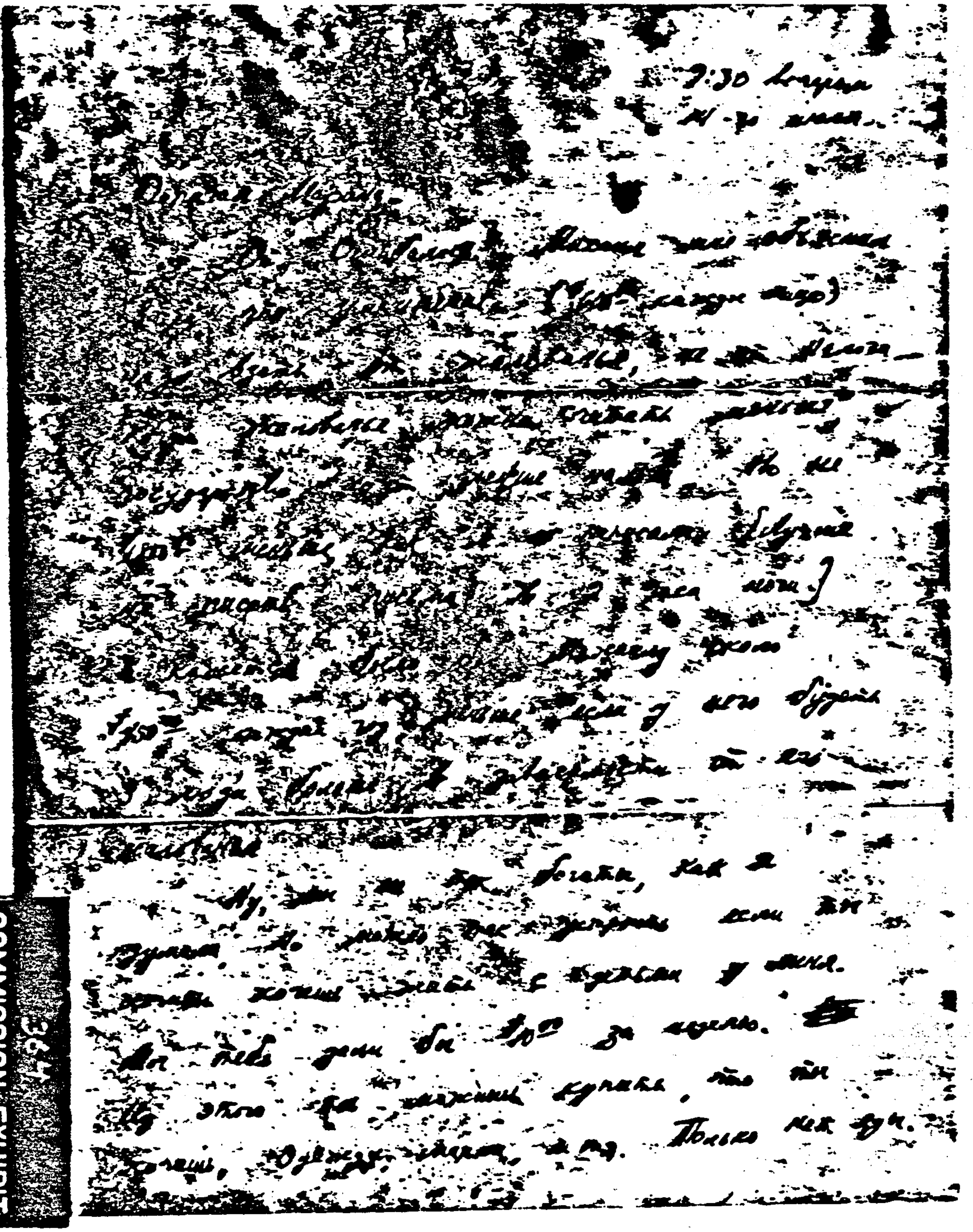


9:30 вторник
14-го мая.

Дорогая Марина -

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] но не

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

$150 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Ну, [illegible] [illegible] богата, как я

думаю. Но [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] если вы

[illegible] хочешь [illegible] с [illegible] у меня.

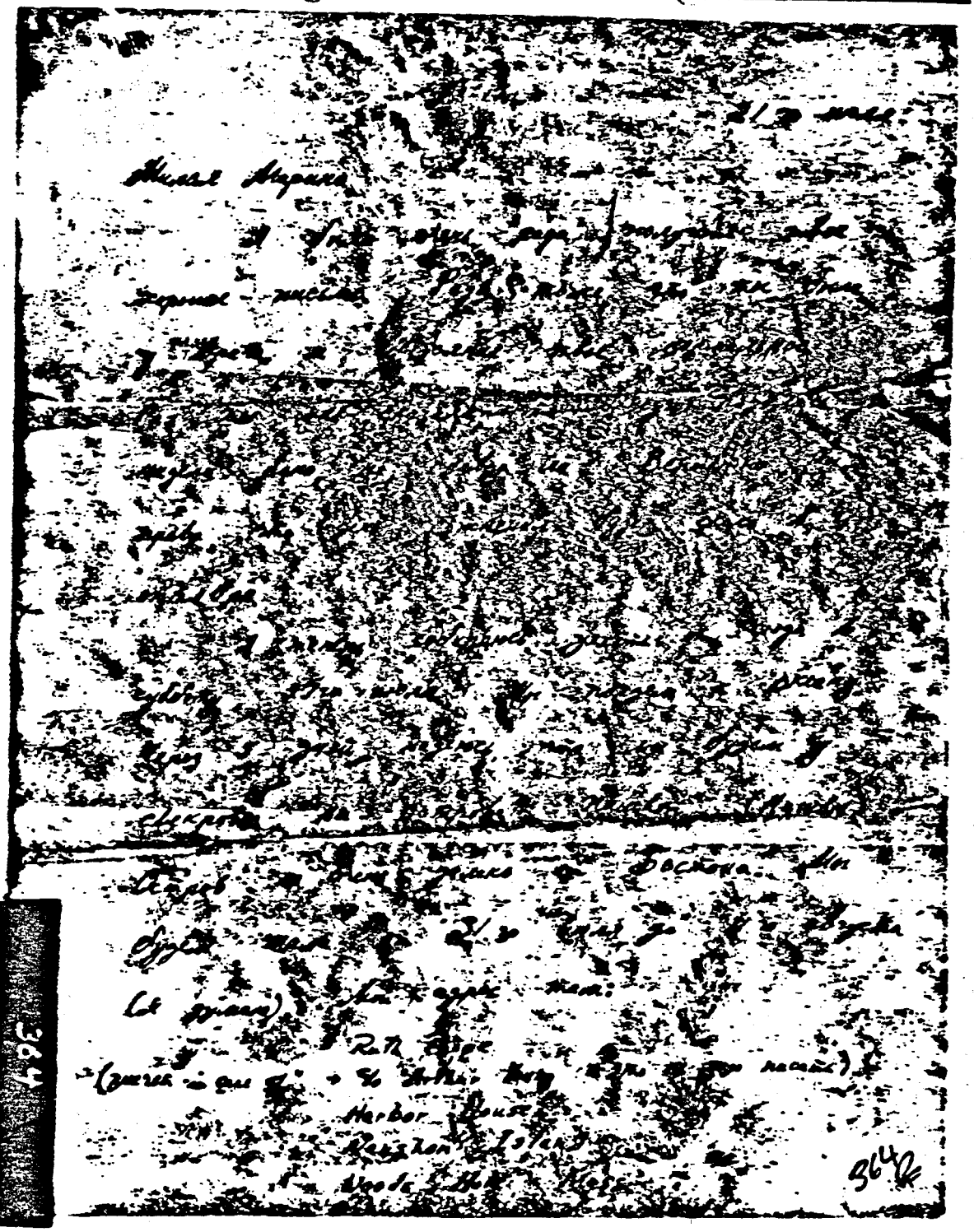
[illegible] [illegible] дали бы $10.00 за неделю.

[illegible] этого [illegible] [illegible] купила, что вы

[illegible], одежду, [illegible], и т.д. Только не [illegible].

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 364

62-109060-2560



COMMISSION EXHIBIT
No. 347

это он приезжал до нас. И тогда он
раза какой-нибудь раза. И раз
смотрит на Джун — пока он в больнице
и пока пока он следил — после рождения.
Ей (Джун) было бы хорошо у нас жить
на дворе, а у [illegible] Нельзя [illegible] к [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] на [illegible]
тогда он снова [illegible] в Далас.
(в 20 [illegible] сентябре, [illegible] тогда-то.) Не знаю
быть ли мне тебя отпустить будет. Ему
больше было бы без меня, без детей.
Правда тоже, что здесь стоит больше чем
у больницы. В чём [illegible] написал в письме.
Раньше я [illegible] больницу [illegible] стоит меньше,
по-моему у нас нет. Всё за время
и за больницу здесь будет $225.00. Мне
очень жаль. Ну, он [illegible] говорить об этом
[illegible], правда он?
Пожалуйста, напиши мне на [illegible] (Как говорит?)
Погода. Ты [illegible] на [illegible] трудно сделать
(по [illegible]

165
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
91

165
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
No. 91

#17

and structure of the city all ready gives no idea of the condition of the capital of the Belorussian State in 1945, only 16 short years ago. The arkatectural planning may be any thing but modern but it is the manner of almost all Russian cities. With the airport as its eastern boundry we find a large spread out [illegible] in appearance. Only the skyline pieced with factory rooms and chimnies betrays its industrial background, township I say in appearance because, the tallest building here is the 9 story which is over 2 miles long and the only such [illegible] in the republics, all other streets are narrow rock laid streets, winding through the city like [illegible] of stone [illegible] off the main street [illegible] at the other end by extensive [illegible]. The design and content of this prospect is very reflective of the [illegible] of this city, from earth to south of this straight as an arrow [illegible] of the city includes in the first two miles, the center [illegible] of the city. Hotel Minsk and the Main Post Office. The hotel was built in 1950 on the direct order of [illegible] who was grieved at the [illegible] 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, [illegible] and has over 500 rooms a modern well [illegible] built hotel, box shaped, it serves many tourist traveling from Germany and Poland through Minsk to Moscow.

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 when 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 Gnedilla 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 [illegible], 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. [illegible] razed to the ground, during the war with only three major buildings still standing after the war, opera house, government house and church. These buildings, all except the Church, which is now closed, are still in use. PART IV

The reconstruction of Minsk is an interesting story reflecting the courage of its builders. In a totalitarian system great forces can be brought into play under rigid controls and support. The success of the Russian "[illegible]" 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.

With the airport serving as its eastern boundary we find a large sprawling township in appearance, 1 city only. The skyline pierced with factory [illegible] 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 PART [illegible]

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

Although there was no prior notice of any delegation, another "spontaneous" welcoming committee met the cavalcade of black limousines and dutifully waved back at the darkened cars with the slightly protruding yellowish heads wearing Mao's.

I myself was visiting friends in the dormitory when the alert 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 study circles of workers by the police or voluntary and armed hundred "people's militia," any one who appears may be subject to close investigation later on, one thing to be avoided in any police state.

In roughly the same way, a 99% majority of the voting population is always herded into voting for the one candidate for one post, one party system, in the Soviet Union. Before State, Republic, or city elections, a "agitator" calls at the residence of each and every person in the city, he inquires regarding the number of eligible voters (voting age throughout the USSR is Sixteen years) age, sex, place of work, etc. He insures that all eligible voters know, when, where and how to vote.) He can explain who are the candidates, although he is forbidden by law to advocate 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 post unless 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 made an application for the party, at the 22nd congress KPCU Kruscheff revealed that out of a population of

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.

Gusha Shklovsich, born in what is now south western Belorussian territory; he is 24 years old, makes 80 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 father. He is on the waiting list for a small flat, "hopes" to receive it in "four or five years", hopes to enter the University night course next year so that he can become a radio engineer. He went to school during and after the war in the east where his family took him during the occupation. Moved still further east after an all out attempt at a drive by the Nazi's in which his mother was killed. After finishing his schooling at the age of 16, like most Russian boys, he was drafted into the Army, served in Hungary when the Hungarian Revolution broke out as a jeep driver, then asked who started the war, there, he says "Americans "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". Shklovsich also tells a story about how the Russian, newly arrived with the occupation forces, was walking down the street when he came upon a group of young Hungarian civilians; one of them was a girl he says, and she looked at me so hard I thought she must of known me. One of the younger people came forward and asked for a match. Just then a Hungarian "people's policeman" came around the corner." This is probably what saved Shklovsich's life. The police shouted just as one of the younger people came up behind him and hit him on the head; when he awoke there were two of the group dead and the others had run away." Surely by a revolution of spies and imperialists I jibed.

A picture of a different sort is that set by Aleksandrovich.

mild mannered, he served his army service along the sea, on the Leningrad front during the war. Married for ten years, he has three children; aged 9, 6 and 4. He has a hawk like nose, bushy eyebrows, profuse straw colored hair, he makes 115 rubles a month, lives fairly well, owns a television, radio and refrigerator in his two room flat with neighbors who share kitchen and bath, a very good arrangement for the Soviet Union. He pays 15 rubles a month rent, has a middle school education, had finished a metal workers course at the night school at the night school facility of the University in 1956. 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, the communist. He believes in the principles 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 15 people in clothes in a line looking at work, this is the most inconvenient aspect of the Russian simple life average pay. Does he have money, personal belongings? Yes, money, but I have an apartment; that is the most important thing in life. People have been known to do odd, even unusual things to get even a little higher on the waiting list such as taking the ownership of a baby or two to get special rating. The planning of apartments houses is always done with a great deal of care and preparation. Indeed, for the lucky one's, receiving their orders on rooms and flats, it is a big subject, a moment culminating years of pulling and after years of manipulation, the lucky few get the word to move out of their old quarters, usually one room in shiney 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 truck of happy home owners, it is opened even though their may not be light fixtures or toilet seats just yet. What does that matter!. In 1960 there were 2,978,000 living places built in USSR; USA, 1,500,000 including Hawaii and Alaska.

One man whose family received a part not long ago another is GARESOV. At our shop a master, a check worker and a communist for many years, he is almost 60 years old. Now with dark but graying hair, long nose, and protruding cheek bones, set under very old and weighted eyes,

After long years of hard factory 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 [illegible] party directive readings. At these times it is best to curb one's natural boistrous and lively nature. Under the 6' by 6' picture of Lenin, founder of the Soviet State, the party section secretary stands. [illegible] a middle aged pocked man by the name of Gorbakin, 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 zany story of funny John, but he never does. Behind this man stands 35 years of party life. His high post, relatively speaking for him, is witness to his efficiency. He stands expounding from notes in front of him, the week's "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 II "Demonstrations"

In the same way, May Day and other "demonstrations" are arranged as well as spontaneous receptions for distinguished guests. I remember when I was in Moscow in 1959 I was just passing in front of the Metropole restaurant when out of the side streets came a 20 man police unit which stopped all people on the street from passing in front of the entrance, surrounding the crowd and keeping them bound in (not deterring 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. She was 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 "Kollectives". 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

did 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, [illegible] 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 hold the leading positions in plants, [illegible] 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 precident to treason. The party also is [illegible] by the [illegible] 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 [illegible] quality 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 "[illegible]" are almost always held at the fourth 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 out 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 number of meetings held a month average 20. 20% of these are political or by-political meetings. Meetings last anywhere from 20 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 these is taken on by the listeners, a most phenomenal nature, one impervious to outside interference or sounds.

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 specialised institutes, and older workers who have been working at the plant for 4-6 years and occupy the middle number earner levels, 3, 4; these workers are aged about 24-30 and form the pass of laborers at the factory. 70% have families, apartments are few, most occupy rooms belonging to relatives or rooms let to rent by landlords in two or three room apartments, often for as high as 30 rubles a month, although rent in the Soviet Union is paid by the sq. meter and a [illegible] meter room with kitchen and bath cost only about 30 rubles a month. The housing shortage is so critical that people Report Skyrocketing Rents do even find a person willing to let his room, room renting also is the most common form of speculation in the USSR. Often [illegible] lights all out of proportion with reality, [illegible] received 30 rubles a month from letting his room in the manner while [illegible] was living in a manner hence of [illegible] in the country. Such speculations are forbidden and carries penalties, including deportation to other economic areas of the USSR for terms of up to 6 months. Still there are the most amazing instances. Most workers in Minsk come from peasant stock, which re-populated the city at the end of the 2nd WORLD WAR. Like most Russians they are warm hearted and simple but often stubborn and untrustworthy.

The life of the "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 organised 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 as political deviation and the enforced course of action over the years has become the most comprehensible educational and moral training probably

were 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 awarded to the best shops by the factory committee for good production standards.

Our shop head Stephan Tarasovich Velebok 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, managed to finish a 5 year night school specialty course and through the help of the director of the factory, Mr. Kyurvil became shop head in an important segment of this large plant, employing 3,000 people. Stephan has an almost bald head except for a line of hair on the left side of the head, which he is forever combing across his shiny top. Aged 45, he is married with two children aged 8 and 20. It may be implied that marriages seem to carry much older than their American counterparts, perhaps that can be explained by the fact that in order to qualify for apartment, people often must wait for 5 or 6 years just about security is so variable, until a commonly desired goal is reached, that is, an apartment for family, most Russians do not choose to start families until later in life. Stephan is responsible to the factory committee and director for the hiring of queues and production quotas. His foreman Ivanov is 36 years old, has a wife and 15 month old baby, but you they live about 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 circles in his face, his manner, nervous, spasmodic and direct, betrayes his calling. His job, keep the working on the premises going as quickly and efficiently as possible. His Assistant, Mr. Foreman Lavrock, 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 ministry is composed of 17 so-called "Shock Workers" whose pictures hang on a wall near the stairs so that all might derive to imitate them. Usually of the 3 level or master class

337

COMMISSION EXHIBIT
No. 92

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 home-making catch of inattentiveness on the part of any worker: a sad sight to anyone not used to it, but the Russians are philosophical. "Who likes the lecture?" "Nobody," "but its compulsory". Compulsory attendance at factory meetings isn't the only way to form spontaneous demonstrations and meetings. The "great October revolution" demonstrations, the May day demonstrations are all formed in the same way. As well as spontaneous meetings for distinguished guests. The well organized party man count 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. AMTU THE EXPERIMENTAL SHOP

For a good cross section of the Russian working class I suggest we examine the lives of some of the 36 workers and 3 foremen working in the experimental shop of the Minsk radio plant. This plant is located in the Sidot of the great building 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 distinguishable mark on its red brick face. At 8:00 sharp, all shop workers have arrived and at the sound of a bell sounded by the duty foreman, 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 workers and both operators whose machines are located on the first floor. Work jobs are given out in the form of blueprints and drawings by the shop foreman and Mr. Soroman Lipovsk, to workers whose various availability and skill calls for them, since each worker has with them acquired differing skills and knowledge. Work is given strictly according to so-called "pay levels", the levels being numbered 1-6 and the highest level "master", for level one (1) a worker receives approximately 60 rubles for work, level 2 (2) a worker receives 70.50, for three; 80 rubles, for four; 105 rubles for five; 135 rubles and for masters about 150. These levels of pay vary slightly because workers receive a basic pay of, for 1st level, 43 rubles and bonuses bringing the total to 60 rubles, including reductions for taxes, the basic pay of a master is 90 rubles. Except in instances for poor quality work, bonuses are al -

built factory. He was appointed by the factory Communist party chief, a 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. Lisbeson holds the title (besides Communist) of "shock worker, of Communist Labor;" this movement was started under Stalin a decade ago, in order to get the most out of the extreme patriotism driven into Soviet children at an early age. Indeed, Lefbeson is a skilled mechanic and metal worker and for his work he receives 120-140 rubles — North Shore Schedules. This shop party secretary, together with the section party chief, usually selects workers for the title "shock worker of Communist Labor." These people are not necessarily Communist party members, although it helps in the same way party membership helps in any kind of life in the U.S.S.R.

Factory meetings in the "collectives" are so numerous as to be staggering.

Take for instance during one month the following meetings and records are scheduled: 1 Prof. Union, which discuss the work of the Prof. union in gathering dues, paying out receipts on vacation coupons, etc. (p. 24.); political information (4) every Tuesday on the lunch hour, Young Communist Meetings (8) on the 9 and 21st of every month; production meetings (1) made up of workers, discussing ways of improving work; Communist party meeting (2) a month called by the section Communist party sec.; the school of Communist labor meeting (4) (compulsory) every Wednesday, and sport meeting, 2 a month, ~~non-compulsory~~, a total of 15 meetings a month, 3 of which are compulsory for Communist party members and 12 compulsory for all others. These meetings are always held after work or on the lunch hour. They are never held on working time. Absenteism is by no means allowed. After long years of hard discipline, especially under the Stalin regime, no worker will invite the wrath disciplinary action of the party man and inevitably the factory party committee because of trying to slip out of the way or giving too little attention to what is being said.

—A strange sight indeed is the picture of the local party man delivering a political sermon to a group of usually robust simple working men

counting deductions. Further on, others are fitting tubes and parts around the picture tube itself, all along the line there are testing apparatus with operators hurriedly affix SNAP 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 3% in honor of the coming end of the third year of the current 7 year plan. Now the televisions are carried around the convoy 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 factory shows for purely personal reasons until the foreman locks the switch.

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

One of the most interesting things in observing Russian life and connections, is the personal relationship to each other; there exists a disciplined comradeship springing from the knowledge that in Soviet Society the fundamental group is the "Kollective" or intership group. These groups with the shop or section party chiefs and foreman, are the world in which the Russian workers live. All activities and conduct of members is dependent upon the will of the "Kollective".

In the shop where I worked, the experimental shop, of the Black Radio and Television factory, there were 28 workers, including the party shop secretary, who is a Communist worker assigned into the shop by the Factory Party Committee, the Master Foreman, assigned by the Shopproduction Head who is assigned by the Director of the Factory, ~~and a Junior Foreman~~.

The key person in the shop, as everyone appreciates is COMRADE Lihosem, 45 years old, the party-secretary. His background is that after serving his allotted time in the army, before the war, he became a member in good standing of the COMMUNIST LEAGUE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION. During the war, he was for a short time, a tankcrew, 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

bad fumes and the hotness of the materials. These workers are guaranteed 30 days vacation a year, the maximum for workers. Automation 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 rough 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 Bonaparatic corps of 1[illegible] workers in any given factory. These people are occupied with the flow of paper work which flow in and out of any factory. Also the number of direct forman is not small to the ratio of workers in some cases 1-[illegible], 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 quality control board. These people number (without foremen) almost 300 people, total working force 2,000 -- 2-30 without foremen.

To delve deep into the lives of the workers, I shall visit most of the shops one after another and get to know the people. The largest shop employs 300 people; 82% women and girls; females make up 60% of the work force at this plant.

Here girls solder and screw the CHASSIS to the [illegible] stitching, transistors, tubes and so forth. They each have quotas depending upon what kind of work they are engaged in. The girl may solder [illegible] FOUR FOUNTS while THE NEXT GIRL SOLDERS 15 wire leads in 15 minutes. The pay scales here vary but slightly with average pay at 80 rubles without deductions. Deductions include 9 rubles, general tax, 2.30 rubles for bachlors 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 30 hour week, 65-[illegible] rubles, net

an area of 25 acres in a district one block north of the main thoroughfare and only two miles from the center of the City with all facilities and systems for the mass production of radios and televisions; it employees 5,000 full time and 300 part time workers, 30% 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.

300 people, during the day shift, are employed on the huge stamp and pressing machines;where sheet metal is turned into metal frames and cabinets for television and radios.

Another 300 people are employed in an adjoining building for the cutting and finishing of rough wood into fine polished cabinets. A laborer's process, mostly done by hand, the cutting, trimming and the process's right up to hand polishing are carried out here at the same plant. The plant also has its own stamp making plant, employing 150 people at or assisting at 80 heavy machine lathes and grinders. The noise in this shop is almost deafening as metal grinds against metal and steel saws cut through iron ingots at the rate of an inch a minute. The floor is covered with oil used to drain the heat of metal being worked so one has to watch one's footing; here the workers' hands are as black as the floor and [illegible] to be eternally. The foreman here looks like the Russian version of "John Henry", tall and as strong as an ox. He isn't drilly, 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 there, 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 odd shapes, turning out their quota of knobs, handles, non-conducting tube bases, and so forth. These workers suffer the worst condition of work in the plant, an otherwise model factory, for the Soviet Union, due

339
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
No. 97

Item 357

PART 1 The collective

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 in any industrial enterprise, whether political, industrial or pertaining to personal relations. The party secretary is responsible for political indoctrination of the workers, the discipline of workers of the Communist Party living in the plant and the general control and direction of the [illegible].

[illegible] Plant Radio and Television plant is [illegible] throughout the USSR [illegible] of electronic parts, and [illegible] in the early 30's, the party [illegible] in the party 30's — has a long history of service to the party. [illegible] with the activities of the 1,000 [illegible] party members [illegible] supervise the activities of the other 3,000 people employed in this [illegible] enterprise in Minsk, the capital of the 3rd ranking [illegible] Republic.

This factory manufactures 37,000 large and powerful radio and [illegible] television sets in various sizes and ranges, including picture tubes, which are not mass produced anywhere in the U.S.S.R. It is this plant which manufactured several chassis and combination radio-phonograph television sets which were shown as mass produced items of commerce before several hundreds of thousands of Americans at the Soviet Exposition in New York in 1959. After the Exhibition these sets were fully 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

357

COMMISSION EXHIBIT
No. 9

1-2 description of Radio factory
3-4 city, facts and conditions
5-6 - description of T.V. shop
7-8-9. background of shops
10-11 Industrial workers
12. controller of "collective"
13-15 Demonstrations and meetings;
15-16 factory made up and people
17-18-19. Report of city of Minsk
20 Permit permits "tourist"
21-22 passports
23 collective farms and school
24. vacations
25. Market quarters and trade.
26. population fig. and apartments
27. figs for trade for. trade.
28. newspapers
29. Films
30. 1st Films 2nd T.V. (ARK 30-35 Radio; HISTORY 27-28 D. ONLY.)
31. TV. & Radio
32 Radio
33 opera and museums
34. T.C.L.
35. YCL Komsomol
36. Local committee meeting.
37-39 Corruption in USSR
40. ~~Elections~~ virgin land "letters"
41. Elections
42. the army
43. Army
44. Kolkhoz
45. DESTRC. OF MON. TO STALIN in 1961

(NOW MORE COMMENTS.)

forward

[illegible]

In the case of the workers of this great city [illegible] a unfortunate [illegible] of the Russian people [illegible] of the area, but [illegible] of the biggest country in the world [illegible] and [illegible] the economic [illegible] industrial [illegible] [illegible] not in the course of the book refer to the original [illegible] check.

In the course of reconstruction at the end of the 2nd war under the reign of Stalin all major [illegible] were turned to the rebuilding of the Soviet State, all manpower was made, including the slighting of the light consumer industry, [illegible] affected the heavy industry, the steel mill and [illegible] plant. [illegible] work. This book is an attempt of presenting a picture of the people who work in the modern Russian working class.

Personal advice & [illegible] and figures are taken from the Soviet USSR Statistics for 1960 put out by the central [illegible] of books and printing, Moscow, and figures taken from the staff of the 22nd Congress of the CPSU. Statistics from the staff unpublished book for the USSR Statistics for 1962 have to be published in Moscow in early 1962.

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

About the author.

The Steve Gaudling born in Oct 1939 in New Orleans. His son by a [illegible] Russian father who early died left a [illegible] man stock of independence thought on by neglect. Returning at 45 Russia [illegible] it is this stock of independence was strengthened by [illegible] journeying to Japan the Philippines and the islands of the Pacific [illegible] after serving out his 3 years in the USSR he decided he [illegible] to seek a new life in the USSR. full of optimism and hope he arrived in [illegible] in the fall of 1959 coming to see his chosen [illegible] through after however, two years and [illegible] of growing up he decided to return to the USA. This book is not a story about [illegible] he is only [illegible] to tell the truth, however that not too many people [illegible] have had the opportunity to be [illegible] a world below and appearance is very like our own, [illegible]

Commission Exhibit 92 — Exhibit 92, for Identification.

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

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

~~Trips to other cities of the Soviet Union is forbidden even to those who would like to travel their to see relatives. All cities above Leningrad towards the Finnish border fall into this category. Most on the polish border, Odessa being sea port.~~

down from this cafe called "spring time" is the bakery shop. Here for 13 kopeck's a person can buy unwrapped bread (white), for 7 kopecks sweet rolls of different kinds, 20 kopeks black bread (the black bread loaf ~~is~~ is twice as large as the white is, therefore cheaper [illegible] 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 quality chocolate costs 4 times as much as in the US (for four ounces you 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 Universal [illegible] Store". Here can any [illegible] in the [illegible] specialized [illegible] [illegible] refrigerators [illegible] [illegible] 112 mill. [illegible] the waiting list for refrigerators [illegible] [illegible] the waiting list is [illegible] [illegible] "Belarus" [illegible] the waiting list is almost a year [illegible] the "Victory" and "Volga" are a little cheaper [illegible] their styles are not very impressive. The [illegible] looks like a [illegible] while the [illegible] [illegible]

Motorcycles and bicycles [illegible], however, be bought on the spot for ready cash. A good high powered motorcycle costs 280 rubles and their quality is [illegible] to be better than the more complex automobile; television sets cost anywhere from 90 rubles for a 5 inch by 6 inch screen to 280 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 180 rubles, and jacket costs 40 rubles a pair of pants for not less than

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

15 rubles. There are four [illegible]. They usually cost [illegible] rubles.

Just before we come to "Stalin Square" the end of the central district along the PROSPECT, we find the two "AVTOMATY" or stand up cafes. These cafes are located across the prospect from one another, the [illegible] 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 NEW THE SQUARE, for instance, is not known. Although it would of course be more convenient. The reason is that the architectural plans for all the cities of the Soviet Union, come directly from Moscow, which, as one can imagine, is a big responsibility. 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, and therefore safest way, it is. Another characteristic and interesting structure in Minsk is the trade union building. This houses an auditorium, offices for the trade-unions and costuming of the amateur groups who perform here periodically and a small dance hall. There are not, as one might assume, offices of the trade union. They do not exist as we have 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. In keeping with structure, it looks like a Greek temple with figures atop the V shaped roof supported by large white marble columns all around. However, a close look reveals not naked Greek gods but, from left to right, a [illegible] complete with soap, a bricklayer holding a bucket, a sports house in track suit, and a more symbolic structure of a man in a double breasted suit holding a brief case, either a bureaucrat or an intellectual apparently.

The rest of the prospect for the remaining miles is enclosed with the so familiar square shaped 5 storied apartment houses, [illegible] it may be that at the present time 60% of all living is in apartments. In 20 years 70% of all living quarters will be in these many storied barracks. The building [illegible] is in full swing, although at the 22nd congress,

Khrushev 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 begun in order to give a chance for the completion of sites already started, this is not the only reason, for the demand for raw materials and prefabricated parts far exceeds the supply and in desperation Khrushchev called a halt to the construction plans of the present 7-year plan. This will mean, especially on apartments, for which there is a dire need.

