

there have already been a few organizations who have declosed that they shall become effective only after conflict between the two world systems leaves the world country without defense or foundation of government, organizations such as the minute men for instance, however they intend are preparing to simply defend the present system and reinstate its influence after the mutual defeat of both systems relatarily which is more or less taken for granted.

These armed groups will represent the remaining hard core of feninatical american capitalist suportors.

There will undoutly be similar representation of this kind by communitis groups in communist countrys.

there will also be many decided religious segments of putting forward

their own alternatives and through larger memberships than the minute men ect.

however there will also be anarchist pacifist and quite probably fascist group splinter groups however all these unlike the minute men and communist partisan groups, will be unarmed.

The mass of survivors he will probably however will, not belong to any of these groups, they will not be fanatical enough to join extremist, and will be too disillusioned to support either the communist or capitalist parties in their respective countries. after the atomic catastrophe they shall seek an alternative to those systems which have brought them misery.

But their thinking and education

will be steeped in the traditions of those systems they would never except a "new order" complete beyond their understanding, logically, they would ~~extremist etc~~ deem it necessary to oppose the old systems but support at the same time ~~that~~ their cherished traditions.

I intend to put forward just such an alternative

~~in-the-United-States-it-would-mean~~  
In making such a declaration I must say that in order to make this alternative effective, supporters must prepare now ~~for the~~ in the event the situation presents itself for the practical application of this alternative

in this way the ~~melatarist~~ minute men and their narrow support of capitalism have been most far-sighted, however they present only a suicide force whereas ~~in-my-alternative-we-would-consist~~ what is needed is a constructive and practical group of persons desiring peace

TRUE COPY

1B

When I first went to Russia in the winter of 1959 my funds were very limited, so after a certain time, after the Russians had assured themselves that I was really the naïve American who believed in communism, they arranged for me to receive a certain amount of money every month. Ok it came technically through the Red-Cross as financial help to a Russian political immigrant but it was arranged by the M. V. D.. I told myself it was simply because I was broke and everybody knew it. I accepted the money because I was hungry and there was several inches of snow on the ground in Moscow at that time but what it really was was payment for my denunciation of the U. S. in Moscow in October November 1956 and a clear promise that for as long as I lived in the USSR life would be very good. I didn't realize all this, of course for almost two years.

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

2<sup>B</sup>

As soon as I became completely disgusted with the USSR, Soviet Union and started negotiations with the U.S. Embassy in Moscow for my return to the U.S. my "Red Cross" allotment was cut off.

this was not difficult to understand since all correspondence in and out of the Embassy is censored as is common knowledge in the Embassy itself.

I have never mentioned the fact of these monthly payments to anyone.

I do so in order to state that I shall never sell myself intentionally, or unintentionally again to anyone again.

as for the fee of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ I was supposed to receive for this \_\_\_\_\_ I refuse it. I made pretense to accept it only because otherwise I would have been considered a crack pot and not allowed to appear to express my views. after all who would refuse money!?

TRUE COPY

NOTES IN OSWALD'S HANDWRITING ON STATIONERY OF HOLLAND AMERICAN LINE,  
FOUND AMONG OSWALD'S PERSONAL EFFECTS.



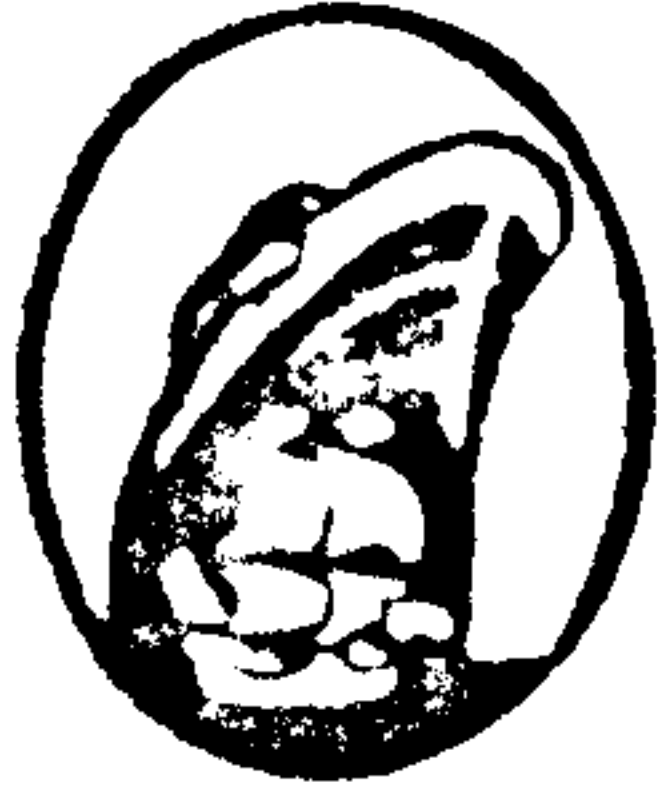


Head America Line

I have often wondered why it is that  
the communists, ~~coincided~~ <sup>and even the</sup>  
fascist elements in America, always  
profess patriotism toward the land  
and the people, if not the government,  
although their ~~movements~~ <sup>movements</sup> must surely  
lead to the bitter destruction of all  
and everything.

I am quite sure that people must  
hate not only the government but  
the ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~pop~~ <sup>pop</sup> culture, ~~traditions~~ <sup>heritage</sup>  
and the people itself, and yet they  
stand up and proudly pronounce themselves  
patriots, displaying their war medals, ~~and~~  
they gained in conflicts ~~between~~  
between themselves.

I wonder what would happen if somebody  
was to stand up and say he was utterly  
opposed not only to the governments, but to the  
people, to the entire land and complete  
foundations of his society.



