

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 'Kollectives'. They are responsible for the carrying out of directives pertaining to meetings, lectures, and party activities in the local cells. *Puss*

These meetings or Sabrania's 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 Comittee 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

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'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 dormatories 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

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.

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 Usha Shklievich, 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 enters 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 cut 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 'Sabootniks' 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.

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"With the airport serving as its eastern boundary we find a large spreadout township in appearance, 1 city only. The skyline pierced with factory booms and chimneys betrays its industrial background township. I say in appearance, because, the tallest building here is the 9 story black apparatus house flanking the main street Prospect Stalin

and structure of the city all ready gives no idea of the condition of the capital of the BeleRussian State in 1945, only 16 short years ago. The arkatecual planning may be any thing but modern but it is the manner of almost all Russian cities. With the airport as its eastern boundry we find a large spread out township in apperance. Only the skyline pieced with factory booms and chemmlies betrays its industrial background, township I say in appearance because, the tallest building here is the 9 story block apartment house flanking the main street, prospect Stalin,

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which is over 2 miles long and the only such Boulivard in the republice, all other streets are narrow rock laid streets, curving through the city like rivers of stone braching off the main street ending out at the other end by extensive parks. The design and contend of this prospect is very reflective of the life of this city, from north to south of this straight as an arrow vain of the city includes in the first two miles, the center district of the city, Hotel Minsk and the Main Post Office. The hotel was built in 1950 on the direct order's of Krushoev who was grieved at the fact that only one, old, delapidated, hotel existed at that time when he paid an official visit to this the capital of Bellerussia, the hotel was build in three months, a record for the entire Soviet Union, and has over 500 rooms a modern well serviced and built hotel, box shaped, it serves many tourist traveling from Germany and Poland through Minsk to Moscow.

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

Next down the prospect are a clothing store and childrens store. The central movie house, the best one in Minsk seating 400 people in a small unventilated hall. Next to it stands a shoe store, across from it; the central beauty shop, the main drug store and a Uaspranon (Russion food store), furniture store. Next is the Ministry of Internal Affairs, whose boss is 'tough military Colonel Nickoley Aksonof, of the 'peoples militia', he holds the titel minister Internal Affairs. around the corner is his subsidarary, the KGB commiettee for Internal Security. (intelligence and Secret police. Across from the ministry is the ever crowed prospect book shop, across from this is the even more crowded resterunt, one of five in the city where for two rubles a person can can buy fried tounge or plates of chicken with potatoes and fried cabbage, instead of just the 'Kotlets' (bread and ground meat patties) or snitsel with a little more meat and less bread and beef steak pure (ground beef patties served with potatoes and cabbage and sometime's macoroni. These are always served in workers dining room's and stand up cafes for they open at night). And sometime's, sweet rolls, coffee, and fall fruits, salads and tomatoes can also be bought.

Russia

Even trips to many cities of the Soviet Union is forbidden even to those who would like to travel their to see relatives. All cities above Leingrad towards the Finnish border fall into this catogory, Brest on the polish border, Odessa maine sea port

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down from this cafe called 'springtime is the bakery shop. Here for 13 Kopeck's a person can buy unwrapped bread (white), for 7 Kopecks sweet rolls of different kinds, 20 kopeks black bread (the black bread loaf is twice as large as the white is, therefore cheaper per kilogram and more in demand. Also black bread remains fresh for an exceptionally long time due to the hard crust.

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"Across from this bakery shop is the confection place. Here is a kid's dreamland of sweets and chocolate, although owing to its climate chocolate costs 4 times as much as in the US (for four ounces one must pay 60 kopecks. Chocolate is much in demand since Russians have a vicious sweet tooth. Here there is always a crowd. Further down we come to the only Department store in Minsk, the 'BUM', which means 'State Universal Store'. Here one may buy anything sold in the smaller specialized store's and sign on the list for refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, and even cars, none of which can be bought anywhere outright. The waiting list for refrigerations (112 mill. sold 1952-58) is three months; the same also for vacuum cleaners. For cars the waiting list is anywhere from 6 months to a year depending upon which of the three existing types one puts a down payment on. The 'Moskavich', which costs 2,500 rubles, is presumed to be the best, so the waiting list is almost a year for that; however the 'Victory' and 'Volga' are a little cheaper and so one can expect it after only a 6 or 7 month wait; cars are bought more or less to order, here. Their styles are not very impressive. The Moskavich looks like a box on wheels, while the Volga looks like a 1938 Studebaker which, by the way, is what it is modeled after, 'American' prewar aid'.

Motorcycles and television sets can, however, be bought on the spot for ready cash. A good high powered

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motorcycle costs 350 rubles and their quality is apt to be better than the more complex automobile; television sets cost anywhere from 80 rubles for a 6 inch by 6 inch screen to 350 rubles for a well made television of 22 inch screen. Other models, light table models, cost 190 and 145 rubles. Here ready made suits of rough material can be bought. The cheaper, a double breasted blue for 110 rubles or a better made three button suit for 50 rubles and _____ costs 40 rubles or a pair of pants for not less than 15 rubles. There are few cheap ones, however, in stock. They usually cost 30 rubles.

Just before we come to 'Stalin Square' the end of the central district along the Prospect, we find the two 'Automats' or stand up cafes. These cafes are located across the prospect from one another, the Internal and External structure is exactly the same in each, both places serve the same dishes at the same prices. Why these were not built at opposite ends of the Central District or even the Square, for instance, is not known. Although it would of course be more convenient. The reason is that the architectural plans for all the cities in the Soviet Union, come directly from Moscow, which, as one can imagine, is a big responsibility for the architect - since, in the USSR, one pays for a mistake with one's head, it seems that the logical reason for the outmoded archit. is that in building the street so it is the simplest, it is therefore safest way. Another characteristic and interesting structure in Minsk is the trade union building. This houses an auditorium, offices for the training and costuming of the amateur group's who perform here periodically and a small dance hall. There is not, as one might assume, an office of any trade union. They do not exist as we know them, (since strikes or negotiations for higher pay or better working conditions are not allowed, of course; suggestions may be made by any worker but these all are handled through the local Communist factory committee and are passed along or shelved as it suits the committee's) An imposing structure, it looks like a Greek temple with figures atop the V shaped roof supported by large white marble columns all around. However, a close look reveals not naked Greek gods but,

from left to right, a surveyor complete with scope, a bricklayer holding a bucket, a sports woman in track suit, and a more symbolic structure of a man in a double breasted suit holding a brief case, either a bureaucrat or an intellectual, apparently.

The rest of the prospect for the remaining miles is enclosed with the so familiar square shaped 5 storied apartment houses ending at Victory Square; it may be that at the present time 60% of all living is in apartments. In 20 years 90% of all living quarters will be in these many storied barracks. The building spree is in full swing, although at the 22nd congress, Khrushchev announced that so many building projects were started in 1960-1961 that for a year after the finish of the Congress only special important projects will be allowed to be began in order to give a chance for the completion of sites already started, this is not the only reason, for the demand for raw materials and prefabricated parts far exceeds the supply and in desperation Khrushchev called a halt to the construction plans of the present 7-year plan, This means, especially on apartments, for which there is a dire need.