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

At the 22nd party Congress Khrushchev, in his 3 hour [illegible] speech, for all practical purposes, the only speech, since all speeches followed in [illegible] of the first speech, revealed that in the 100,000 people in the Soviet Union want abroad. This is a [illegible] estimate, including engineers and technicians that travel, which make up for the total. All others are [illegible] of [illegible] students, all scientific workers, the 100,000 [illegible] are [illegible] are carefully selected from applicants, the [illegible] is, "to be loyal and politically prepared". Any people in the Party, may apply for a tourist trip under the limited number rules applying to delegations; for 100 rubles he can go to China for two weeks [illegible] for 50 rubles go to Czechoslovakia, for many if he passes the [illegible] he can even get to England. The hitch is (1) that he must be [illegible] by the Party [illegible]; (2) he must account for the [illegible] if caught home, since speculation is not allowed in the USSR; (3) he must 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 desired are unknown in the Soviet Union. Passports abroad are issued only after a 6 month [illegible] investigation by the K.G.B.

Some cities in the Ukrainian and Siberia connected with all cities along the Southern border of the USSR from Moldavia to India are forbidden without a pass, all cars, trucks and other private vechles are stopped at police check points in 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 M. V. D. offices, and one must apply directly to it.

It may be explainded that in the Eastern Europeen system all citizens upon reaching the age of 16 years are given a "passport" or identification papers. On the first page is a Foto and personal infromation, on the following 4 pages are places for the registering of addresses this including rented rooms, on the next four pages are places for making particular remarks as to the conduct of the carier, a place better kept blank, the next three pages are for registering the places of work, then the next page is for marriage license and divorce stamps, these "passprts" are changed for a small charge every five years, a lost passport can be replaced after a short investagation for 10 rubles, all persons regardless of nationality are required to carry these. In the Soviet Union are also marked on the passport, for instance a Ukrainian is Ukrainian, a Jew is marked Jew, an immigrant is marked as to place of birth, as in the cases of the many in the U.S.S.R. also on the pages.

Marked for special remarks usually of a criminal nature, immigrants have a short autobiography painted such as, Carlos Ventera, born in Buenas Aires, 1934, resident Buenas Aires till 1955, occupation student immigrated to U.S.S.R. 1956. This is enough to insure any and all who reads the assistant 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, or too high at his work. But otherwise immigrants in the U.S.S.R., relation a few French, Spanish, and Eastern European, are treated with more respect than the Russians treat each other, particulary 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 on consuming getting an apartment and being assigned to work, than his native 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 place south of Leingrad, have well built apartment houses with food and clothing stores built right into the first floors.

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

and scrape wood houses, seen throughout the Soviet Union and although its 50 minutes form the Kremlin it doesn't have electrecity or gas. Inside plumming is unknown and the only automation is that with a broom. There are 45,000 collective farms in the Soviet Union of these types as well as 7,400 State farms run by the government. Collective farmers and their families number 65.5 million people or 31.4% of the total population.

True, the collective farmers may own chickens or pigs or even a cow, as well as his own piece of land, usually ¼ of an acre, but the isolation and agonizingly hard work in summer and fall affects these "advantages". Nowadays, although still without electricity "collective farms" have wire fed radio programs and speakers in every home, this is part of the propaganda system instigated by Stalin to "bring the cultural level of outlying collective farms up to the level of the city dweler". School attendance for the children of collective farmers is compulsory as it is for all children up to the age of maturity, that is up to the age when they recieve their passports, sixteen. Public schools are in general box shaped 3 story affairs with no particular decoration. Teachers receive 80 rubles a month in these general educational institution. Discipline from the students viewpoint is strong. Starting school at 7 years he is taught to keep his pioneer school costume, which all students must wear, in neat apperance, is thought to stand rigidly at attention when any adult enters the room or when the teacher asks a question. His studies, particuly foreign languages, are apt to be harder and more complex than their American counterparts. Science is also stressed as well as patriotic and Soviet history. An attitude towards his studies of complete seriousness

is instilled in him at an early age and young Russian students are apt to appear rather made bookish than Americans.

Since most women work for a living in the U.S.S.R. (with or without husbands) they usually leave their non-school age children in the care of the local "childrens garden" these are highly organized state created care centers for childrens. Here babies are fed and cared for, their health is checked periodically by doctors; diets are recommended and baths given, all for 30 rubles a month. Young children are given pre-school preparation by trained day school teachers who recieve 80 rubles a month in pay. A director of such a school may recive 180 rubles a month 3,050,000 children in 1960 were cared for by these establishments. After the U-2 incident on May 1, 1960 and the following exchanges between the American government. and the Soviet governments, Premier Kruschev invited then President Eisenhower to come to the Soviet Union and become a director of one of these "childrens gardens". Since, he said in a speech at the Kremlin in July 1960, Eisenhower doesn't know how to run his country.

Public care centers for young and old are an established principle in the U.S.S.R. thousands of rest homes, sanitoriums and hospitals are scatted around the Black and Caspion Seas, the "resort area" of the Soviet Union. For any worker to get a reservation for one off these places he should apply to the factory committee for a "Pitovka" or ticket reservation, after showing that he has the right to his three weeks vacation, (30 days for persons engaged in dangerous occupations or mining) he may buy the "Petovkao" from Minsk to the Black Sea, Yalta resort area, for three weeks at a cost of 70 to 100 rubles, depending on class of service available.

as well as vocational training into each and every student just as at the factorys and plants, each and every institute has its corps of party chiefs, sectional and class, for teachers and professors as well as students.

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

Foreign languages also hold positions of favority in the Soviet Educational plans much more then in the U.S. in scientific fields of vocation, two foreign languages are compulsory over a five year period, in engineering and also medicine at least one language is compulsory. The studied languages in order of importance and popularity are, English, German, French, Italian and Spanish with far Eastern Languages following. The text books from which these languages are learned are very interesting in themselfs, they combine politics and education at once, a very common occurance. An example is that texts in English or German for instance are given on the life of Lenin, founder of the Soviet State, or the structure of the communist party of the Soviet Union, formally the life of Stalin was a favored subject to fill a text book, these books are no longer in circulation.. A good text book for English speaking students studing Russian is the one by Olga Ryzhova, chairman of the U.S.S.R. society of friendship with the United States and England. This book published in 1958 by the Moscow publishing house Izdavski Vivd. ?c, Moscow is a good starter for anyone interested in the highly expressive Russian language, political texts are kept to a minimum in this book and only some

26

five year course of vocational and politicial subjects. Hostels for students are located near their respective Institutes, non-residential students live here. Often these numbers exceeds the rooms and many have to rent rooms in the city. All rooms 15-15 feet house 5-6 students with just enough room to allow metal beds to be placed around the walls and a table and chairs in the middle, there is not room enough for closets so clothing is kept in suit-cases under beds. Here, except during the three-month summer vaction, students live and study for 5 years. Common rooms with stoves, are also located on the top of 1 room to 3 student living quaters for cooking. the cleanliness of linen, and rooms as well as the entire dormitory falls upon the students. The number of students in the U.S.S.R. in 1960-61 was 2,396,000 U.S. Figure 1,816,000 or 282 per 10,000. All students in higher educational institution receive grants or grants of money at the rate of 40 rubles a month, regardless of chosen vocations, for excellent to outstanding grades a student may recieve the maximum of 50 rubles per-month. Thus all students are paid to study in the Soviet Union, unlike the United States where students must pay tuition to learn. This is the reason why the Soviet Union turns out almost three times as many engineers 159,000 in 1959, twice as many agronomes 477,200, technicians and others specialist, this is why the Soviet Union has more doctors per 10,000 of population (18.5 1960) than any other country in the world (U.S.A. (12.1) 1960) regardless of the lack of dormitory and living conditions of the students. that we have in the U.S., we would definitly learn from the rigious and highly specialized educational system of the Soviet Union. A system which jointly and carefully instills politicel

If a member of the trade unions (a worker) pays 15 of his pay (earning, as does a graduate) he may only have to pay 30% of the total cost if he is at a trade union built house of rest or sanatorium. Sanitorium [illegible] at these places included three good [illegible] meals a day, the attention of doctors and nurses, [illegible] and selling facilities, private beaches and [illegible] and all hospitalization.

More modest [illegible] can however, afford journies to rest homes nearer home in the case of Minsk, to [illegible] located in pine [illegible] three hours from Minsk [illegible] here the [illegible] since the peaches, fruit and sun can be had for as little as 25 rubles for two weeks.

Other rest homes include Lioved and Narock located 100 miles north-west of Minsk on the shores of 20 mile long lake Narock, deep in the pine forest of Belorussia where bare-hunting and fishing can be had as well as the usual rest home services for 35 or 40 rubles by any workers whose [illegible] in. The only is [illegible] in some-times lack of space, especially in summers but that is not an obstacle to one who planches in advance. Russian workers all ways take [illegible] advantage of these cut prices and fairly good services to escape the [illegible] and dust of [illegible] factories at least for a while any-[illegible]. The capital of Belorussian has 12 institutions of higher learning including a university and polytechnical institutions. These institution are engaged in turning out highly [illegible] specialists for national economy. The city and has [illegible] secondary [illegible] colleges, vocational and factory schools. These schools teach a rigious 3 year course of vocational and political subjects.

26

on about 30% of the text. Most of the millions of text books printed in the Soviet Union every year are published at the Central Moscow publishing house a very gigantic monopolistic enterprise printing (8,000 in 1959 and 1,169,000,000 copies) ~~from~~ ~~those deposed to centralization~~ here foreign books are printed in the Russian language and others into anyone of the 100 of languages of minority groups in the U.S.S.R. 95% of the population of the U.S.S.R. speak Russian, however ~~minority~~ languages are encouraged and propagated by law. Of the 208,827,000 million people in the Soviet Union 114,114,000 speak Russian as their national language next is Ukrainians 37,253,000 and Belorussians 7,913,00 and Uzbeks 6,015,000. The remaining population figures are distributed among 18 minory, and 60 fractional groups. Some of which have as far as 4,000 people speaking the tongue. Also there are 60,000 persons in the Soviet Union who are ~~[illegible]~~ not Soviet origin, of these the leaders are Croatians 5,000: Albanians 4,000: Afghans 1,900: Mongols 1,800, Italians 1,800, Chinese 1,000, Spanish 1,000, and Argentines (estimated) 4,000. Since the figures from Argentine immigrants is not given in the 1959 figures for the Soviet Union pages 74-75.) ~~[illegible]~~ 50% of all the 49,000 titles printed in the U.S.S.R. in 1959 were technical or industrial text books. Only 20% of these titles were for light reading, of these most ~~[illegible]~~ war stories reflecting the struggle and victory of the Soviet armed forces over the Nazis during the 2nd world war as well as heroic novels about opening up the Virgin lands in Siberia and the wild country East of the Urals. As was

described by Eraving Levine in his book "Main Street U.S.S.R." Love stories are few and far between with them apt to be "boy loves - teachers - loves girl" episods or how Ivan increased production at his machine to win the admiration of Natasha, the shop foreman. Foreign novels are very popular in the U.S.S.R. because of their common: dirty racy lines, however foreign authors seem to be chosen because they write about the decay and immorality of their respective country. Every foreign book seems to be chosen to show that if capitalism isn't dead or dying it should.

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

For a person reading detective stories by foreign writers one gets a very depressing feeling and is overwhelmed by the sordidness, squalor, gloomy and darkness of the life depicted in them, other foreign authors include Leonard Frank, German Hermet; William Godwin, "Things As They Are" English: and more classical writers such as Alexander Drue "Count Moran" French author, "Sherlock Holmes and Captain Blood" are also known and read in the U.S.S.R. but such titles are few and hard to find. Dickens however is in admiration.

wherever one goes. Mark Twain books are also found in Russian. Such novels of 300-400 pages sell for [illegible] rubles or less. Stories rank high in publication and therefore, [illegible] with the [illegible] more often than not American or West German [illegible] and captured in the end by the young, handsome, Soviet [illegible] agent.

Newspapers and magazines are also a giant undertaking [illegible] The printing if not the information agencies, [illegible] controlled. In 1959 periodicals and magazines numbered [illegible] and 10,000,000 copies.

Newspapers numbered 10,[illegible] Union, [illegible] papers, with [illegible] and the half billion copies. Foreign newspapers are not allowed in the country except [illegible] Communist party papers such as the "Worker" United States, "Daily Worker", England, "Humanity" France, "[illegible] Germany, East Germany, "The Daily Berliner", West Germany, ect.

The main publications in the U.S.S.R. are "Pravda, Truth" organ of the Communist party of the U.S.S.R. and [illegible] "The News" organ of the council of Ministers of the Soviet Union. It may be noted that the chairman of the council of Ministers and the first secretary of the communist party of the U.S.S.R. is one man, Nikita S. Khrushchev. All leading and city newspapers [illegible] from these two leading dailies, reprinting articles passed on [illegible] by TASS, Soviet news agency, government [illegible]. All newspapers

are organs of one or another ministry or their subsidiaries.

In Minsk the newspapers are "Soviet Belorussia" organ of the central committee of the communist party of Belorussia, a sport newspaper is the organ of the ministry of physical culture.

A railroads newspapers is the organ of the ministry of the transport and est. The name of the organ of control is printed at the top of the first page.

Top Russian newspapers from "Pravda" [redacted] on average consist of four pages except on special event's where the number is increased from four pages for two kopecks to six pages for three kopecks. Advertising is unknown and unnecessary in a government controlled economy where prices are fixed [redacted] as in the 5 year plan. The first page in all Soviet languages is developed to party news and speeches. The second to production notices or local industrial achievments such as the opening of a new factory or the overfulling of quotas at a plant. The third page is filled with foreign news items. Often covered and credited to A.P. or other news agencies. They usually concern strikes and clashes with police, lynch and race incidents in capitalist countries as well as other "news", slanted to give a bad impression of all countries except those who are members of the socialist camp or their fellow travelers such as Cuba who are held as prosperous democracies fighting against imperialism, fascism, without, and capitalist imp and agents within.

Films carry the propaganda ball where books and newspapers leave off, with 90,872 movie houses in the U.S.S.R. with collective farm clubs bringing the total to 118,000 movie houses; the average

number of times a Soviet citizen goes to the movies, per year, including men, women, and children is 16.5 times (page 329.). There is a joke current in the Soviet Union as to why N. S. Khrushchev received his third Hero of the Soviet Union, highest order in the Soviet Union, the answer is for his part in the film "Our Nikita Khrushchev", a documentary released in the summer of 1961, of old films showing Khrushchev in his younger days as a commissar on the Eastern front and touring industry after the war. Half of the hundreds of films made in 1959-1960 were either Revolutionary, historical or war stories, there were virgin land or North adventure stories, most every Republic has its own studio which shot pictures concerning their respective places. In Leningrad is the sole films on "Soviet Street" it employs scores of operators, technicians, writers, porters, film cutters, etc., all of these have finished the artist and operators higher school of film making in Leningrad, a 3- or four year course and have diplomas in their respective fields. During the week of October 9-15 the following movies were shown in Minsk "Due Live", revolutionary film of the 1917's "Clear Sky" the film presented at the film Festival in Moscow in July 1961, which took place. A film about the post Stalin Era, it condemns repression of the main character an ex-prisoner of war who is driven out of the party because he didn't die as all good soldiers must. This film is very symbolic of the new government line condemning some of the tactics of Stalin and his clique. "The Fair" a West German film against militarism and "The Poor Street" a Bulgarian film about the

resistance in the 2nd World War.

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

German, Italian, and French films as well as those from the "peoples republics" are popular here. American films are few, although well liked for their technical skill and production. American films shown in 1959-1960 were: "Rapsody" with Elizabeth Taylor, "Eva" with Joan Crawford "The Seventh Voyage of Sinbad" made in 1959 and "Serenade of Sun Valley, made in the 40's. Others were "Tigna Valta" about the life of the Kingsberg and "Old Man and the Sea", a technicolor production of Ernest Hemingway's book. "War and Peace" was also shown to vast audiences in the Berlin.

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

Television is organized and shown in order not to interfere with work in industries. Monday to Fridays program start at 6:00 in

the evening, quite enough to allow any worker to get home in time for the start but not enough to allow him to take time off to watch television or become a television addict as we have in the U.S. Programs finish at 11:00 in the evening so that all the workers can get enough sleep. Saturday start at 9:00 to compensate for the shop work day and end at 12:00 or 12:30, Sundays programs start as early as 10:30 in the morning and end at 12:00 o'clock. Programs are but include as all ways more that 50 percent Soviet politics, but are often good films, lessons of movies and cartoons for the kids, the best programs howeverall the performances from Moscow and Leningrad , Bolshoi theatre, also symphonic music concerts are often used to break the monotous run of politics and dry facts and figures. A show for a Sunday evening is like the one show in on October 22, 1961, 6:30 sports 7:25 Soviet army show 8:25 a feature lenght film "Baltic Sky" 9:30 at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Partyof the Soviet Union . performance by people artist of the U.S.S.R. Kleboev, who sings songs of the mother land, 11:50 news and 12:00 sign off with the playing of the National Athem and the athem of . Television however is not as famous as it is in the U.S. the and the cost of television, a good one cost 350 rubles and the light table models for 190 rubles rarely bought in are quickly . There were 103, 200 Televisions in in 1960. The really penetrating voice of modern society comes from radio, and extensive it is the by which the Kremlin reaches into every

3/ mock and [illegible] to the most out-lying collective farms or villages. While 3 million television sets were sold from 1952-1956 in the Soviet Union (facts and figures page 943) over 29 million radio sets were sold and this figures is brought up considerably when one considers the fact that hold collective farms which may not have a radio in the place have programs fed to reproducters in each home from points many miles away in keeping with the general plan to bring the cultural level of these collective [illegible] up. And in the Soviet Union there are 45,000 collective farms and 7,400 State farms with 65,500,000 people on them or 31.4% of the total population (facts for 1961 page 27). So radio may be said to be the all [illegible] programs [illegible] in Minsk at 600 and may end so late at 02:00 however 24 hours a day broadcast are made to all parts of the Soviet Union from Moscow, there are 18.5 million radios in [illegible] which can turn all stations to its one channel in a matter of minutes, this [illegible] when Gagarin made his epoch making trip into space, the entire Soviet Union was blanked out with nothing but reports and intermittent music, for a solid day in this way the Government gets the most propaganda value out of its achievements. Again when Herman Titov made his flight for two days this process was repeated. Also all stations are immediately turned to the Kremlin whenever Premier Krushev makes a policy [illegible] all stations in the Soviet Union are regulary turned every hour on the hour to the "news" from Moscow, unlike the U.S.A. where small independent station can operate, the Soviet Union rigimsly [illegible] control over all it state broadcasting stations which, like industries, are

all state financed and built. The radio and television station in Minsk is a four storied cement building located at no.6 Kalinina Street near the small river "SVISHLICH", behind it stands the impressive 500 feet steel radio towers, the highest structure in Belorussia. This radio towers and building are enclosed with high fences and patrolling armed guards with dogs. Entrance into the courtyard must be through the building itself and persons cannot enter without a special pass shown to an armed guard. Performers are taken to a separate studio near the city center where production and performers are fed back to the station and then to the broadcasting towers, in this way the all important communication system is guarded against sabotage or possibility "take overs" of the sort often achieved by Latin American counter-revolutionary and anti-contents elements.

Near the television towers, 4 blocks east on "Bolshaya-Kolkhoz" Street, stands two more towers approximately 200 feet high each, they are not engaged in broadcasing, quite the opposite in fact, these very apparent land marks with high power cables strung between them are jamming towers, used to blank out high frequency broadcast from aboard, the main target of these jamming towers is the Munich and Washington transmitters of the "Voice of America" programs, although they are sometimes employed to disrupt the B.B.C. and sometimes French broadcast in Russian. These towers are likewise guarded by armed guards and entrance to the wire enclosed block house and tower area is forbidden except by passes. The amount of voltage

used by these towers is known to be tremendous and when one considers that needed lighting at work places is only grudingly turned on even on the cloudy days, it is ironical and sad to think of the tremendous waste and efforts the Soviet government goes too in order to keep other peoples ideas out. But the jamming frequiences are only half those of the "Radio Moscow" propaganda programs which may be heard on any short wave radio in the United States and without jamming. these "Radio Moscow" programs insure peoples in 81 countries that the Iron Curtain no longer exists, never did exists , and is in general a fiticious slander against the Soviet Union though up by reactionarys, sich!!

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

Comedy and drama theater number 53 with 11 in Belorussia. Plays are put on by amature and professional groups in the Russian

33.

language or the languages of the republics. In the Belorussian drama theater on "VOIADARSKAYA" street has a troop of 55 professionals earning from 90 to 140 rubles a month on 4 plays a week in the Belorussian language. Sets and costume are always well made in any productions I saw, but the scripts are apt to be over loaded with politics in the dramas.

Museums exist for the education and learning of the population, of these; 26 are historical Revolutionary 89 historical, 171 memorial (the house of Chaikovski street in Moscow near the American embassey) 421 of local or reginal interest, and 122 art museums as well as 68 more of different kinds bringing the total to exactly 907. There are 37 in Minsk. In the year 1959, 43 million people visited these places of interest as well as 7,200,000 people who visited the famous permanent exibition of Soviet achievements in Moscow "SKOLNIKKY" park. There a display covering 25 acres was set up in 1955, it advertises real and progress for tourist and Russians alike. In it are spudniks and jet airliners tractor exhibition housed in a buildign 300 feet long housing and industrial samples, the light consumer industry is shown more as the Russians would like it to be then as it is. With pocket radios (these are none made in quantity in the U.S.S.R.) automatic washing machines with two spinners (from 1952-1958) there were 1.2 million made and sold all simply one spinners) and modern vacum cleaners (1950-1958 500,000 sold) however this doesn't keep Russians from hoping that some day these things will be in mass-production.

undoubtly they shall be another means of distributing propaganda are thought the [illegible], or in English "attention points" these are located at docks or in small offices open 16 hours a day, they are manned by [illegible] communist and young communist party members. They are for the distribution of pamplets, bulletins and other party literature, for the more or less informal meetings of groups of communist party members. Formed in the early 1920's they were then points of armed workers located near to each other who would [illegible] down "white" [illegible] or [illegible] arrest anyone in the neighborhood. Now there [illegible] have slightly changed but its still known that any pary member may come in and report disloyal comments [illegible] an unguarded moment on the part of any citizen, there is always a telephone handy here. In Minsk there are only 12 movie houses, but 58 [illegible] in the telephone books, they can be recognized at a distance by red flags and banners dropped over the doors and windows of the respective building.

The Young Communist League or YCL embraces all young people from the age of 16, until they out grow the childrens pioneer league 90% of all persons between the ages of 16 to 26 belong to this organization, although they may attain communist party membership as early as 19 or 20 years. Signed on as soon as they receive their "passport" at 16, they receive a YCL pary ticket and must pay a small due of 70 or 80 copecks a month. After this they are

obligied to attendent YCL meetings, go on harvesting trips on week ends during the fall to collective farms to help bring in the potato and grain, and to keep their studies up to high standards, a [redacted] violation of conduct or refusal to tow the line will result in explusion from the league and is a block to personal progress in the Soviet Union since membership is considered a reference for hiring in factories or institutions receiving [redacted] request for a place at higher educational insitutions, but expulsions are fairly common about 20% being expulsed before reaching the age where they may be chosen for communist party membership. A young [redacted] student may become rather popular and powerful by being elected to the post of YCL secretary in his class at school or at work. A sure way to success is to remain at this post in 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.

At our shop the YCL secretary is Arkadia_____ a tall handsome [redacted] Russian of [redacted] with a broad grin. He reminds one of a Texas or Oklahoma boy. His father is a [redacted] and mother works [redacted] for they have a full three room apatment. His brother also a YCL member is the youngest and last member of this family group. Arkadia has worked at this factory for [redacted] years after serving his 3 years in the navy in the Black Sea. He was only recently elected to the post of YCL secretary in our shop after the former person recieved CP membership, usually an easy -going

35

fellow if you don't get him rallied, he takes his YCL duties seriously, collecting dues on every other pay day (which are on the 5th and 20th of the month) of 1% of the total paycheck of 1% of 80 rubles. 80 copecks he checks off names and is responsible for turning in the cash to the factory YCL committee. He is responsible for posting directives handed down by the YCL factory committee and for helping to draw up the list of Druzhinniks who shall have the duty during this month. Druzhinniks are "volunteer" civilians 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. Druzhinniks always walk in pairs groups of threes and fours 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 boisterous groups of teenages and a large number of drunks to be seen. Both these types of groups are on the downgrowth at least partly due to these volunteers efforts. Besides helping to draw up the list of Druzhinniks is their respective shops YCL secretary who expected to set high examples of work and political awareness to their fellow members and to help the shop and section leaders get to know this workman.

I think the young communist headquarters is a long grey cement story building on Dzerzhinsky street or in English "Red Army Street" inside, the building is honey combed with 200 rooms, on

auditorium and meeting hall. Three hundred people are permanently employed here to do the work of the YCL. Also, here is the central committee of the YCL of Belorussia, they review cases of expulsion and direct YCL party organization the actual political influence of this community is almost nothing compared to other cities. YCL in all cities are directed by the CP headquarters in their respective cities.

The headquarters of the central committee of the CP is located on "Karl Marx St." a 8 story yellow metal and brick structure it is a rectangular shaped with straight shape lines and almost none of the usual decorations found on most buildings in 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 30's K.T. Mazurov. Rarely seen on the streets he and his family occupy a high 8-room apartment on the top floor of a government apartment house on prospect Stalin. Entrance to this apartment building is guarded night and day by one uniformed policeman who checks IDs and keeps unauthorized persons out, here is also the residence of several ministers such as, Minister of Education N. N. Poroshebed and Minister of Administration K. Zherebel. Mazurov controls and directs all activies in his republic with authority no United States governor has ever enjoyed, within his authority cannot be controlled or challenged by court orders or injunctions as it often is in the United States. Mazurov is responsible directly to Moscow and the party position directed by Poroshebed. He appears in the reviewing box in the center of his cronies, on May 1st and November 7th holidays, where waves a ceremonial

[illegible] occasionally, without the trace of a smile. He isn't elected to his post in a general election any more than Krushchev is elected to the post of premiery but rather appointed from the members of the [illegible] Soviet of the Republic who are elected on the one candiate ticket which is prepared and authorized in the first place, by the central [illegible] of the summunist party of the respective republics. Therefore the central commonity chooses the members of the [illegible] Soviet from whose members replacements for vacated seats in the central commity are filled. Replacement may be required in the case of death, disengagement, a higher appointment to the central commity of the Soviet Union [illegible] expulsion from the party under the party constitution, government procedure, in the central commity [illegible] Corruption in the U.S.S.R. takes a major form in embezzling and freeging of funds as in any purely [illegible]cratic society. In 1961 the death penalty for embezzlement of States funds in large sums was enacted as an answer to wide spread pillfering of goods, crops and embezzling of money and State bonds. On any collective or State farm there is a [illegible] 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 [illegible] stores or at the open market type of [illegible]. These goods may consist only of a pilfered lamp or pillet or may run in [illegible] of sheep or cows hidden in [illegible] swamps or thick pine forest and sold by the appropriator piecemeal, or in wholesale lots to [illegible] store supervisors, who are supposed to buy state meats and crops at government prices, but [illegible] pocket the differences of prices from the balck market [illegible] making entrances in their [illegible] that such merchandise was brought for State prices. Such

practices are so common that without them many stores would be all most empty if they had to rely on the sporadic, poor quality meat brought in from the State slaughter houses at high prices. The directorship of even a small fruit or milk store opens up wide opportunies for lukritive enterprizing by person with a slight business sense. It is almost impossible for the authorities to put an such going on because of difficulties in obtaining proof in acceptable amounts since such going on are usually in small amounts. Materials such as electric appliances, are rife ridden with speculation which often leads to poor goods or bad foods brought in and sold under the counter examples are not used to subsidize a "beef steak" Most of the age bureaucratic appetites can be satisfied by a well placed 10 spot. persons occupying most of the housing ministry and passport and visa offices expect remuneration for the life and death services which all Russians seek namely - to receive permission for an apartment and official visas to live in such an apartment and compulsory laws in the Soviet Union without a city "visa" stamp a person cannot work in that city. Once a position or work is decided or taken it is a difficult processes to secure 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 50-100 rubles for his stamp of approval on a request blank for an apartment or into an apartment allready 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 lists which

which may take 3-7 years to recieve a the room "apartment". In any bureaucratic socity class of desk administrators is always who expect their palms greased and who spinit 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 giving rare services or conveniences but a matter of getting the fundamental things of life, a simple room, a work stamp, permission to be re-lative in a city inside a restricted zone such as border zones or military base and secret base. In order to recieve permission to leave the city and live in another individual choice, a person must recieve 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 recieved a place of living in that city to which he is going, as well as permission to move from the military authority if he is military obligated from the police and security agency in case he has government or secret work. He must show that his specialty or profession will be used in the city to which he goes, all this creates piles of paper 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 sent a book from somebody, they could not work because without a living vism stamp on ones "passport", it is against the law for any directors or administrators of any enterprise, store or office, to give work to

that person since without a living visa one cannot get a "work stamp", even renting a room to a person who cannot get a living visa to that room 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 exercise paper rights. The structure and procedure of Soviet Society controls the flow of people and their occupations and hence value to state, any Russian will tell you he can change jobs or move to another city any time he wants to, this is true however he must meet certain requirements in order to receive new work although he may indeed quite any job he likes. Up till 1950 a person could not quite 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 foreman enforce a Soviet law making permissable the holding of any workers who cannot be replaced. In the event a workers does not chose 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 proper authority in regards to place of living passes and documents the "work passes" is the indirect control of influx and outflow of that so called "Surplus of Labor" which in a capitalist society has no controll and is determined by mode and matter of production and economic conditions which are all ways changing.