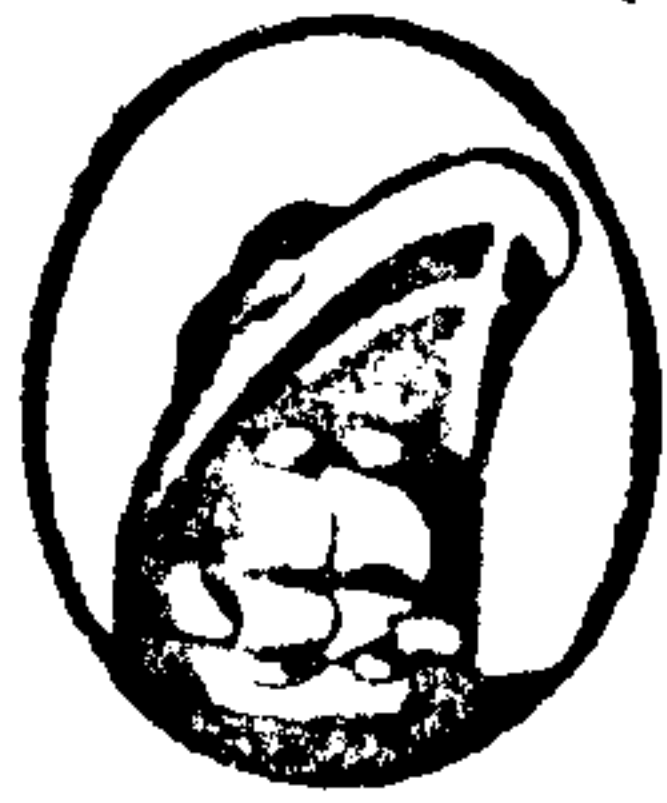
Holland America Line

I have heard and read of the resurgence  
americanism in the U.S. not the ultra-  
right type, but rather the polite, seemingly  
winther americanism expressed by such  
as the "american fore group" ~~of freedom~~  
foundation.

and yet even in these veiled, harmless,  
patriotic gestures, there is the obvious  
"safe being ground" by the ~~business~~  
invested interests of the sponsors of  
these expensive undertakings.

To where can ~~the~~ ~~it~~ turn? to  
factional mutants of both systems,  
to odd-ball ~~fantasies~~ <sup>rejection</sup> idealists  
out of touch with reality, to  
religious groups, to revisionist <sup>too</sup>  
absurd anarchists, no!



Holland-America Line

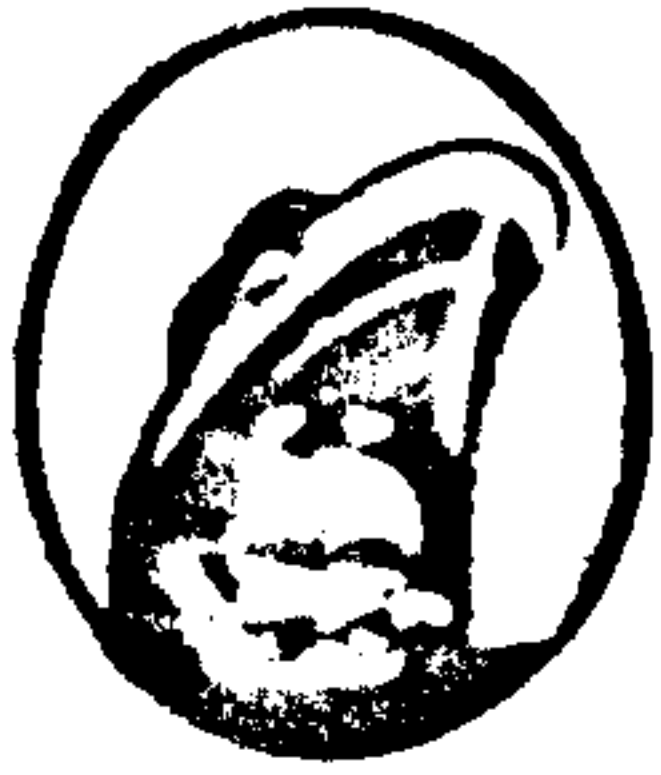
To a person knowing both systems and their factional accessories, there can be no mediation between the systems ~~and~~ as they exist to-day and the person.

He must be opposed to their basic foundations and representations and yet it is unwise to take the sort of attitude which says "a cud on both your houses!"

There are two great representations of power in the world, simply expressed, the left and right, and their <sup>positions</sup> ~~opposing~~ and concave.

any practical attempt at an alternative must have as its nucleus the traditional <sup>values</sup> ~~blend~~ of both systems, and yet be utterly opposed to both systems.

No new system can be entirely new, that is where most ~~revolutions~~ <sup>revolutionaries</sup> ~~practical~~ industrial or political, go astray. And yet the new system must be opposed unequivocally to the old that is where revolutions go astray.



Holland-America Line

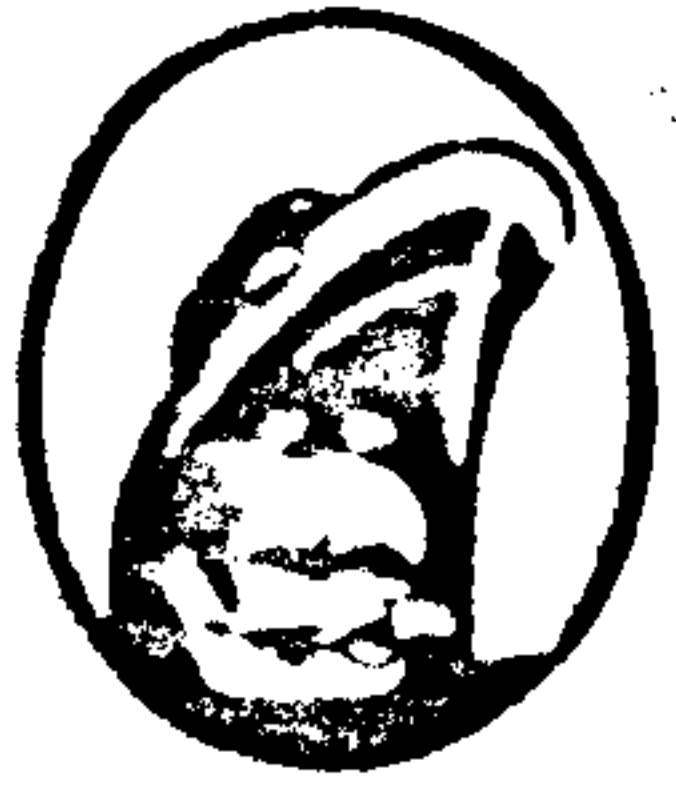
but still partly opposed to the  
revival of forces who have led millions  
of people to death and destruction and  
in a dozen wars ~~that~~ and have now  
at this moment led the world  
into unwarped lengths.

We have lived into a dark generation  
of tension and fear.

But how many of you have  
tried to find out the truth behind  
the cold-war chices!

~~I~~ ~~to~~ ~~no~~ ~~one~~ ~~has~~ ~~ever~~ ~~lived~~  
under both systems, I had sought  
the answers and although it  
would be very easy to delude myself  
into believing one system is better  
than the other, I know they are  
not.

I despise the representatives  
of both systems whether they  
be socialist or christian democrats,  
whether they be labor or conservative  
they are all products of the two systems.