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

'Tourists'

At the 22nd party Congress Khrushchev, in his 7 hour key note speech (which was, for all practical purposes, the only speech, since all others followed in support of the first speech) revealed that in 1960 700,000 people in the Soviet Union went abroad. This is a gross over-estimate, including engineers and technicians sent abroad, which make up 20% of this total. All others are delegations of intelligent students, all scientific workers. The 250,000 'tourist' who do manage to go abroad are carefully selected from applicants, the main requisite is, 'is he loyal and politically prepared?' Any worker at our plant could apply for a tourist trip under the

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'limited number rules' applying to delegations; for 140 rubles he can go to China for two weeks from Minsk or for 80 rubles go to Chekoslovakia, for more if he passes the requisitions he can even get to England, the hitch is (1) that he must be OK'd by the Comm-Bureau; (2) he must account for the presence of excess money, since speculation is not allowed in the USSR; (3) he must leave behind close relatives, preferably a wife and children, or mother and father; this last is actually the most important. The Russians know that a person will not ordinarily leave a delegation or group of tourists to seek asylum if he knows he'll never see his family again, not alive anyway. Individual tourist who go abroad when and where they went to, because of their own desire is unknown in the Soviet Union. Passports abroad are issued only after a 6 month exlaustive investigation by the K.G.B.

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"Even trips to many cities of the Soviet Union is forbidden even to those who would like to travel their to see relatives all cities above Leningrad toward the Finnish Border fall into this category, Brest on the Polish border, Odessa main seaport. Some cities in the Ukraine and Siberia connected with industry all cities along the Southern border of the USSR from Moldavia to India are forbidden without a pass, all cars, trucks and other private vehicles are stopped at police check points to these areas. train and plane and bus terminals are not allowed to sell tickets to these places without being shown a passport or being shown a valid pass whose owners address is in the forbidden city, persons already living in these cities may travel freely to and from the, however, they may not bring others in with out pass passes are given out by the local K. G. B. offices, and one must apply directly to it.

"It may be explained that in the Eastern European custom all citizens upon reaching the age of 16 years are given a grey-green 'passport' or identification papers. On the first page is a photo and personal information, on the following 4 pages, are places for the registering of address, this including rented rooms, on the next four pages are places for making particular remarks as to the conduct of the carrier, a place better kept blank, the next three pages are for registering the places of work, then the next page is for marriage license and divorce stamps, these 'passports' are changed for a small charge every five years, a lost passport can be replaced after a short investigation for 10 rubles, all persons regardless of nationality are required to carry those at all times in the Soviet Union nationalities are also marked on the passport, for instance a Ukrainian is Ukrainain, a Jew is

"marked Jew no matter where he was born, an immigrant is marked as to place of birth, as in the cases of the many immigrants in the U.S.S.R. also on these pages. marked for special remarks usually of a criminal nature, immigrants have a short autobiography painted such as, Carlos Ventera, born in Buenas Aires, 1934, resident Buenas Aires till 1955, occupation student, immigrated to U.S.S.R. 1956. This is enough to insure any and all who reads the passport that, Carlos, along with any other of his fellow immigrants will be given the proper treatment and attention, so that he never gets to far away from his registered address, without a good reason or too high at his work. But otherwise. immigrants in the U.S.S.R., a relatively few French, Spanish, and Eastern European, are treated with more respect than the Russians treat each other, particularly in the matter of being awarded an apartment, any immigrant, no matter how unimportant he may have been in his native country, has much 'less' to worry about concerning getting an apartment and being assigned to work, than his Russian born counterpart, this is part of the nation wide drive to impress all foreigners as to the high level of life in the U.S.S.R.

"Twelve miles outside of Moscow is a 'show' collective farm for foreign tourist, who ask to see a genuine, average collective farm, on it, is almost every imaginable help to man possible, including automatic milkers, feeders, even automatic floor cleaners. The collective farms at this place along with their counterparts at the same sort of place south of Leingrad, have well built apartment houses with food and clothing stores built right into the first floors.

"For the benifit of everyone who doesn't want to be duped, I suggest you take the Moscow to Breast highway for 24 miles until you come to Uesteech where by asking directions you can in five minutes find a real collective form, a village of the small black mud and scrape wood houses, seen throughout the Soviet Union and although its 50 minutes form the Kremlin it doesn't have electrecity

"or gas. Inside plumbing is unknown and the only automation is that done with a broom. There are 45,000 collective farms in the Soviet Union of these types as well as 7,400 State farms run directly by the government. Collective farmers and their families number 65.5 million people or 31.4% of the total population.

"True, the collective farmers may own chickens or pigs or even a cow, as well as his own piece of land, usually $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre, but the isolation and agonizingly hard work in summer and fall affects these 'advantages'. Nowadays, although still without electricity 'collective farms' have wire fed radio programs and speakers in every home, this is part of the propaganda system instigated by Stalin to 'bring the cultural level of outlying collective farms up to the level of the city dweller therefore although there are no lights there is always the incessant blar of the loudspeakers. School attendance for the children of collective farmers is complusey as it is for all children up to the age of maturity, that is up to the age when they receive their passports, sixteen. Public schools are in general box shaped 3 story affairs with no particular decloration. teachers receive 80 rubles a month in these general educational institutions, discipline from the student's viewpoint is strong. starting school at 7 years he is taught to keep his pioneer school costume, which all students must wear, in neat apperance, is thought to stand rigidly at attention when any adult enters the room or when the teacher asks a question. His studies, particuly foreign languages, are apt to be harder and more complex then their American counterparts science is also stressed as well as patriotism and Soviet history. An attitude towards his studies of complete seriousness is instilled in him at an early age and young Russian students are apt to appear rather made bookish than Americans.

"Since most women work for a living in the U.S.S.R. (with or without husbands) they usually leave their non-school age children in the care of the local 'childrens garden' these are

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"highly organized state created care centers for childrens. Here babies are fed and cared for, their health is checked periodically by doctors; diets are recommended and baths given, all for 30 rubles a month. Young children are given pre-school preparation by trained day school teachers who recieve 50 rubles a month in pay. A director of such a school may recive 100 rubles a month. 3,050,000 children in 1960 were cared for by these establishments. After the U-2 incident on May 1, 1960 and the following exchanges between the American government and the Soviet governments, Premier Kruschey invited then President Eisenhower to come to the Soviet Union and become director of one of these 'childrens gardens'. Since, he said in a speech at the Krimlin in July 1960, Eisenhower doesn't know how to run his country.

"Public care centers for young and old are an established principle in the U.S.S.R. thousands of neat homes, sanitoriums and hospitals are scatted around the Black and Caspion Seas, the 'resort area' of the Soviet Union. For any worker to get a reservation for one off these places he should apply to the factory comittee for a 'Pitovroo' or ticket reservation, after showing that he has the right to his three weeks vacation, (30 days for persons engaged in dangerous occupations or mining) he may buy the 'Petovkoo' from Minsk to the Black Sea, Yalta resort area, for three weeks at a cost of 70 to 100 rubles, depending on class of service available, if a member of the trade unions (a worker pays 1% of his pay earning as dues a month) he may only have to pay 50% of the total cost, if it is at a trade union built house of rest or Republician Sanitorium service at these places included three good balanced meals a day, the attention of doctors and nurses, sports and sailing facilities, private beaches and excursions and all necessaties.