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 geomrical 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 enterprizes in the U.S.S.R. In such cases as there are of overflow of labor, the excess is pationed off by the "living wise" system, and since there is no place for them to live and the extra workers relize there is no place for them the "virgin land" program is instrumented, and surplus labor is shipped off to a promised room and work. This is one of Kruschchev's plans and has been a spectacular failure, mostly owing to the quick subsiding of enthusiasm of the young people (for most part) living conditions of 5 to a room hostel erected "towns" of concrete blocks with unpaved streets in village conditions, a 1,000 miles from their mothers and families in the ever crowded, back of work - demanding cities (mostly Moscow, Leingred, Kiev, and a few of the other big population centers) conditions for leaving the Virgin land center and young back home are simple, get up and go, but few do because they must pay their own way back at cost of sometimes 200 rubles or more and also face the same conditions which drove them from the cities in the first place. When elections are initiated in the U.S.S.R. a whole huge, mechiancial apparatus is started off, not only to ensure victory but to safe gurard the State from any voice of dissent, either in absentia or opposition

men elect to go to the relatively warmer south to serve for three years rather than to the 9 month bitter cold of camps in Siberia or Sakhalin in the far north-east. Clothing issue are scarce in the beginning and if getting shape cloths cleaned are thrown into a common pile to be cleaned off and steamed and brought back in a common pile with the result that a soldier never gets the same jackets and trousers twice. Barracks are usually bare and damp, even in Minsk, where they are located in the other parts of town behind high walls, passes are never given except on holidays and sometimes on Sundays or after manuervers, leave of 30 days or over. Armed forces benefits in their contracts are unknown. However the greatest difference is pay, after Marshal Nikolyan became commander in chief of the Soviet armed forces in the early 1950's, pay was drastically cut for common soldiers (privates) from 3,300 rubles old money to 3 rubles new money a lost of 89.7 rubles (new) 3 rubles are enought to buy 12 packets of cigarettes, 20 cigarettes to a package whereas 30 rubles was enough for a soldier to save up for his discharge, the pay of a lath worker in Minsk is 80 rubles new money. The drop of money was less felt in the offices ranks since they lose only a 10% cut up to the rank of Major. and no loss of pay for major and above, a lieutenant in the Russian army gets 180 rubles a full soldier gets around 300 rubles but also gets duty expense' pay, like our travel pay. Discipline in the Russian army is supposed to be the most rugged in the world since top servants can hand out up to 15 day sentences to any private any time he wants to, without a court martial for minor offences. Duties at a base

All eligible voters (that is from the age of 16 up) are registered well before hand by "agitators", who go around to every door in their district getting names and 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 Kruschchev, the peoples government (house of representatives) and the Soviet of Nationalities, the election came on January 24 and Feburary 20. on election day all voters go to the polls (usually a school) and vote, they are given a ballot which they drop into a box, on the ballot is the single name of the candidates for each post. Thats all any body does to "vote" this system insures a 99% turnout and predetermined victory. In each polling place ther is a booth for secret balloting (crossing out the canditate and writing in your own) under Soviet law anyone can do this, nobody does for the obvious reason that anyone who enters the booth may be identified, there is a Soviet joke about the floor dropping out from anyone stepping into the booth. But the fact is that if the entire population used the polling booth they could beat the system, however years of mass disciple and fear have made the people afraid to attempt any such demonstration. And with no means of communication at the hands of a would be candidate, there is no way to communication with the people and wiping up support for such a single house candidate. Universal military training has been in force in the U.S.S.R. for several years. Unlike the U.S., drafting always take place at 19 years of age all other reasons for exemption with standing periods of service are from 2 years in the north to 3 years in the south, climatic conditions very so much that many young

42

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, snack bars and PX's as soldiers are never allowed to 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-lifes on the outside that there is no conflict of color between civilian and military life. When I told about the basic features of American military life in the U.S. Marine Corps. the ex-soldiers I knew usually laughed and said we have no disipline but I'm quite sure the ohs and ahs were signs of admiration when I spoke of our "undisciplined" army especially the complete absence of political lectures under our system of separation of army and state, and also the fact that at the end of each work day we could put on civies and pile in a car and drive up to town to a movie or a dance, our army disipline without a wall, with money in our pockets and our own military obligation clearly understood and felt.

Commission Exhibit 3

Exhibit 3 Identification.

Military and Far East

I served in the USMC from Oct 1956 Sept 1959 during which time I served in San Diego, Calif Oct-April 60 camp pendleton April-May 1957, Jacksonville Fla May-June 1957, Santa Ana only June-August 1957, and in Japan August 1957-Dec. 1958, Santa Ana, El Toro air base Dec 1958-Sept 1959, 1 month on leave during Dec. 1958.

My stay in the Far East included 5 months in Japan from Sept. 1957 to Nov. 1957 and from May-Oct 1958 During Dec 58 to May 59 I was stationed at subic bay naval station, Philippine Islands,

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

A. DISCHARGE DD 214
B. DIPLOMA - Jacksonville FLA SCHOOL
C " Biloxi. MISS "
D. CERTIFICATE OF HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETION

D 1
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1 2

Residence of USSR

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

A. Gilligan

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

marxist

I first read the communist manifesto and 1st volume of capital in 1954 while I was 15 & have study 18th century philosophers & works by Lenin after 1959 and attended numerous marxist reading circles and groups at the factory where I worked some of which were compulsory and others which were not. Also in discussion through newspapers, radio and TV. I heard much of very Left and Leninist 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 continue to receive by subscription from "Sovkniga Inc." Soviet ideological and informative literature, "agitator" newspaper, Soviet "Belbuni" "Krokodil" satirical political magazine and the CPUSA newspaper "Worker" also I receive the well known Soviet journal "OGONYOK". I also have received letters from the Soviet Embassy, Washington DC

A. Proof of subscription to Soviet Journal

B. Subscription from 1962 of Workers

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

11/23/63
Hmm.
Rec'd
3/1

Russian

I learned the Russian language during my last three years residence in Moscow and Minsk USSR October 1959 - July 1962. I study russian literature and advanced grammar from text books with a English speaking Russian intourist teacher by the name of Lora Agafonova, Minsk Jan-May 1960. I am totally proficient in speaking conversational Russian. I can read non-technical Russian text without difficulty and can do a low effort write in the Russian language.

B. LETTER OF PROFICIENCY

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

organize

on may 29 1963 I requested permission from the FPCC headquarters at 799 Broadway New York 3, N.Y. to try to form a local branch in New Orleans. I received a cautious but enthusiastic go ahead from V.T. Lee National director of FPCC and then made flyers and had printed public literature for the setting up of a local FPCC and hired persons to distribute literature. I then organized persons who display receptive attitudes toward Cuba to distribute pamphlets. I sought sponsors from latin American consuls of which there are many here in New Orleans, I infiltrated the anti Castro directorate and then harrassed them with information I gained including having the N.O. city attorney general call them in on a put a restraining order pending a hearing on some so called bonds for invasion they were selling in the New Orleans area. I caused the formation of a small, active, FPCC organization of members and sympathizers where before there was none.

C

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 subsequently was fined 10.$ charges against the three cubans were dropped by the judge.

On Aug 16 I organized a four man FPCC demonstration in front of the International trade mart in New Orleans This demonstration was filmed by WDSU-TV and shown on the 6.00 news.

1. T/ On August 17 I was invited by WDSU-Radio to appear on the August 17 radio program Latin American Focus at 7.30 P.M. The moderator was Bill Stucky who put questions to me for half an hour about FPCC attitude and opinion.

B After this program I was invited to take part in a radio debate between Joe Battle of "Insa" anti communist propaganda organization representative and Carlos Bringier Cuban Exile

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

student Revolutionary Directorate delegate in New Orleans. This Debate was
B 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. Lee National Director of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee of
C which I am a member. At my own expense I had printed "Hands off Cuba" handbills and New Orleans branch membership blanks for the F.P.C.C. Local.

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

D 61
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
No. 7

RADIO SPEAKER AND LECTURER

On august 22 I was invited by Gene Murrett, who is studying for catholic priesthood, to give a lecture on Russia, Gene Murrett is the son of my mother sister, Mrs D. Murrett 757 French st. N.O. La.
This lecture took place July 29, 1963 7:00 PM at the university Jesuit House of Studies, Spring Hill station mobile Alabama over 50 student priest all of whom were college

quates taking the 4 years subsequent course for the priesthood attend some 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. Was an all-male audience attend. The moderator of this lecture was Paul Pezza, Jesuit.

LECTURE
a. invitation letter
b. comments letter

RADIO
NO RECORDS

Photographer

I have worked in the Jaggers-Chiles-Stovall typographical co. 512 Crowder Ft. Dallas, Texas, I worked from Oct 1, 1961 to April 1, 1962. I am proficient in the photographic arts known as screen, transparencies, line, modification, equate 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 processes in printing.

A. THE RETURNS of J.C.S

B. LETTERS commending PHOTO WORK BY THE PARTY

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Commission Exhibit 94

Exhibit 94, for Identification.

116

1-2 description of Radio factory
3-4 city, quota and conditions
5-6 description of T.V. shop
7-8-9. background of shops
10-11 industrial workers
12. controlled of "collectives"
13-15 Demonstrations and meetings.
15-16 factory management and principles
17-18-19. Report of visit of Minsk
20 Soviet periods "tourist"
21-22 passports
23 collective farms and school
24. vocations
25. student quarters and diet.
26. population fig. and methods
27. figs. for books per. books.
28. newspapers
29. films
30. 1st films and T.V. (BACK 30-31 HISTORIC DIARY) (from 29-23)
31. T.V. & Radio
32 Radio
33 opera and museum
34. N.C.L.
35. N.L. Peoples police
36. cultural committee & plans.
37-39 [illegible]
40. [illegible] "[illegible]"
41. Electricity
42. [illegible]
43. [illegible]
44. Cooper
45. [illegible] & [illegible]
[illegible] in 1961

(New [illegible] commercial.)

116
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1194

1

Red.

The line of American Workers is general, fixed and general, by the "Electric". The author and of authority in any given factory, plant, or enterprise. The national and city "Left" form a highly organized and well supported political organization. These city committees are in turn governed by the city and district party officials who are directed by the factory or plant party secretary. This part 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 education of its members, the discipline of members of the communist party working at the plant and the general conduct and appearance of all members.

The Mack Radio and Television plant is known throughout the union as the major producer of electronic parts and sets. In this vast enterprise created in the early 50's the party secretary is a 5'6" man in his early 40's [illegible] a long history of service to the party in various [illegible] and otherwise experience the activities of the other [illegible] employed at the major enterprise in which the spirited of the [illegible] working [illegible] Republic [illegible]

This factory manufactures [illegible] large and powerful radio and Television sets [illegible] range of [illegible] produced [illegible] of the U.S.S.R. [illegible] and interior [illegible] photographs television sets [illegible] show as many produced [illegible] Moscow [illegible] Commercial [illegible] in New York in N.Y. after the [illegible] employs 5000 full time and 000 part time workers [illegible] and [illegible] girls.

This factory employs 2000 workers in either of the four workshops, mostly the steps are fitted with benches both in long rows on either side of which sit the long lines of working women.

500 people during the day shift are employed on the large stamping and pressing machines that stamp metal is turned into metal frames and cabinets for television and radios.

Another 600 people are employed in an adjoining building for the cutting and finishing of rough wood into fine polished cabinets. Labour processes mostly done by hand, the cutting, turning all the processes right up to hand polishing are carried out there at the same plant. The plant also has its own stamp making plant employing 150 people at an annualising of 60 stamping machines, letters and binders. The noise in this shop is almost deafening as metal stamps against metal and extract some last strength from dripping at the rate of one drop a minute. The floor is covered with oil and to turn the last of metal being worked so that has to water and fitting, but the workers hands are as black as the floor, but seem to be eternally. The foremen here have the humane version of "Joker Vicary" half and as strong as an ox he is just filling but he gets the work out.

The plant has its electric shop where those who have finished long courses in electronic work are producing television tubes, testing equipment of all sorts the green wood tables are filled high here. Electric gadgets are not to which has mostly due to the poor quality of wire which may burning out under the impact of the much 110 v. more voltage in the U.S. is 110 v.

The plastics department is next, here 4 women and three physically disabled persons they of all grades feeding out this gunky of hoppers handles and emptying tube based and so forth. These workers suffer the worst condition of work in the plant, an extremely modest factory for the Soviet Union. Due to bad fumes and the behaviour of the material, these workers are awarded 30 days vacation a year, the maximum for workers.

3 N-3

automation is now employed at a fairly large number of factorys, especially the war industry. However [illegible] are their numbers is still small.

At this plant at least one worker is employed for the often crude task of turning out finished articles. Thus often one worker must finish the task of [illegible] of metal, plastic and aluminum, then on a foot treadle lathe; this is only as much potentially in personal strength, no matter what their age.

The lack of unemployment in the Soviet Union may be explained by one of 2 things; lack of automation and a democratic corps of 1-6 workers in any given factory these people are occupied with the tons of paperwork which flow in and out of any factory. Also the number of direct foremen is not small to the ratio of workers in some cases 1-10 in other places 1-5 depending on the importance of the work.

These people are also backed by a small army of engineers, formulators and supply checkers. and the quality control inspect. These people number (without foremen) about 100 people, total working force 5000 = 1-50. without foremen.

To delve deeper into the lives of the workers we shall visit most of the shops one after another and get to know the people. The largest shop employs 500 people. 85% women and girls, females make up 60% of the work force at this plant.

Here girls solder, and screw the wiring to the frames attaching transistor tubes and so forth. They each have quotas depending upon what kind of work they are engaged in. One girl may solder 5 transistors in four minutes while the next girl solders 15 wire leads in 13 minutes. The pay scale here vary but slightly with average pay at 80 rubles ~~[illegible]~~ without deductions deductions include 9 rubles general tax 2.50 rubles for bachelors and unmarried girls and any deductions for poor or careless work. The operators [illegible] to make the day's [illegible] the [illegible] of their [illegible] 11-1818, [illegible] the television [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] they place [illegible] [illegible] 37 hour week [illegible] deductions [illegible] filling [illegible] stuff, all along the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

3.

[illegible]

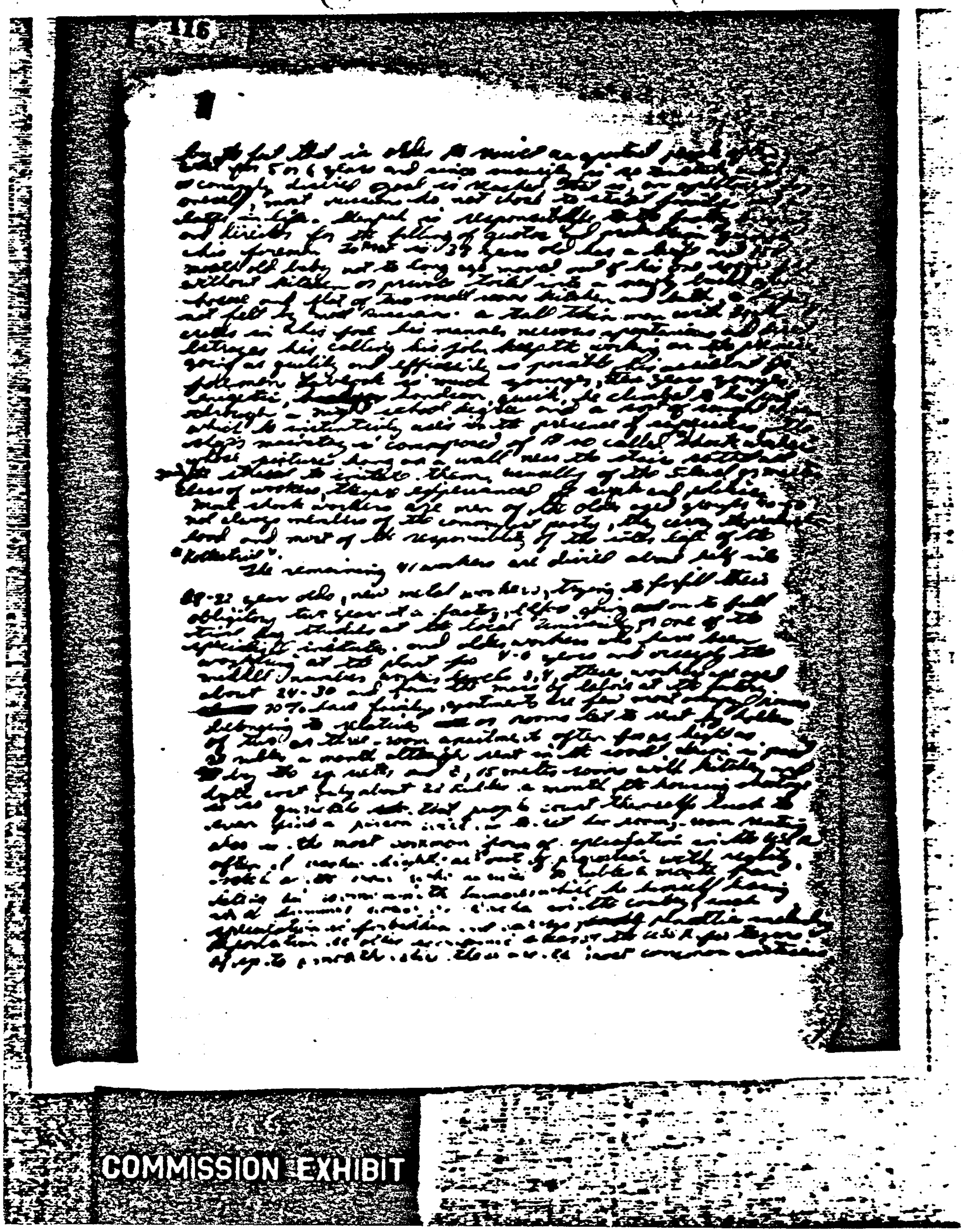
red and white signs and slogans hanging on the walls.
Kheizyn holds the title (beside communist) of Hero of Communist Labor; this movement was started under the
[illegible] to get the most out of the [illegible]
[illegible] Soviet children at an early age.
Indeed Kheizyn is an skilled mechanic and metal worker
for his work he receives 130-140 rubles - much more than
the shop party secretary together with the section party chief
[illegible] for the little short [illegible]
[illegible] are not necessarily communist party members
[illegible] shops in the [illegible] party [illegible]
in our sense of life in the U.S.S.R.
[illegible] meeting of the "Kollective" are as numerous
as the [illegible]
[illegible] for minutes passing and smooth the following meeting
and [illegible] the [illegible]; 1 [illegible] union; which forces to work
on [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible]; political information [illegible]
[illegible]; young communist meeting [illegible]
[illegible]; production committee [illegible]
of workers, [illegible] of improving work; communist
party meeting [illegible] called by the [illegible] committee
etc.; [illegible] of communist labor [illegible]
[illegible] and last meeting [illegible]
a total of 15 meeting a month 11 of which are compulsory for
a communist party member and 2 is compulsory for all other
[illegible] meeting a [illegible] after work [illegible]
[illegible] absolutely [illegible] no more allowed. after long years
of hard discipline [illegible] the [illegible] regime no
workers will [illegible] the [illegible] of the party more
and more [illegible] factory party [illegible] by staying
too much out of the [illegible] to attract attention to
[illegible]
[illegible] in the [illegible] of the [illegible] party
[illegible] to a [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] though some strong
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

On a good cross section of the Russian working class of [illegible] we find in the life of one of the 30 workers of the [illegible] engineering in the aircraft plant of the Russian [illegible] this plant is about one of the most [illegible] and modernized some of the best known [illegible] in the Soviet Union.

The shop itself is located in a two story building [illegible] no particular attention was given to the old brick factory. [illegible]

[illegible] shop, all the workers have arrived and at the sound of a bell rung by the big wheel of a [illegible] workers whose job it is to see to it that the workers do not slip out for the many smokes they feel they deserve for a business [illegible] factory. These workers are located on the first floor and are given not to the form of behavior and training of the foreman [illegible] zomet and do, however, have [illegible] where workers reliably and skill cards for them. These work orders are filled with time against [illegible] skill and knowledge work is given strictly according to the so called job levels, the level being [illegible] and the highest level "master" for both men and women. Wages are approximately 65 rubles for work level [illegible] workers, about 7850 for those 20 rubles, for [illegible] for first [illegible] rubles and for workers about [illegible] days level of pay very slightly because workers receive a bonus of [illegible] 18 that 45 rubles and bonuses bringing the total to 65 rubles including deduction for taxes. The base pay of a master is 90 rubles. Effect in instances for other qualified work bonuses are [illegible] some pay [illegible] to a more or less definite pay scale, a worker only [illegible] to be tested for a higher pay level of any level only which is a bracket to higher pay. The foreman and shop head all receive about 100 rubles base pay but much higher bonuses according to the [illegible] shop by the factory commitee for good production standards.

The shop head Stepan Tarasovich [illegible] is a stout open faced and well skilled metal worker who although he hasn't got a higher education which is now given his position as a foreman job now requires to finish it you might select quickly while and though the help of the bureau of the factory has become shop head. [illegible] is an important member of the [illegible] employing 5000 people. Stepan has an almost bald [illegible] head for a [illegible] of hair on the left side of his head. He is married still has children and he is very [illegible] explained that [illegible] and all these [illegible] conditions, perhaps that can be applied



116

1

by the fact that in order to receive a quota [illegible] for 5 or 6 years and since [illegible] a complex detailed graph is needed that [illegible] overall, most [illegible] do not [illegible] to [illegible] in life. Shop [illegible] responsibility to the factory and director for the fulfilling of quota and production. His foreman, Zeger, is 37 years old, has a wife and 4 month old baby, not too long ago moved out of his one room apartment without kitchen or private toilet into a newly built [illegible] of two small rooms, kitchen and bath, [illegible] not felt by [illegible]. A tall thin man with bright eyes in his face, his manner, nervous, spontaneous and [illegible] betrays his calling, his job, keeping the workers on the plan quick as quality and efficiency as possible. His assistant foreman Tykabuk is much younger, the same energetic, ~~[illegible]~~ tireless, quick, he climbed to his post through a night school degree and a display of [illegible] which he [illegible] in the presence of [illegible]. The shop's majority is composed of 18 so called "shock workers" whose pictures hang on a wall near the stairs [illegible] the attempt to imitate them, usually of the [illegible] class of workers, [illegible] of [illegible]. Most shock workers are men of the older aged groups [illegible] not always members of the communist party; they carry [illegible] work and most of the responsibility of the inner life of the "collective".

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 specialist institutes, and older workers who have been working at the plant for 4-6 years and occupy the middle [illegible] 3,4, these workers are aged about 24-30 and form the mass of labors at the factory. ~~[illegible]~~ 70% have family apartments, the few [illegible] belonging to relatives ~~[illegible]~~ or rooms let to them by [illegible] of two or three-room apartments often go as high as 3 rubles a month although rent in the [illegible] is paid by the sq. meter, and a 15 meter room with kitchen and bath cost only about 22 rubles a month. The housing shortage is so great that people count themselves lucky to even find a private [illegible]. The most common form of speculation in the [illegible] offer [illegible] [illegible] speculation is forbidden [illegible] most common [illegible]

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

most workers in Minsk come from peasant stock who repopulated the city at the end of the war, like most Russians they are "warmhearted" and simple but often [illegible] and untrustworthy.

The life of the "collectivist" or rather individual, as it often touches upon more than just the work, is the most reflective side of the complex workings of the communist system of the USSR. It is the reflection of ideas and organized political activity ever directing the action of every individual and group, steering upon society a course, so strict, so disciplined that any slight deviation is impossible in political thinking, and the enforced course of action over the years has become the most comprehensive educational and moral training policy in the history of the world.

To understand the work and workings of the "collective" one must first ask who controls, who leads the "collective"? The answer to that is as in every one, all plants and factories in the Soviet Union, local party committee lead by one graduate of a higher party school whose function is to control discipline of members of the communist party and who, working in connection with the directors of the factory, ~~guide~~ oversight all factory pertaining to the work, alterations and production of any given kind. It might be noted ~~that~~ that officially the party man occupies a position equal to the supreme head of any factory, however the facts stand out and be laid due to the fact that communists hold the leading positions in plain, that the party man holds considerable more "say" over the activities of the workers than anyone else. The suggestions of the party man are seldom turned down by the director of our factory, that would be [illegible] the party man designate who shall be shop and elected party secretaries, not all covered by employed communists, these communists usually control every word of "politics"; they are responsible for the carrying out of directives pertaining to meetings, lectures and party activities in that local cell.

These meetings or "~~sobranies~~" are almost always held at the same hour, after working hours. The number of meetings of a strictly political nature is not small, comprising [illegible] a week [illegible] "young comm." "party comm. meeting" "political information" and the "school of comm. labor," these all every week and are compulsory [illegible], also monthly meetings include "production meeting", "general trade union", "shop comm." and "sport meeting", none of these are compulsory. The number of meetings held a month averages 20 [illegible] of these are political or by political making, last anywhere from 20 minutes to two hours. [illegible] "political information" held [illegible]

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

12

is 15 minutes. An amazing thing is nothing [illegible]
[illegible] is that there is taken on by the believers a
phenomenal [illegible] rates, one opinion is outside [illegible]
or sounds. After long years of hard fought [illegible]
my worker allowed himself to be tripped and called [illegible]
for inadvertence by the long practised and [illegible]
party smiling and [illegible] of the commonest [illegible]
is mostly done in political information or [illegible]
useful reading. If there is any [illegible] to [illegible]
carbon [illegible] natural locations and such notes [illegible]
the [illegible] by the [illegible] of their friends of the [illegible]
the part [illegible] they [illegible] was [illegible] a [illegible]
popular man by the name of Bockapp, [illegible]
[illegible] man making [illegible] his wicked face and [illegible]
[illegible] gave one the impression that at any moment
he was going to tell a very dirty joke, but he [illegible]
[illegible] behind this mask attitude is a face of pasty [illegible]
[illegible] his high post politically requiring [illegible] to
to his efficiency, and [illegible] he is neither
[illegible] in front of [illegible] the [illegible] information [illegible]
the [illegible] of embarrassment of someone who knows [illegible]
to show no [illegible] [illegible] or [illegible] or [illegible]
[illegible] up and going [illegible]

[illegible] the show with [illegible] and other "demonstration"
are arranged as well as spontaneous reporting by [illegible]
[illegible] reporter, when I was in [illegible] in the [illegible] of the
[illegible] proof of the supposed [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] that would be [illegible] place until [illegible]
the [illegible] surrounding the [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] in [illegible] detaining the flow of traffic [illegible]
[illegible] expected) for 3 minutes, until [illegible] or [illegible]
[illegible] strictly disciplined foreign [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] when [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible]
been arranged, and then [illegible] the "[illegible]
[illegible] crowd" after which the police [illegible]
allowing the process to continue.

[illegible] as much [illegible] poking, [illegible] demonstration
(Other [illegible] are [illegible] as often) [illegible] and [illegible] day
are arranged in the following manner, [illegible]
passed down [illegible] portal line until they [illegible]
the [illegible] [illegible] and will "[illegible]" [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] night comes [illegible] after so that he gets home [illegible]
[illegible] behind during [illegible] gets to the
[illegible] the last [illegible] his family took his [illegible]
moves still further east, after an old [illegible]
[illegible] the region in which his mother was [illegible]
after finishing his schooling at the age of 17 [illegible]
Russian [illegible]. He was drafted into the army, [illegible]
[illegible] after the Bolshevik revolution broke out [illegible]
[illegible] when asked who stood [illegible] he was [illegible]
[illegible] "imperialists" and "spys" often asked who [illegible]
he says "he didn't fall asleep" when asked [illegible]
during the revolution [illegible] "counterrevolution" asked what [illegible]
think of that revolution he says it was a glorious [illegible]
by our forces" [illegible] also tells a story about [illegible]
old Russian "early arrived with the complete [illegible]
walking down the street when he came upon a group of
young hoodlums [illegible], one of them was against the
wall and the look on his face [illegible] strange [illegible]
[illegible] one of the young people took [illegible]
and yelled for a metal [illegible] then a burgeois "people's
policemen" came around the corner. The young people
dared [illegible] life the police [illegible]
one of the young people came up behind him and [illegible]
him on the head, when he turned [illegible] and [illegible]
of the young people and the police ran away. [illegible]
a revolution of spys and imperialists [illegible]

A picture of a different sort is that [illegible] by
mild mannered [illegible] who [illegible] his very recent
[illegible] trip to the original front during [illegible]
[illegible] for [illegible] years. He [illegible] the other aged
[illegible] he looks well a fresh [illegible] very lively [illegible]
professor [illegible] closed [illegible] to make his point [illegible]
like family will come [illegible] and [illegible]
in his two room flat with neighbors who share kitchen
and bath a very good arrangement for the lower [illegible]
he pays 15 rubles a month rent [illegible] a middle school
education [illegible] finished a metal workers course
at the night school facility of the university in 1958
he has been working at this plant for 5 years.
a skilled [illegible] when he was [illegible] and is a
member of the party production committee [illegible]
he believes in the policies of the party [illegible]
[illegible]. his hobby is fishing on the banks of the [illegible]
[illegible] does his [illegible] during the summer every morning he
spends 20 minutes on a bicycle coming to work, [illegible]
[illegible] of his otherwise [illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] he has many personal belongings and many [illegible]
[illegible] on apartment. that is the most important thing in life

people have been [illegible] all [illegible]
[illegible] to get an [illegible] [illegible] all [illegible]
[illegible] to find the [illegible] of a [illegible]
[illegible] with a great [illegible] of [illegible]
for the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] a big [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

17.

[illegible]

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

down from this cafe call "springtime" at the [illegible]
they sell for 13 k a person you buy [illegible]
for 1 copeck sweet rolls of different kind [illegible]
bread for 20 kopeck [illegible] [illegible]
as long as the [illegible] is [illegible] for cheaper [illegible]
demand also black bread [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
although owning to its climate [illegible] costs
4 times as much as [illegible] as (for [illegible])
pay 60 copecks. Chocolate is much in demand
and Russians have a serious sweet tooth.
Here there is always a crowd
[illegible] down the come to the only department store
in Minsk the "TSUM," which means "the universal
store" here one may buy any sold in Moscow's
specialized store as [illegible] on the list for refrigerators,
vacuum cleaners, and even cars, none of which can
be bought anything, outright, the waiting list
for refrigerators is three months, also for vacuum
cleaners, for cars the waiting list is anywhere
from 6 months to a year depending upon which
of the three existing makes one makes a down
payment on. The "MOSKOVICH" which cost 3500 rubles
is presumed to be the best so the waiting list is about
a year for that, however the "VICTORY" and "VOLGA" are still
cheaply and so the one can expect it after only a 6 or 7 months
wait, cars are bought more or less to order here. The
style are not very impressive the MOSKOVICH 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 Jeep"
[illegible]
Motorcycles and television sets are, however, be bought
on the spot for ready cash a good high powered motorcycle
costs 350 rubles and this quality is said to be better
than the more complicated automobile, television costs according
from 50 rubles for a 4 inch by 5 inch screen to 350 rubles for
a well made television of 22 inches screen. Better models
[illegible] table models, cost 175 to 195 rubles [illegible]
[illegible] bought [illegible] be bought to Russia
a double bottle thermos for 18 rubles and a bottle made of [illegible]
sell for 250 rubles. [illegible] cost 40 rubles or pair of [illegible]
[illegible] 35 rubles [illegible] few [illegible] are [illegible]
usually cost 8 rubles.

920.

[illegible] before he came to the [illegible] along the [illegible] stood up [illegible] from the [illegible], the [illegible], but [illegible] why this was not [illegible] at [illegible] the [illegible], is not known. Although [illegible] were convinced. [illegible] the [illegible] way in the [illegible] and [illegible] which as one can imagine is a big [illegible] in the USSR, one [illegible] for a [illegible] I [illegible] that the [illegible] still do it in the [illegible], and though [illegible] mostly [illegible] and interesting [illegible] in the [illegible] building this [illegible] offices for the training and continuing of the [illegible] who perform [illegible] periodically and a small [illegible] that are not as one might [illegible] they do not [illegible] as we know them [illegible] applications for higher pay or better working conditions not allowed of course [illegible] workings but these all are [illegible] through the [illegible] committee and are [illegible] as it [illegible] the committee [illegible] looking like a [illegible] atop the [illegible] shaped roof supported by [illegible] columns all around. [illegible] a [illegible] not [illegible] from left to right [illegible] complete with [illegible], a [illegible] a [illegible] in [illegible] and a [illegible] statue of a [illegible] in a [illegible] a brief case, either a [illegible] or a [illegible] apparently.