NO 5

Holland-America Line

automation for instance  
automation may be compared to the  
run away robot who displays so many  
facilities that it is obvious it is  
run away, rather it is the much  
more subtle aspects of industrialization  
and mechanization which bring the  
greatest hardships upon the people  
a general decay of classes into shapeless  
societies without real cultural foundation,  
regimentation; not so much of people  
since industrialization actually provides  
for more free movement of classes  
around each other, but rather of ideas.  
although those regimented ideas have  
more freedom of expression throughout  
all the classes.

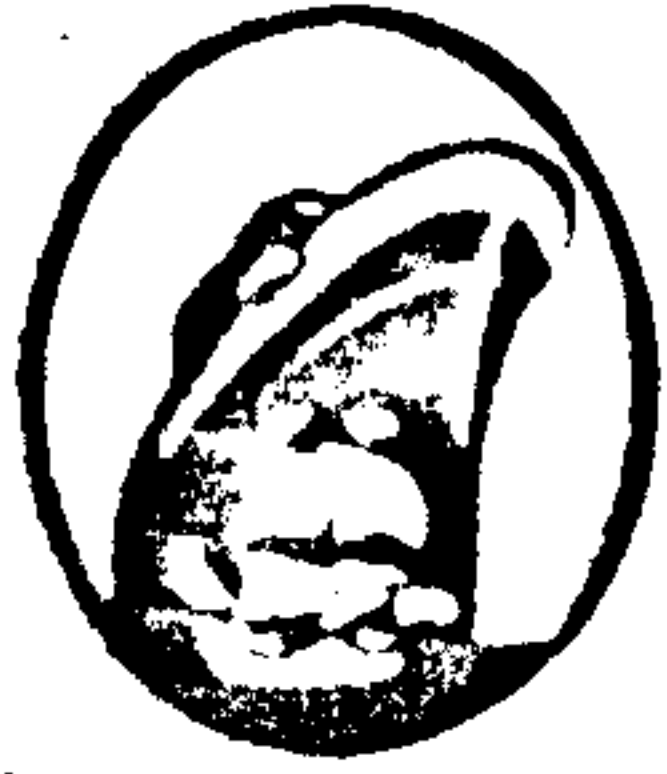




Holland-America Line

The biggest <sup>key development</sup> ~~of our~~ ~~era~~ ~~is~~, the fight for markets between the imperialist powers ~~that~~ ~~they~~ ~~themselves~~, which lead to the wars, crises and oppressive friction which you have all come to regard as part of your lives. and it is ~~this~~ ~~the~~ ~~prominent~~ ~~factor~~ of the capitalist system which will undoubtedly eventually lead to the common destruction of all the imperialistic powers ~~not~~ ~~some~~ already many ~~of~~ ~~these~~ ~~imperial~~ countries have become dependent upon other factors than domination of colonial ~~force~~ ~~colours~~ ~~colours~~ through force, they have been ~~devalued~~ ~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~great~~ ~~imperial~~ ~~force~~ ~~countries~~ or in some cases even given up their colonies themselves as unprofitable and ~~other~~ ~~cases~~ ~~the~~ ~~oppressed~~ peoples rose up and physically ~~threw~~ ~~the~~ ~~colonial~~ ~~out~~ and this process is continuing even today as we all can see. but what is important to remember

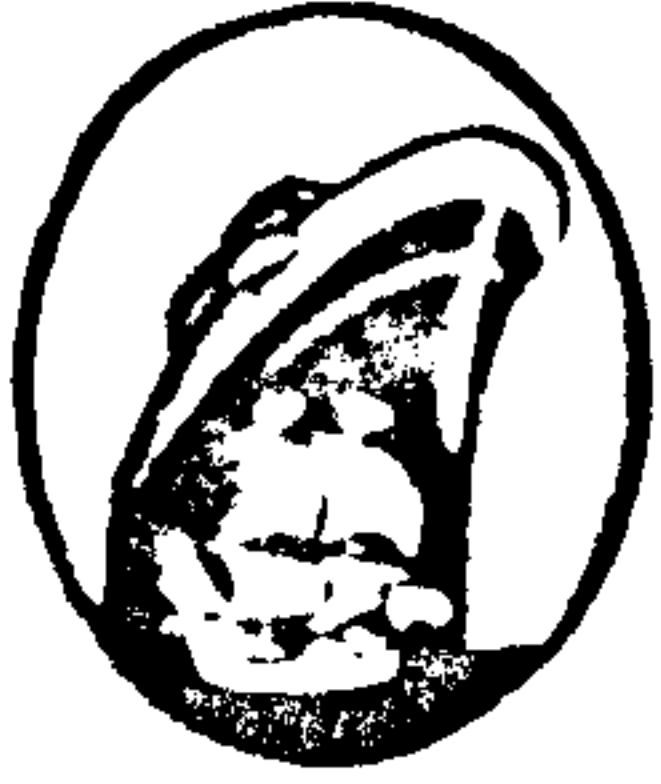




R.M.S. ?

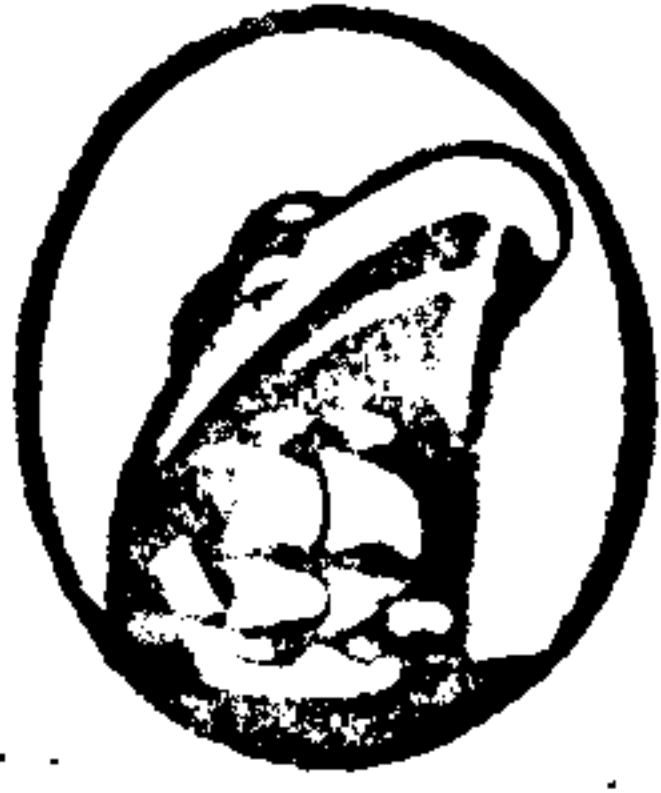
Holland America Line

Is that the old system of capitalism  
even within itself is reviving and  
what is most evident, forming imperialist  
economic coalition, such as the common  
market.

