

obliged to attend YUL 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 slightest violation of conduct or refusal to tow the ~~line~~ ^{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 for ~~hiring~~ ^{hiring} in factories or ~~institutions~~ ^{institutions} 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 ~~ambitious~~ ^{ambitious} student may become rather popular and powerful by being elected to the post of YUL secretary in his class at school or at work. A sure way to success is to remain at this post in ones' 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.

31 At our shop the YUL secretary is Arkadia _____ a tall handsome ~~and handsome~~ Russian of 27 ~~age~~ ^{age} with a broad grin. He reminds one of a Texas or Oklahoma boy, his father is a ~~worker~~ ^{worker} ~~and~~ ^{and} another works ~~in the~~ ^{in the} ~~factory~~ ^{factory} they have a full three room apartment. His ~~father~~ ^{father} also a YUL member is the youngest and last member of this family group. ~~Arkadia~~ ^{Arkadia} has worked at this factory for 5 years after serving his 3 years in the navy in the Black Sea. He was only recently elected to the post of YUL secretary in our shop after the former person received CP membership, usually an easy -going

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

35 fellow if you don't get him rallied, he takes his YUL duties seriously, collecting dues on every other pay day (which are on the 9th and 20th of the month) of 15 of the total paycheck, of 15 of 80 rubles. 30 weeks he checks off names and is responsible for turning in the cash to the factory YUL committee. He is responsible for posting directives handed down by the YUL factory committee and for helping to draw up the list of ^{Brookings} ~~Brookings~~ who shall have the duty during this month. ^{Brookings} ~~Brookings~~ are volunteers. Civilian 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 beat in a usually quite district. Brookings always walk in groups of three and four often women and girls are seen in this capacity. This custom is relatively new and is not generally used except on Saturdays and Sundays, when there are bistros groups as teenagers and a large number of Brunks to be seen. Both these types of groups are on the downgrowth at least partly due to these volunteers efforts. Besides helping to draw up the list of Brookings in their respective shops YUL secretary is expected to set high examples of work and political ^{activity} ~~activity~~ to their fellow members and to help the shop and section leaders get to know this work.

In King the young communist headquarters is a long grey concrete 4 story building on ^{Pravda} ~~Pravda~~ street or in English "Red Army Street" inside, the building is honey combed with 200 rooms. *[Handwritten signature]*

auditorium and meeting hall. Three hundred people are presently employed here to do the work of the YCL, also, here is the central ~~case file~~ ^{secretary} of the YCL of Belorussia, they review cases of expulsion and direct YCL party organization the actual political influence of this country is almost nothing ~~like the US~~ ^{compared to other countries.} YCL in all cities are directed by the CP headquarters in their respective cities.

The headquarters of the central ~~committee~~ ^{committee} of the CP is located on "Karl Marx St." a 3 ~~story~~ ^{story} yellow metal and brick structure it is a rectangular shaped with straight shape lines and almost none of the ~~usual~~ ^{usual} decorative ~~work~~ ^{work} and most buildings of the city.

The first secretary of the central committee of the CP of Belorussia

is the imposing title carried by a short stocky man in his late 50's K.F. Murovoff. Rarely seen on the streets he and his family

occupy a high 6-room apartment on the top floor of a government apartment house on prospect Stalia. Entrance to this apartment

building is guarded night and day by one uniformed policeman who checks ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ and keeps unauthorized persons out, here is also the

residence of several ministers such as, Minister of Education, K.

Poroshel and Minister of Administration K. Zhebel. ~~Secretary~~ ^{Secretary}

controls and directs all activities of his republic with authority

so United States ~~Government~~ ^{Government} has ever enjoyed, ~~but~~ ^{while} his authority

cannot be controlled or challenged by court orders or injunctions

as it often is in the United States. - Murovoff is responsible

directly to Moscow and the party ~~president~~ ^{president} ~~appointed~~ ^{appointed} by Poroshel

He appears in the reviewing box in the center of his circles, on

May 1st and November 7th holidays, ~~usually~~ ^{usually}, where reveals a ceremonial