The rest of the prospect for the remaining [illegible] is enclosed with the so familiar square shaped 5 storied apartment houses, it may be said that at the present time 60% of all living is in apartments. In 20 years 90% of all living quarters will be in these grey stone barracks. The building space is in full swing although at the 22nd congress Khrushchev announced that so many building projects were started in 1960/1961 that for a year after the finish of the congress only special [illegible] projects will be allowed to be begun in order to give a chance to the completion of [illegible] already started, this is not only [illegible], for the demand for raw material [illegible]

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

substantial part for upwards the [illegible]
Khrushchev called a halt to the construction [illegible]
present 7-year plan, this fell down, especially [illegible]
for which there is a dire need.

Most factory workers do not contribute [illegible]
for an apartment even if they are a [illegible] for [illegible]
4 years. Their estimates are based on experience.

At the 22nd party congress Khrushchev [illegible]
stopped, they not spoke, for all practical purposes [illegible]
first speech, since all other [illegible] in spite of [illegible]
in the Soviet Union went abroad this year [illegible]
over estimate including engineers and [illegible]
sent abroad which make up 20% of the total
All other are delegations of intellectuals artists
and scientific work the 250,000 tourist vouchers
range to go abroad are carefully selected from
applicants, the main requisit is; is be loyal
and politically prepared?? any worker at any plant
could applied for a tourist trip under the limited
number rule applying to delegations for 100 rubles
he can go to China for two weeks from which
or for 50 rubles go to Czechoslovakia for more
if he passes the regulations he can even go to
England, the belief go that he must be called
by the comrades all must account for the people
of stolen money, since speculation is not allowed in
the USSR. he must have behind close relative, preferably
a wife and children, or mother and father, this
last is actually the most important, the Russians
know that a person will not recklessly leave
a delegation or group of tourist 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
are unknown in the Soviet Union. Passports abroad
are issued only after a 6 month investigation
by the K.G.B..

1166

COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1094

Even trips to more cities of the Soviet Union is forbidden. Even to those who would like to travel there to see other cities except Leningrad towards the Finnish boundary falls in to this category. But on the other hand Odessa means deep sea ports in the Ukraine and Siberia consists with was industry all cities along the southern coast of the USSR from Archangel to India are forbidden without a pass, all buses, trains and other private vehicles are stopped at police checkpoints to these areas. Trains 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 their homes, they may not bring others in with out passes, passes are given out by the local K.G.B. offices ~~directly~~ 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 brown passport of identification papers. On the first page is a photo and personal information, on the following pages are places for the registering of addresses, this including rented rooms, on the rear pages are places for noting a particular remark of the conduct of the owner, in green letters, bright black, the next three pages are for registering the places of work after the next page is for marriage, bereavements and divorces ~~stamps~~ stamps. These passports are stamps for a some weeks every few years a new passport is issued after a thorough investigation, for 10 rubles. All persons regardless of nationality are required to carry these papers all time, ~~has no~~ no matter, but nationality they are 65 in the security union are also marked on the passport for contains a nationality, illegitimate a person as made stamp an emigrant is marked on the pass in India, as in the case of the many argentinian Jews in the U.S.S.R. view on the page

0116

82

[illegible] for [illegible] months, usually of a criminal [illegible] immigrants have a short but [illegible] such as, Carlos Winter, born Buenos Aires, 1938, resident Buenos Aires till 1955 occupation was [illegible] immigrated to USSR, 1956. This is enough to [illegible] any and he leads at that earlier 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, or the high [illegible] of his work. But otherwise Immigrants in the USSR, a few French, Spanish, and Eastern European are [illegible] with more respect than the Russians treat each other. In the matter of being accepted as a [illegible] any immigrant, no matter how important he may have been in his native country, he [illegible] to worry about or concerning getting the apartment [illegible] being assigned to work as for instance from contrast this is part of the nation wide drive to impress all foreigners as to the high level of life in the USSR.

12 miles outside of Moscow is a show collective farm for foreigners tourist who wish to see a Russian image collective farm or is almost every amenity keep to non possible including automatic milkers, feeders, even [illegible] floor circulars. The collective farm at this place along with their contrast at the same cost of place gives health of living and live in [illegible] apartment house with food and clothing stores [illegible] right in the next floors.

11

In the middle of nowhere who would want to be stuck and inspired, you take the Moscow to Kiev highway for 25 miles until you come to Mezhdu [illegible] then by taking a circular road on a five mile field a real collective farm, a village of the small [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] strangled the [illegible] and although the 5 miles from the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with a [illegible]. This all [illegible] 45,000 [illegible] farms in the [illegible] of these type as well as 7,000 state farms run by the government. Collective farmers number 5,5 million people or 31.4% of the total population.

23

Thus, the kolkhoz farmer may own his house, a pig or even a cow, as well as his own piece of land, usually ½ of an acre, but the distribution and organizing land work is remote and feel effects these "advantages". Nowadays though still without electricity "collective farms" have their fed radio program one - speaker in every home, this is part of the propaganda system instituted by Khrushchev to bring the cultural level of outlying collective farms up to the level of the city dwellers. School attendance for the children of collective farmers is compulsory, as it is for all children up to the age of maturity, that is up to the age when they receive their passports, 16. Public schools are in general very shoddy a story effort will not particular deterioration. Pupils stay in school 7 years, be in. Tuition. To keep his pupils school contains which all students must wear, in neat appearance, is taught to stand rigidly at attention when empty and until entire room is when the teacher asks a question. His students, particularly foreign languages, are apt to be darker and more complex than American counterparts, unless is also emphasis, as well as patriotism and Soviet History, in school. Towards his students of complete seriousness is visibly the best at an early age, and young American students are apt to appear older than Americans.

Since Soviet women work for a living in the USSR (will or without husbands) they usually have their non-school age children in the care of the local children's gardens. These are highly organized, government subsidized, are cared for, entertained, fed, given rest and cared for, at a cost of 1800 rubles per month, is checked periodically by doctors, dentists, nurses and baths given. All for 30 rubles a month. Young children are given pre-school preparation in my training day school teachers who are [illegible] a month in pay. A [illegible] of such a school may, were 140 rubles a month [illegible] after the [illegible] following after days. [illegible] the American government,

24.

and the Soviet government, President Kruschev [illegible]
Then President Eisenhower, to come to the Soviet Union
and become a director of one of the children's gardens
there, he said in a speech at the Kremlin in July
1960, he would soon come to run his country.

Public rest centers for young and old are
established principally in the Black Sea area of the Soviet Union
sanitoria and hospitals are well scattered all over the
country. In the Soviet order of the Soviet Union for any
worker to get a reservation for one of these pleasant
should apply to the factory committee for a "Voucher"
or Ticket reservation after showing that he has the
right to his due week, vacation (30 days for persons
engaged in dangerous occupations or mining) he may
buy the voucher from which to the Black Sea
Yalta resort area for [illegible] 70 to 90 rubles,
depending on class of service then available, of a salary
of the trade unions (a worker pays 1% of his pay
coming on due to month) he may only have to pay
50% of the total cost if it is at a trade union
hotel. Times of rest in republican sanitoriums
services at these places included three good balanced
meals a day, the attention of doctors and nurses, sports
and sailing facilities, private beaches and swimming
~~in the sea~~ baths and all necessities.

Most middle class families can believe afford
journeys to the rest homes nearer home, in the
case of Moscow, the ZHIGULI [illegible] and wood
three hours from Moscow, offered the same service
as mentioned. The beaches fruit and sun can be had
for a week at 25 miles for two weeks.

Other rest homes include KISOVO and MARCH
lakeside resorts north-west of Moscow on the
shores of 2 miles long lake MARCH deep in the
pine forest of [illegible] where sunbathing and
fishing are [illegible] as the usual rest home
services [illegible] when one only works [illegible]
reaction [illegible] the [illegible] refreshment [illegible] something
lack of space, especially in summer but that
is not [illegible] to the pleasure in whomever.
Passing [illegible] of the operating of these out-patients
and [illegible] the upkeep of the upper and lower
of these physiogic [illegible] for a little, [illegible].

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

25

[illegible]

much more than in the USA in beautiful fields of education
and foreign languages are compulsory after a first year period
in engineering and also medicine. At least one language is compulsory.
The subject languages in order of importance and popularity are,
English, German, French, Italian and Spanish with the
Eastern languages following. The text books from which
these languages are taught are very interesting in themselves
and they constitute politics and education at, also, a very common
level. An example is that text in English or German
dealing with a question on the life of Lenin founder of the Soviet State
or the character of the communist party of the Soviet Union from
the life of Stalin was a favorite subject to fill a text book
book. These books are no longer in circulation.
A good text book for English speaking students studying
Russian is one by Nina Potapova, chairman of the USSR
society of friendship with the United States and England.
This book published in 1959, by the Moscow publishing house,
Russian Bldg. 21, Moscow, is a good state
for students interested in the Russian highly expressive
Russian language. Political texts are kept to a minimum
in this book and only make up about 20% of the text.
Some of the millions of text books printed in the Soviet
Union which are published at the central Moscow publishing
house, a truly gigantic and monopolistic enterprise
for these objects the centralization here forging books of
are reprinted in the Russian language and other
copies
many of the 100 languages of minority groups in the USSR.
20% of the population of the USSR speak Russian, Soviet
national languages are protected and propagated by law
of the Union. Annals of such questions in the Soviet
union. 208,842,000 million people in the Soviet Union
88,184,000 could Russian as their national language, radio
receivers 37,853,000, and television 8,912,000
and automobiles 6,015,000. The various population
figures are distributed among 15 union, and 60 ethnic
groups. some of which have as few as 4000 people speaking
the tongue. Also there are 60,000 persons in the Soviet
union who are from widely not known origin of these
the Tadzhiks 5,000; Albanians 9,900; Afghans
1,900; Nakhi 1,800, Italians 1400, Frenchmen 4000
Koreans 4000, and Argentinians (including 4000). Since
the figures from Argentina Brazil is not there
in the 1966 figures for the Soviet Union pp 78-85).

0116

116

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

27.

52% of all the about 600 titles printed in the USSR in 1957 were technical or industrial reference books. only 10% of these titles were for light reading. of these most popular were stories reflecting the struggle and victory of the Soviet armed forces over the nazis during the 2nd war as well as heroic novels about opening up the virgin lands in Siberia and the wild country east of the Urals as was described by Erskine Lewis in his book "Main street USSR". Love stories are few and far between with them not to be "boy loves theater" "love girl" equivalent or show even increased production at his machine for the admiration of Natasha. the stage for foreign novels are very popular in the USSR because of their comparatively rosy hue, however foreign writers seem to be shunned, because they write about the dangers and disturbances and immorality of their respective countries. Even foreign book seems to be chosen to show that if capitalism isn't dead or dying it should!

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

As an example, reading selected stories by foreign writers, one gets a very depressing feeling and is overwhelmed in the misery and darkness of the life depicted in them, other foreign authors include. Leonard Frank, [illegible] William Faulkner, [illegible] and more classical writers [illegible] French author. [illegible] and [illegible] also are few and hard to find. [illegible] one gets [illegible] high in popularity [illegible]

0116

116

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

1199

newspapers and magazines are also a great [illegible]
Still the printing, if not the information agencies, are
centralized and controlled. In 1957 periodicals and magazines
numbered 4,029 titles and [illegible],000,000 copies.

Newspapers numbered 10,603 Union, republican and
city and military papers, with 13, [illegible] and one half billion
copies. Foreign newspapers are not allowed in the
country except representative communist and party papers
such as the "Worker" United States, "Daily Worker" England
"Humanity" France, "Neues Deutschland" East Germany, the
Daily Bulletin, West Germany.

The main publication in the USSR are "Pravda" the
organ of the Communist Party of the USSR and "Izvestia" the
organ of the council of ministers of the Soviet union. It
is said that the chairman of the council of ministers is
the first secretary of the Communist party of the USSR in
one man, Nikita S. Khrushchev. All reflection and criticism
that this give from other Soviet leading Dailies, equally which
passed to them by TASS Soviet news agency, government and
all newspapers are organs of one or another ministry or their
subdivisions. In Moscow the newspaper is "Moscow Daily News"
organ of the central committee of the Communist party of Moscow
a sport newspaper is the organ of the Ministry of physical culture
a railroaders newspaper is the organ of the ministry of
transport and est. [illegible] newspapers from Pravda
right on down consist of four pages except on special
occasions when the number is increased from 4 pages for
2 speeches to 8 pages for 3 speeches. Advertising is unknown
and unnecessary, in a government controlled economy
where prices are fixed and lowered as the plan the [illegible]
plan. The first page in all Soviet newspaper is devoted
to party news and speeches. The second two pages contain
notices on local industrial achievements and the
opening of a new dam or the unveiling of [illegible]
The third page is filled with foreign news items, [illegible]
accounts and articles to act as news space, the
[illegible] strikes and clashes with police, crime and [illegible]
incidents in capitalist countries as well as other items
slanted to give a bad impression about all countries
except those who are members of the Soviet empire
that follow Moscow such as Cuba who are painted as
people [illegible] fighting against imperialism
[illegible] from within, and capitalist agents and agents
from within.

0116

1.6

COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1194

29

Films carry the propaganda hall other books and magazines [illegible] off. with 90,172 movie houses in the USSR. and million collective farm clubs bringing the total to 112,000 movie houses the average number of tickets a Soviet citizen goes to the movies [illegible] the year, including men, women, and children in U.S. Time [illegible]

There is a joke current in the Soviet Union about the city [illegible] N.S. Khrushchev received his third Hero of the Soviet Union medal [illegible] Orders, [illegible] by in the Soviet Union, the reason is for his part in the film "The Nikita Khrushchev" a documentary [illegible] the summer of 1961, of all films showing Khrushchev in his younger days as a common on the Ukraine front, or showing Dictatorship after the war.

Half of the hundreds of films made in 1959-1960 were either Revolutionary historical or war stories other were Virgin land or far north adventure stories, proud of Republic has its own studio which also produces covering their respective place. In Belgrade the Kinofilm on Soviet Street is employs scores of operators, technicians, writers, brothers fitters and actors. All of these have finished the, artist and operator higher school of [illegible] in Leningrad, a 3-year fine arts course, and have diplomas in this respective field. During the week of Oct. 9-15 the following movies were shown in Moscow: "Two Lives", revolutionary film of the 1918 "Class War" the film presented at the film festival in Moscow in the July 1961, which took 3rd place. a film about the poor Italian era, it contains expression of the main character, a, of prisoner of war who is drum out of the party because he didn't die, — all good values most. This film is very symbolic of the new government his condemning some of the tactics of Stalin and his [illegible] glorification. The fair a well known film, against [illegible] and "The poor street" a Bulgarian film about the resistance in the 2nd WWW.

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

Russian, Italian and French films, as well as most numerous film from the "people republics" are popular here. American films are few although well liked for their technical skill and production.

373 words

overseas films shown in 1959-1960 in all: "Rapsody" with Elizabeth Taylor, "Eva" with Jean Crawford "The Death Voyage of United" made in 1959 and "Heiress of Ben Valley" made in the 30's, other also "Vera Cruz" and the life of the unprecedented "Old man and the Sea" a technicolor product of Ernest Hemingway's book. "Wise and Piece" were also shown to end audience in two weeks.

Price for seats in movie houses public the United States do not change for adults and children but only for the location of rows: with the center rows costing 50 kopeks in the evening and front rows cost 30 kopecks. Showing until 5 o'clock and 5 kopecks cheaper per seat until the prices change. Showings are at posted times on the tickets, and doors are opened for only first minutes while spectators take their designated seats. Nobody ever has to stand because tickets are sold only according to the number of seats in the hall, per showing.

Television is organized and shown, in order not to interfere full work in industries. Monday to Wednesday programs start at 6:00 in the evening quite enough to allow any worker to get home in time for the start but not enough to allow him to take drink after the working time in an hour or because a television which we have on the [illegible] programs finish at 11:30 in the evening so that all the workers may get enough sleep. On Saturday start at 3:00 to compensate for the two work days and end at 10:00 o'clock, Sunday programs start at [illegible] in the morning and end at 10:00 o'clock. Programs are official but include as always more than 30 percent pure Soviet politics but there are often good films, reviews of movies and nature. For the kids the best programs themselves are the ballet performances from the Moscow and Leningrad Bolshoi Theatre the symphonic music concert as often used in [illegible] the numerous news of politics and dry facts [illegible] of price. a sample for a Sunday evening in like this one was in March on S.T. 18.1961 [illegible] 2040 a feature length [illegible] "Battle Sky" [illegible] 21:30 of the 22nd congress [illegible] in the [illegible] will [illegible] to the [illegible] Sunday [illegible]

0116

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

performance by people artists of the USSR, 6 October, the
morning issue of the newspaper 10:50 News, and the majority
with the opening of the international athletic and the attempt of
[illegible] television, however, is not a fact as it
is [illegible] to the [illegible] world athletics and the cost
of [illegible], a [illegible] cost 300 rubles and the [illegible]
[illegible] 105,200 [illegible] in two
[illegible] the [illegible] voice of [illegible]
[illegible] from radio, cheap and efficient it is
the [illegible] the Byelorussian radio into every
[illegible] the world of laying collective farms or
[illegible]. While 3 million television sets were sold
from 1955-1959 in the Soviet union (fact and fig. No 3V5)
[illegible] 19 million radio sets were sold and this figure
is brought up considerably when one considers the fact
that had collective farms which may not have a radio
in the place have programs fed to loudspeakers in
each house from points many miles away in keeping
with the [illegible] the living the [illegible] of these collective
farmers [illegible]. And in the Soviet union there are
45,000 [illegible] farms [illegible] still farms with
65,500,000 people [illegible] or 31.0% of the total population
(fact for 1961 [illegible]) to radio may be said to be the
all inclusive. programme still on which it [illegible] and may
and it [illegible] [illegible] in any broadcast [illegible]
made to all parts of the Soviet union from [illegible]
which are [illegible] to the [illegible] in a matter [illegible]
of [illegible]. This [illegible] made the sport making
[illegible] the [illegible] sport commission [illegible]
[illegible] sport [illegible] without music,
[illegible] the [illegible] and
[illegible] Byelorussian
[illegible] fight for [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] the USSR
[illegible] the Soviet
[illegible] [illegible] relatively
[illegible]
[illegible]

small mile "Sokolovch". Behind it stands the imposing steel radio tower, the biggest structure in Bakhchisarai. The radio tower and building are enclosed with high fences and patrolling armed guards with dogs. Entrance into the compound is not to through the building itself and persons cannot enter without a special pass issued to an employee. All cases to a separate studio near the main center, where production and programs are fed into the station and then to the broadcasting towers. In this way, the all important communication systems are guarded against sabotage or apparently takeover, if the set up achieved by Dulles American counter-revolutionary cabal contents.

Near the television towers, I blacked out on "Dolgoprudnaya" st. stands two more towers approx. feet high each, they are not hooked in broadcasting, quite the opposite in fact. These very opened buildings with high power cables strung between them are jamming towers used to block out high frequency broadcast from abroad, the main target of these jamming towers is the Munich and Washington transmitters of the "Voice of America" programs although they are employed to disrupt the BBC and sometimes French broadcast in Russian. These towers are likewise guarded by armed guards and entrance to the area enclosed block houses and tower area is forbidden except by permit. The amount of voltage used by these towers is known to be fantastic and when one considers that residential lighting at work places is only sparkling turned on, even on the cloudy days, it is ironical and sad to think of the tax dollars wasted and efforts the Soviet government spends too and also to keep other peoples ideas out. But the jamming frequencies are only half those of the "~~Radio~~ Moscow" propaganda programs, which may be heard on any short wave radio in the United States, and without jamming! These "Radio Moscow" programs winning people in 81 countries that the Iron curtain is long as lasts, never did exist, and is in general a fantasian wonderland ... the actual reality though ugly by comparison ... exists!!

COMMISSION EXHIBIT
No. 1977

93

Opera is also a favorite entertainment in the USSR with 32 opera and ballet houses throughout the 15 republics. As compared with one in the United States, the Moscow opera house in New York, perhaps the most is home to the Russian have their own operas written by Chaikovski and other Russian composers, which are here now. Such as, Eugene Onegin, the Queen of Spades, Tsarina, which in its time most Russian are really looking on this field of art and not to the foreign fabricly that we are unfamiliar in the Russian theatre but due to the fact that we simply do have the facility, it put out production on although this are there here, I wish to remain first to this T.V.S and country dance.

Drama theatre includes 508 with non Bolshevik plays and put on by amateur and professional groups in the Russian language of the republic. In comparison the Bolshevik drama theatre in VOINDAKSHAYA. There is troop of 55 professional from 9 to 12 actors to month putting on 4 plays and in the Bolshevik language. Set is costume and stage well made in any production and same, and the script and expert to be [illegible] with soldier in the 4 acres.

Museums are open for the education and learning of the population of Russia; 85 are historical Revolutionary, 84 are historical, 171 are memorial, like house of Chekhov or Chaikovski. At in museum, most the museum [illegible] 421 of local or regional interest, and 120 art museum as well as 68 museum of different kind bringing the total to approx 900. In all from 1957 4.3 million people visited these places of interest as well as 7.300.000 people who visited the famous permanent exhibition of local achievement in Moscow "Chaikovski" park.

Here a simple display [illegible] in 1955 it [illegible] special program for [illegible] and [illegible]. In it are [illegible] and gift [illegible] [illegible] the display [illegible] the Russian [illegible] [illegible] (this is more made in [illegible] in the work of Oak [illegible] working residents with the [illegible] from 1950-1955) [illegible] although [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] (1950-1955 [illegible]) [illegible] however yet [illegible] from [illegible] that [illegible] day [illegible] they will [illegible] production, [illegible], they [illegible]

38

another means of distributing propaganda are
through the cafetrooms, or in English [illegible] bigatelle
points. These are located at kiosks or in small offices
open 18 hours a day. They are manned by "volunteers"
communist and young communist party members. They
are for the distribution of pamphlets, bulletins and other
party literature, for the more or less informal meetings
of groups of communist party members formed in
the many [illegible]. They are the point of armed workers
located near to each other, who could put down "with
vigour" or concretely arrest anyone in the neighborhood
now. These features have slightly changed the British
still known. That any party member may come in
and report disloyal comments are an unpleasant moment
on the part of any citizen. This is always a tolerable
body blow. In Munich there are 12 movie houses,
but 56 agitpoints in the telephone book. They can
be recognized at a distance by red flags and banners
draped over the doors and windows of the respective buildings.

The Young Communist League or FDJ embraces all young
people from the age of 16, when they out, now the Hitler
Youth League. 90% of all persons between the ages of 16 & 18
belong to this [illegible], although they may become
party members as early as 19 years. Signed on as
soon as they [illegible] in their "passport" at 16. They receive a
FDJ pass, [illegible] dues of [illegible]
[illegible] after this they are obliged to attend
FDJ [illegible] on the [illegible] trips on [illegible] during the
fall, to collect for the help bring in the potato and
grain and to keep their attendance up to sign-up standard or
they will [illegible] to the [illegible] will
result in [illegible] the League, and is a black to present
problems with the [illegible] [illegible] considered
a refusal to [illegible] [illegible] but [illegible] request
for a [illegible] at 1 [illegible] or [illegible] institution, but [illegible]
see fairly [illegible] about 10% [illegible] before reaching
the age where they may be chosen for some party member-
ship [illegible] popular
[illegible] the part of FDJ secretary
[illegible] work. a [illegible] way to encourage
[illegible] school [illegible]
[illegible] until about
[illegible] In this way young people get a taste
of what life [illegible] when they leave the [illegible]

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

35.

At one step the YCL secretary is Antonio _____. A tall handsome dark Russian of 23 years who came out of a Russian or Ukrainian family. His father is a _____ His mother works _____ other for they have a full time room operator. His _____ a YCL member is the youngest and best member of this family group. Antonio has worked at this factory for — years after spending his 3 years in the navy in the Black Sea. He was only recently elected to the post of YCL secretary in one step after the former person resigned CP membership, usually on being given the choice if you don't get him called. He takes his YCL duties seriously collecting dues on every other pay day (which are on the 5th and 20th of the month) of 1/10 of the total regular pay, usually 90 copecks. He checks off names and is responsible for them in all cases. He the factory YCL committee. He is responsible for posting decisions handed down by the YCL factory committee and for helping to draw up the list of Drozhzhiks who should have the duty during this month. Drozhzhiks are volunteers in this, who patrol streets and parks to preserve order & hygiene. They are given a special card which they carry and when on duty wear red armbands. They help the habitually the police in its more serious work, such as watching to beat in a usually quiet district. Drozhzhiks always work in groups of three and fours, often women and youth are seen in this capacity. This 'motion' is relatively new, this not yearly until except on Saturdays and Sundays when there are picnic groups or the park and a long number of drunks to be seen. Both these groups are of little demonstrated at most, only has to these volunteers efforts.

Besides helping draw up the list of Drozhzhiks in their respective offices. YCL members are expected to set high examples of work and political participation to other fellow members, and to help the shop and section leaders get to know their workers.

In Moscow the Young communist headquarters is a long grey cement factory building on "Krasnaya Presnya" St. or in English "Red Rose Street" Street. The building is long crowded with 200 rooms, an auditorium and meeting hall. 300 people are permanently employed there to do the work of the YCL, also, here is the central community of the YCL of Moscow. They review cases of application and are direct YCL party organ. The actual political influence of this community is almost nothing, since the 6.6 YCL in all cities are directed by the CP headquarters in their respective cities.

The headquarters of the central committee of the CPSU is located on Novaya Ploshchad' [illegible] a 8-storied yellow painted and brick building. It is a rectangular shaped with straight slope lines and almost none of the gaudy decorations found on most buildings in the city. The first secretary of the central committee of the CPSU, Nikita S. Khrushchev, is the imposing title, considerable about, stately man in the late 50's, N.T. PATRICHEV, daily seen on the street. He and his family occupy a single 8-room apt. on the top floor of a gracefully optioned house on prospect Lenina, entrance to this optioned building is guarded night and day by one uniformed policeman who checks people and keeps unauthorized [illegible] out. Next in rank to the chairman of second committee, under us, Minister of Education, M.A. PORSHNEV and Minister of Construction E.A. TSYRESEL. The majority controlled and holds all active in the apparatus will authority, as United States government does everyone, with this authority is cannot be contested or challenged by court order or injunction, as it often is in the United States. Mazurov is responsible directly to the Moscow and the party presidium headed by Khrushchev. The opposition in the revisionist bloc is in the wake of his crones, on May 1st and November 7th holidays, in Moscow, the people in imperial hand, accompanied without the [illegible] of a [illegible]. The main charge is his part in engineered declining more than expected in [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] appointed from the members of the Supreme Soviet 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 USSR in a republic. Therefore [illegible] members of the Supreme Soviet from [illegible], replacement for vacated seat in the [illegible] may be required in the case of [illegible] a higher appointment, or the case of expulsion from the party under the [illegible] procedure in the United Country.

1-6

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

and 78 (Cont'd)

Corruption in the USSR takes a unique form in the pilfering of goods as in any purely bureaucratic society. The death penalty for embezzlement of state funds is large enough to act as a deterrent to wide spread pilfering of state crops and embezzling of money and state bonds. Equally any or any collection of state funds is the a direct result of state goods illegally appropriated by the low wages and therefore low living condition so far all to private individuals, stores, or at the open market type of bazaar. These goods may consist only of a pilfered lamp or piglet or may run in scores of sheep or cows stolen for kolkhozes, sovhozes or third price. forced and sold by the appropriator personal or wholesale into the crooked state enterprises are supposed to buy state meats and crops at government prices but who pocket the difference of price from the black market. Still making entrance in other words that such mechanics were brought for state prices such practice is so common that with out the money, stores would be all, or empty if they had to rely on the positive, given quota, of goods brought in from the state slaughter houses at high price. The distributing of scarce, small fruit or milk stores opens of wide opportunities for industrious enterprising by green will. A slight knowledge since, it is almost impossible for the authorities to act on such going on because of difficulties in obtaining proof in acceptable courts. Such going on are numerous in small amounts. Materials, machetic implements, food suffers are set, either with speculation, which often made to poor works or bad foods brought in and sold in the formal stores people are local meat being used to substitute "beef steak".

Most of the age bureaucratic apparatus can be entered [illegible]
well placed to spot, most persons occupying part of the bureaucratic
and passport and visa offices expect remuneration for the life
and death service which all russians seek namely - to receive [illegible]
for a passport and official visa to live in such an apparatus
compulsory laws in the Soviet Union without a city "visa" [illegible]
a person cannot work in that city, enter a position or work
in business or take it is very difficult process to [illegible]
to receive an apartment in another city therefore [illegible] life in another
city. In such instances the administrator of apartment bureau
may expect 60-150 rubles for his stamp of approval on a
request blank for an apartment or, with an apartment already
occupied by one family, who is expecting to leave the city
for another the usual method of getting a room or
apartment without having to wait on the so called housing
list which may take 5-6 years to receive a one room
"apartment." In any bureaucratic society - class of such
administrators is always there who expect this place and
and who expect this position for self purposes [illegible]
in the USSR this practice takes on a particularly potent
nature since it is not simply a matter of receiving rent
services or conveniences but a matter of getting the basic
things of life, a single room, a work stamp, permission
to be relative in a nearby city, medical a restricted
zone such as [illegible] zones, or military zone and [illegible]
close zones. [illegible] the service permission to leave one
city and live in another or industrial choice a person
must receive permission from the local passport agency
in the city from which he is leaving and from the city
which he is going. Then he must show that he has
received a place of work in that city in which
he is going as well as permission to work from the military
authorities, if he is military, delegated from the police and
security agency in case the [illegible] government or secret work. He must
show that his expenditure of propagation will be met in the [illegible]
he gets [illegible] - this creates piles of people work and

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

97 photo, reference, documents and notarized declarations to
the main obstacle to moving in the USSR. is getting
to live since it would be pointless if one simply applied
for a place in the housing office. Even if one succeeded
with friends or acquaintances for the time being they
could not a work from somebody, they could not
work because without a living area stamped in
ones "passport" it is against the law for any director
or administrator or any enterprise, store or office to
give work to that person, since without a living
area one cannot get a "work stamp", even renting a
room to a person who cannot get a living area to
that room is against the law (speculating). So although
moving from one city to another is quite legal and (as
the law states it wants) it is a long process of red tape, given
palms and struggling against bureaucratic procedure, that
is why few people actually do change city or exercise passed
rights. The structure and procedure of Soviet society controls the
flow of people and their occupations and hence relates
to state, any citizen will tell you he can change jobs
or move to another city any time he wants to, the law states
however, he must meet certain requirements in order to
receive new work and although he may indeed quite any
job he likes up till 1950 a person could not quit
a job without police and state security agents permission
It was simple, impossible to work at the job one had been
assigned to. Now days it is not that forceful enforce a
Soviet law making punishable the leaving of any worker who
cannot be replaced. or the most a worker does not choose
to remain at his place of work or chooses to refuse a certain
job he can be sent by a people court and sent to
a work camp or prison for terms varying up to 3 years

COMMISSION EXHIBIT
No. 24

40. Land were leased out to the people of state property. Work teams and people as well from proper authorities in regard to conditions of peasants and therefore the "work forces" which ebbing and out flow of what was called the "labor" which in capitalist society has no control and determined by need and method of production and economic conditions which are always fluctuating. ~~capitalist society~~ There fore it is not liberation of the ~~masses~~ proletariat masses but rather the formation of state machinery which regulates population and the in a geometrical sense, and therefore instead of having of labor in economic crises which leads to unemployment in capitalist countries due to automation and overproduction both of which are carefully controlled by the state which builds and operates all enterprises in the USSR. In cases as there are of overflow of labor the peasants is now patrolled off by the "thirty mile" system and ~~[illegible]~~ since there is not place for them to go. The Soviet worker begins ~~[illegible]~~ program in underworked "virgin land" ~~[illegible]~~ and surplus labor is promptly shipped off to a provided room and work, in the Khrushchev five plan and has been a spectacular failure mostly owing to the quick unbuilding of enterprises that the young people (for most part) are condition of 5 to a room living, erected ~~[illegible]~~ of correct blocks with approved street in village conditions, a 1000 miles from their mother and family in the overcrowded flock of work-demanding city, mostly women, teenagers, drunkards, and a few of the other, they population center, condition for leaving the virgin land earlier and young folk have no right get up and go. Well you do dreams: they must pay their own way back on cost of travelling for, while in virgin and also for the same condition which drove them to the place in the first place.