Holland-America Line

In the Communist experiment several factions and unavoidable developments have emerged which Marx and Engels could not possibly have foreseen. These emerge with increasing clarity two monumental mistakes which Marx <sup>and Engels</sup> made, not to mention the very ~~far~~ <sup>key</sup> stone of Marx's economic theory, the doctrine of surplus value which has always been <sup>value</sup> unshakable and controversial.

The first mistake is fairly well known even at this stage in the Communist development the "withering away of the state" <sup>as it was called</sup> ~~concealed~~. However, Marx emphasized that the abolition of classes would lead to the gradual reduction of state apparatus; however, this is not the case and is better observed than contemplated, the state rather becomes more <sup>central</sup> ~~effective~~ in that while the powers of ministries or delegations they are not reduced in the dividing of <sup>the</sup> organ of state power into smaller units at lower levels so although the <sup>some</sup> ~~ministries~~ <sup>of</sup> have actually ~~disappeared~~ <sup>disappeared</sup> in Moscow they have become more entrenched than ever at lower levels thus



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in dividing power you multiply units  
and in everyday life you become  
more and more depend on these organs  
of state power, ~~wherever~~ <sup>wherever</sup>  
~~you turn~~ <sup>you turn</sup> you meet them and they  
touch the lives of the people more  
and more, ~~and~~ <sup>a</sup> new bureaucracy,  
rather than a withdrawing away of the  
state. In Russia in the last two  
years there has been a shift of  
power from the capital of Moscow to  
the so-called "republics" but state  
apparatus simply grows into a greater  
range throughout these republics, thus  
in much the capital of Belorussia  
the ministry of Interior become responsible  
<sup>in the</sup> for determining the eligibility of <sup>applicants</sup>  
for ~~vacancies~~ <sup>hard to get</sup> "left visas" too  
leave the USSR. formerly the official  
propaganda of Moscow alone but now that  
this state ministry in Moscow has "withered  
away" it becomes all the more difficult to  
get an exit visa since now one has to  
go to the area, city and republican state





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capital commits of bureaucrats and  
on top of all that a last final  
O.K. has to come from, incredibly the  
Moscow ministry of foreign affairs!!  
the setting away of the state as was  
envisaged was a unforeseeable mistake  
pointed out by very ~~many~~ critics of 1904  
the second mistake Engels and Marx  
made ~~was~~ much more grave but fundamen-  
tally just as important

Dr. H. L. 1868 Engels wrote

~~Dr. H. L. 1868~~ Vanti ~~Dr. H. L. 1868~~ Dühring ~~was~~  
delightfully criticized Eugen Dühring, a  
german idealist who was supposedly not  
consistent <sup>enough</sup> in his materialism for the  
~~the~~ dialectical materialist ~~work~~. Dr. H. L.  
critic of Dühring Engels said  
with much heavy sarcasm that Dühring  
only changed a word in his putting  
forward of his social revolutionary ideas  
that ~~was~~ <sup>&</sup> changed word "was"  
the word community from the word  
state whereas Dühring wanted  
social democracy at the local or





Holland America Line

~~best matters~~

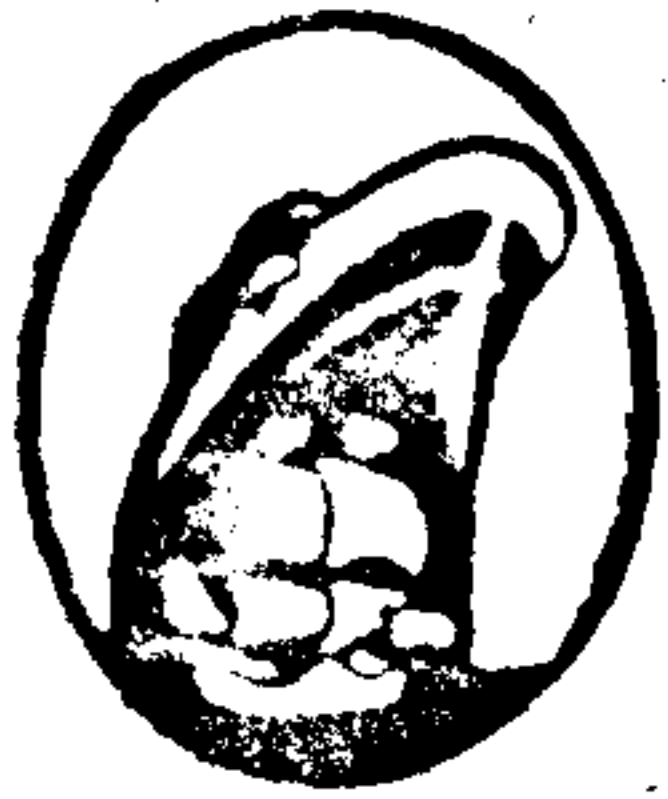
~~well we~~

community level, many and angles  
advocated a centralized state which  
would later "wither away".

But in this ~~matter~~ angle was  
mistaken again.

as history has shown time again the  
state remains and grows whereas true  
democracy can be practiced only at  
the local level, while its ~~centralized~~  
etc, administrative, political or supervisory  
remains this can be no <sup>real</sup> democracy  
{ a loose confederation of communities at  
{ a national level with out centralized  
state what so ever.

in equal division ~~of~~ with safe guards  
against coalition of communities etc  
can be democracy, not in the centralized  
state delegatory authority but in numerous  
equal, ~~strong~~ ~~democratic~~ ~~progressive~~ ~~states~~  
~~democratically~~ communities participating and  
developing democracy at the local level.