...and occasionally, without the trace of a smile. He isn't elected
to his post in a general election any more than Khrushchev is elected
to the post of premier but rather appointed from the members of the
Soviet of the Republic who are elected on the one candidate
ticket which is prepared and authorized in the first place, by the
central committee of the communist party of the respective republic,
therefore the central committee chooses the members of the Soviet
Soviet from whose members replacements for vacated seats in the
central committee are filled. Replacement may be required in the case
of death, resignation, a higher appointment to the central committee of
the Soviet Union or expulsions from the party under the party
constitution, government procedure, in the central committee. Corruption
in the U.S.S.R. takes a major form in embezzling and freighting
of palms as in any purely bureaucratic society. In 1961 the death
penalty for embezzlement of State funds in large sums was reinstated
as an answer to wide spread pilfering of goods, crops and embezzling
of money and State bonds. In 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 in private
markets or at the open market type of bazaars. These
goods may consist only of a splintered lamp or pistol or may run in
dozens of sheep or cows hidden in the swamps or thick
pine forest and sold by the appropriator piecemeal, or in wholesale
lots to cracked store supervisors, who are supposed to buy state
meats and crops at government prices but who pocket the differences
of prices from the black market market making entrances in their
books that such merchandise was brought for State prices. Such

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practices are so common that without them many stores would be all most empty if they had to rely on the sporadic, poor quality goods brought in from the State slaughter houses at high prices. The directorship of even a small fruit or milk store opens up wide opportunities for lucrative enterprising by person with a slight business sense, it is almost impossible for the authorities to get on such going on because of difficulties in obtaining proof in acceptable amounts since goods going on are usually in small amounts. Materials such as electric appliances, foodstuffs are riddled with speculation which often leads to poor goods or bad foods brought in and sold under the counter examples are used to subsidize a "beef stew" (most of the age bureaucratic apparatus can be satisfied by a well placed 10 spot, many persons occupying most of the housing ministry and passport and visa offices expect permission for the life and health services which all Russians seek readily - to receive permission for an apartment, and official visas to live in such an apartment, and compulsory laws in the Soviet Union without a city "visa" stamp a person cannot work in that city, when a position or work is decided or taken it is a very difficult process to obtain permission to receive an apartment in another city therefore to live in another city. In such instance 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 already 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 lines which

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

which may take 3-7 years to receive a two room "apartment". In any bureaucratic society of class administration is always slow who expect their palaces and who spin their position for self-purposes, however in the U.S.S.R. such practices take on a particularly potent nature, since it is not simply a matter of getting rare services or conveniences but a matter of getting the fundamental things of life, a simple room, a work stamp, permission to be relative in a city inside a restricted zone such as border zones or military zones and restrict military zones. In order to receive permission to leave the city and live in another area individual choice a person must receive permission from the local passport agency in the city from which he is leaving and from the city to which he is going, then he must show that he has received a place of 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 he has special qualifications will be used in the city to which he goes, all this creates piles of papers, work and photos, references, documents and notarized 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 send a check from somebody, they could not work because without a living visa stamp on one's "passport", it is against the law for any directors or administrators of any enterprise, store or office, to give work to

37 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 is against 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 bureaucratic procedure, that is why few people actually do change cities or otherwise papers rights. The structure and procedure of Soviet Society control 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. By 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 days it is more that foreign enforce a Soviet law making permissible the holding of any workers who cannot be replaced. In the event a worker does not choose to remain at his place of work or chooses 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 and passes as well as permission from higher authority in regards to ~~assignment~~ living passes and ~~control~~ the "work passes" is the indirect control of influx and out flux of that ~~area~~ called "surplus of labor" which in a capitalist society has no control and is determined by mode and matter of ~~production~~ ^{production} and economic conditions which are all ways ~~controlling~~ ^{controlling}.

40

Therefore it is not the liberation of the ^{political} masses but rather the administration of state machinery which regulates population and labor moves in a geographical ^{sense}, and isolates instances 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 ^{surplus} is partitioned off by the "living wage" system, and since there is no place for them to live and the extra workers realize there is no place for ^{them} the "virgin land" program is instrumented, and surplus labor is ^{properly} shipped off to a promised room and work ^{is this one}, Krasnobere ^{socialist} ^{plant} and has been a spectacular failure, mostly owing to the quick subsiding of ^{enthusiasm} ^{among} the young people (for most part) ^{living} ^{under} conditions of 5 to a room ^{hastily} erected, "towns" of ^{concrete} ^{blocks} with unpaved streets in village conditions, a 1,000 miles from their mothers and families in the ever crowded, ^{back} of work-demanding cities (mostly Moscow, Leningrad, ^{N.Y.} ^{U.S.S.R.} 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 ^{at} cost of ^{sometimes} ²⁰⁰ rubles or more and also face the same conditions which ^{prevent} them from the cities in the first place. When elections are intimated in the U.S.S.R. ^{any} ^{democratic} a whole huge, mechanical apparatus is started ^{up}, not only to ensure victory but to safeguard the State from any voice of dissent, ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{absence} of opposition