"More modest wallets can, however, aford journies to rest homes nearer home, in the case of Minsk, to Zhdonovich located in pine forest three hours from Minsk here the same services minus the beaches, fruit and sun can be had for as little as 25 roubles for two weeks.

"Other rest homes include Liovod and Narock located 100 miles north-west of Minsk on the shores of 20 mile long, lake Naroch, deep in the pine forest of Belerussia, where hare-hunting and fishing can be had as well as the usual rest home services for 35 or 40 rubles by any workers whose vacation time comes up. The only restriction is sometimes lack of space, especially in summers, but that is not an obstacle to one who plans in advance. Russian workers all ways take advantage of these cut prices and fairly good services to escape the rigors and dust of their factories at least for a while anyway. The capital of Beloussian has 12 institutions of higher learning including a university and polytechnical institution. These institutions are engaged in turning out highly trained specialists for the national economy. The city has many secondary schools, colleges, vocational and factory schools. These schools teach a rigorous 5 year course of vocational and political subjects. five year course of vocational and political subjects. Hostels for students are located near their respective Institutes, non-residential students live here. Often these numbers exceeds the rooms and many have to rent rooms in the city. All rooms 15-15 feet house 5-6 students with just enough room to allow metal beds to be placed around the walls and a table and chairs in the middle, there is not room enough for closets so clothing is kept in suitcases under beds. Here, except during the three-month summer vacation, students live and study for 5 years. Common rooms with stoves, are also located at the rate of 1 room to 8 student living quarters for cooking the clean-lines of line, and rooms as well as the entire dormitory falls upon the students. The number of students in the U.S.S.R. in 1960-61 was 2,396,000 U. S. figure 1,816,000 or 102n per 10,000. All students in higher educational institutions receive 'stipends' or grants of money at the rate of 40 rubles a month, regardless of chosen vocations, for excellent to outstanding grades a student may receive the maximum of 50 rubles per-month. Thus all students are paid to study in the Soviet Union, unlike the United States where students must pay tuition to learn. This is the reason why

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"the Soviet Union turns out almost three times as many engineers 159,000 in 1959, twice as many agronomist 477,200, technicians and other specialist, this is why the Soviet Union has more doctors per 10,000 of population (18.5) in (1960) than any other country in the world (USA. (12.1)-1960) regardless of the lack of dormitories and aisied living conditions of the students, that we have in the U.S., we could definitely learn from the regious and highly specialized educational system of the Soviet Union. A system which jointly and carefully instills political as well as vocational training into each and every student just as at the factorys and plants, each and every institute has its corps of party chiefs, sectional and class, for teachers and professors as well as for students.

"At the 22nd Congress in October 1961. Krushchev, prohasized that by 1980 1 out of every 5 persons living in the Soviet Union will have a higher education, this is a unheard of figure, but it is possibal under the system in the Soviet Union.

"Foreign languages also hold postitions of favority in the Soviet Educational plan. Much more so then in the U.S. in sientific fields of vocation, two foreign languages are compulsory over a five year period, in engineering and also medicine at least one language is complusory. The studied languages in order of importance and popularity are, English, German, French, Italian and Spanish with far Eastern Languages following. The text books from which these languages are learned are very interesting in themselfs, they combine politics and education at once, a very common occurance. An example is that texts in English or German for instance are given on the life of Lein, founder of the Soviet Union, formally the life of Stálin was a favored subject to fill a text book, these books are no longer in circulation. A good text book for English speaking students studing Russian is the one by Nina Potronova, chairman of the U.S.S.R. society of

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"Friendship with the United States and England. This book published in 1959 by the Moscow publishing house Lulovski Blvd. 29, Moscow is a good stare for anyone interested in the highly expressive Russian language, political texts are kept to a minimum in this book and only make up about 20% of the text. Most of the millions of text books printed in the Soviet Union every year are published at the Central Moscow publishing house a truly gigantic and monopolistic enterprize printing (69,000 titles in 1959 and 1,169,000,000 copies) here foreign books are printed in the Russian language and others into anyone of the 100 of languages of minority groups in the U.S.S.R. 90% of the population of the U.S.S.R. speak Russian, however national languages are protected and propagated by law, of the 208,827,000 million people in the Soviet Union 114,114,000 count Russian as their national language next is Urkarnians 37,253,000 and Belerussians 7,913,00 and Ubekastans 6,015,000. The remaining population figures are destruibuted among 18 minory, and 60 fractional groups. Some of which have as few as 4,000 people speaking the tongue. Also there are 60,000 persons in the Soviet Union who are not of Soviet origin, of these the leaders are Ygoslaves 5,000; Albanions 4,800; Afgans 1,900; Uangols 1,800, Italians 1,200, Frenchmen 1,000, Spanish 1,000, and Argentines (estimated) 4,000. Since the figures fro Argentine immigrants is not given in the 1960 figures for the Soviet Union pages 74-75. 50% cent of all the 69,000 titles printed in the U.S.S.R. in 1959 were technical or industrial text books. Only 20% of these titles were for light reading, of these most concerned war stories reflecting the struggle and victory of the Soviet armed forces over the Nazis during the 2nd world war as well as herioc novels about opening up the Virgin lands in Siberia and the wild country East of the Urals. As was described by Eraving Levine in his book 'Main Street U.S.S.R.' Love stories are few and far between with them apt to be 'boy loves - tractors - loves girl' episods or how Ivan increased production at his machine to win the admiration of Natasha, the shop foreman. Foreign novels are very popular in the

"U.S.S.R. because of their comparitably racy lines, however foreign writers seem to be chosen because they write about the decay and immorality of their respective country. Every foreign book seems to be chosen to show that if capitalism isn't dead or dying it should.

"American authors include, Jack London, Ernest Hemingway and others. Some of these writers are often very popular in the U.S.A. but not for the same reasons, Jack London wrote what we consider adventure stories while the Russians consider them to be reflective of present day life, Earnest Hemingway, wrote 'old man and the Sea' a deeply touching story of mans struggle against nature and the sea, while here it is considered an indictment of capitalist society although Hemingway, unlike Jack London, was never a Socialist.

"For a person reading detective stories by foreign writers one gets a very depressing feeling and is overwhelmed by the greyness and dullness of the life depicted in them, other foreign authors include Leonard Frank, German novelist; William Goodwin, 'Things As They Are' English; and more classical writers such as Alexander Drué 'Count Margo' French author, 'Sherlock Holmes and Captain Blood' are also known and read in the U.S.S.R. but such titles are few and hard to find. Dickens however is in profusion. wherever one goes. Mark Twain books are also found in quantity such novels of 300-400 pages sell for 1.50 rubles or less. Spy stories rank high in fiction publication and therefore, are popular with the plots more often then not American or West German spies, chased captured in the end by the young, handsome, Soviet courter espionage agent.

All Foreign

"Newspapers and magazines are also a giant undertaking with the printing if not the information agencies, less centrized and controlled. In 1959 periodicals and magazines numbered 4,029 titles and 10,000,000 copies.

"Newspapers numbered 10,603 trade Union, Republican and city and collective farms papers, with 13 and one half billion copies. Foreign newspapers are not allowed in the country except representative communist party papers such as the 'Worker' United States, 'Daily Worker', England, 'Humanity' France, 'New Germany' East Germany, 'the Daily Berliner', West Germany, ect.