page 1<sup>st</sup>

United America Line

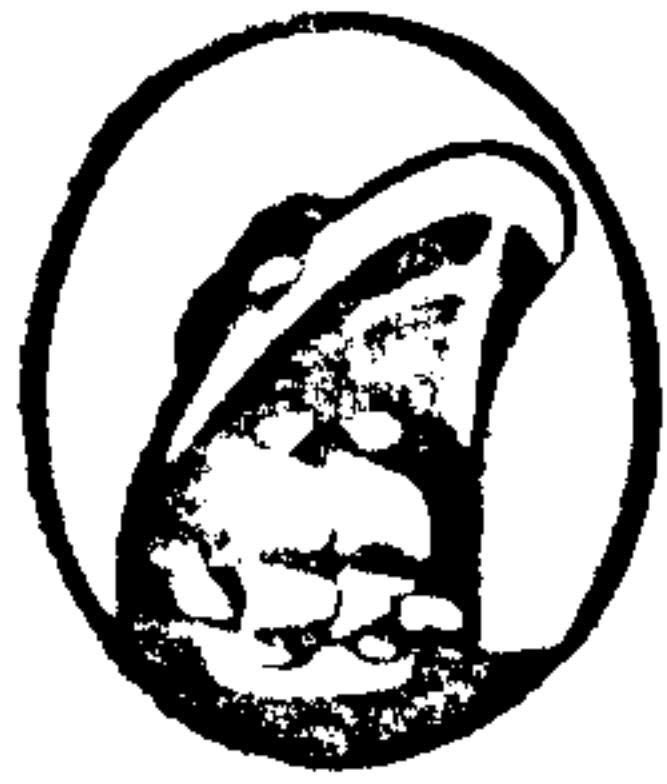
There have already been a few organizations who have declared that they shall become effective only after conflict between the two world systems leaves the world country without defense or foundation of government, organizations such as the minutemen for instance, however they intend are preparing to simply defend the present system and reinstate its influence after mutual defeat of both systems mutatis mutandis which is more or less taken for granted.

These armed groups will represent the remaining hard core of fanatical American capitalist supporters.

There will undoubtedly be similar representations of this kind by Communist groups in Communist countries.

There will also be many divided religious segments of putting forward





RMB 27

Holland America Line

their own activities and through larger memberships than the minority men set.

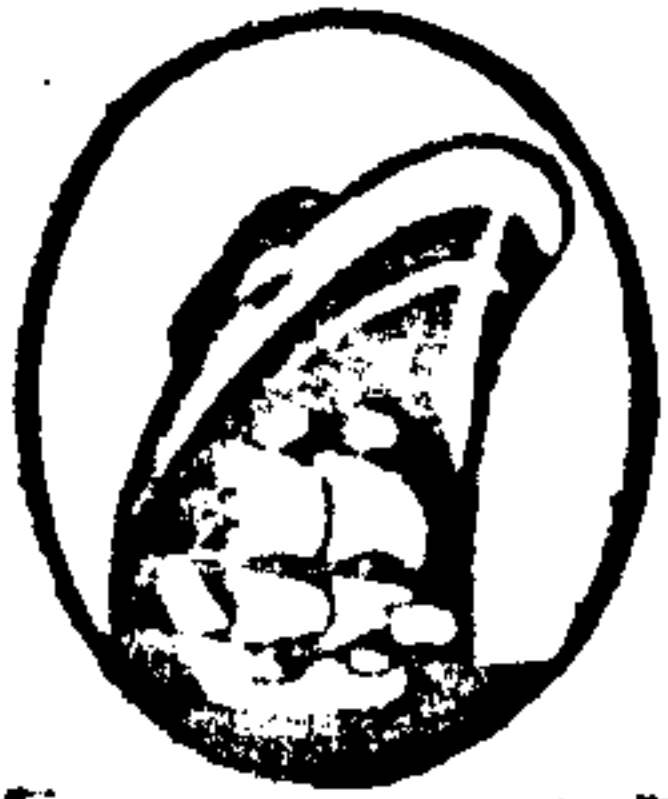
~~However~~ there will also be monarchist pacifist and quite probably fascist splinter groups however all these unlike the minority men and communist partisan groups, will be unarmed.

The mass of survivors ~~to~~ ~~will~~ ~~probably~~ however will not belong to any of these groups. they will not be fanatical enough to join extremes and will be too disillusioned to support either the communist or the capitalist parties in their respective countries. after ~~a~~ <sup>the</sup> atomic war they shall seek an alternative ~~system~~ to those systems which have brought them misery.

But their thinking and education







and 18

Holland-America Line

When I first went to Russia in  
the winter of 1959 my funds were very  
limited, so after a certain time, after  
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that I was really the naive American  
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U.S. in Moscow in ~~1958~~ <sup>November 1956</sup> and a clear  
promise that for as long as I lived  
in the USSR life would be very good.  
I didn't realize all this, of course for  
almost two years.





# 38



1 forward

In the city of Minsk there are 10 factories plants and industrial enterprizes these enterprizes emply over 250,000 people or 55% of 539,000 people the population of this city the fifth ranking in the USSR after Moscow, Leingrad, Keiv and riga. the capitol of the modern State Beleprussia it is an important Industrial and stratically located city.

In the story of the workers of this great city lies the key to understanding the charctes of the russian people the understanding of the aims and the hopes of the biggest country in the world in land mass and the secound greatest Industrial power I shall not in the course of this book refer to the argrical and service class'es.

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

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

This book is not, however, one enconomic anayils of the Soviet Union. It is a book into the lives of work-a-day average Russians.

#### About the Author.

Lee Harvey Oswald was born in Oct 1939 in New Orleans, La. the son of a ~~poor~~ Insuraens Salesman whose early death left a -----mean streak of indepenence brought on by negleck. entering the US Marine corps at 17 this streak of indepenence was strenghted by exotic journeys to Japan the Philipines and the score's of odd Islands in the Pacific immianly after serving out his 3 years in the USMC he abanded his family american life to seek a new life in the USSR. full of optemism and hope he stood in red square in the fall of 1959 vowing to see his chosen course through, after however, two years and alot of growing up I decided to return to the USA. this book is not a story about himself. He is only the narrator. ~~relying-on-what-he-saw-and-heard-and-found-out.~~ He dose think, however, that no too many people, at least americans, have had the oppitunity to look into a often ipcreible and sometimes terrifying world, but a world whose outward apperance is very like our own, ~~is-not-quiet-so-gray.~~



- 1-2 description of Radio factory
- 3-4 quto and conditions
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- 7-8-9 Background of shops
- 10-11 Indurial workers
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- 26 population fig. and textbooks
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- 29 Films
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- 31 T. V. & Radio (back 30-35) -29-23
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- 34 Y. C. L. (comunist.
- 35 YCL peoples police
- 36 central committe & mins.
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- 40 Elections virgin land "voluteers"
- 41 Elections and
- 42 The army
- 43 army
- 44 taxes
- 45 Destruc. of Mon. to  
Stalin in 1961

HANDWRITTEN FOREWORD, TABLE OF CONTENTS AND TYPED MANUSCRIPT, FOUND AMONG  
OSWALD'S PERSONAL EFFECTS.  
(FOREWORD AND TABLE OF CONTENTS IN OSWALD'S HANDWRITING.)

forward

the city of ~~some~~ ~~factories~~ ~~plants~~ and industrial enterprises that employ nearly 400,000 people or 50% of 800,000 population of this city, the fifth largest in the U.S.A. after New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago. Its population is 400,000. It is an important industrial and scientific center.