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

men elect to go to the relatively ^{warmer} south to serve for three ^{to four} years then to the 9 month bitter cold ^{winter} of camps in Siberia ^{or} Sakhalin in the far ^{east} north-west. Clothing issues are scarce in the beginning and if getting ^{dirty} cloths cleaned ~~as is usually done~~ ^{they 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 Kink, where they are located in the ^{open} parts of town behind high walls, passes are ^{never} given except on holidays and sometimes on Sundays or after maneuvers, leave of 30 days ^{is} ~~not~~ ^{over} armed forces ^{contracts} in their contracts are unknown. However the greatest difference is pay, after ^{General} Nikolai Nikalyan became commander in chief of the Soviet armed forces in the early 1950's, pay was summarily cut for common soldiers (privates) from 3,300 rubles old money to 3 rubles new money a loss of 89.7 rubles (new) 3 rubles are enough 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 Kink is 70 rubles new money. The drop of money was ^{felt} in the officers ranks since they lose only a 10% cut up to the ^{rank} of Major. ^{and} no loss of pay for major and ^{above} ⁱⁿ the Russian ^{army} ^{sets} 180 rubles a full soldier gets around 300 rubles but also gets "daily expense" pay, like our travel pay. Discipline in the Russian Army is supposed to be the most rugged in the world ^{and} top sergeants can hand out up to 15 day sentences to any private any time he wants to ^{without a court martial} for minor offenses. Duties at a base

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

All ^{eligible} voters (that is from the age of 16 up) are registered well before hand by "registrars", who go around to every door in their district getting names and ^{notify} 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 Khrushchev, the peoples government (house of ^{representatives}) and the Soviet of Nationalities, the ^{election} 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 ~~hand in~~ drop into a box, on the ballot ^{is} the single name of the candidate for each post. That all any body ^{ever does} develops 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 ~~by~~ 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 ^{control} have made the people afraid to, ^{even} although any such demonstration, and with no means of communication at the hands of a would be candidate, there is no way to communication with the people and wiping up support for ~~such a~~ ^{block-buster} 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 such that many years

camp or barracks may be more like a prison than an American base
as we know it with soda fountains, clubs where alcoholic drinks
are served, ~~bars~~ ^{bars} and PX's as soldiers is never allowed to
~~wear~~ ^{wear} civilian clothes (this is against military law) we might think
such life to be exceedingly 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 discipline
but I'm quite sure the ohs and ahs were signs of admiration when
I spoke of our ~~discipline~~ ^{discipline} especially the complete ~~absence~~ ^{absence} of
~~political~~ ^{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 ~~go~~ ^{go}
drive and pile in a car ~~and~~ ^{and} up to town to ~~see~~ ^{see} movie or a dance, ~~and~~ ^{and} army
discipline without a wall, with money in our pockets and our own
military obligation clearly understood ~~and~~ ^{and} our ~~ambitions~~.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Military and Far East

I served in the U.S. Army from Oct 1956 - Sept 1957 during which time I served in San Diego, Calif Oct 1956 to camp Pendleton Calif - May 1957, Jacksonville Fla May - June 1957, Santa Anna Calif June - August 1957, and in Japan August 1957 - Dec 1958, Santa Anna, El Toro Air Base Dec 1958 - Sept 1959, 1 month on leave during Dec. 1958.