"The main publications in the U.S.S.R. are 'Pravda, Truth' organ of the communist party of the U.S.S.R. and 'Izvestia' 'The News' organ of the council of ministers of the Soviet Union, it may be noted that the chairman of the council of ministers and the first secretary of the communist party of the U.S.S.R. is one man, Nikita S. Krushchev. All Republican and city newspapers take their cue from these two leading dailies, reprinting articles passed to them by TASS, Soviet news agency, government controlled. All newspapers are organs of one or another ministry or their subsidiaries. In Minsk the newspapers are 'Soviet Belerussia' organ of the central committee of the communist party of Belerussia, a sport newspapers are the organ of the ministry of physical cultur. railroads newspapers is the organ of the ministry of transport, and ect. The name of the organ of control is printed at the top of the first page: Russian newspapers from 'Pravda', right on down consist of four pages except on special events where the number is increased from four pages for two kopecks to six pages for three kopecks. Advertising is unknown and unnecessary in a government controlled economy where prices are raised and lowered as the 7-year plan. Fluctuates up and down. The first page in all Soviet language newspapers is devoted to party news and speeches. The second to production notices and local industrial achievements such as the opening of a new dam as the overfulfilling plans at a plant. The third page is filled with foreign news items. Often covered and credited to A.P. or Reuters news agencies, they usually concern strikes and clashes with police, crime and race incidents in capitalist

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"countries as well as other 'News', slanted to give a bad impression about all countries except those who are members of the Socialist camp or their follow travelers such as Cuba who are painted as prosperous democracies fighting against Imperialism from without, and capitalist spies and agents from within.

"Films carry the propaganda ball where books and newspapers leave off, with 90,872 movie houses in the U.S.S.R. with collective farm clubs bringing the total to 118,000 movie houses; the average number of times a Soviet citizen goes to the movies, per year, including men, women, and children is 16.5 times (page 319.) There is a joke current in the Soviet Union as to why N. S. Khrushchev received his third hero of the Soviet Union, medal, highest order in the Soviet Union, the answer is for his part in the film 'Our Nikita Khrushchev', a documentary circulated in the summer of 1961, of old films, showing Khrushchev in his younger days as a commissar on the Eastern front or touring industries after the war. Half of the hundreds of films made in 1959-1960 were either Revolutionary historical or war stories, others were Virgin land or far North adventure stories, most every Republic has its own studio which shot pictures concerning their respective places. In Belerussia its the Bele films on 'Soviet Street' it employs scores of operators, technicians, writers, costume films but no permanent (non-Amateur) actors all of these have finished the artist and operators higher school of film making in Leningrad, a 3-or four year course and have diplomas in their respective fields. During the week of October 9-15 the following movies were shown in Minsk 'Too Live', revolutionary film on the 1917's 'Clear Sky' the film presented at the film festival in Moscow in July 1961, which took 1st place. A film about the post Stalin Era, it condemns repression of the main character an ex-prisoner of war who is driven out of the party because he didn't die as all good soldiers must. but was captured instead. This film is very symbolic of the new government line condemning some of the tactics of 'Stalin and his

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"click. 'The Fair' a West German film against militarism and 'The Poor Street' a Bulgarian film about the resistance in the 2nd World War.

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

"German, Italian, and French films as well as more numerous films from the 'peoples republics' are popular here. American films are few, although well liked for their technical skill and production. American films shown in 1959-1960 were; 'Rhapsody' with Elizabeth Taylor, 'Eve' with Joan Crawford 'The Seventh Voyage of Sinbad' made in 1959 and 'Serende of Sun Valley, made in the 40's others were 'Vienna Waltz' about the life of the composer and 'Old Man and the Sea', a technicolor film of Ernest Hemingway's book. 'War and Peace' was also shown to vast audiences in two serials.

"Prices for seats in movie houses, unlike the United States change for adults and children and also for the location of rows with the center rows costing 50 kopecks in the evening and front row seat 30 kopecks. Shows until 5 o'clock are 10 kopecks cheaper per seat, until the prices change. Showings are at posted times on the tickets and doors are opened for only five minutes while spectators take their designated seats. Nobody even has to stand because tickets are sold only according to the number of seats in the hall, per showing.

"Television is organized and shown in order not to interfere with work in industries. Monday to Fridays programs start at 6:00 in the evening, quite enough to allow any work to get home in time for the start but not enough to allow him to take time off to

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"watch television or become a television addict as we have in the U.S. Programs finish at 11:00 in the evening so that all the workers can get enough sleep. On Saturday they start at 3:00 to compensate for the shop work day and end at 12:00 or 12:30, Sundays programs start as early as 10:30 in the morning and end at 12:00 o'clock. Programs are varied but include as all ways, more that 33 percent pure Soviet politics, but often their are good films, re-runs of movies and cartoons for the kids, the best programs however of all are the ballet preformaces from Moscow and Leingrad, Bolshovi theaters, also snyphomic music concerts are often used to break the monotous run of politics and dry facts and figures. A show for a Sunday evening is like the one show in Minsk on October 22, 1961, 6:30 sports 7:25 Soviet army show 8:25 a feature lenght film 'Baltic Sky' 2nd part 10:30 'at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union' 'news' (31 11.00 performance by people artist of the U.S.S.R. G. Glebove, who sings songs of the mother land, 11:50 news and 12:00 sign off with the playing of the National Athem and the athem of Belerussia. Television however is not a farce as it is in the U.S., because of the poor programs and the cost of television, a good one cost 350 rubles and the light table modles for 190 rubles rarely bought in, are quickly bought up. There were 103, 200 television sets in Belerussia in 1960. The really penetrating voice of mordern socity comes from radio, cheap and extensive it is the means by which the Kremlin reaches into every nock and crany to the most out-lying collective farms or villiages. While 3 million television sets were sold from 1952-1958 in the Soviet Union (facts and figures page 343) over 29 million radio sets were sold and this figures is brought up considerably when one considers the fact that hold collective farms which may not have a radio in the place have programs fed to reproductors in each home from points many miles away in keeping with the general plan to bring the culutural level of these collective farms up. And in the Soviet Union there are 45,000 collective farms and

"7,400 State farms with 65,500,000 people on them or 31.4% of the total population (facts for 1961 page 27). So radio may be said to be the all encomposer programs start in Minsk at 600 and may end so late at 2:00 however 24 hours a day broadcast are made to all parts of the Soviet Union from Moscow, there are 18.5 million radios and reproducors in Belerussia which can turn all stations to its one channel in a matter of minutes, this was when Gagarin made his Epoch making trip into space, the entire Soviet Union was blanked out with nothing but reports and intermittent music, for a solid day in this way the Government gets the most propoganda value out of its achievements. Again when Herman Titov made his flight for two days this process was repeated. Also all stations are immidiately turned to the Kremlin whenever Preimer Krushev makes a policy speech all stations in the Soviet Union are regulary turned every hour on the hour to the 'news' from Moscow, unlike the U.S.A. where small independent station can operate, the Soviet Union regiously imposes controll over all it state broadcasting stations which, like industries, are all state financed and built. The radio and television station in Minsk is on four stored cement building located at no. 6 Kalinina Street near the (small River 'SVISHLICH', behind it stands the impressive 500 feet steel radio towers, the highest structure in Belerussia, This radio tower and building are enclosed with high fences and patrolling armed guards with a dog, Entrance into the courtyard must be through the building itself and persons cannot enter without a special pass shown to an armed guard preformers are taken to a separate studio near the city center where production and preformers are fed back to the station and them to the broadcasting towers, in this way the all important communication system is guarded against sabatage or 'take overs' of the sort often achieved by Latin Aerican counter-revolutionary and mel-contents elements.