In the story of the workers of this great city, the author is understanding the hardships of the Russian people, the study of the arms, and hopes of the biggest country in the world in hard times and the second greatest industrial power. I shall not in the course of the book refer to the organized classes.

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

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

This book is not, however, an economic analysis of the Soviet Union. It is a look into the lives of work-a-day average Russians.

#### About the author.

The author, Donald, was born in Oct 1939 in New Orleans, La. He was a poor insurance salesman who early left a ~~poor~~ man struck of independence brought on by neglect. Entering the US Marine Corps at 17 his spirit of independence was strengthened by perilous journeys to Japan, the Philippines and the scales of odd jobs in the Pacific. Annually after serving out his 3 years in the USMC he abandoned his family life in the USSR, full of optimism and hope he stood in red square in the fall of 1957 vowing to see his chosen course through, after however, two years and a lot of growing up he decided to return to the U.S.A. This book is not a story about himself, it is only a record of what he saw and heard in the USSR. He does not think, however, that not too many people at least Americans have had the opportunity to look into a often miserable and sometimes terrifying world like a world whose outward appearance is very like our own, if not just so.



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26. population fig. and depth books
27. figs. for books for books.
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30. 18 miles of T.V. (BANK 30-35-29-28)  
HISTORIC  
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40. Elections - virgin land "volunteers"
41. Elections
42. The army
43. Army
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45. DESTR. OF MAN. TO  
STALIN IN 1961

(New Money  
Comments)

The lives of Russian Workers is governed, first and foremost, by the "collective", the smallest unit of authority in any given factory, plant or enterprise. 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 4'4" 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 Belorussia.

This factory manufactures 27,000 large and powerful radio and 60,000 television sets in various sizes and ranges, including pocket radios, which are not mass produced anywhere in the U.S.S.R. It is this plant which manufactured several console model combination radiophonograph 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 1954. After the Exhibition these sets were only shipped back to Minsk and are now stored in a special storage room on the first floor of the Administrative Building -- at this factory, ready for the next International Exhibit.

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



an area of 75 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 employs 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 as one has to watch one's footing; here the workers' hands are as black as the floor and ~~to~~ to be eternally. The foremen here look 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 here, 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.

The plastics department is next. Here 47 women and three physically disabled persons keep the red hot liquid plastic flowing into a store of <sup>presses</sup> ~~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, the



to bad fumes and the hotness of the materials. These workers are awarded 30 days vacation a year, the maximum for workers. Automaton 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~~ <sup>THE</sup> 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 Bureaucratic corps of 1 1/2 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 foremen is not small to the ratio of workers in some case 1-10, in others 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, Nevshall visit most of the shops one after another and get to know the people. The largest shop employs 500 people; 85% women and girls; females make up 60% of the work force at this plant.

Here girls solder and screw the 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 SOWERS 15 wire leads in 13 minutes. 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 careless work. The inspectors may care to make further down the line. They start teams of two mostly boys of 17 or 18, turning the televisions on the conveyor 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-<sup>72</sup> 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 operat~~ions~~ hurriedly affix AMP TYPE testing currents, and withdrawing the snapps that fitting out a tester's card, pass the equipment back onto the conveyor, speed here is essential.

The Communist party secretary here, as in most shops, has promised to increase production by <sup>1%</sup> in honor of the coming end of the third year of the current 7 year plan. Now the televisions are carried around the conveyer 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 program, 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 Belarussia," 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 "Collective" 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 "Collective".

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 <sup>SECRETARY</sup> ~~secretary~~, the Master Foreman, assigned by the Shopproduction head who is assigned <sup>BY TURN</sup> by the Director of the Factory, and a Senior Foreman.

The key person in the shop, as everyone appreciates is COMRADE Liberson, 45 years old, the party-secretary. His background is that after serving his allotted time in the <sup>YOUTH COMMUNIST LEAGUE,</sup> ~~YCLC~~, before the war, he became a member <sup>COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION.</sup> in good standing of the 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. Liebeson holds the title (besides Communist) of "check 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, Liebeson 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 "check 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 "Collective" 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 every month; production committee (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 (1) compulsory every Wednesday, and sport meeting, 1 a month, non-compulsory, a total of 15 meetings a month, 14 of which are compulsory for Communist party members and 1 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 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 <sup>RUSSIANS</sup> ~~maxims~~ are philosophical. "How <sup>is it</sup> the lecture?" "Nobody," "but its compulsory". Compulsory

attendance at factory meetings isn't the only way to form spontaneous demonstrations <sup>and meetings,</sup> 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 <sup>factories</sup> ~~industrial~~ plant which produces some of the best known radios and TV's in the Soviet Union.

The shop itself is located in a two story building with no particular noticeable mark on its red brick face. At 8:00 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 lathe operators whose machines are located on the first floor. Work here is given out in the form of blueprints and drawings by the foremen Zanol and Jr. foreman LAYBOK, 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 peer quality work, bonuses are all



ways 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<sup>AAC</sup> awarded to the best shops by the factory committee for good production standards.

Our shop head Shephen Tarasavich Velchek 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, <sup>NS</sup> managed to finish a 4 year night school specialty course and through the help of the director of the factory, Mr. Ukravich became shop head in an important segment of <sup>TA's</sup> a large plant, employing 5,000 people. Shephen has <sup>an</sup> 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 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 quotes and production quantity. His foreman Zemez 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 Lavecek, 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 3 level or master class

of workers, they are experienced at work and politics.

Most shock workers are men of the older aged groups 40-50, not always members of the communist party, they carry the production load and most of the responsibility of the 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 2, 15 meter rooms with kitchen and bath cost only about 32 rubles a month. The housing shortage is so <sup>CRITICAL</sup> ~~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 one who derived 80 rubles a month from letting his rooms in the summer while he himself was living in a summer house <sup>OR</sup> "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, <sup>which</sup> ~~which~~ re-populating <sup>ed</sup> 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 "Kollective" 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 society a course, so strict, so disciplined, that any private deviation is interpreted <sup>as</sup> ~~as~~ political deviation and the enforced course of action over the years has become the most comprehensible educational and moral training probably



is the history of the world.

To understand the work and workings of the "Kollective" one must first ask who controls, who leads the "Kollective". 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 ~~supreme~~ head of any factory; however the facts point out that he has, due to the fact that Communist held the leading positions in plants, ~~that the party man has~~ considerable more sway over the activities of the workers than anyone else. No suggestion of the party man is ever turned down by the directors of our factory, that would be president to treason. The PARTY MAN is APPOINTED BY THE H.Q. OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY 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.