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

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

- A. DISCHARGE DD 214
- B. DIPLOMA - Jacksonville PARR School
- C. " Biloxi. Miss "
- D. CERTIFICATE OF HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETION

Resident of USSR

I lived in Moscow from Oct. 16, 1957 to Jan 4, 1960 during which time I stayed at the Beklin and Metropol hotels. I then lived in Munich from Jan 5, 1960 to July 1962. I visited Moscow during June 1961 and June 1962 for a few weeks in Munich I was granted a small apartment at Kalining St. later re-named Konenist St. I worked at the Belorussian Radio and TV. about as a metal worker.

a. clippings

payed
I first read the communist
manifesto and 1st volume of Capital
in 1954 when I was 15. I have
studied 18th century philosophy works
by Lenin after 1959 and attended
numerous manifesto reading circles
and groups at the factory where I
worked some of which were compulsory
and others which were not. Also in
Russia through newspapers, radio and
TV. I learned much of Marx, Engels
and Lenin's works. Such articles
are given very good coverage daily in
the USSR.

after my stay in the Soviet Union
upon my return to the USA I continued
to receive by subscription from "Book
sh. " Soviet ideology and information
literature; "agitator" newspaper Soviet "Belbani"
"Kroditel" Soviet social magazine and
the CPUSA newspaper. "Workers" also
I receive at well known Soviet journal
"Obozretie". I also have received literature
from the Soviet Embassy, Washington D.C.
A. Proof of subscriptions to Soviet journals
B. Subscriptions from ABC of Workers

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

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Russian

I learned the Russian language during my last three years residence in Moscow, U.S.S.R. October 1959 - July 1962. I study Russian literature and advanced grammar from text books with a English speaking Russian instructor by the name of Vera Agafonova, until Jan-May 1960. I am totally proficient in speaking conversational Russian. I can read non-technical Russian text without difficulty and can to a lesser extent write in the Russian language.

B. LETTER OF PROFICIENCY

organizer
on May 29 1963 I requested permission
from the FCC headquarters at 399 Broadway
New York 3, N.Y. to try to form a local
branch in New Orleans. I received a
caution but otherwise go ahead from
V.T. Lee regional director of FCC. I
then wrote 4 reports and had printed
public literature for the setting up of
a local FCC and hired persons to distribute
literature. I then organized persons who
display receptive attitudes toward cable
to distribute pamphlets. I sought responses
from their own men contacts of which there
are many here in New Orleans, I infiltrated
the cable trunk directors and their
clerical staff with information I gained
including having the N.A. city attorney
general call them in and get a restraining
order pending a hearing on some so-called
hears for invasion they were selling
in the New Orleans area. I caused
the formation of a small, active, FCC
organization of members and sympathizers.
— where before there was none.

C
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

A-B-C

STREET AGITATION

I am experienced in street agitation having done it in New Orleans in connection with the F.P.C.C. On Aug. 9 1963 I was accosted by three anti-Castro Cubans and was arrested for "causing a disturbance" I was interrogated by intelligence section of New Orleans Police Dept. and held overnight being bailed out the next morning by relatives I ultimately was fined 10.00 charges against the three Cubans were dropped by the judge.

On Aug 16 I organized a four man F.P.C.C. demonstration in front of the International Trade Mart in New Orleans. This demonstration was filmed by W.D.S.U. TV and shown on the 6.00 news.

1. On August 18 I was invited by W.D.S.U. radio to appear on the August 19 radio program Latin American Focus at 9.30 PM. The moderator was Bill Stucky who put questions to me for help on how about F.P.C.C. attitude and opinion.

2. After this program I was invited to take part in a radio debate between John Battis of "Inca" anti communist propaganda organization representative and Carlos Briger Cuban Exile.

Student Revolutionary District delegate
in New Orleans. This debate was
broadcast at 6:05 to 6:30 August 21,
1963 after this program I made a
3 minute TV. newscast which was shown
the next day (August 22.).

I received advice, direction and
literature from V.T. Kee National Director
of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee of
which I am a member. at my own
expense I had printed "Hands off Cuba"
handbills and New Orleans branch
membership cards for the F.P.C.C. local.

A. Letter for V.T. Kee

B. F.P.C.C. membership card

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

RADIO SPEAKER AND LECTURER

on August 22 I was visited by
Gene Shurrett, who is studying for
Catholic priesthood, to give a lecture
on Russia, Gene Shurrett is the
son of my mother's sister, Mrs. D.
Shurrett 759 French St. N.O. La.
This lecture took place July 29, 1963 700h.
at the University Jesuit House of Studies
Spring Hill station mobil club over
50 student priest all of whom were college

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

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graduate taking the 4 year subsequent course for the priesthood attended several of the college's professors also were present. This lecture lasted for 1 hr 10 min after which there was 20 minutes of questions from the audience. This lecture took place in the auditorium where women are not allowed into an all-male audience attend, the moderator of this lecture was Paul Poirier, S.J.