"Near the television tower, 4 blocks east on 'Dolga-broadekay' Street. stands two more towers approximately 200 feet

"high each, they are not engaged in broadcasting, quite the opposite in fact, these very apparent land marks with high power cables strung between them, are jamming towers, used to blank out high frequency broadcast from aboard, the main target of these jamming towers is the Munich and Washington transmitters of the 'Voice of America' programs, although they are sometimes employed to disrupt the B.B.C. and French broadcast in Russian. These towers are likewise guarded by armed guards and entrance to the wire enclosed block house and tower area is forbidden except by passes. The amount of voltage used by these towers is known to be tremendous when one considers that needed lighting at work places is only grudgingly turned on even on the cloudy days, it is ironical and sad to think of the tremendous waste and efforts the Soviet government goes to in order to keep other peoples ideas out. But the jamming frequencies are only half those of the 'Radio Moscow' propaganda programs which may be heard on any short wave radio in the United States and without jamming. these 'Radio Moscow' programs insure peoples in 81 countries that the Iron Curtain no longer exists, never did exist, and is in general a fictitious slander against the Soviet Union though up by reactionaries, sich!!

"Opera is also a favorite entertainment in the U.S.S.R. with 32 operas and ballet houses throughout the 15 republics. As compared with one in the United States, the metropolitan opera house in New York, that is because the Russians have their own operas written by their own Russian composers, while we have none. Here any person can tell you about such splendid operas as 'Reiglo' 'the Clown', 'Queen of Spades', 'Traviata' while in the U.S. most citizens are sadly lacking in this field of art due not to the falicity that we are uncultured as the Russians think, but do to the fact that we simply do have the facilites to put such productions on. Although there are those who prefer to remain tied to their T.V.'s and comedy shows.

"Comedy and drama theater number 53 with 11 in Belorussia. Plays are put on by amateur and professional groups in the Russian language or the languages of the republics. In Minsk the Belorussian drama theater on 'VOIADARSKAYA' street has a troop of 55 professionals earning from 90 to 140 rubles a month putting on 4 plays a week in the Belorussian language. Sets and costumes are always well made in any productions I saw, but the scripts are apt to be over loaded with politics in the dramas.

"Museums exist for the education and learning of the population, of these; 26 are historical Revolutionary 89 historical, 171 memorial (the house of Shklovski in Moscow near the American embassy) 421 of local or regional interest, and 122 art museums as well as 68 more of different kinds bringing the total to exactly 907. There are 37 in Minsk. In the year 1959, 43 million people visited these places of interest as well as 7,200,000 people who visited the famous permanent exhibition of Soviet achievements in Moscow's 'SKOLHIKEY' park. Here a huge display covering 25 acres was set up in 1955, it advertizes real and imaginary progress for tourists and Russians alike. In it are Sputniks and jet airliner a tractor exhibition housed in a building 300 feet long housing and industrial samples, the light consumer industry is shown more as the Russians would like it to be than as it is. With pocket radios (there are none made in quantity in the U.S.S.R.) Automatic washing machines with two spinners (from 1952-1958) there were 1.2 million made and sold all simply one spinners) and modern vacuum cleaners (1950-1958 500,000 sold) however this doesn't keep Russians from hoping that some day these things will be in mass-production, undoubtedly they shall be) another means of distributing propaganda are thought the agitpunks, or in English 'agitation points' these are located at desks or in small offices open 16 hours a day, they are manned by 'volunteer', communist and young communist party members. They are for the distribution of pamphlets, bulletins and other party literature, for the more or less informal meetings of groups of communist party members. Formed in the early 1920's they were then points of armed workers located near to each other who would could down 'white' uprising or conveniently arrest anyone

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"in the neighborhood. Now their functions have slightly changed but it's still known that any party member may come in and report disloyal comments at an unguarded moment on the part of any citizen, there is always a telephone handy here. In Minsk there are only 12 movie houses. but 58 agitpunks in the telephone books, they can be recognized at a distance by red flags and banners dropped over the doors and windows of the respective building.

"The Young Communist League or YCL embraces all young people from the age of 16, until they outgrow the children's pioneer league 90% of all persons between the ages of 16 to 26 belong to this organization, although they may attain communist party membership as early as 19 or 20 years. Signed on as soon as they receive their 'passport' at 16, they receive a YCL party ticket and must pay a small due of 70 or 80 copecks a month. After this they are obliged to attend YCL meetings, go on harvesting trips on week ends during the fall to collective farms to help bring in the potato and grain, and to keep their studies up to high standards. a violation of conduct or refusal to tow the line will result in expulsion from the league and is a block to personal progress in the Soviet Union since membership is considered a reference in hiring in factories or institutions. Receiving request for a place at higher educational institutions, but expulsions are fairly common about 20% being expelled before reaching the age where they may be chosen for communist party membership. A young student may become rather popular and powerful by being elected to the post of YCL secretary in his class at school or at work. A sure way to success is to remain at this post in one's local school or institute keeping high standards of marks and discipline until chosen for party membership. In this way young people get a taste of what the Party can do for them if they have the right attitude. At our shop the YCL secretary is Arkadia _____ a tall handsome langy Russian of 24 with a broad grin. He reminds one of a Texas or Oklahoma boy, his father is a minor bureaucrat while his mother works as a nurse----Therefore they have a full three room apartment. His brother also a YCL member is the youngest and last member of this family group. Arkadia has worked at this factory for years after serving his 3 years in the navy in the Black Sea. He was only recently elected to the post of YCL secretary in our shop after the former person received CP membership, usually an easy-going

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"fellow if you don't get him rallied, he takes his YCL duties seriously, collecting dues on every other pay day (which are on the 5th and 20th of the month) of 1% of the total paycheck, of 1% of 80 rubles. 80 copecks he checks off names and is responsible for turning in the cash to the factory YCL committee. He is responsible for posting directives handed down by the YCL factory committee and for helping to draw up the list of Droozhniks who shall have the duty during this month, Droozhniks are 'volunteer' civilins who patrols streets and parks as peace and order keepers, they are given a special card which they carry and when on duty wear red arm bands, they help to subsidize the police in its more routine work, Such as walking a beattin a usually quite district. Droozhniks always walk in groups of threes and fours aften women and girls are seen in this capacity, this custom is relatively new and is not genrally used except on Saturdays and Sundays, when there are boistrous groups as teenages and a large number of drunks to be seen. Both these types of groups are on the downgrowth at least partly due to these 'volunteer' efforts. Besides helping to draw up the list of Droohniks is their respective shops the YCL secretary is expected to set high examples of work and political 'prepariness' to their fellow members and to help the shop and section leaders get to know his workers.