91.

When elections are instituted in the USSR, [illegible] in which large unknown opposition is [illegible] to secure victory but to safeguard the state from any [illegible] of dissent, little in characteristic opposition [illegible] possible voters (that is, for the age of 16 up) are [illegible] well established by "agitators" who go around to [illegible] doors in their district getting names and notifying all [illegible] of their duty to the motherland in voting, in the [illegible] the elections held throughout the Soviet Union [illegible] January on March 18, 1962 to elect the Supreme Soviet including President, the people's Soviet (house of Representatives) and the Soviet of nationalities, the agitators 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 dominately drop into a box on the ballot is the single name of the candidate for each post. That is organized, everybody is "with" the system involves a 99% turnout and predetermined [illegible]. In each polling place there is a booth for secret ballots (crossing out the candidate and writing in your own) under Soviet law anyone can do this, nobody does for the obvious reason that anyone who enters the booth may be identified. There is a Soviet joke about the flies dropping out from anyone stepping into the booth but the fact is that if the entire population actually polling booths they would beat the system, but very few of such things in the flies have made the people afraid to attempt any such demonstration and there are no means of communication at the level of a single candidate. There is no way of communicating with the people and a source of support for a local Soviet candidate

universal military training has been in force in the USSR
for several years unlike the U.S. beginning always [illegible]
at 19 years of age, all other reasons for exemption [illegible]
standing. periods of service are from 2 years in the [illegible]
to 3 years in the South Caucasian combination very
much that many young men elect to go to the
relatively easier south to serve for three years
to the 9 months little cold of camps in Siberia
or Sakhalin in the far north-east. clothing seems
as scarce in the beginning and in getting only
cloth blanket as in actually ordered that they are
thrown into a common pile to be cut off and thrown
and brought back [illegible] some [illegible] common
with the result that a soldier never gets the same
jacket and trousers twice barracks are usually
bare and damp even in March when they are
located in the dreary parts of town behind high
wall. passes are never given except on holidays and
sometimes on sundays or after months leave
of 30 days as our armed forces gazette in this
context are unknown. however the greatest difficul
is pay after marshal Nikalayan became commander
in chief of the Soviet armed forces in the early
1950's pay was commonly cut for common soldiers
("privates") from 600 rubles a month to (the same rubles
a month) a low of 29.7 rubles [illegible] 3 rubles are
enough to buy a 12 packet of cigarette 20 cig
a package. about 50 rubles are enough for a soldier
to live off of this. the pay of a battalion
in march is 90 rubles per month. the pay of
Marshal who has fallen in the office ranks with they
have only in 1955 cut up to the rank of major

COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1291

43. and or loss of pay after major and should
or [illegible] in the service that any [illegible]
a full colonel get room around 200 while the
allowed "daily expense" pay like one stand pay.
Discipline in the service among officers appears to be the
most neglected in the world since they disregard or
hand out big to 15 day sentence to any private
any time he wants to without a court martial
for even minor offenses. Dates at a base 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
stock bars and P.X.'s, on weekends is very common
to wear civilian clothes (this is against military
law) we might think such life to be civilized
club even for a soldier but remember have
such drab lives on the outside that there is no
conflict of values between civilian and military life.
When I talk about the basic feature of American
military life in the U.S. Marine Corps, the
soldiers I knew usually laughed and said we
have no discipline but this quite were the exception
and also was a sign of admiration when I spoke
of our "undisciplined" army especially the complete
absence of political activities under any system of supervision
of army and state and also the fact that at the
end of [illegible] we could don civics and pick
[illegible] to learn to move as
a [illegible] disciplined units with without a
[illegible] perfect and our own
military discipline clearly understood in our own [illegible]

16

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Exhibit 95 for identification

#17

and structure of the city all ready gives no idea of the condition of the capital of the Belorussian State in 1945, only 16 short years ago. The arkatectural planning may be any thing but modern but it is the manner of almost all Russian cities. With the airport as its eastern boundry we find a large spread out township in appearance. Only the skyline pieced with factory stacks and chemilies betrays its industrial background, township I say in appearance because, the tallest building here is the 9 story ministry building flanking the main street, or Lenin Boulevard, which is over 2 miles long and the only such boulevard in the republice, all other streets are narrow rock laid streets, curving through the city like rivers of stone branching off the main street ending at the other end by extensive parks. The design and intend of this prospect is very reflective of the life of this city, from north to south of this straight as an arrow main of the city includes in the first two miles, the center district of the city, Hotel Minsk and the Main Post Office. The hotel was built in 1950 on the direct order of Krushchev who was crieved at the point that only one, old, delapidated, hotel existed at that time when he paid an official visit to this the capital of Bellerussia, the hotel was built in three months, a record for the entire Soviet Union, and has over 500 rooms a modern well serviced and built hotel, box shaped, it serves many tourist traveling from Germany and Poland through Minsk to Moscow.

Commission Exhibit 95

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

[illegible] in and out of the city. Built in 19[illegible], it has a [illegible] at the entrance in the Greek style.

Next door, the proprietor sells a clothing store [illegible] Western store. The central movie [illegible] best one in Dallas [illegible] in a small [illegible] Next to it stands a shoe st[illegible] across from [illegible] the main drug store [illegible] a Walgreen [illegible] of Internal [illegible] is South Military Colonel [illegible] of the [illegible] Military [illegible] the corner is his [illegible] Three-[illegible] and Secret [illegible] from this is the [illegible] crowd [illegible] book shop, across from this is the [illegible] crowd [illegible] of five in the city [illegible] a person can buy fried [illegible] [illegible] served with potatoes and [illegible] are always served in [illegible] (at night). [illegible] are fall fruits, [illegible] can also be bought.

[illegible] to many cities of the Soviet [illegible]
over to those who won't like to [illegible] Mark to [illegible]
Dr Colvin [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] from cities in the [illegible] rain and Siberia [illegible]

all cities along the Southern border of the USSR from Poland 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 admin is are not allowed to sell tickets to these places without being shown a passport or being shown a valid [illegible] whose owners address is in the forbidden city. Persons already living in these areas may travel freely to and from that, however, they may not take [illegible] with out passes; passes are given out by the local [illegible] and one must apply directly to it.

It may be emphasized that [illegible] beyond [illegible] citizens upon reaching the age of 16 years are given a [illegible] "passport" or identification papers. On the first page is photo and personal information, on the following a police registration for the registering of address this includes rented rooms, on the next four pages are places for [illegible] registration stamps to the number of the [illegible] the next three pages are for registering the place of work, then the next page is for marriage licenses on diverse stamps, these "passports" are changed for a small [illegible] every five years. A lost passport can be replaced after a short investigation for 10 rubles. All persons regardless of nationality are required to carry these [illegible] in the Soviet [illegible] always marked in the passport, for instance a Russian is registered, a Jew is marked Jew, an immigrant is marked as to place of birth, as in the cases of the many [illegible] in the U.S.S.R. also on the passes, [illegible]

0338

318

COMMISSION EXHIBIT
No. 75

0338

0338

138

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

0338

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

0338

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

0338

338

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

0338

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

?

[illegible] Levin Levine in his book [illegible]

[illegible] are few and far between with them and [illegible]

[illegible] – treachery – lovely girl' [illegible] or how Ivan increased [illegible]

[illegible] the machine to [illegible] of Satanic, the [illegible]

[illegible]. Foreign novels are very popular in the U.S.S.R. because [illegible] their [illegible] lines, however foreign [illegible] are

[illegible] chosen because they [illegible] the decay and [illegible]

[illegible] reality of [illegible] [illegible] novel seems

[illegible] chosen [illegible] Hall or Ian it

should.

[illegible] Ernest Hemingway and

[illegible] very popular in the U.S.A.

but [illegible] have what we [illegible]

adventure [illegible] than [illegible] effection

of present [illegible] Hemingway, wrote "old man [illegible]

[illegible] a deeply [illegible] [illegible] nature [illegible]

the [illegible] of capitalist

[illegible] [illegible], you never a

[illegible]

[illegible] by foreign writers

are [illegible] overwhelmed by the

[illegible] [illegible] to them. Other foreign

[illegible] Frank, [illegible] William Godwin.

[illegible] Dodie: did also classical writers such as

[illegible] Drum "Great Hope" Frank Gaither, "Charlotte Wilson and

[illegible] "Blood" are also known and read in the U.S.S.R., but [illegible]

[illegible] or [illegible] and hard to find. [illegible] however is in [illegible].

0338

03'26

358

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

0338

COMMISSION EXHIBIT
No. 75

0334

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

0338

338

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

1078

0338

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

81 much one about to the most out-lying collective farms or villages. While 9 million television sets were sold from 1957-1958 in the Soviet Union (facts and figures page 343) over 39 million radio sets were sold and this figures is brought up considerably when one considers the fact that hold collective farms which may not have a radio in the place have programs fed to reproductors in each home from points many miles away in keeping with the general plan to bring the culutaral level of these collective farms up. And in the Soviet Union there are 45,000 collective farms and 7,400 State farms with 65,500,000 people on them or 31.4% of the total population (facts for 1961 page 27). So radio may be said to be the all encompasa program start in Minsk at 600 and may end as late at 02:00 however 24 hours a day broadcast are made to all parts of the Soviet Union from Moscow, there are 18.5 million radios in Belarus and refrigerators which can turn all stations to its one channel in a matter of minutes, this was when Gagarin made his Epoch making trip into space, the entire Soviet Union was blanked out with nothing but reports and intermittent music, for a solid day in this way the Government gets the most propaganda value out of its achievements. Again when Herman Titov made his flight for two days this process was repeated. Also all stations are imridiatly turned to the Kremlin whenever Preimer Krushev makes a policy speech all stations in the Soviet Union are regulary turned every hour on the hour to the "news" from Moscow, unlike the U.S.A. where small independent station can operate, the Soviet Union rigirously imposes controll over all it state broadcasting stations which, like industries, are

0338

all state financed and built. The radio and television station in Minsk is a four storied cement building located at no.6 Kalinina Street near the small lake "SVISHLICH", behind it stands the impressive 500 feet steel radio towers, the highest structure in Belorussia. This radio towers and building are enclosed with high fences and patrolling armed guards with dogs. Entrance into the compound must be through the building itself and persons cannot enter without a special pass shown to an armed guard. Performers are taken to a separate studio near the city center where production and performers are fed back to the station and then to the broadcasting towers, in this way the all important communication system is guarded against sabotage or possibly "take overs" of the sort often achieved by Latin American counter-revolutionary and anti-contents elements.

Near the television towers, 4 blocks east on "Bolshaya Moskovskaya" Street, stands more towers approximately 200 feet high each, they are not engaged in broadcasing, quite the opposite in fact, these very apparent land masts with high power cables strung between them are jamming towers used to blank out high frequency broadcast from aboard, the main target of these jamming towers is the Munich and Washington transmitters of the "Voice of America" programs, although they are sometimes employed to disrupt the B.B.C. and sometimes French broadcast in Russian. These towers are likewise guarded by armed guards and entrance to the wire enclosed block house and tower area is forbidden except by passes. The amount of voltage

0335

328

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

language of the language of the republics. In [illegible]

crank theater on "VCIAMARIAMA" thread has a troop of [illegible]

coming from [illegible] the public a short [illegible] on a stage a week

in the Belorussian [illegible] days and nights [illegible] always [illegible]

in any possibility [illegible] the people [illegible] never [illegible]

with politics in the [illegible]

[illegible] the population

of these [illegible] small, [illegible] concrete

[illegible] for the American

[illegible] expense

[illegible] to exactly

[illegible] in Minsk

[illegible] free of [illegible]

[illegible] with [illegible] in

[illegible] park. [illegible]

[illegible] overcrowd[illegible]

[illegible] 25 are [illegible]

[illegible] theater

[illegible] was in a [illegible]

[illegible] industrial [illegible] the [illegible] more to the

Russians would like [illegible] pulled out a

[illegible] are [illegible] dramatic [illegible]

[illegible] while the [illegible] there were [illegible]

[illegible] and said [illegible] supply the [illegible] and [illegible] vocal [illegible]

[illegible] government [illegible] however this doesn't [illegible] Russians [illegible]

[illegible] that are for those things [illegible] in [illegible]

0338

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

No. 75

0338

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

18

0338

338

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

No. 964

0336

338

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

173

0338

338

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

0338

COMMISSION EXHIBIT
No. 875

0336

that person since without a living wage one cannot rent a room
[illegible] even renting a room to a person who cannot rent a living
wage [illegible] is against the law (speculating). So without
moving from one city to another is quite impossible (after the war
it was [illegible]) it is a long [illegible] and [illegible] crossing of [illegible]
struggling against [illegible] that is why the people
actually [illegible] rights. The structure
and procedure [illegible] the flow of people and their
occupations [illegible] Russian will tell you he
can change his [illegible] any time he wants to, this
is to [illegible] requirements in order to receive
[illegible] although [illegible] what kind of job he likes. [illegible]
1953 a person could not [illegible] a job without police and state security
questioning. [illegible] part of the job [illegible]
been assigned to. [illegible] that Russian enforces a
Soviet law making [illegible] of any workers who [illegible]
be replaced. In [illegible] have put about [illegible] permit [illegible]
this place of work [illegible] a permanent job he can be [illegible]
by a peoples court and [illegible] or [illegible]
[illegible] to 3 years [illegible] safeguard the state [illegible]
"structure" of State [illegible] as well as [illegible]
for a proper authority in [illegible] of living [illegible]
therefore the "best person" in [illegible] control of [illegible]
[illegible] called "[illegible] of Labor" which [illegible]
[illegible] still and is determined by [illegible]
[illegible] which one all [illegible]

40

0338

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Therefore it is [illegible] the liberation of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] population.

[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] look [illegible] and over [illegible] the State, [illegible] such [illegible] apportioned off live and [illegible] place for them to [illegible] place for them the "Virgin land [illegible], surplus labor is [illegible] shipped off to a promised land [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] plan, and has been a spectacular failure, mostly owing to the [illegible] young people (for most part) [illegible] without "towns" or [illegible] [illegible] 1,000 miles from their [illegible] crowded. Lack of work - [illegible] and a few of the [illegible] population [illegible] for leaving the Virgin land [illegible] and [illegible] up and [illegible] because they [illegible] cost of a [illegible] [illegible] and also face the same conditions which [illegible] the [illegible] in the first place. [illegible] we are [illegible] in the U.S.S.R. [illegible] a [illegible] here, [illegible] is [illegible], not only [illegible] [illegible] but [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]. [illegible]

033A

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

0338

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

men elect to go to the relatively [illegible] south to serve for three [illegible] years then to the 9 month bitter cold of camps in Siberia [illegible] Sakhalin in the far [illegible]. Clothing is [illegible] are scarce in the beginning and [illegible] cotton clothes clean [illegible] 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 dreary, even in Moscow, where they are located in the [illegible] parts of town behind high walls. Passes are [illegible] given except on holidays and sometimes Sundays or after reservists leave of 30 days [illegible] armed forces [illegible] in their contracts are unknown. However the greatest differences, of course, after [illegible] Nikolayev became commander in chief of the Soviet armed forces in the early 1950's, pay was drastically cut for common soldiers (privates) from 3,300 rubles old money to 3 rubles new money a last of 25.7 rubles (new) 3 rubles are enough to buy [illegible] of cigarettes, 25 cigarettes to a package whereas 30 rubles was enough for a soldier to save up for his discharge, the pay of a lieutenant in Moscow is 90 rubles new money. The cut of money was felt in the officers ranks since they lost only a 10% cut up to the [illegible] of Major. [illegible] for major and [illegible] in the Russian [illegible] rate [illegible] rubles a full soldier rate around 800 rubles but also gets "[illegible] expenses" and the new travel pay. Discipline in the Russian army is supposed to be the most forced in the world [illegible] sergeants can hand out up to 15 day sentences to any private any time he wants to without a [illegible] two minor offenses. Duties at a base

0338

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

[illegible] barracks [illegible] be more like a prison than an American base [illegible] it with soda fountains, clubs where alcoholic drinks are served. snack bars and PX's as soldiers are never allowed to wear civilian clothes (this is against military law) we didn't think such life to be exceedingly drab even for a soldier but Russians have real drab-lifes in 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 exsoldiers I knew usually laughed and said we have no disiplene but I'm quite sure the oks and shs were signs of admiration when I spoke of our "undisciplined" army especially the complete separate political lectures under our system of separation of army and state, and also the fact that at the end of each work day we could put on civies and ride in a car and drive to town to a movie or a dance. army disciplene without a wall, with money in our pockets and our own military obligation clearly understood and in our own hands.

0338

[illegible]

In [illegible] there was a [illegible]
to Stalin which stood [illegible]
denunciation of Stalin by [illegible]
the monument of Stalin in Budapest which
was then down instantly. This [illegible]
bronze and marble structure was [illegible]
for as long as it was alive to the [illegible]
of Richard Stalinist such as Gero, [illegible]
[illegible] the Over. office in Warsaw but
others, however, after the 20th congress
meeting when Khrushchev again denounced
Stalin, on Nov. 5. two days before the
Nov. 7 revolutionary celebrations, a group
of 100 men descended upon the Stalin statue
square [illegible] (now Lenin square) and with
bulldozers and pile drivers [illegible] commenced
to tear up (not salvage) the structure.
They must have been very enthusiastic
because next day they had removed the
a ton bronze sculpture of a man [illegible]
by the older generation and revolted at
by the sarcastic younger generation.

The most remarkable thing about
the destruction of this giant monument
was that work was ceased on the 6th of
November. But started again on the 7th
the very day the big parade of workers
came by. The monument was right [illegible]
from the reviewing stand [illegible]

Exhibit 96 for identification — Commission Exhibit 96

122

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

11 96

[illegible]

[illegible] Stalin and the Cheka [illegible] Stalin — Khrushchev [illegible] concluded.

But Beria as in Stalin's native Georgia is still a stronghold of Stalinism.

and a revival of Beriaism is a very, very possible thing in these two republics

Commission Exhibit 97

Exhibit 97 for identification

The Communist Party of the United States has betrayed itself!

It has turned itself into the traditional lever of a foreign power to overthrow the government of the United States; not in the name of freedom or high ideals, but in servile conformity to the wishes of the Soviet Union and in anticipation of Soviet Russia's complete domination of the American continent.

The Fuerster's and the Flynn's of the subsidized Communist Party of the United States have shown themselves to be willing, gullible messengers of the Kremlin's propaganda.

There can be no international solidarity with the arch-betrayers of that most sublime ideal.

There can be no sympathy for those who have turned the idea of communism into a vile curse to Western man.

The Soviets have committed crimes unsurpassed even by their early day capitalist counterparts. The imprisonment of their own peoples, with the mass extermination so typical of Stalin, and

1103

COMMISSION EXHIBIT
97

2

THE INDIVIDUAL SUPPRESSION OF REGIMENTATION UNDER KHRUSHCHEV.

THE DEPORTATIONS, THE PURPOSEFULL CONTAMINATION OF DIET IN THE CONSUMER SLIGHTED PERIPHERIES OF RUSSIA, THE MURDER OF HISTORY, THE PROSCRIPTION OF ART AND CULTURE.

THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT IN THE U.S., PERSONALIZED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A., HAS TURNED ITSELF INTO A "VALUBLE GOLD COIN" OF THE KREMLIN. IT HAS FAILED TO DENOUNCE ANY ACTIONS OF THE SOVIET GOVERMENT WHICH SIMILAR ACTIONS ON THE PART OF THE U.S. GOVERMENT BRING FORTH PROTEST. EXAMPLES:

DENOUNCED:	NOT DENOUNCED:
UNITED STATES	RUSSIA
ATOM BOMB TEST	ATOM BOMB TEST
CUBA	MILITARY
NATO. MANEUVER	WARSAW PACT MANEUVER
U-2	SIBERIA
[illegible]	EASTERN GERMANY
[illegible]	[illegible]

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

[illegible] OF [illegible] ITSELF TO BE NOT ONLY NOT DEPENDENT UPON, BUT OPPOSED TO, [illegible] DOMINATION AND INFLUENCE, [illegible] DISENCHANT AND DISILLUSIONED PERSONS HOPE TO UNITE IN FREE THE RADICAL MOVEMENT FROM ITS [illegible].

THROUGH THE [illegible] OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY [illegible] CONDEMNATION OF [illegible] PROGRESSIVES HAVE BEEN WEARED INTO A SINGLE CAMPAIGN OF FIFTH COLUMNIST [illegible].

IN CHOICE [illegible] THE HESITATING AND JUSTIFIABLY UNCERTAIN, FUTURE ACTIVIST FOR THE WORK AHEAD WE MUST REMOVE THAT OBSTACLE [illegible] EFFORTS RETARDED MINGLING [illegible] OF COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. [illegible] MOVEMENT, [illegible] OF TRADITIONAL DISCIPLINE.

IT IS REALITY [illegible] CLEARING [illegible] ORDINARY [illegible], INTERNAL [illegible] FIGHT [illegible] OBSTACLES, HAMPERING [illegible] CALIFORNIA IN A SPECIAL WAY [illegible] INDEPENDENT [illegible] OF [illegible] DIRECTLY, [illegible] COURSE

(17)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

4.

STEADFASTLY OPPOSED TO INTERVENTION BY OUTSIDE, [illegible] FOREIGN POWERS, NO MATTER FROM WHERE THEY COME, BUT IN PARTICULAR AND IF NECESSARY, VIOLENTLY OPPOSED TO [illegible]

[illegible] TYPE CAN [redacted] WITHOUT [illegible] MORE THAN [redacted] [illegible] RADICALS.

IT IS [illegible] NATURE OF SUCH AN ORGANIZATION TO WITHAND [illegible] MEMBERSHIP, AS LETS SAY, THE [illegible] UPON THE SOCIALIST PARTY, BUT [illegible] EXPLOITS THE [illegible] DISCRIMINATED [illegible] OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY [illegible] MORE "RESPECTED" [illegible] POLITICAL [illegible] PRACTICE.

[illegible] EVENTS

[illegible] THE [illegible] HAVE AN CONCEPT OF [illegible]

[illegible] THE [illegible] AND [illegible] FOREIGN, WILL [illegible]

[illegible]

5

[illegible] FARGRATION FORCE AT WORK, TO BRING ABOUT [illegible] THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, THAT WE COULD SUCH POSSIBLY MUSTER.

WE DO NOT HAVE ANY INTEREST IN DIRECTLY [illegible] GOVERNMENT IN THE EVENT [illegible] DISSENTERS. AS DISSENTERS WE ARE MERELY INTERESTED IN [illegible] WHICH IS A [illegible] EARLY [illegible] CONSTITUTION IF [illegible] THE RIGHT [illegible] OF [illegible] DEMOCRATIC [illegible] OUR GOAL, BUT [illegible] DEMOCRATIC [illegible] AND WITHOUT [illegible] THAT OF AMERICAN [illegible]

THE [illegible] PROPERTY [illegible] TRIAL [illegible] TOWARDS [illegible]

BUT THESE PREFERRED TACTICS WOULD STILL PROVE TO BE TOO LIMITED IN THE NUCLEAR ERA. THEY SHOULD NOT BE CONFUSED WITH SLOWNESS, INDECISION OR FEAR. ONLY THE DOGMATICALLY FEARLESS WOULD EVER BE REMOTELY ATTRACTED BY OUR DOCTRINE, AND YET THIS DOCTRINE REQUIRES THE UTMOST RESTRAINT, A STATE OF MIND IN ITSELF UNJUSTIFIABLE IN POWER.

THIS IS CRITICISM, AND YET CRITICISM HAS NOT BEEN AFFECTED FOR MANY YEARS AND NEVER FOR WAR PURPOSE.

THERE ARE ORGANIZATIONS ALREADY FORMED IN THE UNITED STATES, WHO HAVE DECLARED THEY SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE EARLY AFTER THE MINIMUM DOUBLE OF THE UNITED STATES. (RUMMINGHOUSE) WORKS ON THE MINUTE MEN, OR THE CONCEPT OF A LOCAL MOBILIZATION. BUT THESE INFLUENCES ARE SIMPLY PREPARING TO BEAT FOOD IN THEIR OWN LOCAL YARDS, A SYSTEM WHICH THEY HAVE FORMULATED WILL BE ADEQUATE ULTIMATELY. (ELIMINATE THIS) NEAR FROM PATRICK.

THESE PERIOD [illegible] RETREAT AND LOSE [illegible] ATTACKS. THERE WILL BE [illegible] BE [illegible] WOULD BE [illegible] A DISTRESSED FRIGHTENED [illegible] THAT [illegible] MORE MOST ARE RELIGIOUS.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

2

GROUPS AT WORK.

However, the [redacted] of the population will not submit to any of these groups because they will not be inclined to join any of the old factions with which we are all so familiar.

But the people will never accept a new order, presented by [redacted] politicians or opportunists.

Certainly, they will [redacted] deem it necessary to replace these systems of government about which they have been [redacted] educated, but they will be [redacted] against anything resembling their former capitalistic [redacted] lifestyle also.

Steadfastness [illegible] to the removal of the old forces they will need have force.

This will be the instrument of the masses or any [illegible] manipulating [redacted] words may [illegible]

This is where a [illegible] is necessary. [illegible] not only a [illegible], but a safety [illegible] 154 [illegible] from within, and [illegible] from without.

[illegible] not work. [illegible] to make [illegible] and [illegible].

[illegible]

WERE I THE KEY TO THE FUTURE DOOR, BUT
[illegible] BECAUSE OF POSSIBLE
ARMED CONDITION IN BRA HYPOTHETICAL, BUT VERY
[illegible] IS AS USELESS AS TRYING TO
USE FORCE NOW TO ANGLE DOWN THE DOOR

ARMED CONFLICTS OF UNIDEALS MUST BE
AS [illegible] I THINK OF THE CRISIS, JUST
AS [illegible] FROM ANY DEMONSTRATION
OF FORCE MUST BE MADE TIME IN THE
[illegible] TIME

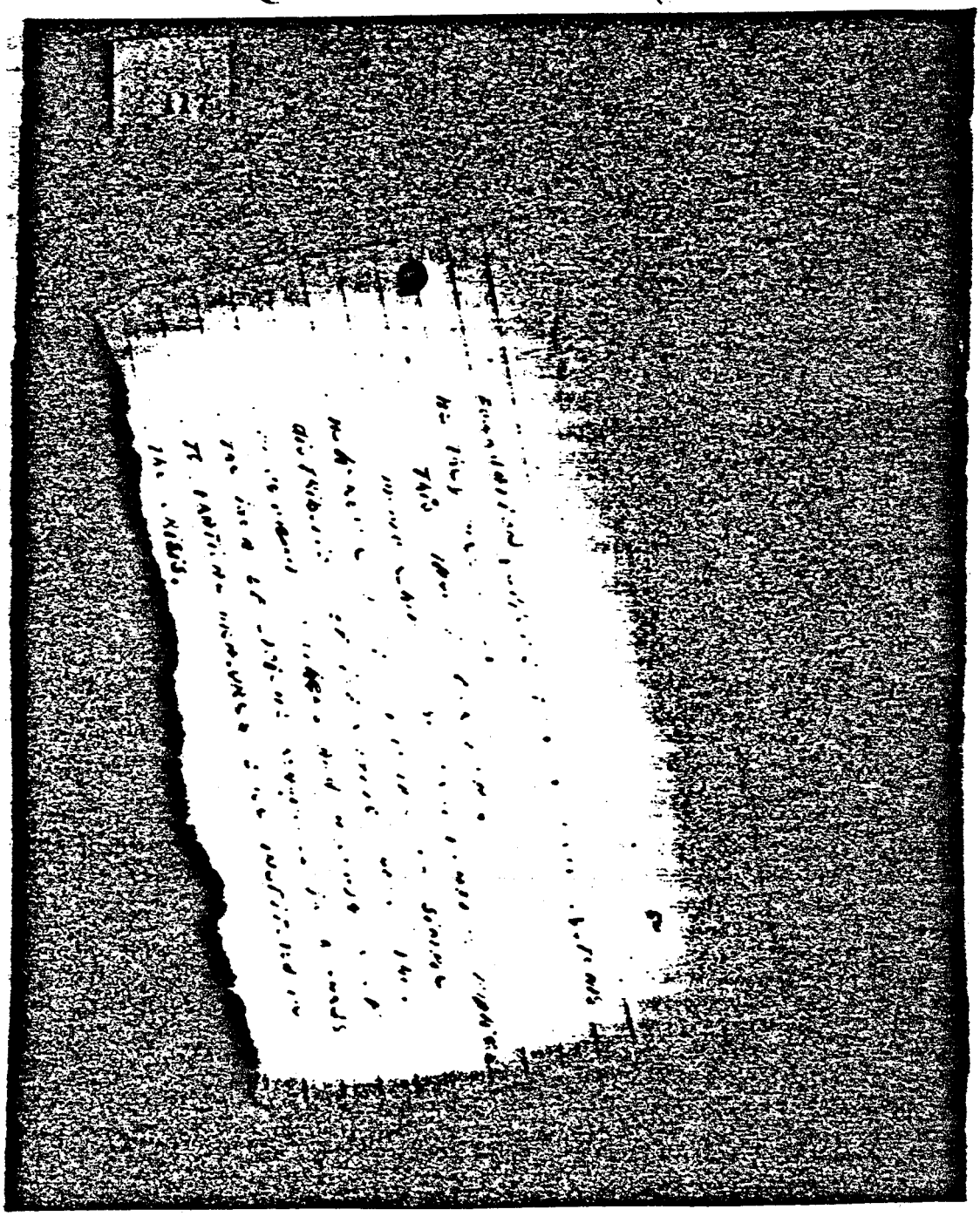
AS MAN, HAVING KNOWN, HAVING LIVED, [illegible]
THE [illegible] COMMUNIST AND AMERICAN
CAPITALIST SYSTEM, [illegible] I SURELY [illegible] MORE
IN [illegible] THERE IS ONE CHOICE
[illegible] OTHER POVERTY,
[illegible] INJUSTICE, FINISHED
WITH [illegible] OF [illegible]

BUT AS NATIONAL [illegible] TIME THE ATTITUDE
OF "[illegible]" THERE ARE TWO
WAYS [illegible] BEYOND ACCEPTABLE
[illegible] AND DYING
IN IT [illegible]

A TRULY [illegible] WHICH UNDERLIES THE
QUALITY OF THE THIS [illegible] AN AMERICAN

0117

COMMISSION EXHIBIT



COMMISSION EXHIBIT

a system appeal to the [illegible]

2. that the state or any group of persons [illegible] administer a direct funds or value in circulation for the creation of means of production.

a. any person may own private property of any sort.
b. small business or speculation on the part of a single individual be guaranteed.
c. that any person may exchange personal skill or knowledge in the completion of some service, for remuneration.
d. that any person may hire or otherwise remunerate any other single person for services rendered, so long as that service does not create surplus value.
e.