LECTURE

- invitation letter
- comments letter

RADIO

NO RECORDS

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Photographer

I have worked in the Jagger Chile -
Storal Typographical Co. San Francisco
St. Dallas, Texas, I worked from Oct 1, 1961
to April 1, 1962. I am proficient in
the photographic arts known as screens,
transparencies, air, modification, square
blowups, and miniaturization. I have
submitted and been commended for photo
work for the party. I am familiar
with layout and art work and am
acquainted with cold metal and hot
metal process in printing.

B. THE RETURNS of JCS

B LETTERS commending PHOTO WORK
BY THE PARTY

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

- 1-2 Description of Radio factory
- 3-4 City, gates and conditions
- 5-6 Description of T.V. shop
- 7-8-9. Outgoing of shops
- 10-11 Industrial workers
- 12. Controlled of "collective"
- 13-15 Demonstration & meetings
- 15-16 factory work of and people
- 17-18-19 Report of city of Moscow
- 20 Soviet period "Toulet"
- 21-22 passport
- 23 Collective farms and school
- 24. Vocations
- 25. Student quarters and hotel
- 26. population fig. and depth books
- 27. figs. for books per. books
- 28. newspaper
- 29. Trilite
- 30. 18 items of T.V. (see 30-31-29-21)
- 31. T.V. & Radio (MISTOLE)
- 32 Radio (D. P.A.S.)
- 33 opera and mandarin
- 34. P.C.L.
- 35. P.C.L. Party people
- 36. Central committee & plans
- 37-39 description of city
- 40. ~~State~~ region for "collective"
- 41. Station
- 42. file cards
- 43. (i word)
- 44. copy
- 45. 2074. 5 ann T.

(New entry
comment)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Part 1

The basis of American workers is general, fair and honest, by the
"collective", the another kind of authority in any given factory,
plant, or enterprise. The national and state level has a highly
organized and well supported political organization. These state
committees are in turn governed by the state and national party chairs
who are elected by the factory or plant party secretary. The
party committee officially has 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 present
involvement of the workers. The director of members of
the Communist party working at the plant and the general
conduct and appearance of all members.

The March Radio and Television plant is known
throughout the Union as the major producer of electronic parts
and sets. In this past enterprise created in the early 50's
the party secretary is a 5' 8" man in his early 40's
has a long, dark, of course he is the party secretary
the activities of the Communist party members here
and otherwise comprises the activities of the other 1000
factory workers, and at the same time trying to control
the spirit of the 1000 workers, Republic's independence.

This factory, manufacturing 10,000 sets of powerful
radio. A 6000 television set, some more sets and
equipment. The 1000 workers which are not much more
specialized than the 1000 workers in the other plant which
manufacture sets which are shown as more produced than
of course the sets are not included. Movement of
equipment at the level of production in sets of sets in N.Y.
after the 1000 sets are made they are shipped back to
the 1000 sets are made in a 1000 sets are made
of the 1000 sets are made in a 1000 sets are made
of the 1000 sets are made in a 1000 sets are made

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employes 5000 full time and 1000

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

2. This factory employs 2000 workers in three shifts. The first shift works mostly the same as the other two, with workers both in long rows on either side of which are the long lines of working women.

500 people during the day shift are employed on the huge stamp and pressing machine that sheet metal is turned into metal frames and cabinets for televisions and radios.

Another 500 people are employed in an evening shift for the cutting and finishing of rough wood into fine polished cabinets. A laborer moves mostly hand by hand, the cutting turning all the process right up to hand polishing and carried out here at the same plant. The plant also has its own stamp making plant employing 80 people at or assisting at 80 stamping machines, presses and binders. The work in this shop is almost deafening as metal binds against metal and sheet metal rust through down drips at the end of an hour or so. The floor is covered with oil and has to be watered and footed. Here the workers work as black as the floor and have to be constantly. The foreman here is the human version of "John Henry" - tall and as strong as an ox he isn't fully but he gets the work out.