"In Minsk the young communist headquators is a long grey cement 4 story building on 'Kpasnoarmi' street or in English 'Red Army Street' inside, the building is honey combed with 200 rooms, an

"auditorium and meeting hall. Three hundred people are permanently employed here to do the work of the YCL, also, here is the central committee of the YCL of Belerussia, they review cases of expulsi~~on~~ and direct YCL party organization the actual political influence of this commity is almost nothing compared to the central comm. YCL in all cities are directed by the CP headquarters in their respective cities. The headquarters of the central committee of the CPB is located on 'Karl Marx St.' a 8 storied yellow metal and brick sturcture it is a rectangular shaped with straight shape lines and almost none of the gaudy decoration found on most buildings in the city, 'the first secretary of the central committee of the CP of Belerusia' is the imposing title carried by a short stocky man in his late 50's K. T. Mazoorof. Rarely seen on the streets he and his family occupe a huge 8-room apartment on the top floor of a government apartment house on prospect Stalin, Entrance to this apartment building is guarded night and day by one uniformed policeman who checks passes and keeps unauthorized persons out, here is also the residence of several minister's such as, Minister of Education; M. B. Porosheb and Minister of Adminstration E. Zhezhe. Mazoorof controls and directs all activies in his republic with authority no United States Governor has ever enjoyed, while his authority cannot be controlled or challenged by court orders or injunctions as it often is in the United States. Mazoorof is responsible directly to Moscow and the party Pesiduem chairmened by Krushchev. He appears in the reviewing box in the center of his cronies, on May 1st and November 7th holidays, where wavs a congenial hand occasionally, without the trace of a smile. He isn't elected to his post in a general election any more than Krushchev is elected to the post of premier, but rather appointed from the members of the supeam Soviet of the Republic who are elected on the one candiate ticket which is prepared and authorized in the first place, by the central committee of the cummunist party of the respective republics, therefore the central community chos~~e~~s the members of the supeam Soviet from whose members replacements for vacated seats in the central commity are filled. Replace-
ment may be required in the case of 'Death, derangement, a higher appoinment to the central committee of the Soviet

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"Union or expulsion from the party' under the party constitution, government procedure, in the central committee. Corroption in the U.S.S.R. takes a major form in embazzeling and greasing of palms as in any purely Buarcratic society. In 1961 the death penalty for embazzelment of States funds in large sums was renacted as an answer to wide spread pillfering of goods, crops and embazzeling of money and State Bonds. On any collective or State farm there is a certain per cent of State goods illegally appropriated by the collect farmers for their own private use to make up for low wages and therefore low living conditions, often sold to private individuals, stores or at the open market type of bazzars. These goods may consist only of a pillfered lamp or piglet or may run in scores of sheep or cows hidden in backwater swamps or thick pine forest and sold by the appropriator picemeal, or in wholesale lots to crooked store supervisors, who are supposed to buy state meats and crops at government prices, but who pocket the differences of prices from the balck market without making entrances in their books that such merchandise was brought for State prices. Such practices are so common that without them many stores would be all most empty if they had to relie on the sporatic, poor quility meats brought in from the State slaughter houses at high prices. The directorship of even a small fruit or milk store opens up wide oppurtunies for lukritive enterprizing by person with a slight bussness sense, it is almost impossible for the authorities to act on such going on because of difficulties in obtaining proof in acceptable amounts since such going on are usually in small amounts. Materials such as electric appliances, dining (illegible) are often ridden with speculation which often leads to poor goods or bad foods brought in and sold under the counter examples are horse meat used to subsidize a "beef stew". Most of the buracratic apparatis can be detoured by a well placed 10 spot, persons occupieing most of the housing ministry and passport and visa offices, expect remuneration for the life and death services which all Russians seek namely - to receive permission for an apartment, and official visas to live in such an apartment, and cumpulsery laws in the Soviet Union without a city "visa" stamp a person cannot work in that city. Once a postion or work is decided or taken it is a very difficult proress to secure permission and work in order to recieve an apartment in another city therefore to live in another city. In such

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"instance's the Administrator of an apartment house may expect 60-100 rubles for his stamp of approval on a request blank for an apartment or into an apartment all ready occupied by a family, who are expecting to leave one city for another. the usual method of getting a room or apartment without having to wait on the so called housing list which which may take 5-7 years to receive a one room "apartment". In any buarua-cratic socity a class of desk administrators is always born who expect their palms greased and who exploit their position for self-purposes, however in the U.S.S.R. such practices take on a particularly potant nature, since it is not simply a matter of viewing (word reciving written just above viewing) rare services or conveniences but a matter of getting the fundementals things of life, a simple room, a work stamp, permission to see a relative in a city inside a restricted zone such as border zones or military base and rocket base zones. In order to receive permission to leave one city and live in another because of individual choice a person must receive permission from the local passport agency in the city from which he is leaving, and from the city to which he is going, than he must show that he has received a place of living in that city to which he is going, as well as permission to move (from the military authority if he is military obligated) from the police and security agency in case he has government or secret work. He must show that his speciality or pro-fesstion will be used in the city to which he does, all this creates piles of paper work and photos, referances, documents and notorized declarations but the main obstacle to moving in the U.S.S.R. is getting a place to live since it would be years if one simply applied for a place in the housing line. Even if one can live until with friends or relatives for the time being they could rent a nock from somebody, they could not work because without a living visa stamps on ones 'pass- port', it is against the law for any directors or admini- strators of any enterprize, store or office, to give work to that person since without a living visa one cannot get a 'work stamp', even renting a room to a person who cannot get a living visa to that room in aginst the law (speculating). So although moving from one city to another is quite legal now (after the war it wasn't) it is a long process of red- tape, greasing palms and struggling against buacratic pro- cedure, that is why few people actually do change cities or

"exercise paper rights. The structure and procedure of Soviet society controls the flow of people and their occupations and hence value, to state any Russian will tell you he can change jobs or move to another city any time he wants to, this is true, however he must meet certain requirements in order to receive new work although he may indeed quite any job he likes. Up till 1950 a person could not quit a job without police and state security permission. It was simply compulsory to work at the job one had been assigned to. Now adays it is more common that foremen enforce a Soviet law making permissible the holding of any workers who cannot be replaced. In the event workers does not chose to remain at his place of work or choses to refuse a certain job he can be tried by a peoples court and sent to a work camp or prison for terms ranging up to 3 years. Such work laws safe guard the state from 'sabotage' of State property, work stamps and passes as well as permission from proper authority in regards to living passes and the 'work passes' is the indirect control of influx and out flux of what Marx called 'Surplus of Labor', which in a capitalist society has no control and is determined by mode and matter of production and economic conditions which are all ways fluctuating Therefore it is not the liberation of the proletarian masses but rather the administration of state machinery which regulates population and labor moves in a geographical sense and Isolates instance's of backflow of labor in specialized economic areas, which leads to unemployment in capitalist countries due to automation and over production, both of which can be carefully controlled by the State, which builds and operates all enterprises in the U.S.S.R. In such cases as there are of overflow of labor, the excess is rationed off by the 'living visa' system, and since there is no place for them to live and the extra workers realize there is no place for the workers 'virgin land' program is instrumented, and surplus labor is promptly shipped off to a promised room and work. This is one of, Krushchev's favorite plans and has been a spectacular failure, mostly owing to the quick subsiding of enthusiasm of the young people (for most part) seeing conditions of 5 to a room hostel erected, 'towns', of concrete blocks with unpaved streets in village conditions, a 1,000