These meetings or "Sabrawia" 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" 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 phenomenal 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 boisterous and lively nature. Under the 6' by 6' picture of Lenin, founder of the Soviet State, the party section secretary stands. <sup>IN SECTION</sup> At our ~~side~~ a middle aged peched man by the name of SOBANKIN, 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 ~~before~~ in front of him, the week's "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 Metropol 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 schedule, an obviously distinguished foreign lady was driven up to the restaurant, where a meeting in her honor had been arranged. <sup>SHE WAS</sup> And taken through the "spontaneous" welcoming crowd, after which the police were withdrawn, allowing the passers by to continue. (INSERT)

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 "Collectives". 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



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another instance of this was in 1961 when a Chinese 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 my delegation, another "spontaneous" welcoming committee met the caucuses of black limousines and dutifully waved back at the darkened cars with the slightly protruding yellowish hands waving hands.

I myself was <sup>visiting friends in the</sup> ~~with~~ foreign language dormitory when I was 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 true, but standard operating procedure.

absentees may be duly noted, neither one is allowed. At the collection point, signs, drummers 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 steady STREAM of workers by the police or voluntary red armed ~~home~~ "people's militia," any one who argues may be subject to close investigation later on, ~~or~~ 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~~ <sup>for</sup> the one candidate for ~~each~~ <sup>the</sup> 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 ~~number~~ <sup>NUMBER</sup> of eligible voters (voting age throughout the USSR is sixteen years) Age, sex, place of work, <sup>et.c.</sup> He insures ~~that~~ 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 ~~advise~~ <sup>advise</sup> 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 ~~the~~ <sup>any</sup> post ~~or~~ <sup>or</sup> 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) although the system in the USSR insures that no person rises to any heights at all without being approved by party, even if he has ~~never~~ <sup>not</sup> made an application for the party. <sup>at</sup> the 22nd congress KPOU Khrushcheff revealed that out of a population of ~~the~~ <sup>216</sup>



million, and one half million persons are members 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, I will take an example from the lower and middle and upper age groups. Starting with the lower.

Dusha Shklicavich, born in what is now south western Belorussian 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 in-laws. He is on the waiting list for a small flat, "hopes" to receive it in "four or five years", <sup>hoping to</sup> 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 Nazis 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 <sup>COUNTRY</sup> ~~country~~ Revolution broke out as a jeep driver, when <sup>2</sup> ~~he~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~asked~~ <sup>asked</sup> 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". Shklicavich also tells a story about <sup>AT 1945</sup> ~~how she~~ <sup>newly</sup> ~~arrived~~ <sup>arrived</sup> 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 is probably <sup>what</sup> ~~what~~ saved Shklicavich's life. The police <sup>man</sup> ~~shouted~~ <sup>shouted</sup> 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 <sup>ran</sup> ~~run~~ <sup>away</sup>. "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 7 1/2 he ~~has~~ <sup>has</sup> 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 ~~the~~ night school at the night school facility of the University in 1958. He has been working at this plant for 3 years. A skilled tradesman, he is respected and is a member of the shop production committee, Non-Communist, He believes in the ~~principles~~ <sup>principles</sup> 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? ~~Yes~~ <sup>No</sup> 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 <sup>housing</sup> 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 ~~after~~ <sup>of</sup> 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 ~~was~~ <sup>were</sup> 2,978,000 living places built in USSR; USA, 1,900,000 including Hawaii and Alaska.

One man whose family received ~~not long ago~~ <sup>not long ago</sup> is Gafses. 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,



contrasting 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 ~~some~~ 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 Osetilla fighters; as is well known, these people held most of the territory of Belorussia during the entire 4 years of occupation by the Germans of Minsk and other points in Belorussia.

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% ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> buried 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 <sup>SARBOOTNIKI</sup> "synobolniki" 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 Belorussian State in 1945. Only 16 short years ago, the architectural planning may be anything but modern but it is the manner of almost all Russian cities.

*adj* With the airport serving as its eastern boundary we find a large spreadout township in appearance, 1 city only. The skyline peccod with factory fooms 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 *JANET SIMON*

17

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as its eastern boundry we find a large spread out <sup>Township</sup> ~~appearance~~ in  
appearance. ~~Only~~ Only the skyline piced with factory ~~rooms~~ <sup>factories</sup> and  
chemicals betrays its <sup>Industrial</sup> ~~industrial~~ background, township I say in  
appearance because, the tallest building here is the 9 story  
~~block~~ <sup>apartment</sup> ~~house~~ flanking the main street, prospect Stalin,  
which is over 2 miles long and the only such <sup>Boulevard</sup> ~~road~~ in the  
republic, all other streets are narrow rock laid streets, curving  
through the city like <sup>Rivers</sup> ~~series~~ of stone <sup>branching</sup> ~~bunching~~ off the main street  
~~ending~~ <sup>ending</sup> at the other end, by extensive ~~parks~~ <sup>parks</sup>. The design and content  
of this prospect is very reflective of the <sup>life</sup> ~~heart~~ of this city, from  
north to south of this straight as an arrow <sup>vein</sup> ~~vein~~ of the city in-  
cludes in the first two miles, the center <sup>district</sup> ~~area~~ of the city,  
Hotel Minsk and the Main Post Office. The hotel was built in  
1950 on the direct order of <sup>Kruschev</sup> ~~Kruschev~~ 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 Belorussia, the  
hotel was build in three months, a record for the entire Soviet  
Union, ~~built~~, and has over 500 rooms a modern well <sup>serviced</sup> ~~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, 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 ~~Gaspranon~~ (Russian food store), furniture store, <sup>NEXT IS</sup> The Ministry of Internal Affairs, whose boss is tough military Colonel, Nickolay ~~Arsonof~~ <sup>Arsonof</sup> of the "peoples militia", he holds the title <sup>MINISTER</sup> ~~minister~~ of Internal Affairs. around the corner is his <sup>SUBSIDIARY</sup> ~~subagency~~, the KGB committee for Internal Security, (Intelligence and Secret police). Across from <sup>THE MINISTRY</sup> ~~the ministry~~ is the ever ~~crowded~~ crowded prospect, book shop, across from this is the even more crowded ~~sterunt~~ <sup>sterunt</sup>, one of five in the city where for two rubles a person can buy fried tongue or plates of chicken with potatoes and fried cabbage, instead of just the "Kotlets" (bread and ground meat patties) or <sup>SHITSEL</sup> ~~shitsel~~ with <sup>A LITTLE</sup> ~~more~~ more meat and less bread and beef steak purt (ground beef patties) served with potatoes and cabbage and sometimes macaroni, <sup>THESE</sup> ~~these~~ are always served in workers dining rooms and stand up cafes for they open at night). <sup>AND</sup> ~~at~~ sometimes, sweet rolls, coffee, ~~and~~ and fall fruits, salads and tomatoes can also be bought.