Commission Exhibit 98

Exhibit 96 for identification

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

a system opposed to the Capitalist in that,

No individual may own the means of production, distribution or creation of goods or any other process wherein workers are employed for wages, or otherwise employed, to create profit or employ profit or value in use or exchange..

a. In that all undertaking of production, distribution or manufacture or otherwise the creation of goods must be made on a pure, collective basis under the conditions

1. equal shares of investment be made by members.
2. Equal distribution of profit after taxes, be made to all ~~[illegible]~~ investors.
3. that all work or direction or administration duties connected with the enterprise be done personally by those investors.
4. that no person not directly ~~[illegible]~~, working or otherwise directly taking part in the ~~enterprise~~ creation and process of one, enterprise, have a share of or otherwise receive any part of the resultant profit of it.
5.

STIPEND
R. GRONINIGT.

0116

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

The ethical system.

a system opposed to communism, socialism and capitalism.

b. Democracy at a local level with no centralized state.

a. that the right of free enterprise and individual initiative be guaranteed.

b. that racism be abolished

c. that nationalism be expelled from every life.

d. that social segregation or discrimination be abolished by law.

e. the right of the free establishment of religious institutions of any type or denomination be fully guaranteed.

f. financial backing for all persons who is qualified.

g. Freedom of dissemination of opinions through press, declaration or speech.

h. that the dissemination of war propaganda be forbidden as well as the manufacture of weapons of war.

i. that free compulsory education be ensured till 16.

j. nationalization or communization of private enterprise or collective enterprise be forbidden.

k. that monopoly practices be considered as capitalistic.

l. that combining of separate collective or private enterprises into large collective and fraternal communities.

m. that no taxes be levied against individuals

n. that being granted taxes of from 20 to 25% be levied against surplus profit gains.

o. that taxes be collected by a single monetary subsidiary to individual communities.

that taxes be used only for the building or expansion of public projects.

against	~~[illegible]~~ be all for us	reason.
Communism (International)	limitation on freedom of thought, religion, speech, etc.	
Drugs	become stoppe, and some building lower stoppe	
sale of arms	pistols should not be sold in any way; rifle only with police permission; shotgun free.	
Effacement of racial, social, character or religious.	anti-negro or jew or nationality or anti religion.	
unemployment	not is caused by other than voluntary means of employees such as automation	
~~[illegible]~~ medical aid free	hospital beds and operation	
aid to education	state and national scholarship of universities and free of paid ~~[illegible]~~ for students of high educational units	
welfare allowance	higher pension independent of ~~[illegible]~~ of work; only could be equal to the type of work and rate of wages after retirement.	
~~[illegible]~~ Government	general disarmament and abolition of all armies except civil police force armed with small arms	

Ohio

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

1. LEE H. Oswald
2. NEW ORLEANS, LA. Oct. 18, 1939
3. 1733242 LOS ANGELES, CALIF. SEPT. 10, 1959
4. 1958-1959 FT. WORTH, TEX. 1956-1959 U.S. MARINE corps active duty stations LOS ANGELES CALIF., ATSUGI JAPAN SUBIC BAY, PHILIPPINES; 1959-1962 MINSK USSR, discharge
5. ACTIVE DUTY U.S.M.C. Radar operator, Rank E2. active duty terminated Sept. 11, 1959. Honorable discharge issued
6. MARINA NIKOLAEVAR Oswald, WIFE, Russian. DAVID LEE OSWALD, SON, AMERICAN
7. NONE
8. ATTITUDE FOR EXPATRIATION of FUNDS FROM INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE ADDRESS: RTE, N.Y. in JAN. 1962. I HAVE NOT BEEN NOTIFIED OF THE RESULT
9. NONE
10. $800.00 (DOC. CC can be paid by myself.)
11. (8)
12. ~~[illegible]~~
9313 DITMANPORT ST. FT. WORTH, TEXAS

Commission Exhibit 99

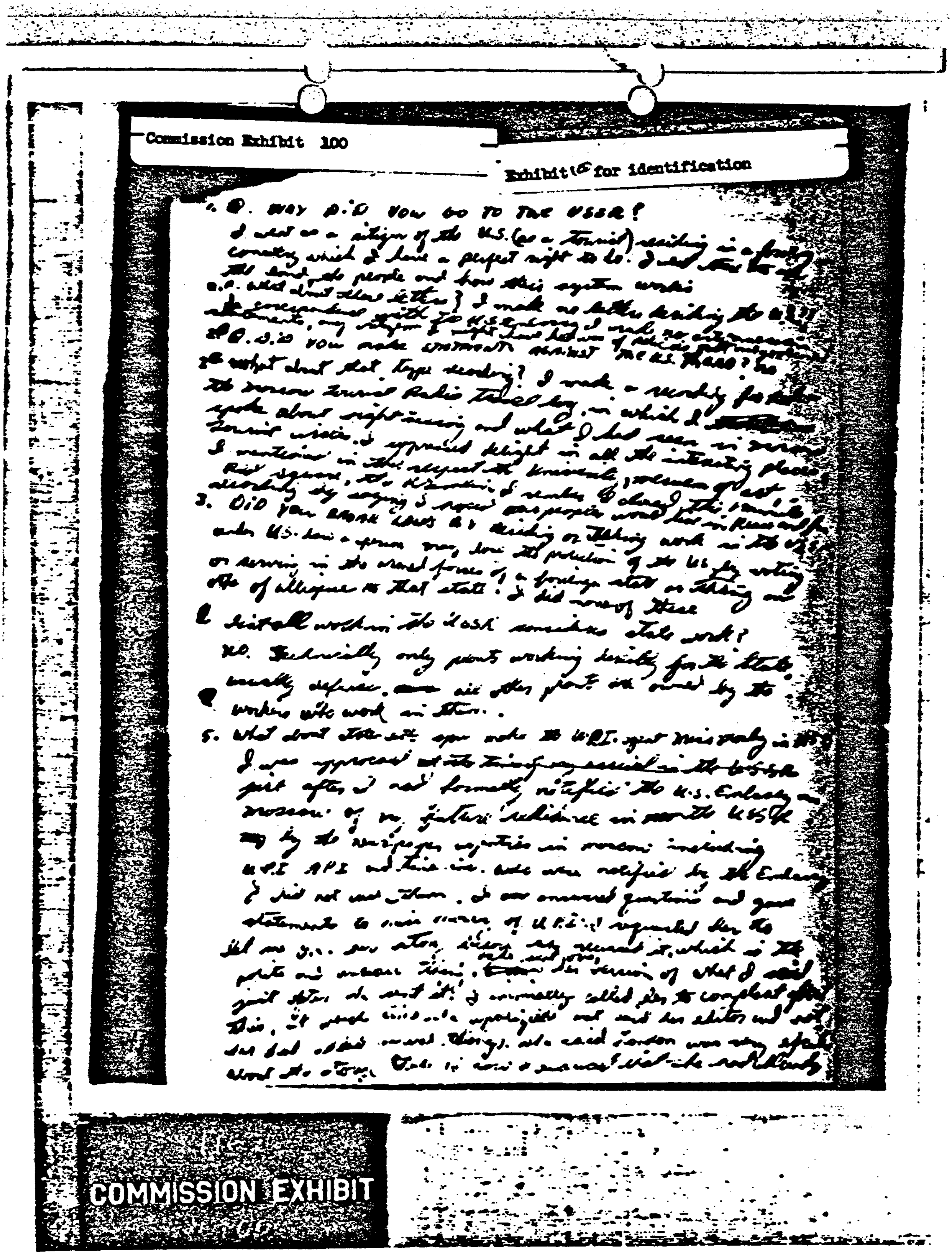
Exhibit 99 for identification

0115

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Commission Exhibit 100

Exhibit 16 for identification



1. Q. WHY DID YOU GO TO THE USSR?
I went as a citizen of the U.S. (as a tourist) residing in a foreign country which I have a perfect right to do. I went there to see the land, the people and how their system works.

Q. What about those letters? I made no letters deriding the U.S.! In correspondence with the U.S. Embassy I made no anti-American statements, any criticism I might have had was of policies not our government.

2 Q. DID YOU MAKE STATEMENTS AGAINST THE U.S. THERE? No.

Q. What about that tape recording? I made a recording for the Moscow Tourist Radio travel log, in which I spoke about sightseeing and what I had seen in Moscow tourist circles. I expressed delight in all the interesting places. I mentioned in this respect the University, [illegible], Red Square, the Kremlin. I remember I closed the recording by saying I hoped our peoples would live in peace and friendship.

3. DID YOU BREAK LAWS BY residing or taking work in the USSR? Under U.S. law a person may lose the protection of the U.S. by voting or serving in the armed forces of a foreign state or taking an oath of allegiance to that state. I did none of these.

4. Isn't all work in the USSR considered state work?
No. Technically only plants working directly for the state, usually defense, all other plants are owned by the workers who work in them.

5. What about statements you made to U.P.I. agent Miss Mosby in 1959?
I was approached at the time of my arrival in the USSR just after I had formally notified the U.S. Embassy in Moscow of my future residence in the USSR by the newspaper reporters in Moscow including U.P.I., A.P., and Time Inc. who were notified by the Embassy. I did not want them. I answered questions and gave statements to Miss Mosby of U.P.I. I requested her to let me go over her story before she sent it, which is the polite and usual thing. [illegible] her version of what I said just after she sent it. I naturally called her to complain of this. She made [illegible] apologies and said her editors had [illegible] things. She said London was very upset about the story. [illegible]

COMMISSION EXHIBIT
100

seat it) so that wasn't much else I could do
it. And I didn't think that the story would
blown out of shape once it got to the U.S. [illegible]
the printed story was fantastic misinformation.

6. Why did you remain in the USSR for so long? If you [illegible]
I remained in the USSR [illegible] until February [illegible]
first the Embassy stating that I would like to go home
(my passport was at the Embassy for safekeeping) they
invited me to Moscow for this purpose but [illegible]
me almost 2 years to get a permit to leave the city of
Minsk for Moscow. In this connection I hold the [illegible]
from the Head Committee of the Russian authorities
(the Russians are very bureaucratic and they don't like
foreigners travel about the country. Now the main)
when I did get to Moscow the Embassy immediately gave
me back my passport and advised me as to how to
get a exit visa from the Russians for myself and
my Russian wife. This long and arduous process took
months from July 1962 until [illegible] 1962. I thought
you all about I was an expert in trying to leave
the country. That's why I was the only one to leave

7. Are you a communist? Have you ever been a communist

No of course not, I have never even been a communist
outside of the ones in the USSR but you can't help that.

8. What are the main fundamental differences between the USA and USSR?
freedom of speech, travel, religion, opposition to opposing
policies, freedom to believe in God.

Anyway, thank you sir; you are a real patriot!!

1. Q. Why did you go to the USSR?

I was on a work of mercy and protest against [illegible] in foreign country, my parent origin of [illegible] and down to the unjustified line of [illegible] of the U.S. [illegible] people. Q. What about other [illegible]? I took [illegible] in which I expressed my deep feeling to the American Embassy in Oct. 1959 I went there to legally legitimate my citizenship and we refused this legitimate right.

Q. 2. Do you make statements against the U.S. that? Q. 2. What about that tape recording? I made a recording for Radio Moscow which was broadcast the following Sunday in which I spoke about the beautiful capital of the Socialist world and all its progress.

3. Did you break laws by visiting or living and in the USSR? I did in that I took an oath of allegiance to the USSR.

4. Did all work in the USSR constitute illegal work? Yes of course and in that respect I also broke U.S. law by accepting work under a foreign state.

5. What about statements you made to UPI I agreed with Marty.

I was approached by Miss Marty and other reporters just after I had formally renounced the American Embassy to legally legitimate my U.S. citizenship for a story, they were notified by the U.S. Embassy, not by me. I answered questions and made statements to Miss Marty in regard to my reasons for coming to the USSR. Her story was accepted by her bosses, but in typical Russian fashion so garbled to say she had the Atlantic printer.

6. Why did you remain in the USSR for so long if you only wanted a visa? I resided in the USSR from Oct. 16 1959 to spring of 1961 a period [illegible] years. I did so because I was living quite comfortably, I had plenty of money, an apartment and free lots of time and [illegible] I have all that?

7. Are you a communist? Yes [illegible] socially, although I hate the USSR and [illegible] system I still think Marxism can work under different circumstances.

7A. Have you ever been a communist? Not in the USA.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT
No. 120

1. [illegible] report [illegible]
2. [illegible] & [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4.

1. [illegible] report [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
2. [illegible] for information [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

6. What are the [illegible] differences between the USA and USSR? [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

16.

Diary

Oct. 31. 1959.

12:00 Arrive in "Volga" taxi. Two Russian militiamen stand at the Embassy. One salutes as I approach entrance of the Embassy and says "Your name?" I speak and show my passport. He motions me to pass inside as I wish. Their can be little doubt in his mind that I'm a American. Light colored suit and non-Russian button down shirt give me away. Entering I find the office of Consular Section open. The door I enter. A secretary busy typing looks up. "Yes?" she says. "I'd like to see the Consular Section." I say. "Will you sign the tourist register please." she says, handing back the pen. "Yes, but before I'll do that, I'd like to see the consular." Laying my passport on her desk, as she looks up puzzled, I "come here to renounce my American citizenship." She rises and taking my passport goes into the other office, where she lays the passport on a nearby desk, saying, "There's a man outside, who says he's here to renounce his U.S. citizenship." "Oh" the man says, "Thanks" he says to the girl without looking up from his typing. She, as she comes out, invites me into the other office to sit down. I do so, selecting the armchair to the front left side of Snyder's desk. It was silent when I taked to read. I wait, crossing my legs and laying my gloves in my lap. He finishes typing, removes the letter from his typewriter and pressing his "intercom" looks at me.

"What can I do for you sir?" leaning through my doorway. "I'd here to renounce my U.S. citizenship and would like to sign the legal papers to that effect." "Have you applied for Russian citizenship? yes. He taking out a piece of paper and says "Before we get to that I'd like some personal data." He asks some personal information which I answer. Then: "Your reasons for coming to Russia I have examined life in the U.S. American military, life, American imperialism, I'm a Marxist, and I've waited two years for this. I don't want to live in the U.S. or be a citizen of American citizenship he says OK. There are unless you want to be forced you Marxist belief you can live. I said I'd be willing to sign legal papers. Renouncing my rights of citizenship. You refuse on that basis? He says. Uhm. No, but the office will take some time to get ready in the mountains where one [illegible] "Relax till the messenger I sign." He's at reception [illegible] I start to leave. "[illegible] what [illegible]

Commission Exhibit 102

Exhibit for identification

speech before

1. americans are quite fed up with the idea, that a military coup in the U.S., as so often happens in Latin american countries could ever replace our government. but that is an idea that has grounds for consideration. what military organization has the possibilities of absolute and action? do it the army? with its many contacts its carefully sized its units of force scattered across the world? the card of ten. writers alone that the airport, is not patriotic enough ground for a far right wing to go a very long way for the sign remarks of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a coup in the U.S.? small size, a permanent hard core of officers and few troops is necessary. only one outfit fits that description and the U.S.M.C. is a right wing infiltrated organization of dis potential consequence to the freedoms of the U.S. I agree with former President Truman when he said that "the marine corps should be abolished."

2. My second reason is that undemocratic, country wide institution know as segregation. It is, I think the action of the segregationist minority and the great body of indifferent people in the south, who do the United States more harm in the eyes of the worlds people, than the whole world communist movement. as I look at this audience I see a sea of white faces before me. where are the negroes amongst you? are they hiding under the table? surely if we are for democracy, let our fellow negro citizens into this hall. make no mistake, segregationist tendencies can be unearthed I was born in New Orleans, and I know.

In russia I saw on several occasions that in international meeting the greatest play in the sport field was brought to us by negroes. though they take the gold metals from their russian competitors they know that when they return to their own homeland they will have to face blind hatred and discrimination.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT
102

The Soviet Union is made up of scores of nationalities
certain and Eastern European countries and fifty states
dark skinned people's yet they are stuck as a family
in brotherhood among people with different [illegible]
and religions.

8. A symbol of the American way, our liberal conscience
to tolerate in our midst of a minority group whose
influence and membership is very limited and whose leaders
themselves are suffering certain civil special government
[illegible]. The communist party U.S.A. has little membership
to Russian contrasts, but the allowing them and even
supporting their complete right to speak, is another
a tremendous sign of our strength and liberalism.
Harassment of their party newspapers, their leaders,
and advocates, is touching to our basic principles
of freedom of speech and press. This remains no
matter how misguided we matter how much the
Russian [illegible] identity of them must be allowed
to be evil. After all the communist have existed for
40 years and they are still a pitiful group of radicals.

9. Now a-days - most of us read enough about
certain right wing groups to know how to
recognize them and guard against their conscious effort.
I would like to say a word about them, although
this is [illegible] the American know persons in
the U.S. who have no personal reason to
know and therefore hate and without conscience. I
would never become a person [illegible] professional
anti-communist such as Robert Welch or McCarthy.
I would [illegible] our this contrary belief to read too often to each
other to be staring at each other thereby in an endless
cold war. Both the conservatives have major short comings
and advantages. But only in ours is the word of
dissent that [illegible] of dissent, about
opportunity of approaching in attempting [illegible]
the U.S. I hope I have another after few fads and
slogans and other who are indifferent.

I have now nothing left of criticizing of our system
I hope you will take it in the spirit it was given.
I hope you will [illegible] I have followed the old principle
"You shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free"
I [illegible] I have done nothing more or less than
[illegible] the laws of the Bible.

Exhibit 17 for identification

Commission Exhibit 103

Dear Lee.

This is to inform you of our divorce and my interview with a newsman located in the Library of the local Dallas city, Dallas.

I was unable to remain in Dallas city indefinitely because of my Dallas and restriction policy was for 15 days only. I could not apply for an extension due to I had my good name as I returned to the U.S.; I had my name rehabilitated and now living in Dallas, Texas.

The FBI is not now interested in my activities in the progressive organization FPCC of which I was secretary in the state of Louisiana and I do no longer live in the State.

The FBI has made no inquiry as to the whereabouts of the FBI Jones & Brady warned me that if I attempt to apply in FPCC actions in Texas the FBI will again take an "interest" in me. Despite this "support" that my wife could remain in the U.S. under FBI protection, that is, she could [illegible] travel alone.

Of course I and my wife strongly protest

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

these tactics by the notorious F.B.I.

~~Well it was unfortunate that the Soviet Embassy was unable to aid me in Mexico City~~

~~but~~ had not planned to contact the Mexican City Embassy at all as of course they were unprepared for me as I had been able to reach Havana as planned I could ~~have contacted~~ the Soviet Embassy there for the completion of ~~what had been able to~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~get the necessary documents if required~~ ~~[illegible]~~. Would have had at this to assist me. But of course the ~~[illegible]~~ ship Cuban Consul was at fault here, I'm glad he has since been replaced by another.

1/23/63
GH

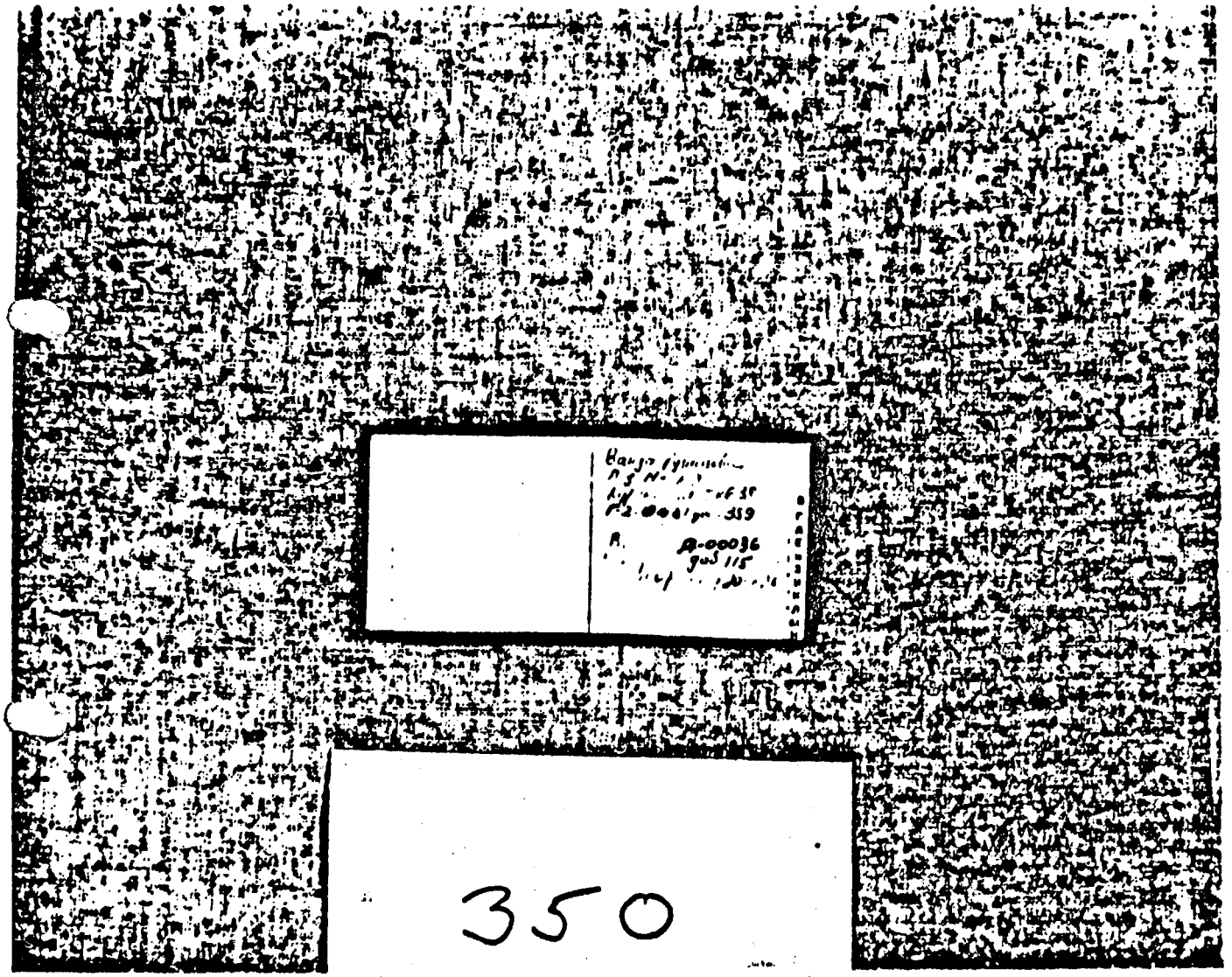
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Exhibit for identification

Commission Exhibit 104

350

COMMISSION EXHIBIT



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COMMISSION EXHIBIT

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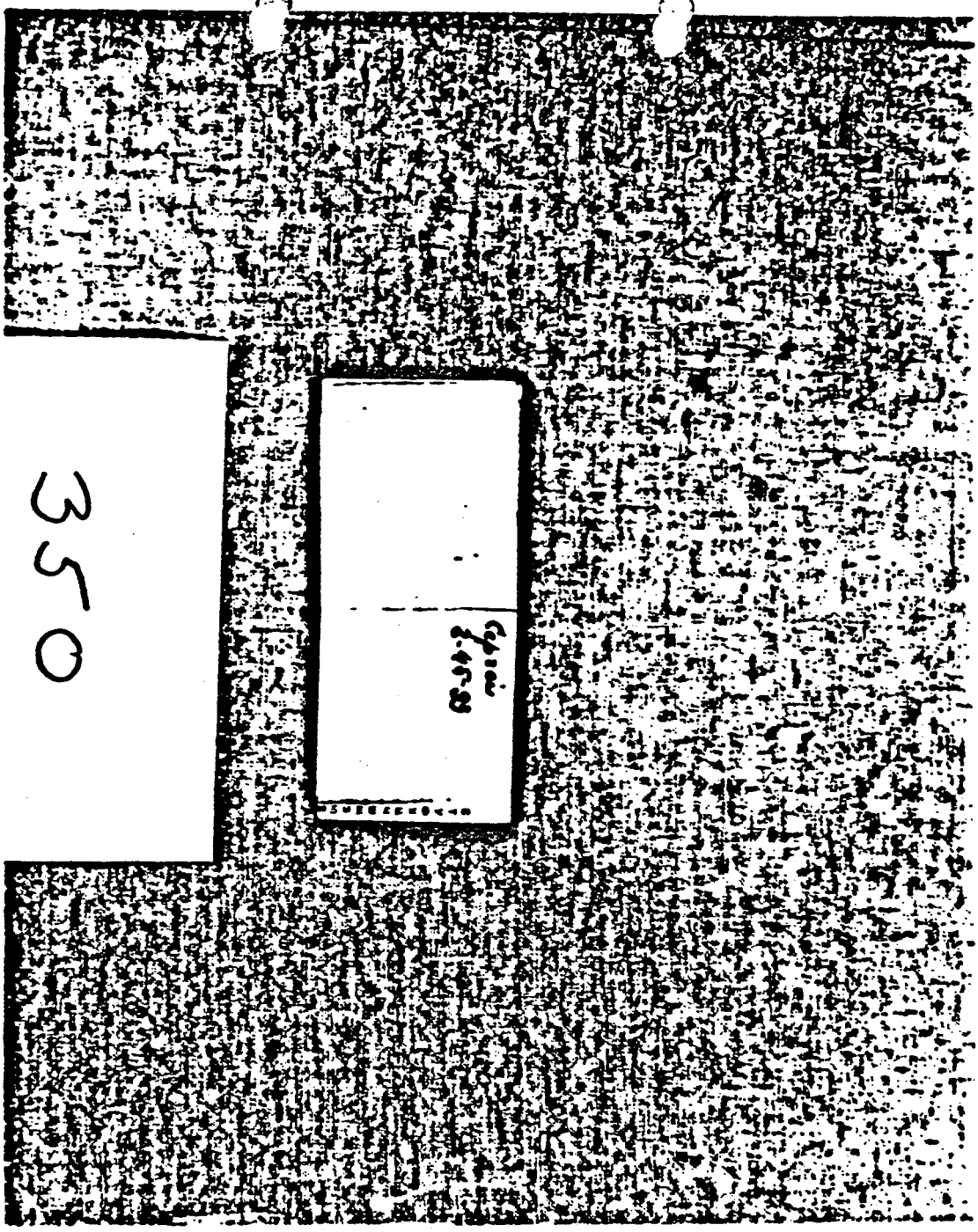

OMMISSION EXHIBIT

Mrs. Anna Neller
Neller
5930 1/2 de Vista Dr
Dallas, Texas.
TA-3-2218.