"miles from their mothers and families in the over crowded, lack of work-demanding cities (mostly Moscow, Leingrad, Kiev, and a few of the other big population centers) conditions for leaving the Virgin land center and young back home are simple, get up and go, but few do because they must pay their own way back a cost of sometimes 200 rubles or more and also face the same conditions which drove them from the cities in the first place.) When elections are initiated in the U.S.S.R. a whole huge, mechanical apparatus is started, not only to ensure victory but to safeguard the State from any voice of dissent, either in absentism or opposition. All eligible voters (that is from the age of 16 up) are registered well before hand by "agitators", who go around to every door in their district getting names and notifying all voters of their duty to the Mother land in voting. In the case of the elections held throughout the Soviet Union on March 18, 1962 to "elect" the Supreme Soviet including Krushchev, the peoples government (house of representatives) and the Soviet of Nationalities, the agitator came on January 24 and February 20, on election day all voters go to the polls (usually a school) and vote, they are given a ballot which they drop into a box, on the ballot is the single name of the candidates for each post. That's all anybody ever does to "vote" this system insures a 99% turnout and predetermined victory. In each polling place there is a booth for secret balloting (crossing out the candidate and writing in your own) under Soviet law anyone can do this, nobody does for the obvious reason that anyone who enters the booth may be identified, there is a Soviet joke about the floor dropping out from anyone stepping into the booth. But the fact is that if the entire population used the polling booth they could beat the system, however years of mass discipline and fear have made the people afraid to, attempt any such demonstration. And with no means of communication at the hands of a would be candidate, there is no way for communication with the people and wiping up support for a black horse candidate. Universal military training has been in force in the U.S.S.R. for several years. Unlike the U.S., Drafting always take place at 19 years of age all other reasons for exemption with standing periods of service are from 2 years in the north to 3 years in the south, climatic conditions

"very so much that many young men elect to go to the relatively sunny south to serve for three years rather than to the 9 month bitter cold winters, of camps in Siberia or Sakhalin in the far north-east. Clothing issue's are scarce in the beginning, and in getting ones cloths cleaned, all dirty cloths are thrown into a common pile to be cleaned off and steamed and brought back in a common pile with the result that a soldier never gets the same jackets and trousers twice. Barracks are usually bare and damp, even in Minsk, where they are located in the oldest parts of town behind high walls, passes are never given except on holidays and sometime's on Sundays or after manuevers, leave of 30 days as our armed forces guarrante in their contracts are unknown. However the greatest difference is pay, after marsel Mikalyan became commander in chief of the Soviet armed forces in the early 1950's, pay was summarily cut for common soldiers (privates) from 3,30 rubles old money to 3 rubles new money a lost of 29.7 rubles (new) 3 rubles are enought to buy 12 packets of cigarettes, 20 cigarettes to a package whereas 30 rubles was enough for a soldier to save up for his discharge, the pay of a lath worker in Minsk is 80 rubles new money. The drop of money was less felt in the offices ranks since they lose only a 10% cut up the rank of Major. and no loss of pay for major and above, a lieutenant in the Russian army gets 100 rubles a full soldier gets around 300 rubles but also gets "duty expense", pay, like our travel pay. Disipline in the Russian army is supposed to be the most rugged in the world since top sergeants can hand out up to 15 day senteces to any private any time he wants to without a court martial for minor offenses. Duties at a base camp or barracks may be more like a prison than an Aerican base as we know it with soda fountains, clubs where alcoholic drinks are served. a snack bars and PX's as soldiers are never allowed to wear civilian clothes (this is against miliatary law) we might think such life to be exceeding drab even for a soldier but Russians have such drab-lives on the outside that there is no conflict of color between civilian and military life. When I told about the basic features of American military life in the U.S. Marine Corps. the ex-soldiers I knew usually laughed and said we have no disipline but I'm quite sure the ohs and ahs were signs of admiration when I spoke of our

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WRH:cv

"undisciplined" army especially the complete absence of political lectures under our system of separation of army and state, and also the fact that at the end of each work day we could put on civies and pile in a car and drive up to town to a movie or a dance. army discipline without a wall, with money in our pockets and our own military obligation clearly understood and in our own hands."

DL 100-10461

XI. PERSONAL DOCUMENTS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF
MARINA OSWALD

1:
DL 100-10461
WRH:mja

The following pages contain English translations of documents, correspondence, and titles of publications, written in the Russian language, and pertain to MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD, or are the property of MARINA OSWALD or her husband, LEE HARVEY OSWALD. The documents, correspondence, and titles, which are reported herein, were obtained by the Dallas Police Department from the personal effects of subject, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and his wife, MARINA OSWALD, on November 22, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, and were thereafter turned over to the FBI, at Dallas. The translations were performed by FBI personnel at Washington, D.C. These items are as follows:

- 1) Four-page document translated from the Russian:

"Page 1:

Q U E S T I O N N A I R E

Place
for photo

OF A CITIZEN OF THE USSR, REQUESTING PERMISSION TO
GO ABROAD ON PERSONAL BUSINESS

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
1. Surname, name and patronymic	OSWALD, MARINA NIKOLAEVNA

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~~Mikhail Prusakov~~

~~Mikhail Prusakov~~

~~Mikhail Prusakov~~

2. If you ever changed your surname, name or patronymic, indicate when, where and for what reason

~~Mikhail Prusakov~~
Prusakova, Marina
Nikolaevna before marriage.
Marriage certificate No.
II-PYa N332281 of April 30,
1961, Minsk, Civil Registrar's
Bureau, of Leninsky District.

~~Mikhail Prusakov~~

3. Date, month, year and place of birth (village, city, district, region, republic; if born abroad, indicate country)

July 17, 1941, city of Molotovsk, Archangelskaya Oblast (region).

~~Mikhail Prusakov~~

4. Nationality

Russian

5. Family Status (married, divorced, widow)

Married

6. If had another citizenship, indicate what citizenship you had; how and when you lost it; when acquired citizenship of the USSR.

Had no other citizenship

7. Class origin

Employee

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8. Party membership, year when entered, No. of Party card or candidate's card **None**
-
9. Are you a member of the Komsomol, since when and No. of card **No**
-
10. If you ever were a member of the CPSU, when and why membership was cancelled **No**
-
11. Have you ever been penalized by the Party? If so, when, by whom, why, and the penalty imposed **No**
-
12. Education and specialty according to education; when and from what educational institution did you graduate? **Secondary pharmaceutical training. Graduated from the Leningrad Pharmaceutical School in 1959. Specialty: Pharmacist.**
-

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13. University degree of title None

14. Do you have any scientific works or inventions? None

15. What foreign languages or languages of the peoples of the USSR do you know (read and translate with a dictionary; read and speak; speak fluently)? None

16. Were you ever tried in court, if so, when and for what reason? No

Page 2:

17. Have you ever been abroad, No where, when, and for what purpose? If you left the USSR, state the year and where obtained documents for traveling abroad?

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18. Do you have any (left blank)
relatives abroad? If so,
where do they live, since
what time, and what is
their occupation (surname,
name, patronymic and
relationship); when and
under what circumstances
did they get to be abroad?