~~Even trips to <sup>other</sup> ~~other~~ cities of the Soviet Union is forbidden even to those who would like to travel there to see relatives. All cities above Leningrad towards the Finnish border fall into this category. <sup>BEST</sup> ~~Best~~ on the Polish border, Odessa being sea port.~~

Down from this cafe called "Spring" is the bakery shop. Here for 13 Kopeck a person can buy unwrapped bread (white), for 7 Kopeck's sweet rolls of different kinds, 20 kopeks black bread (the black bread <sup>LOAF</sup> is twice as large as the white is, therefore cheaper <sup>FOR KILGAP</sup> and more in demand. Also black bread remains fresh for an exceptionally longer time due to the hard crust.

Across from this bakery shop is the confection place. Here is a kid's dreamland of sweets and chocolate, although owing to its limited chocolate costs 4 times as much as in the US (for four ounces one must pay 80 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 "GUM", which means "State <sup>UNIVERSITY</sup> Store". Here one may buy anything sold in the smaller specialized stores <sup>AND</sup> signs on the list for refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, and even cars, none of which can be bought anywhere outright. The waiting list for refrigerators 1952-58 is three months; also <sup>THE SAME</sup> for vacuum cleaners. For cars the waiting list is anywhere from 6 months to a year depending upon which of the three existing <sup>TYPES PUTS</sup> makes one ~~make~~ 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 <sup>VOLGA</sup> "Volga" are a little cheaper and 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 <sup>MOSKAVICH</sup> 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" rear aid.

Motorcycles and television sets can, however, be bought on the spot for ready cash. A good high powered 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 250 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 250 rubles, and jacket costs 40 rubles or pair of pants for not less than



15 rubles. <sup>There</sup> <sup>clearance</sup> ~~There~~ are few, 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 <sup>the</sup> architectural plans for all the <sup>cities</sup> ~~other~~ in the Soviet Union, <sup>come</sup> ~~come~~ directly from Moscow, which, as one can imagine, is a big responsibility <sup>for the ARCHITECTS</sup> since, in the USSR, one pays for a mistake with one's head, it seems that the logical reason, is that in building the street so it is the simplest, <sup>it is</sup> and 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 groups who perform here periodically and a small dance hall. There <sup>is</sup> ~~are~~ not, as one might assume, <sup>an</sup> 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 <sup>at</sup> ~~the~~ naked Greek gods but, from left to right, a surveyer complete with scope, a bricklayer holding a bucket, a sports woman in track <sup>SUIT</sup> skis, 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 3 storied <sup>BUILDING AT VICTORY SQUARE</sup> apartment houses; 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 <sup>is</sup> ~~are~~ in full swing, although at the 22nd congress,

Krushev 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 <sup>for</sup> 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 Krushchev called a halt to the construction plans of the present 7-year plan, This will mean, especially on apartments, for which there is a dire need.

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

*TOURISTS*  
At the 22nd party Congress Krushchev, in his 7 hour key note (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 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 Czechoslovakia, 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 Com-<sup>SVACAK</sup> Sec-~~retary~~; (2) he must account for the presence of excess money, since speculation is not allowed in the USSR; (3) he must <sup>leave</sup> have 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 want to, because of their own desires <sup>and</sup> unknown in the Soviet Union.

Passports abroad are issued only after a 6 month EXHAUSTIVE INVESTIGATION sanctioned by the K.G.B.



EVEN TRIPS TO MANY CITIES OF THE SOVIET UNION is forbidden  
EVEN TO THOSE WHO WOULD LIKE TO TRAVEL THERE TO SEE RELATIVES  
21) ALL CITIES ABOVE LENINGRAD TOWARD THE FINNISH BORDER  
PAINTED THIS CATEGORY, REST ON THE POLISH BORDER, ODessa  
MAIN Some cities in the Ukraine and Siberia connect with ~~the industry~~

SEAPORT 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 passport whose owners address is in the forbidden city,  
persons already living in these cities may travel freely to and  
from them, however, they may not bring others in with out passes;  
passes are given out by the local K. & B. offices, and one must  
apply directly to it.

It may be explained that in the Eastern European system all  
citizens upon reaching the age of 16 years are given a <sup>grey-green</sup> ~~green~~ pass-  
"passport" or identification papers. On the first page is a foto  
and personal information, on the following 4 pages, are places for  
the registering of address, this including <sup>109</sup> rented rooms, on the  
next four pages are places for making particular remarks as to  
the conduct of the carrier, <sup>6</sup> place better kept blank, the next 3  
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 <sup>change</sup> ~~sum~~ every five years, a lost passport  
can be replaced after a short investigation for 10 rubles, all  
persons regardless of <sup>NATIONALITIES</sup> nationality are required to carry these <sup>AT ALL TIMES</sup>  
in the Soviet Union, are also marked on the passport, for instance  
• Ukrainian is Ukrainian, a Jew is marked Jew, <sup>NO MATTER WHERE HE WAS BORN</sup> an immigrant is  
marked as to place of birth, as in the cases of the many <sup>IMMIGRANTS</sup>  
in the U.S.S.R. also on the ~~pages marked for special reasons~~

22

Marked for special remarks usually of a criminal nature, immigrants have a short autobiography printed such as, Carlos Ventera, born in Buenos Aires, 1934, resident Buenos Aires till 1955, occupation was student, immigrated to U.S.S.R. 1956. This is enough to insure any and <sup>all</sup> who reads <sup>the PASSPORT</sup> 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, <sup>without a good</sup> or <sup>ALIAS</sup> too high at his work. But otherwise immigrants in the U.S.S.R., <sup>RELATION</sup> a few French, Spanish, and Eastern European, are treated with more respect than the Russians treat each other, particularly in the matter of being awarded an apartment, any immigrant, no matter how unimportant he may have been in his native country, has much less to worry about ~~as concerning~~ <sup>concerning</sup> getting an apartment and being assigned to work, <sup>THAN</sup> <sup>RUSSIAN</sup> his ~~unborn~~ 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 ~~out~~ <sup>sort</sup> of place ~~give~~ <sup>have</sup> south of Leningrad, ~~like~~ well built apartment houses with food and clothing stores built right into the first floors.

For the benefit of everyone who doesn't want to be duped, I suggest you take the Moscow to Brest highway for 24 miles until you come to Uesteech where by asking directions you can in five minutes find a real collective farm, a village of the small black