350

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

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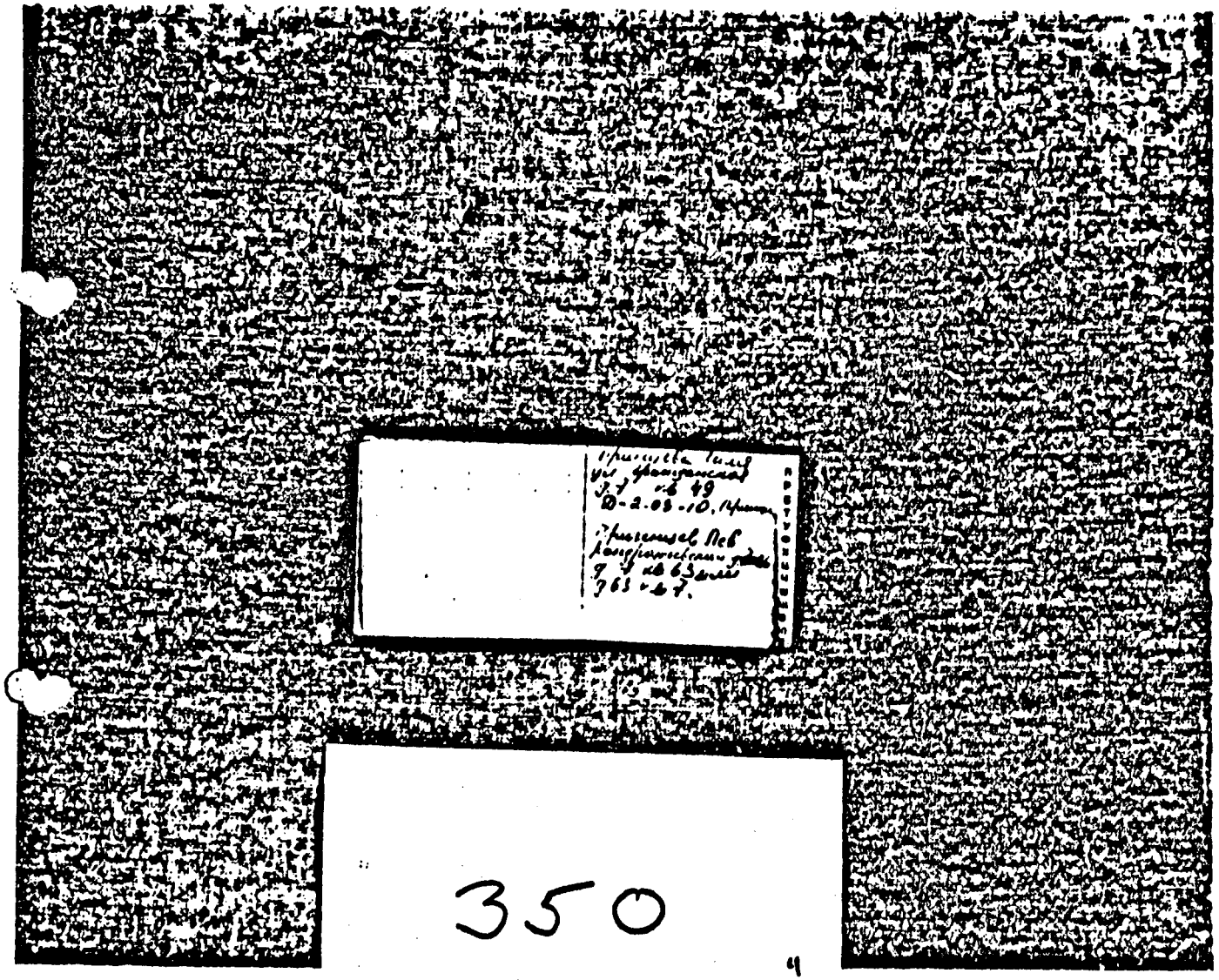
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Ивонн. Кн'арт Ал.
ул. Подбельского
дом 7 кв. 2
Ирина Волкова
Киевский пр. 131 кв 9

350

COMMISSION EXHIBIT



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COMMISSION EXHIBIT

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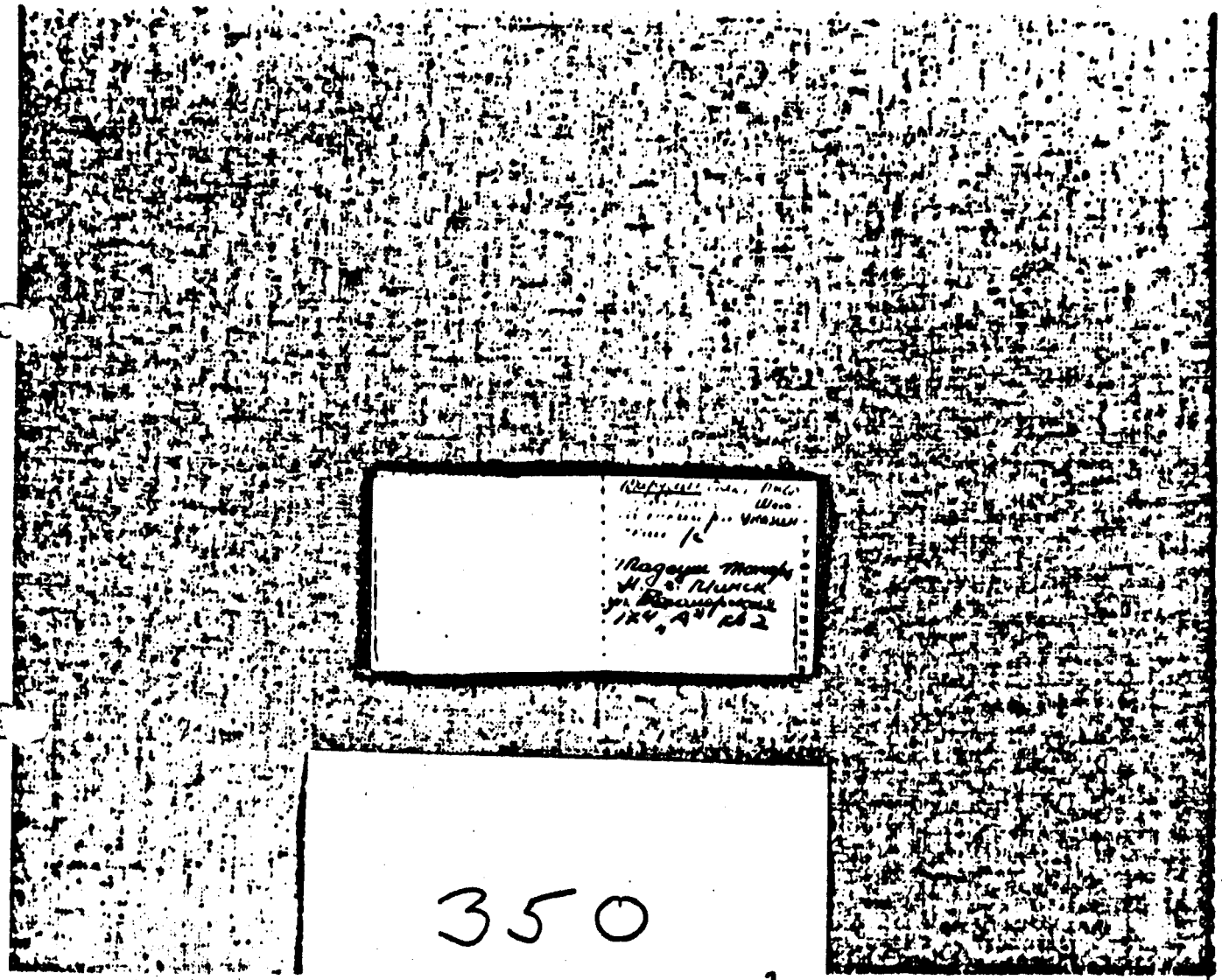
COMMISSION EXHIBIT



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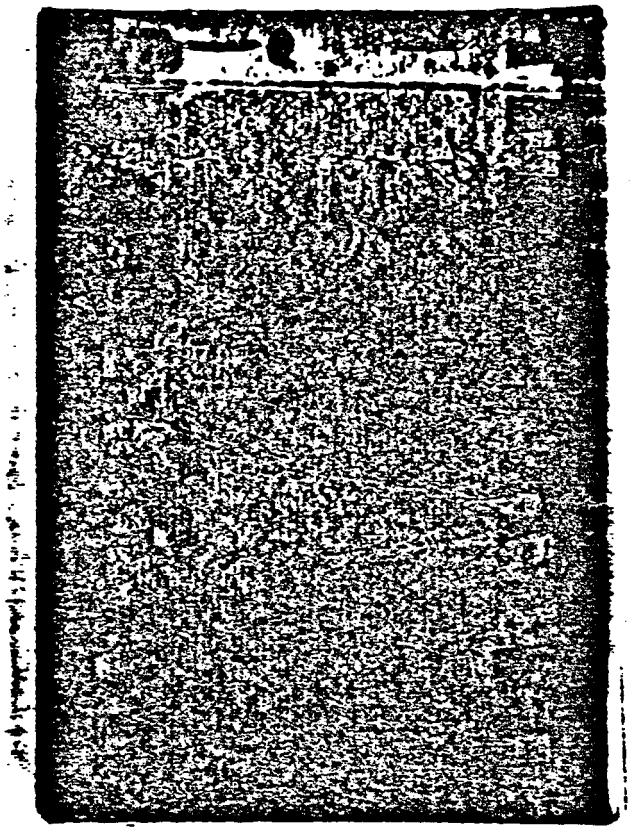
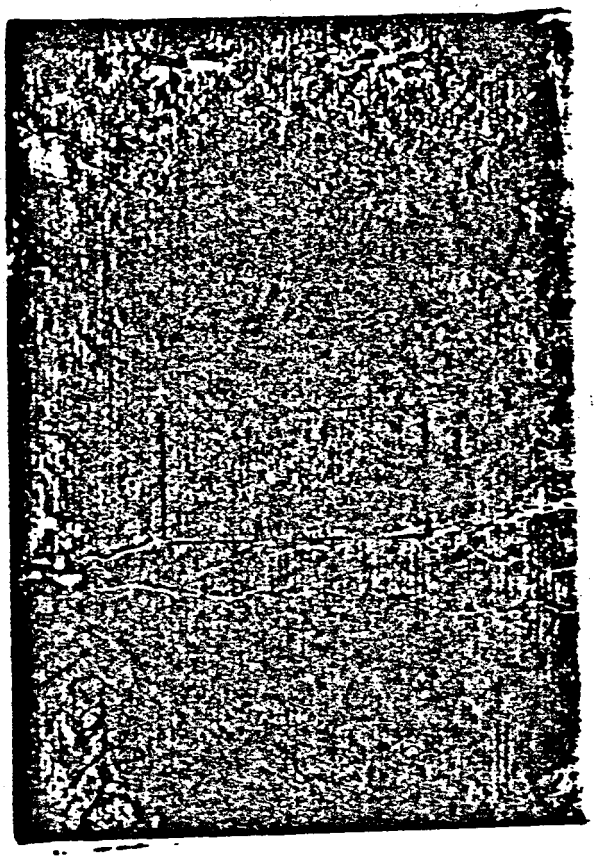
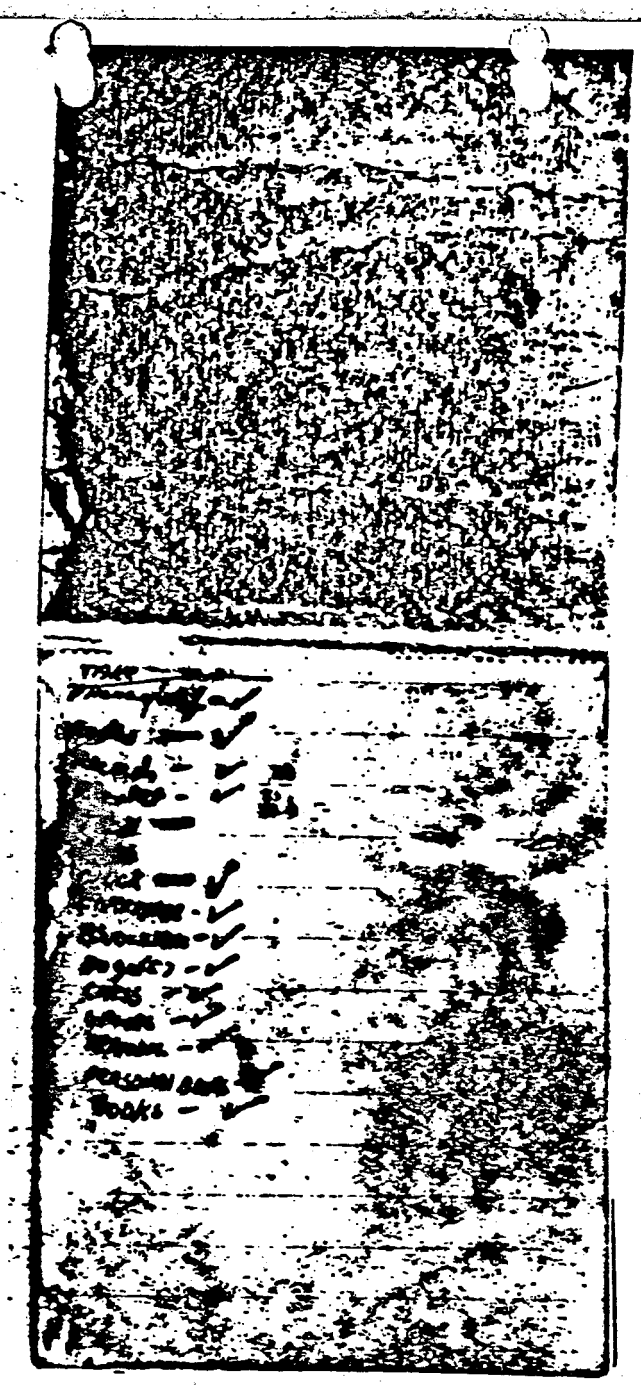
COMMISSION EXHIBIT



108
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#105



108
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#105



106

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

#105

Bed	20	10	
Closet	36	25	
+ Table		15	
Kit. Table	10	7	
Chairs (2)	11	9	
+ Mattress		15	
+ Pillows		5	
Overcoat	65	25	
Jacket	36	14	
Pants	8	2	
Gun Case	25	12	
Skates	9	7	
Boots	9	6	
Mannlicher	6	3 [illegible]	
+ Apt.		50	
Fur Coat	13	8	
Pants	10	10	
Overcoat	70	32	
Totals	339	882	
Dishes		15	
+ Lamp		5	
Total		14	

CR-5329

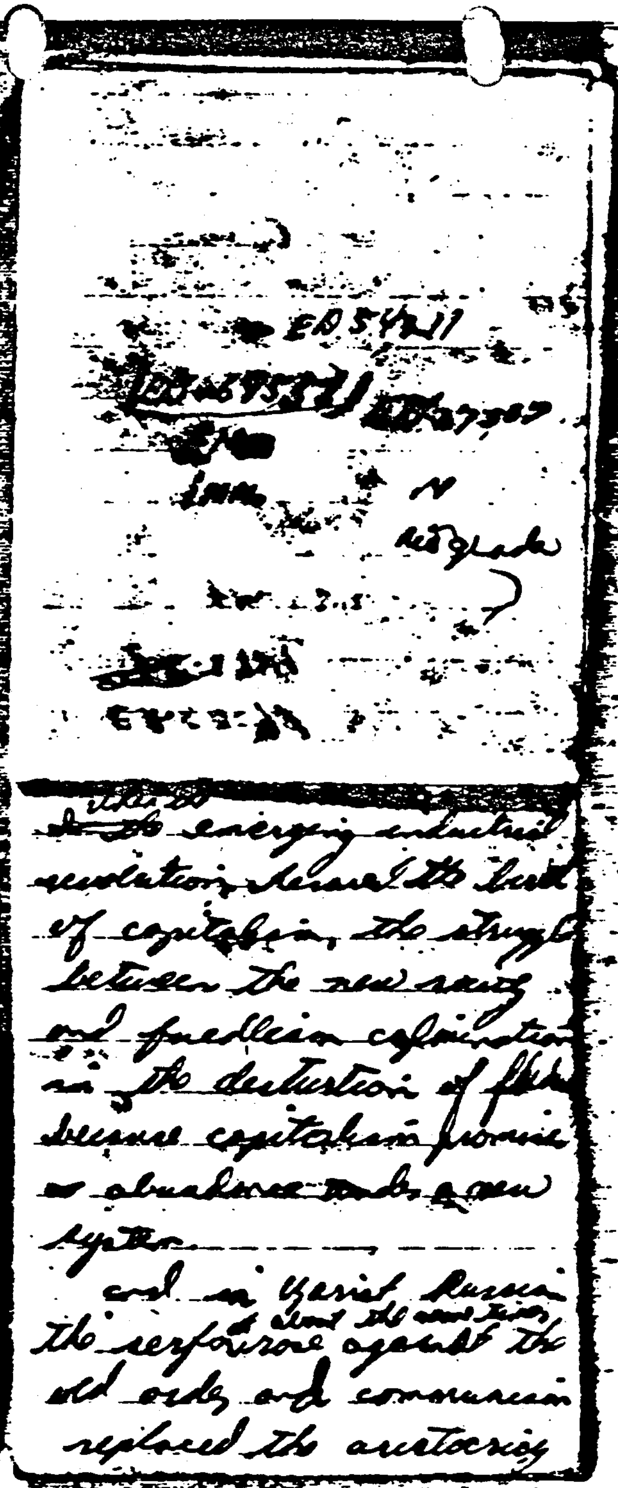
[redacted]

ED-642H

RD-69241

[redacted]

COMMISSION EXHIBIT



ED 5-4211

[illegible] [illegible]

N

[illegible]

~~In the~~ [illegible] emerging industrial revolution demand the birth of capitalism, the struggle between the new society and feudalism exploitation in the destruction of [illegible] because capitalism promise abundance and a new system.

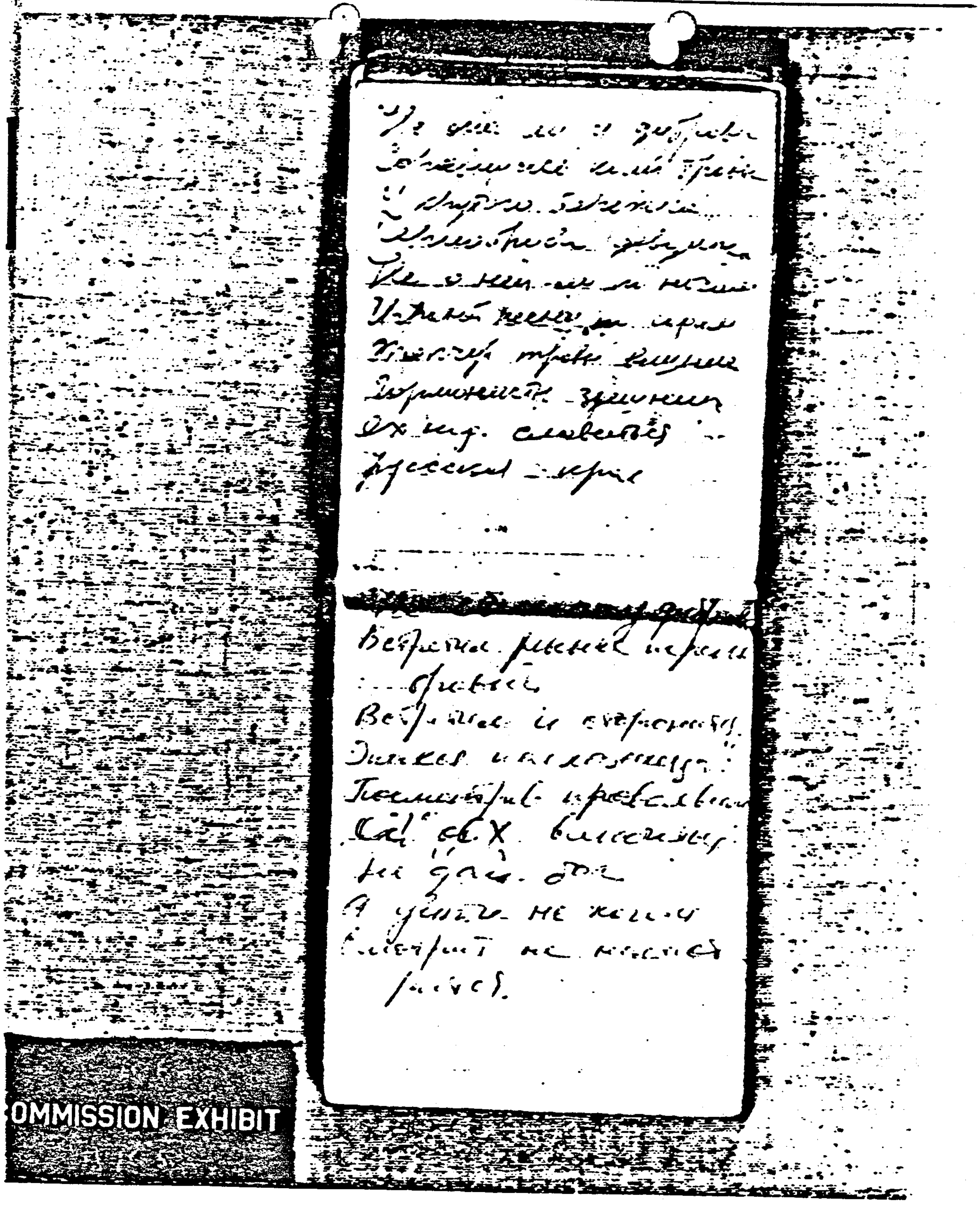
and in Tzarist Russia the serfs rose at about the same time against the old order and communism replaced the autocracy

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

because of the prevailed
abundance and justice
But in a conflict between
these two systems the people
of both societies will
seek a new system
a system which would
not reflect the instilled
ideas about the relative
systems but one which
would be, because of the
ruin the conflict of those
ideas would have brought
~~[illegible]~~
a system embodying the
best tendencies of the Capitalistic
Comm. society as we see them
today but absolutely opposed
to through
without any regard to
the creation of a new type of
person or ~~[illegible]~~ man but
serving and being administered
by man as we see him
now. Taking into effect
his weaknesses and making
the necessary allowances for the

unforeseen contradictions of
[illegible] and, body and spirit.

[illegible]

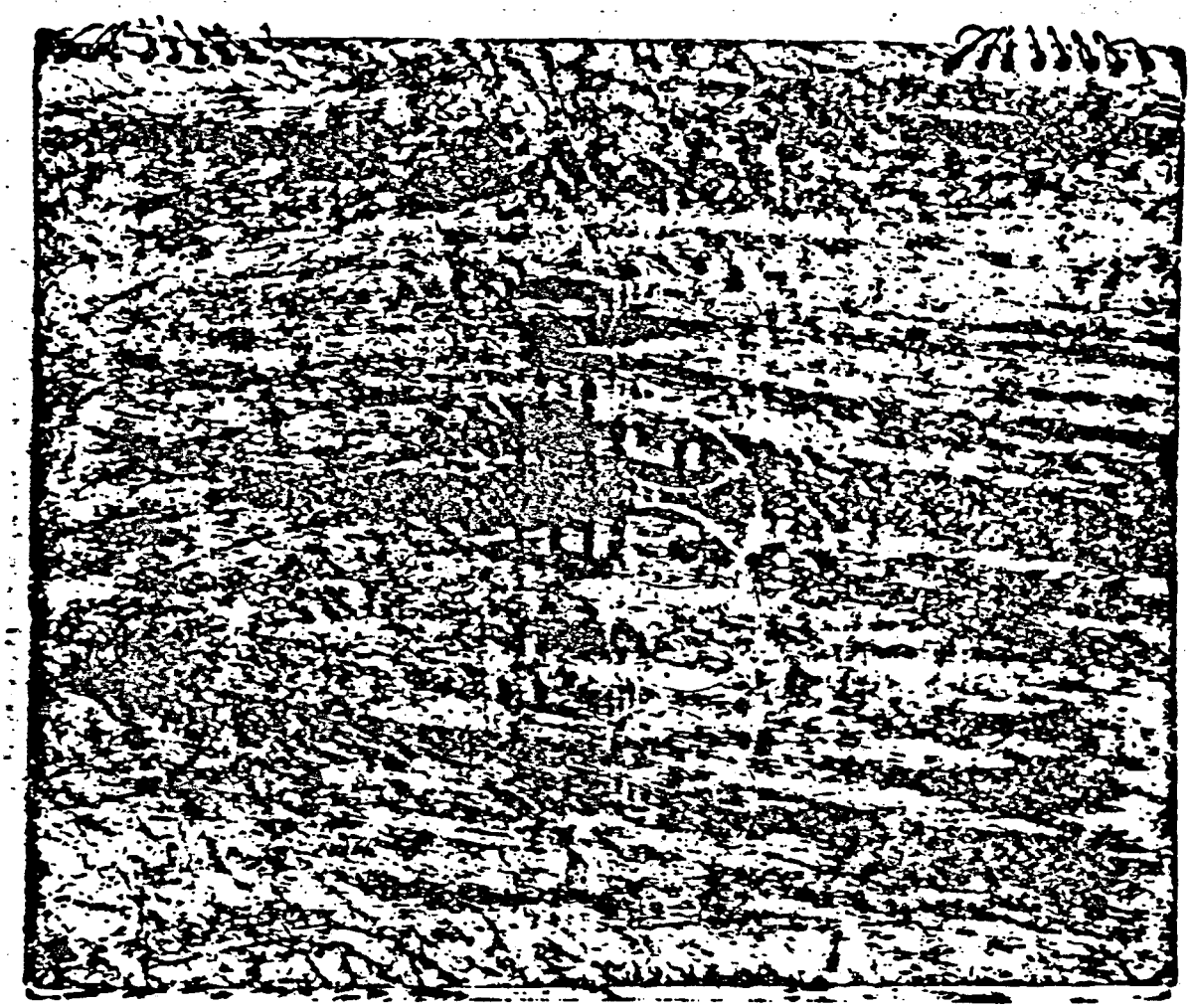


[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
А [illegible] не [illegible]
[illegible] не [illegible]
[illegible]

OMMISSION EXHIBIT

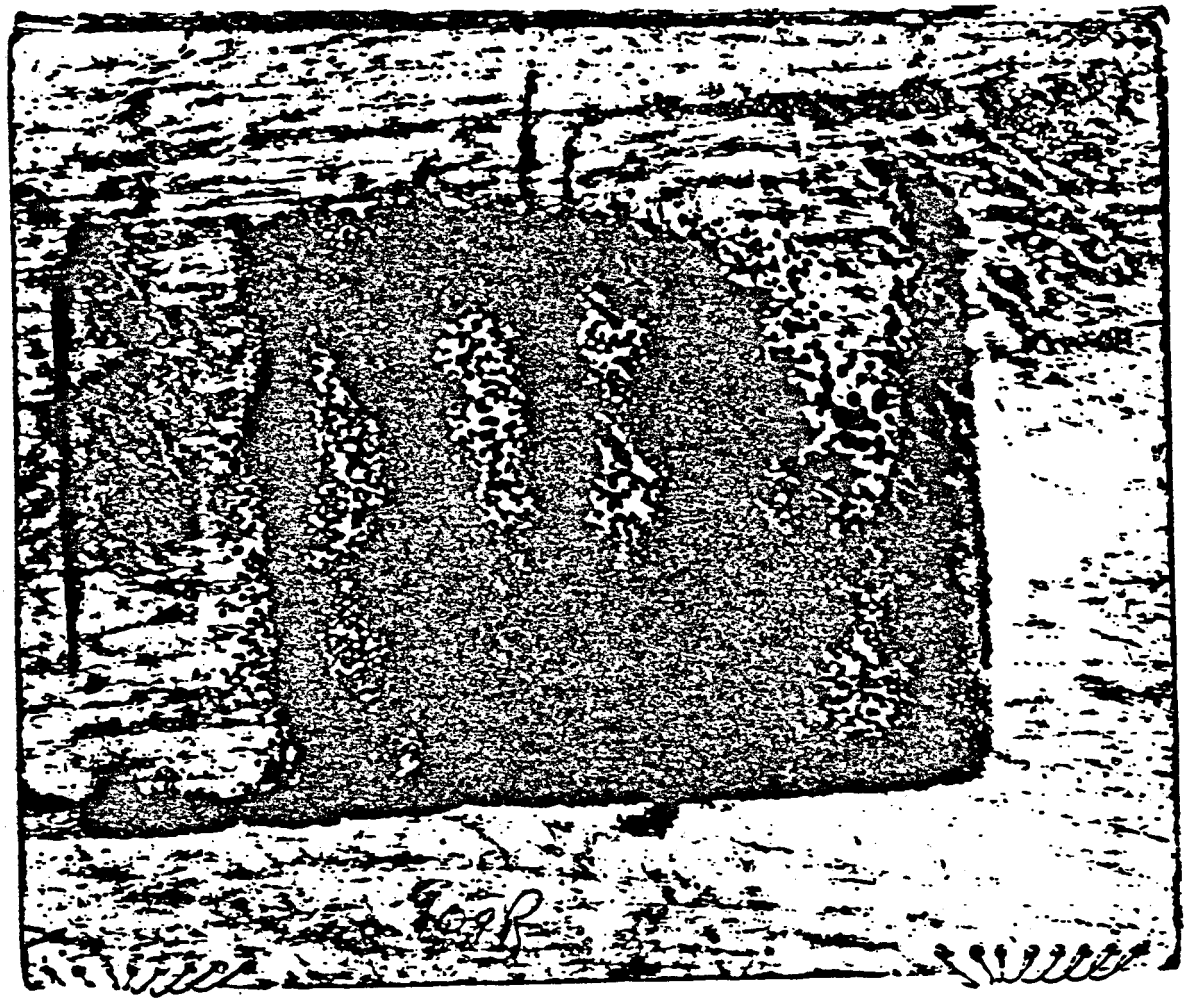
COMMISSION EXHIBIT



109

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

#106



109

COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#106

К. Сваровский

(на турецком диалекте)

Я [illegible] жил в [illegible]
Сидел на [illegible] [illegible],
Что [illegible] [illegible] —
Все [illegible] [illegible].
Я на [illegible] в [illegible],
Добавлений [illegible],
И [illegible] [illegible]
Не [illegible] [illegible]
Если [illegible] в [illegible],
Далеко, [illegible].
Но на [illegible] [illegible] —
Такой [illegible] [illegible],
Таких, что [illegible] [illegible]
Во [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
Было [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Лицо твое, усталое
Несхожее с портретами,
С морозом губы тронув
От снега, иной согретые,
И твой лениво брошенный
Взгляд, изначавший искони....
Не я тобою искомый.
Я просто так, обласканный
За то, что в ночь с порошею,
За то, что в холод сказкою,
Согрел тебя, хорошую....
И знаешь ли, что сбронною
Себя мечтой тревожу я,
И ты не то, желанная.
А просто так,.... похожая.

=//=

Я очень тоскую, и в виски хоть раз
Дружную такую, если сжать назад
Но где же мне руки такие же взять
Чтоб так же в разлуке были мне тесновато?
Где с тою же ясностью найти мне слова
Чтоб редкою частью шло в них слеза.
Чтоб все я сказал, что вновь не придет
Где взять мне такую, чтоб всё ей простить
Чтоб жить с ней, рискуя не раз простить
Чтоб с каждым рассвето и, встречая она
Таким же отчаянным быть, как она.?
С беспутной и милой,
С ней мне коротать,
Чтоб завтра мне силой
Не лаской не взять.
Чтоб завтра с тобою себя проклинать

Лишь слышать голос:
„Не прощай меня!"
Чтоб встретясь с ней взглядом
В осенней тьме,
Любимо с ней две родных живущих души.
Не знать, что стрясется с утра до темна,
Какой обернется душою она.
А с нею изнуюсь не знаю, как жить,
Хотел свою участь с другой обвенчать,
Но этой другою ей заменить
Вновь лишь такого нужно мне вновь.
И злой, и бесценной,
Прощальной тоской,
- Чтоб в целой вселенной
Второй под рукой

—//—

Я пишу тебе нежный вечер.
Говорю тебе обо всем
По привычке нашей девичьей,
А когда встречаемся днем —
Мы друг другу чужие и лишние.
Страшно думать теперь о том,
Что было — всё то уже было.
И нельзя думать готов
Что ты меня не любил,
Можно рвать поцелуй без любви
Губы лгут в угаре
Я же видел слезы твои.
И знаю, что губы не могли

—/—

Не сердцем — к лучшему.
Чтоб себя не мучать,
Я пишу от случая
До другого случая.
Письма пишут разные
Сложные, болезные
Иногда — прекрасные
Чаще — бессмысленные
В письмах всё не сказано,
И не всё умышлено
В письмах всё можно сказать,
Что на так напишется.
Коль вернусь, так сумеешь
Много отличать,
А умру — так чуешь мой
Письма перечитывать.

6

Чтоб вам не беспокоить
Не вешать на шею
Буду путешествовать
С вашей тонкой палкою.
Я запущенный странник,
Обо мне запомните,
Мне мало достанется
И мало пригрезится.
Ой мало ревнивого
Загревшись в кармане
И мне, милого
Добрым словом вспомните.
Скажите, что к мужичку
Нашему вы не чужие,
Он писал от случая
До другого случая.

—/—

H

Сын

Был он немолодой, но бравый
Шел под пули без долгих сборов
Наводил мосты, переправы
Ни на шаг от своих саперов.
И погиб под самым Берлином,
На последнем на поле минном,
Не простясь со своей подругой,
Не узнав, что родит ему сына.
И осталась жена в Тамбове.
И осталась в полку саперном
Та, что стала его любовью,
В сорок первом, от горя черная:
Та, что думала до загара:
Как там в будущем с ней решится
Но войну всю прошла с ним рядом
Не сумела жизни лишиться.... I

Ничего от него не хотела
Не о нем для себя не просила,
Не от пуль, закрыв своим телом
Из огня его вынесла.
И вытаскивала его ногами,
Не боясь с него обвинений.
Не женилась, не развелась,
Не писала для него завещаний.
И не так уж она красива,
Непримечательна женская статность.
Ну, до видно не в этом сила,
Он её и не видел в платьях;
Больше всё в сапогах кирзовых,
С санитарной сумкой, в шинели.
На дорогах войны грозовых
Где орудия били в белые платья
В чем её красоту увидел
В том ли, как была себя смело?
Или в том, как мужей жалела?

