Russia

Russia

their American counterparts, perhaps that can be explained by the fact that in order to receive an apartment, people often must wait for 5 or 6 years and since security is so unstable, until a commonly desired goal is reached, that is, an apartment for oneself, most Russians do not choose to start families until later in life. Shephen 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 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 manner, nervous, spontaneous and direct, betrays his calling. His job, keep the working on the premises going as quickly and efficiently as possible. His Assistant, Jr. Foreman ~~Laveook~~, is much younger, ten year younger, enigmatic, handsome, 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 strive to imitate them. Usually of the 5 level or master class of workers, they are experienced at work and politics.

Russia
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 interlife 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 laborers 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 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 about 32 rubles a month. The housing shortage is so critical that people count themselves lucky 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 heights 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 was living in a summer house or 'Dacha,' in the country. 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 instances. Most workers in Minsk come from peasant stock, which re-populated the city at the end of the 2nd WORLD 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, deciding the actions of every individual and group, placing upon a society a course, so strict, so disciplined, that any private deviation is interpreted as political deviation and the enforced course of action over the years has become the most comprehensible educational and moral training system. the world.

To understand the work and workings of the 'Kollektive' one must first ask who controls, who leads the 'Kollektive'. The answer to that is a long one; all plants and factories in the Soviet Union have party committees, headed 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 directors of the factory, controls all factors pertaining 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 head of any factory; however the facts point out that he has, due to the fact that Communist hold the leading positions in plants, 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 is appointed by the H.Q. of the Central Committ of the Comm Party and in turn the party man designates who shall be shop and section party secretaries, a post well coveted by employed Communists. These Communists in reality control every move of 'Kollektives'. They are responsible for the carrying out of directives pertaining to meetings, lectures, and party activities in the local cells. *Russia*

These meetings or ~~Sabrina's~~ *Russia* are almost always held at the lunch hour or after working hours. The number of meetings of a strictly political nature is not small, considering that on an average 8 meetings are held a week and of these you have 'young Communist, party communist meeting', 'political information' and the 'school of Communist labor'. These are every week and are compulsory for all workers. Also monthly meetings, include 'Production meeting' 'General trade Union' 'Shop Committee' and 'Sport Meeting', none of these are compulsory. The numbers of meetings held a month average 20. 50% of these are political or by-political meetings. Meetings last anywhere from 10 minutes to two hours; usually the length of 'Political information meeting's held every Tuesday is 15 minutes. An amazing thing in watching these political lectures is that there is taken on by the listeners, a most phenominal nature, one impervious to outside interference or sounds. After long years of hard fisted discipline no worker allows himself to be trapped and called out for inattentiveness by the ever present and watchful party secretary and members of the Communist party. This is mostly seen in political information or Central Committee party directive readings. At these times it is best to curb one's natural boistrous and lively nature. Under the 6' by 6' picture of Lenin, founder of the Soviet State, the party section secretary stands. in our section a middle aged poched man by the name of Osobakin, an average looking man wearing glasses, his wrinkled face and twinkling eyes give one the impression that at any moment he's going to tell a racy story or funny joke, but he never does. Behind this man stands 25 years of party life. His high post, relatively speaking for him, is witness to his efficiency. He stands expounding from notes in front of him, the week's

11
DL 100-10461

'Information', with all the lack of enthusiasm and gusto of someone who knows that he has no worries about an audience or about someone getting up and going away.

PART III 'demonstrations'

In the same way, May Day and other 'demonstrations' are arranged as well as spontaneous receptions for distinguished guests. I remember when I was in Moscow in 1959 I was just passing in front of the Metropole restaurant when out of the side streets came a 10 man police unit which stopped all people on the street from passing in front of the entrance, surrounding the crowd and keeping them hemmed in (not detouring the flow of traffic, as would be expected) for 3 minutes, until right on schedul, an obviously distinguished foreign lady was driven up to the restaurant, where a meeting in her honor had been arranged. She was taken through the 'spontaneous' welcoming crowd, after which the police were withdrawn, allowing the passers by to continue.

Another instance of this was in 1961 when a Chinines delegation arrived in Minsk and was driven from the Railway station to a house on the outskirts of the city. Even though it was 10:30 at night all along the way members of the MVD (security) forces ran into apt. buildings and student dormitories ordering people out on to the streets to welcome the arriving guests.

Although there was no prior notice of any delegation, another 'spontaneous welcoming comittee met the calvacade of black limosines and dutifully waved back at the darkened cars with the slightly proturding yellowish waving hands.

I myself was visting friends in the forieng lanuage dormitory when Ive were called out for this purpose by a security agent. I went right along with all the others into the crowd and I know this story to be not only ture, but standard operating procedure.

At the Minsk radio factory, holiday demonstrations (there are two a year), May Day and Revolution Day, are

12
PL 100-10461

arranged in the following manner. Directives are passed down the communist party line until they reach the factory shop and mill 'Kollektives'. Here they are implemented by the Communist party secretary who issues instructions as to what time the demonstrators are to arrive, at the arrival point names are taken well in advance of the march so that late comers and absentees may be duly noted, neither one is allowed. At the collection point, signs, drums and flags are distributed and marchers formed in ranks. In the city of Minsk on such days, all roads are closed by driving trucks across them, except the prescribed route. This, as well as meticulous attention to attendance, insures a 90% turnout of the entire population. Stragglers or late risers walking through the streets may be yanked into the study stream of workers by the police or voluntary red armed 'people's militia', any one who argues may be subject to close investigation later on, the one thing to be avoided in any police state.