19. Were you or your nearest No
relatives ever prisoners
of war or interned during
the Patriotic War? If so,
who, where, when, under
what circumstances
released?

20. Your nearest relatives residing in the USSR (spouse,
parents, children, brothers or sisters):

Relationship	Surname, name and patronymic. If the wife has husband's surname, her maiden name must be indicated too.	Year and place of birth	Place of employment, position	Residence address
--------------	--	-------------------------------	-------------------------------------	----------------------

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*Husband Oswald, 1939, Minsk Radio Minsk,
Lee Harvey New Orleans Factory, Ul.
locksmith Kalinina4,
Apt.24

Stepfather ~~X~~ Medvedev, 1915, Leningrad, Leningrad
Aleksandr Iv. Leningrad Obvodny canal, house
(Ivanovich) Factory 86, apt.43

Mother None

Stepsister ~~X~~ Medvedeva, Approximately Leningrad,
Tatiana 1949, Student Obvodny canal,
Aleksandrovna village, house 86,
Zguritsa, apt.43
Moldavian SSR

Stepbrother ~~X~~ Medvedev, Petr Approximately Leningrad,
Aleksandrovich 1943-1945 Student Obvodny canal,
Arkhangelsk house 86,
apt. 43

Mother's ~~X~~ Berlova, Maria Do not Laboratory Minsk,
sister Vasilevna know worker of ul.
Minsk SEO Gastello
(Sanitation and Epi-
demiology detachment)

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Husband of
mother's
sister

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~~X~~ Berlov, Ivan
Akimovich

Do not
know

Alh...
Employed at the Minsk
Radiator Factory
Minsk
ul.
Gastello

Mother

~~X~~ Medvedeva,
Klavdiya
Vasilevna

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1917,
city of
Arkhangelsk

Laboratory worker of
a railroad polyclinic
Leningrad.
Died in
1957.

X in book
Alh...
Medvedeva
He
X Medvedeva, Klavdiya Vasilevna
Page 3:

21. Work performed from the beginning of working activities (including attendance of higher and secondary special educational institutions, military service, and participation in partisan detachments).

In filling out this point, institutions, organizations, and enterprises should be listed by the names they were called at the time referred to; military service record should include the name of function.

<u>Month and year</u>	<u>Position. Specify institution, organization, enterprise, as well as ministry (department)</u>	<u>Location of institution, organization, or enterprise</u>
Entered	Left	

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9/1/55 12/1/59 Student at the Leningrad
Pharmaceutical School Leningrad,
Tatarsky per.
(Lane)

10/29/59 Assistant of the pharmacy Minsk,
of the 3rd Clinical Hospital Ul. Lenina, 30
of Minsk.

22. Amount of wages (or pension) received;
if dependent, who is supporting you? Wages 45 rubles

* * *

Page 4:

23. Membership in central, republican, territorial, regional,
district, city, party, government or other elective organs.

Location of the elective organ	Name of elective organ	Function elected for	Year	
			Was Elected	Left

24. What government awards do you have?
(When awarded and what)

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25. Relation to military duty and military rank: Reservist, private.

26. State reason for departure, name of the country of destination and how long do you intend to stay. What do you intend to do abroad? If you are going to join relatives, state their surnames, names and patronymics, relationship and address.

For a permanent stay in the U. S. A.

27. Home address: Minsk, ul. Kalinina 4, apt. 24
Series and number of passport, by whom and when issued:
XXVII-NU No. 533429, issued by the Frunze Section of
Militia of the City of Minsk.

28. List all documents attached to the application in substantiation of your departure.

Application, 2 copies;
autobiography, 2 copies;
certificate from domicile; certificate from place of employment; reference; copy of birth certificate; copy of marriage certificate; affidavit from husband; 8 photographs.

10.
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" _____ 19 __. Personal signature: M. OSWALD

Application and documents attached to it, listed in
point 28, accepted by

(position, surname of the employee who accepted
the documents and his signature)

_____ 196 __."

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2) "SUMMARY FROM RUSSIAN

"This is a copy of the 'QUESTIONNAIRE,' identical in all respects with Item #1 which was translated in full, with the following exceptions listed below:

Page 1: The 'doodling' which appears in the lower right on the bottom of the page does not appear to have any relation to the document.

Page 2: Item 2 under point 20 (nearest relatives residing in the USSR) appears as follows:

'Mother. Medvedeva, Klavdiya Vasilevna. Maiden name, Prusakova, Klavdiya Vasilevna. (Born) 1917, City of Arkhangelsk. Laboratory worker of the Leningrad Railroad Polyclinic. Leningrad. Died in 19 (57).'

Page 4: Item 28: (listing of substantiating documents attached to the application):

'XXVII NU N 533420; Application, 2 copies; Autobiography, 2 copies; certificate from domicile; certificate from place of employment; reference; copy of birth certificate; copy of marriage certificate; affidavit from husband; photographs.'"

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3) "TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

"A five-page handwritten letter dated 7/22/63,
and addressed to:

Mrs. Marina Oswald
4907 Magazine St.
New Orleans, La.

G. P. Khontuleva
From: G. P. Khontuleva
ul. Ruzovskaya 9, apt. 8
Leningrad, P-13 Ruzovskaya
USSR

Good day, dear Marinochka!

Forgive me for not answering you for so long but there were many reasons for this. I will begin from the beginning. I received your letter while I was still in Usvyaty, for which I am very grateful to you. But now it has been a month since I lived in Leningrad. I got a job at the pharmacy of the Mechnikov Memorial Hospital; they will register me here and will give me a place to live at a hostel. I started to work from July 1, and have already been paid. I left because finally I had to start working; we parted friends with the surgeon; he promised to marry me when he gets a little better, yet he seldom writes to me. And I still cannot get over the pain of my mother's death; I still cannot get back to normal. Although it is gay here in Leningrad, I have not been going out anywhere so far; I do not feel like it somehow. Moreover, I have nothing to wear. I will wait until winter, get some clothes and then friends will appear, but right now I have to be lonesome by myself.

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"They are very busy at the pharmacy where I work and I get very tired, and, you know, I have frequent headaches. Personnel here is large and quite nice. But it is too bad that they pay us, medical workers, so little. They promise a raise in 1965.

At present I live at Valya's while she herself lives at Usvyaty with Stasik; it is good for him there in the country; but she is coming here soon. I will move to the hostel in August, but if you write to me, address letters to Ruzovskaya (street) for the time being; they will always give them to me and I will let you know the new address (of the hostel) in the next letter.

As for Valentin, I grew very used to him; I can even say that I began to love him and now, separated from him, I miss him very much. God grant that everything will be well with us! Right now, the weather in Leningrad is cold. I went out to get a sun tan once, but now it is terribly cold again. That is how things are with me, Marinochka. Now, that I will live in Leningrad, write to me what you need in the same letter (sic), i.e., what you would like to have. I will send it to you now that I myself am working and have my own money. Write, do not be bashful. And how is everything between you and Alik (sic) and how is your life and mood in general? I think that your troubles with your husband will smooth out; you will have another baby and everything will be fine. But in case things become intolerable, leave everything and come back to the homeland. I think we will find a place for you here; after all, our people are good; they help if anything happens. And we will bring up the little ones. I will help you. But you yourself,