The plant has its electric shop where those who have finished long courses in electronics work over quantities television tubes, testing equipment of all sorts the work tables are filled high here. Electric gauges are not to be seen here. Mostly due to the poor quality of wires which keep burning out under the impact of the 110V. usual 110V house voltage. in the US it's 110V.

The plastic department is next, here 4 or 5 women and three physically disabled persons keep the hot liquid plastic flowing into a shower of red plastic starting out their quota of maybe hundreds non-conducting tube doors, and so forth. That number suffers the worst condition of work in the plant, in other words model factory for the Soviet Union. She has had frames and the details of the materials, but under all circumstances 30 days production. The production for workers.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

10
On a good consideration of the Russian working class
we observe the kind of work of the 15 workers
working in the experimental shop of the metal plant
which produced some of the best known articles
in the world known.
The shop itself is located in a two story building
as particular which work on the old high floor.

In shop, all the workers have arrived and at the
sound of a bell worked by the day which is a
worker which they do as to see to it that the workers
do not slip out for the very simple reason that
except for a few workers all full shoulders
machines are located on the first floor and they
give out at the front of the machine and drawings of
the front of the shop and do former days, the workers
about various reliability and still call for them
and each worker has with him a special diploma
skill and knowledge work in given strictly according
to so called pay levels, the level being numbered
and at highest level "master" for best work, a worker
receives approximately 68 rubles for work level 10
worker level 7850 for those 90 rubles for four
for first 40 rubles and for workers about the level
of pay very slightly less than workers receiving a
pay of 45 rubles and towards 45 rubles and towards 45
level 68 rubles including reduction for type the
pay of a worker is 90 rubles. Except in instance for
also quality work bonuses are all ways with some pay
to a more or less definite pay scale, a worker only
demands to be treated for a slightly pay level of any
only skill is a barrier to high pay. The former
and shop head all receive about 100 rubles basic pay
but much higher towards 1000 to the best class in
the factory committee for good production standards.

Our shop head Stepan Tarasovitch is
a stout eye first and well skilled metal worker who
although he hasn't got a higher education which is
now a great requisition as a foreman a foreman job now
needs to be able to give night school gradually work
and though the help of the liberator of the factory he
became shop head in an important segment of the
improving 5000 people. He has on all most high
level for a number of years in the left side of the shop
which he is giving something as says his shop. It
is married full day and 10 and 10 at way he
explained that Russian is a heavy metal all these
their in. Some considerations, perhaps that can be applied

0116

by the fact that in older people a general feeling of
 that for 5 or 6 years and since enough as to make
 a complete desired goal is reached that is, an excellent
 overall, most men do not look to attend further
 days in life. They are responsible for the health
 and health for the falling of quota and production of
 his friends to that is 34 years old has a wife and
 small old baby not to long ago moved out of his home
 without children or parents took into a very small
 house and flat of two small rooms kitchen and bath
 not felt by most men. A tall thin man with
 creases in his face his hands nervous appearing
 betrays his calling his job despite working on the
 going as quickly and efficiently as possible his
 fellow men to work as much younger, the years
 energetic, handsome, London, quick, he climbed to his
 school a night school degree and a copy of
 which he intuitively adds in the presence of
 days' maturity is composed of a so called
 other pictures hang on a wall near the stairs
 the school to include them, usually of the
 class of workers, they's experience of
 that about workers are over of the
 not always members of the
 load and most of the responsibility of the
 "Katharine".

The remaining 41 workers are divided about half into
 20-22 year olds, new metal workers, trying to fulfill their
 obligatory two year at a factory, after going on to full
 time for studies at the local university, one of the
 specialist institute, and older workers who have been
 working at the plant for 4-6 years and occupy the
 middle numbers 20-30, these workers are aged
 about 24-30 and from the mass of labor at the factory
 about 20%. Last fairly, apartments are few over
 belonging to relatives all or rooms let to that by
 of two or three room apartment after for as high as
 a month although rent in the month, about a year
 by the up rent, and 2, 15 months rooms with kitchen
 both cost fully about 20 rubles a month, the housing charge
 as no gas table etc. that pay to cost themselves much to
 ever find a person...
 also as the most common form of speculation in the life
 after of workers, slight, as out of production with regularity
 with a...
 sitting in...
 at a...
 speculation...
 of up to 2...