In roughly the same way, a 98% majority of the voting population is always funneled into voting for the one candidate for the one post, one party system, in the Soviet Union. Before State, Republic, or city elections, a 'agitator' calls at the residence of each and every person in the city; he inquires regarding the numbers of eligible voters (voting age throughout the USSR is Sixteen years) Age, sex, place of work ect.. He insures 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 canvass for one or the other, and insures the prospective voter that his name will be on the voting register, located at the poll, which he must sign before voting by secret ballot. At the voting poll after signing the register, a person receives a voting list with the names of all candidates for different posts. He may either place an X next to his choice or strike out any name he doesn't like or write in any name he wishes, names written into the ballot are counted but no one can be elected to any post or office in this manner, it may, however, mean that this person will be a candidate for a chosen post sometime in the future elections. 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) the system in the USSR insures that no person rises to any heights at all without being approved by party, even if he has made an application for the party. At the 22nd Congress KPCU Kruscheff revealed that out of a population of million, 5 and one half million persons are member of the Communist party. That is less than 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, act, hope and have lived, will take an example from the lower and middle and upper age groups. Starting with the lower.

Call No. 2140
 Uusha ~~Shkli~~evich, born in what is now south western Beleprussian territory; he is 24 years old, makes 90 rubles a month, without deductions, he is married and has a young baby. He and his wife live in a small room in a house, the property of his inlaws. He is on the waiting list for a small flat, 'hopes' to receive it in 'four or five years', hope's to enter the University night course next year so that he can become a radio engineer. He went to school during and after the war in the east where his family took him during the evacuation. Moved still further east after an all out attempt at a drive by the Nazi's in which his mother was killed. After finishing his schooling at the age of 19, like most Russian boys, he was drafted into the Army, served in Hungary when the Counter Revolution broke out as a jeep driver, when I asked him who started the war there, he says 'American Imperialists' and 'spies'. When asked who he killed he says 'he didn't kill anyone'. When asked who was killed during the Revolution he says 'Hungarians'. Asked what he thinks of that Revolution, he says 'It was a glorious victory by our forces'. Shklievich also tells a story about how he was 'newly arrived with the occupation forces, was walking down the street when he came upon a group of young Hungarian civilians; one of them was a girl he says, and she looked at me so hard I thought she must of known me. One of the younger people came forward and asked

for a match. Just then a Hungarian "people's policeman" came around the corner.' This probably what saved Shklichevich's life. The policeman shouted just as one of the younger people came up behind him and hit him on the head; when he awoke there were two of the group dead and the others ran away. Surely a revolution of spies and imperialists I jibed.

A picture of a different sort is that out by AKSONAVICH, mild mannered, he served his army service along time ago, on the Leningrad front during the war. Married for ten years, he has three children; aged 44 he has a hawk like nose, bushy 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 night school at the night school facility of the University in 1958. He has been working at this plant for 5 years. A skilled tradesman, he is respected and is a member of the shop production committee. Non-communist, He believes in the Policies of the party as do 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 bus coming to work, this is the most inconvenient aspect of his otherwise simple and average life. Does he have money, personal belongings? 'No money, but I have an apartment'; that is the most important thing in life. People have been known to do odd, even unlawful things to get even a little higher on the housing waiting list such as faking the ownership of a baby or two to get special rating. The opening of apartments houses is always done with a great deal of gusto and preparation. Indeed, for the lucky one's, receiving their orders on rooms and flats, it is a big moment, a moment culminating years of waiting and often years of manipulation, the lucky few get the word to move out of their old quarters, usually one room in oblong buildings, built after the war, which are mostly to be later torn down. As soon as a newly built house is ready, enough to support the rush of happy home owners, it is opened even though their may not be light fixtures or toilet seats just yet. What does that matter! In 1960 there were 2,978,000 living places built in USSR; USA, 1,300,000 including Hawaii and Alaska.

"One man whose family received a flat not long ago is Grisses. At our shop a master, a shock worker and a communist for many years, he is almost 60 years old. Now with dark but greying hair, long nose, and protruding cheek bones set under very old and weighted eyes, contesting to his long years as a laborer, a laborer with his hands. During the war Orisses, too old to be taken into the army in the first draft remained in Minsk with his wife when the Germans arrived, lived here for 8 months, until things got too hot for him, as it did for most of the remaining population who didn't support the Germans outright, he fled into the deep pine forest with his wife where he served with the famed Guerilla fighters; as is well known, these people held most of the territory of Belerussia during the entire 4 years of occupation by the Germans of Minsk and other points in Belerussia. One day Orisses, in talking about the war rolled up his sleeve and showed me two unmistakable scars - bullet holes. When talking about Minsk during German occupation, one feels a trickle running along the neck. There was a chimney in Minsk, he says, next to the crematorium. The smoke 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 ruined skeleton of Minsk. 90% razed to the ground, during the war with only three major buildings still standing after the war, opera house, government house and church. These buildings, all except the Church, which is now closed, are still in use.

PART IV

The reconstruction of Minsk is an interesting story reflecting the courage of its builders. In a totalitarian system great forces can be brought into play under rigid controls and support. The success of the Russian 'Sabotniks' is testimony to that. So also is the result of the reconstruction of Minsk and other cities of the USSR. This reconstruction is still, in part, going on but the design and structure of the city already gives no idea of the condition of the capital of the Belerussian State in 1945, Only 16 short years ago. The architectural planning may be anything but modern but it in the manner of almost all Russian cities.