Или в том, как любить умела?
Я знаю очень его любила,
Жизнь ему отдав без возврата,
Это так, что было — то было...
Хоть он не скрыл, что женатый.
...Государей тела половинка
Свою пенсию за покойника
Старший сын работает сам уже
Даже дочь уже год как замужем
Но живет еще где-то женщина,
Что звалась дорогой женой.
Не обещано, не завещано
Ничего только ей одной.
Только ей одной до могилочки,
Что читает первые книжечки,
Что с трудом одеть бы сиротинок
Но её недостатки зорко ищу.
Чтобы от отца он слышал,
Что он добрый, красивый, умный

К

Но родители его не лишают
Но экстрадиции, купленных малой.
Он имеет сестру и брата,
Ну, а что ему в том разве-то?
Он подарков отцу них не просит,
Только маму чуть не поносит.
Даже чуть она виновата
Перед кем-то в чем-то, видно,
Но какой малыша обработан —
Наравне ребенку пощады?
Слепой душу ему не тронете!
Мальчик вправе спокойно знать,
Что отец его пал на дуэльном
И два раза ранена мать
Встав над койкой его на коленях
Снимок Фюрером перекрестив
Где с покойным отцом-покойником
Мама рядом стоит по правую
Неизвестный, малолетний,

Никому другому не отдам
Она знала моей всего силу.
Тогда же, как встретились, всё руку!
1955 год.

—//—

Год назад мы с моей судьбой
Валентиной,
Мы с моими судьбой шли,
Не пробуя ее, интересная судьба,
Вот в первый раз коснулся его дня.

—//—

М.

Что за такое случилось,
Что больше не можем мы вместе?
Где не так мы сказали,
Спутали не так и пошли,
И в котором году,
На каком признаки проклятьем месте
Мы ошиблись с тобой
И исправить уже не могли.
Вам бы знать это место
Чтобы можно вернуться, пожалуй?
Но его не найдешь
Да и не было вовсе его!
В нашей маленькой книге
Не будет записано время
Как ей ни листай
Все равно не прочтешь имени.

(.. Кто-то украдкой)

— * — * —

Рок так сложилось,
Что женщина не любит.
Ты с дружбой лишь
Напрасный стыд.
И счастлив тот,
Кто разом всё отрубит
Берёт, чтоб не вернуться никогда...
(„Первая любовь")

— // —

IIII = IIII = IIII = IIII

Лучше в муках жить,
Бредить приключьем на ходу,
Чем вчерашнюю обиду
Взять в домашние враги.
Чем лениво-вся лениве
И тяжелее твое,
Лучше пусть умрет в мучениях
Сердце бедное мое.

~ II ~

P

Жизнь свою поймет не каждый,
В жизни надо много пережить
Ошибаться можно, но не дважды,
А иначе трудно будет жить
Жизнь скучна, пуста, неинтересна,
Если ты не сможешь полюбить,
Полюбить от всей души и честно,
Только другу преданною быть.
Берегись внезапных увлечений,
Пыл пройдет, а чести не вернешь.
Слишком много будет огорчений,
Если правду жизни не поймешь.
Не обманывай себя успехом
Среди многих молодых людей,
Ты нужна им только для утехи
А для жизни нужен лишь один.
А когда его ты в жизни встретишь,
Когда почувствуешь, что это он,

Ты поймешь, что остальное только ветер
Что остальное было просто сон.
Друг, быть может, сразу не поверит:
Верить случаю, пойми, нельзя.
А когда всю любовь поверишь,
Ты отдайся ей и навсегда
Потому, что друг ревнивый,
(Кто из нас не ревновал друзья!)
Ты не будешь никогда счастливой
Если ты отдашься, но не всей (?)
Если друга нет с тобою рядом,
Виновата в этом только ты (?)
И сердиться на него не надо,
Все секреты жизни так просты.

— " —

R

OMISSION EXHIBIT

≈"×"≈"×

Если жизнь подшутит грубо,
Заметет дорогу впереди,
Все равно упорно, стиснув зубы,
Не сходи с начатого пути.
Но ты вправе упрекнуть,
Хоть люди есть и хуже,
Все дело в том, как тут взглянуть:
Пошире иль пуже.
Пуже - это же, всё ничего,
Он парень неплохой,
Не требуй лишнего с него,
Спасибо, что такой.
Пошире взгляд — жесток, увы
С ним не были друзья вы!
Кто в дружбе обиватель,
Тот просто так ... приятель.

=//=

—\\ || || //—

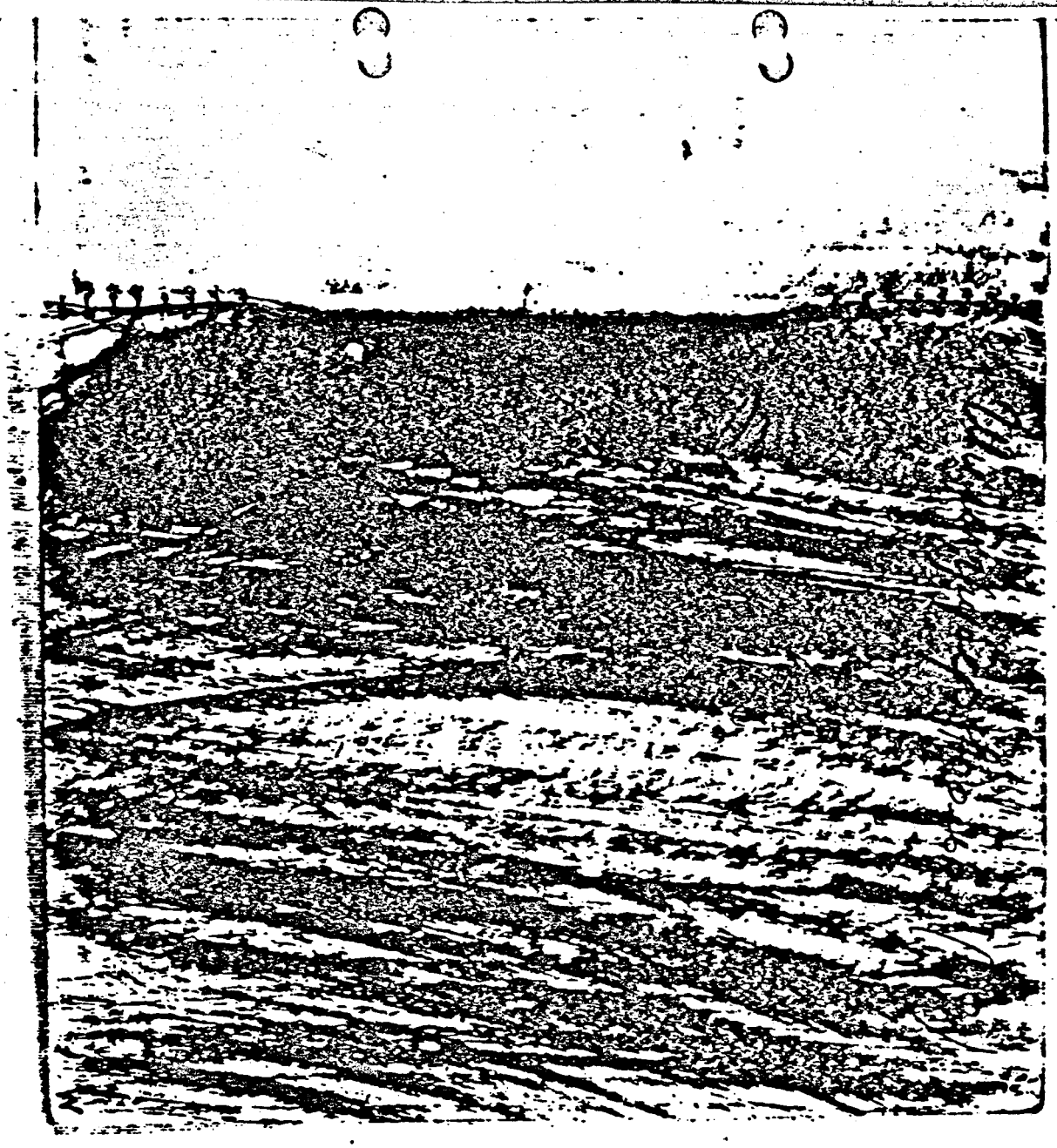
Пусть проклянут впоследствии
Твои черты лица -
Любовь к тебе, как бедствие
И нет ему конца.
Нет друга, нет товарища,
Чтоб среди бела дня
Из этого пожарища
Мог вытащить меня.
Отказавшись в спасении,
Сам видя наяву
Как при землетрясении
Я при тебе живу.
Когда от наваждения
Себя освобожу
В ответ на осуждение
Я про тебя скажу:
„Зачем считать грехи ей
Ведь ни добра, ни зла.

С. Есенин.

Ты меня не любишь, не жалеешь,
Разве я не молод, не красив?
Не смотря в лицо от страсти рдеешь.
Мне на плечи руки опустив
Молодая с чувственным оскалом.
Я с тобой не нежен и не груб,
Расскажи мне сколько ты лежала,
Сколько губ ты знаешь, сколько губ?
Знаю я, они прошли, как тени,
Не коснувшись моего огня,
Многим ты садилась на колени,
А теперь сидишь вот у меня.
Пусть твои полузакрыты очи.
И ты думаешь о чем-то о другом
Я и сам люблю тебя не очень
Утопая в дальнем дорогом.

Этой тайне не называй судьбою.
Легкодумна вспыльчивая свечь.
Так случайно встретимся с тобою,
Улыбнусь, спокойно разойдусь.
Да и ты пойдешь своей дорогой
Растилать безрадостные дни.
Только нецелованных не трогай.
Только непорочных не лгани!
И когда с другим по переулку
Ты пройдешь, болтая про любовь,
Может быть, я выйду на прогулку
И с тобою встретимся лишь вновь.
Отвернешь к другому белые плечи
И немного наклонившись вниз,
Ты ~~уже~~ скажешь тихо: „Добрый вечер"
Я отвечу: „Добрый вечер, мисс"
И ничто души не потревожит,
И ничто её не бросит в дрожь.
Кто любил, тот вновь любить не сможет
Кто сгорел, того не воскресишь.

V.



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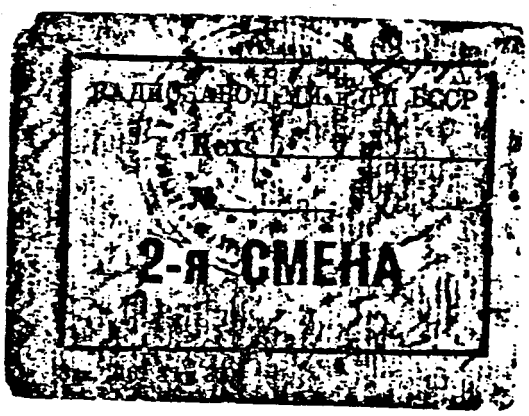
#106



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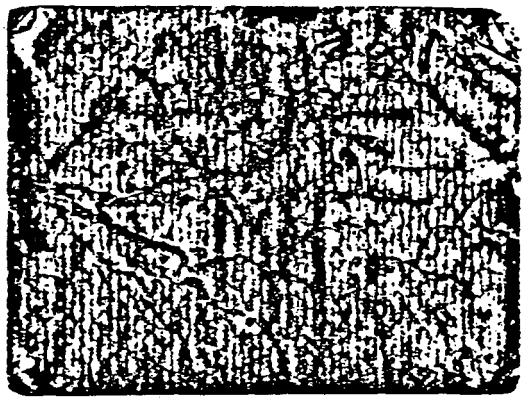

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#107

С тобой

(Муз. Бабаджанян, сл. Цейтлин)

Где мне искать дорогие слова,
Как мне сказать, что я люблю тебя.
Ты в жизнь мою столько счастья внесла.
Тебе пою, с тобой судьба моя, судьба

С тобой узнал впервые радость любви
Твои глаза родные сердце зажгли
Во мне живет мечта лишь одна
С тобою быть рядом всегда

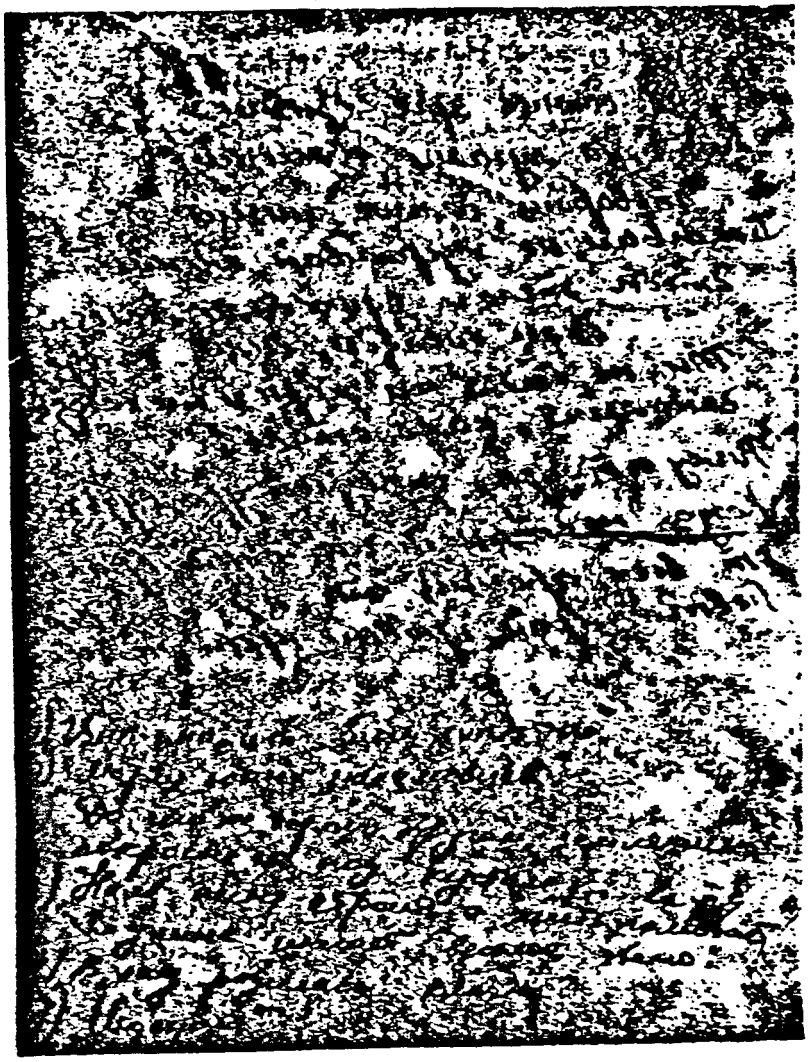
Где мне искать дорогие слова,
Как мне сказать, что я люблю тебя.
Ты в жизнь мою столько счастья внесла,
Тебе пою, с тобой судьба моя, судьба

Где мне искать дорогие слова,
Как мне сказать, что я люблю тебя.
Ты в жизнь мою столько счастья внесла.
Тебе пою, с тобой судьба моя, судьба

с тобой.

Конец

Ну-ка солнце яркое брызни
Золотыми лучами в лицо
О, товарищ, больше жизни
Поспевай, не сгорай, молодо!



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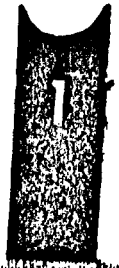
СПАС КРАЛЕВСКИЙ

ГЛАЗА, КОТОРЫЕ СПРАШИВАЮТ

(Дневник учителя)

Перевод с болгарского
Ирины Авраменко

ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ
НА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКАХ



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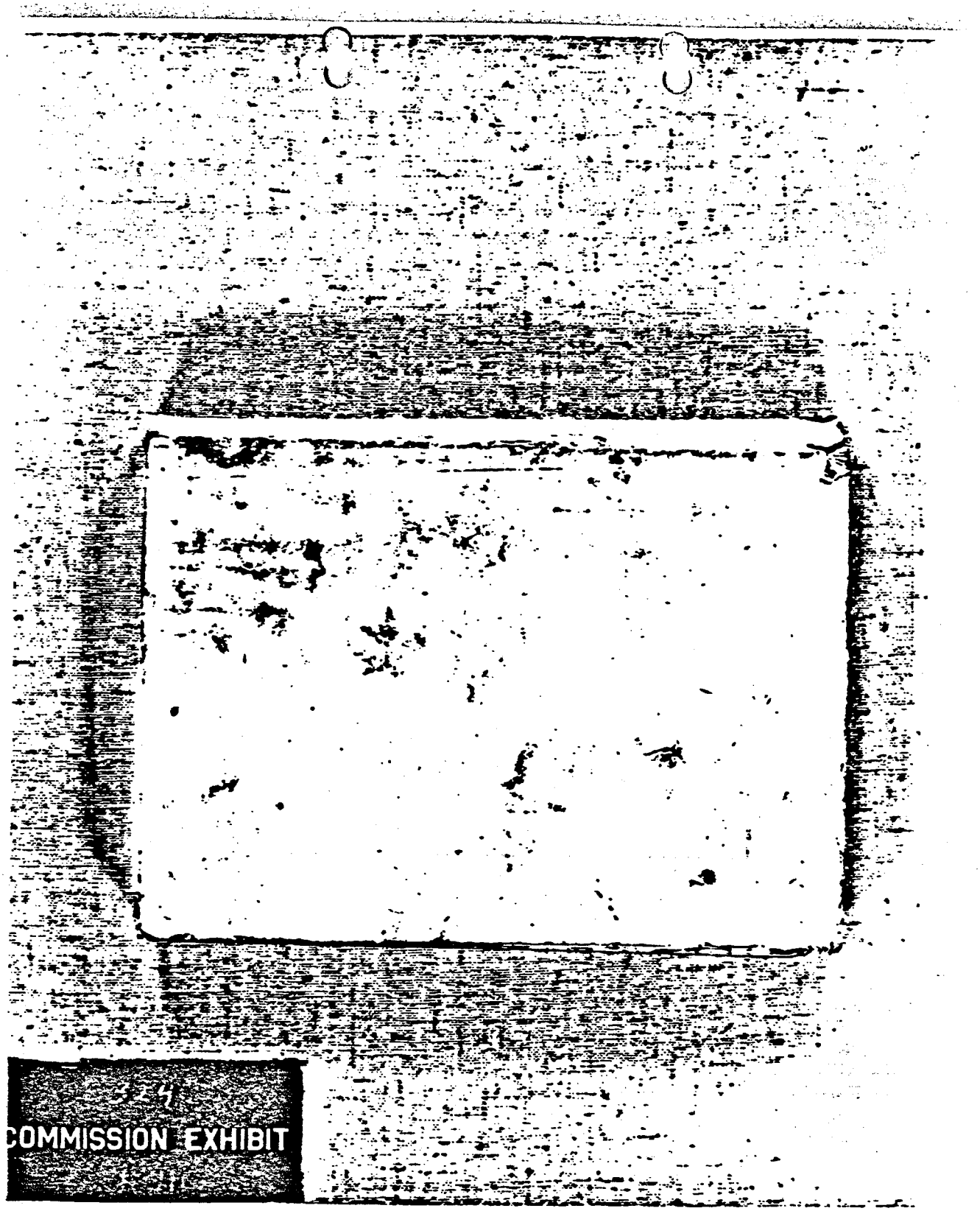
Болгария
СОФИЯ


3 4
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450

[ ] Operators $3.00
[ ] Com. Operators $4.00
[ ] Chauffeur $6.00

APPLICATION FOR TEXAS DRIVER'S LICENSE

Print or Type MR. MRS. MISS
Full Name

(First Name) (Middle Name If Single, Maiden Name If Married) (Last Name)

ADDRESS Number and Street	BIRTHDATE Month	Day	Year	AGE LAST BIRTHDAY	OCCUPATION
City or Post Office	SEX	COLOR OF EYES	WEIGHT	Employer	
THIS SPACE FOR DEPARTMENT USE	RACE	COLOR OF HAIR Brown	HEIGHT	Employer's Address	

READ THIS FIRST

1. All information on this form except the signature must be typewritten or PRINTED in INK.
2. GIVE FULL NAME. If you do not have a middle name, print the word "NONE" between the first and last names. If you have an initial only, print the word "ONLY" after the initial. W. (only) J. (only) SMITH. Married women must use GIVEN NAME, MAIDEN NAME, and MARRIED NAME. MRS. MARY JONES SMITH.
3. Give PERMANENT RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

FOR DEPARTMENT USE

THESE QUESTIONS MUST BE ANSWERED by placing an X in the square under the word YES or NO. If an answer is YES, detail must be given in the space provided in the question.

YES

1. [ ] Have you ever held a TEXAS license? When last? _____ Number of license _____
2. [ ] Have you ever been examined for a Texas license? When last? _____ Did you pass? _____
3. [ ] Have you ever held a license in any other State? Where? _____ When last? _____
4. [ ] Have you ever been denied a license? Why? _____ When? _____ Where? _____
5. [ ] Did your license or driving privilege ever been suspended, revoked, or cancelled? When? _____ Where? _____ Why? _____
6. [ ] Have you ever been convicted of: Driving while intoxicated, Failure to stop and render aid, Aggravated assault with a motor vehicle, Negligent homicide with a motor vehicle, or Murder with a motor vehicle? Number of convictions _____ When? _____ Where? _____
7. [ ] Have you ever been convicted of any other moving traffic violation? How many times? _____ Where? _____ When? _____
8. [ ] Have you ever been involved as a driver in a motor vehicle accident? How many times? _____ Where? _____ When? _____
9. [ ] Have you ever been subject to losses of consciousness or muscular control? Are you now cured? _____
10. [ ] Have you ever been addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drugs? Are you now cured? _____
11. [ ] Do you have any physical or mental defects? What are they? _____
12. [ ] Have you ever been a patient in a hospital for mental illness? _____ When? _____ Where? _____ Were you committed by a court for an indefinite stay? _____ Was a guardian appointed? _____
13. [ ] In return for the privilege to drive, do you agree to drive safely and obey Traffic Laws?

I DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR THAT I AM THE PERSON NAMED AND DESCRIBED HEREIN AND THAT THE STATEMENTS ON THIS APPLICATION ARE TRUE AND CORRECT.

_____
Usual Signature of Applicant

TO BE USED ONLY IF APPLICANT IS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE

I do solemnly swear that the above named applicant is my _____ and that _____ was born the _____ day of _____, 19____. I further swear that the above statements are true and this is my authorization to the Department of Public Safety to grant my _____ a _____ License.

_____ Signature of Parent or Guardian _____ Driver's License Number

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, 19____.

_____
Notary Public or Authorized Officer

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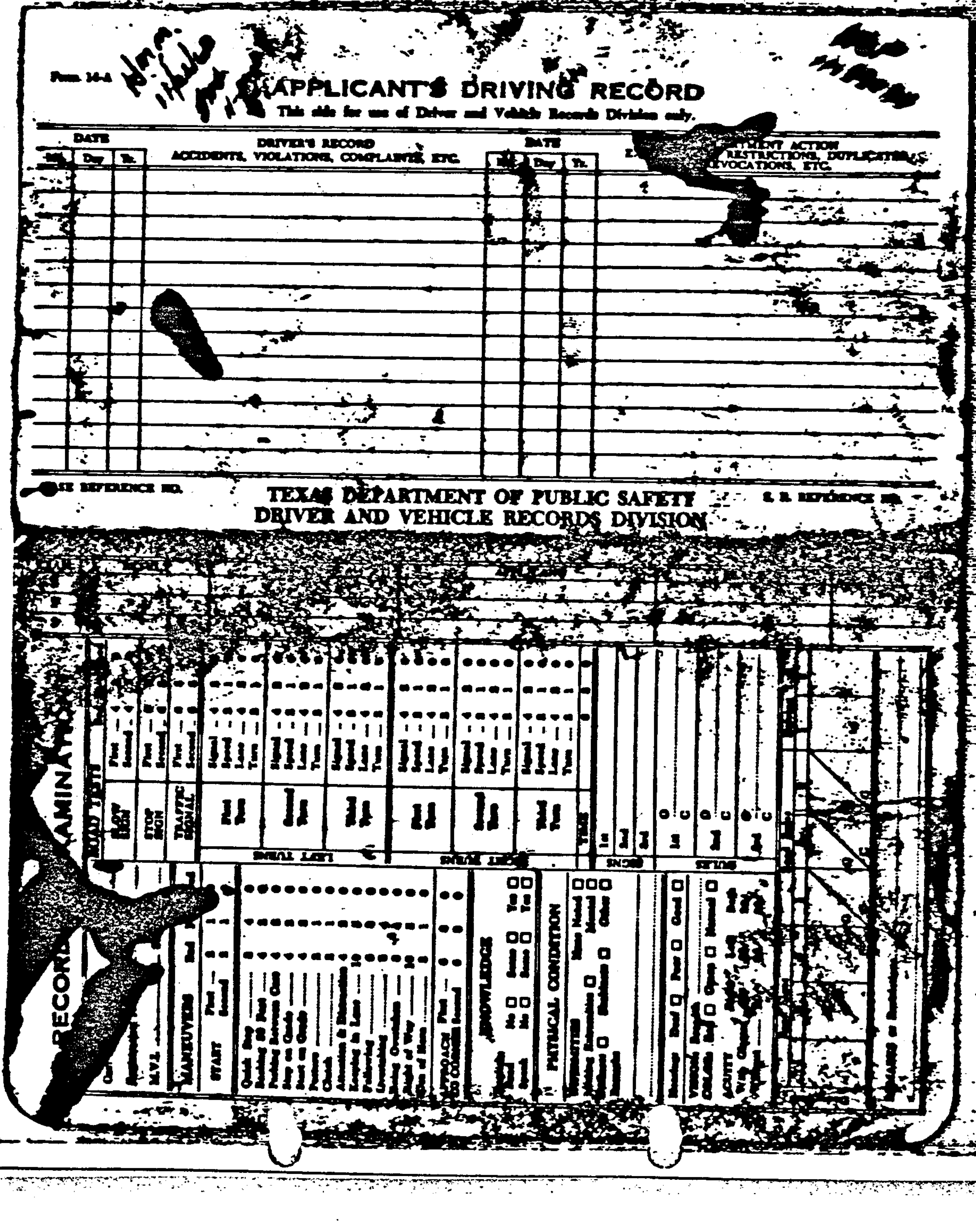

Form 14-A

APPLICANT'S DRIVING RECORD

This side for use of Driver and Vehicle Records Division only.

DATE			DRIVER'S RECORD ACCIDENTS, VIOLATIONS, COMPLAINTS, ETC.	DATE			[illegible] ACTION RESTRICTIONS, DUPLICATES, REVOCATIONS, ETC.
Mo.	Day	Yr.		Mo.	Day	Yr.	

CASE REFERENCE NO.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
DRIVER AND VEHICLE RECORDS DIVISION

S. R. REFERENCE NO.

RECORD OF EXAMINATION

ROAD TESTS

LEFT TURNS

RIGHT TURNS

SIGNS

RULES

KNOWLEDGE

PHYSICAL CONDITION

MANEUVERS

START

TRAFFIC SIGNAL

STOP SIGN

LEFT TURNS

OMMISSION EXHIBIT

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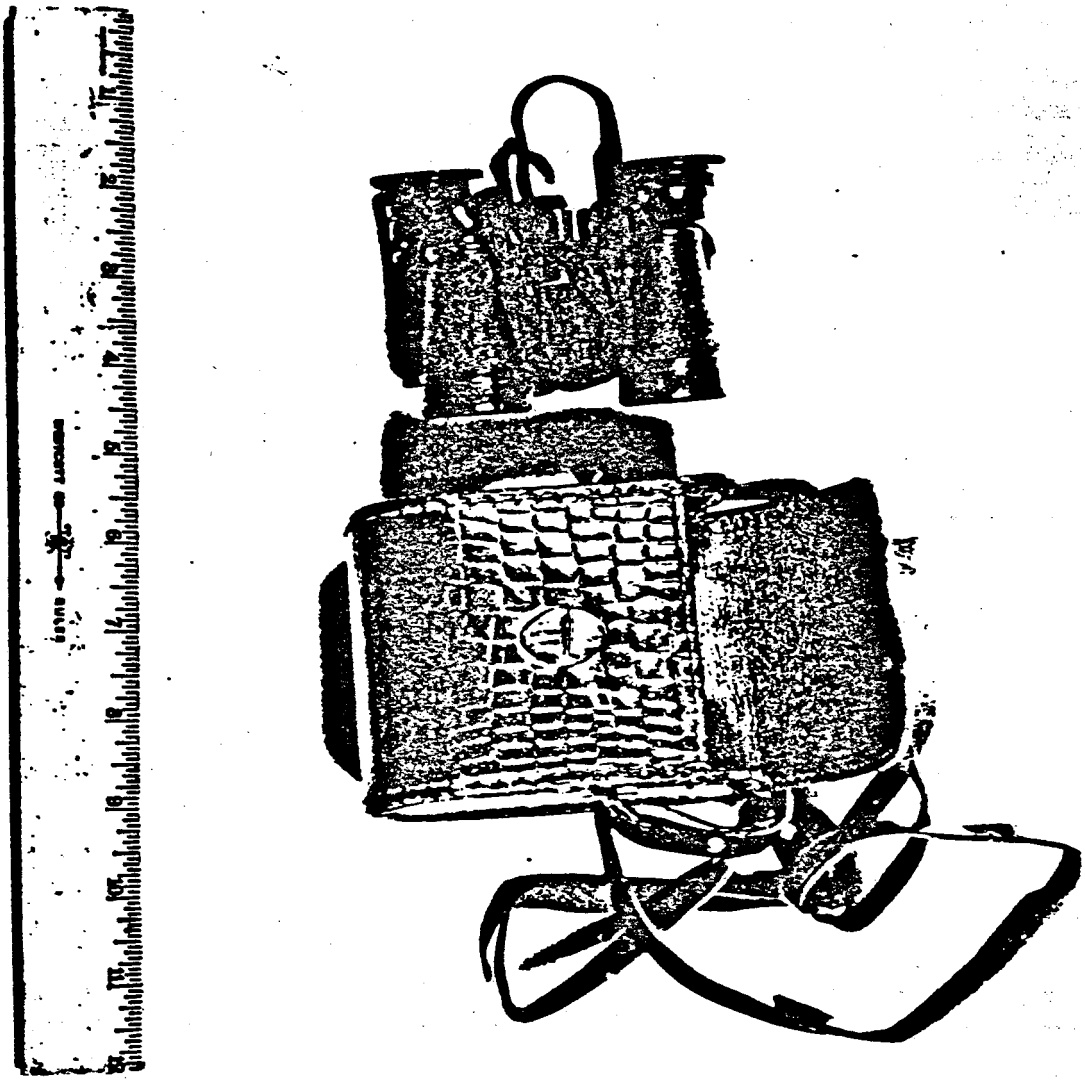

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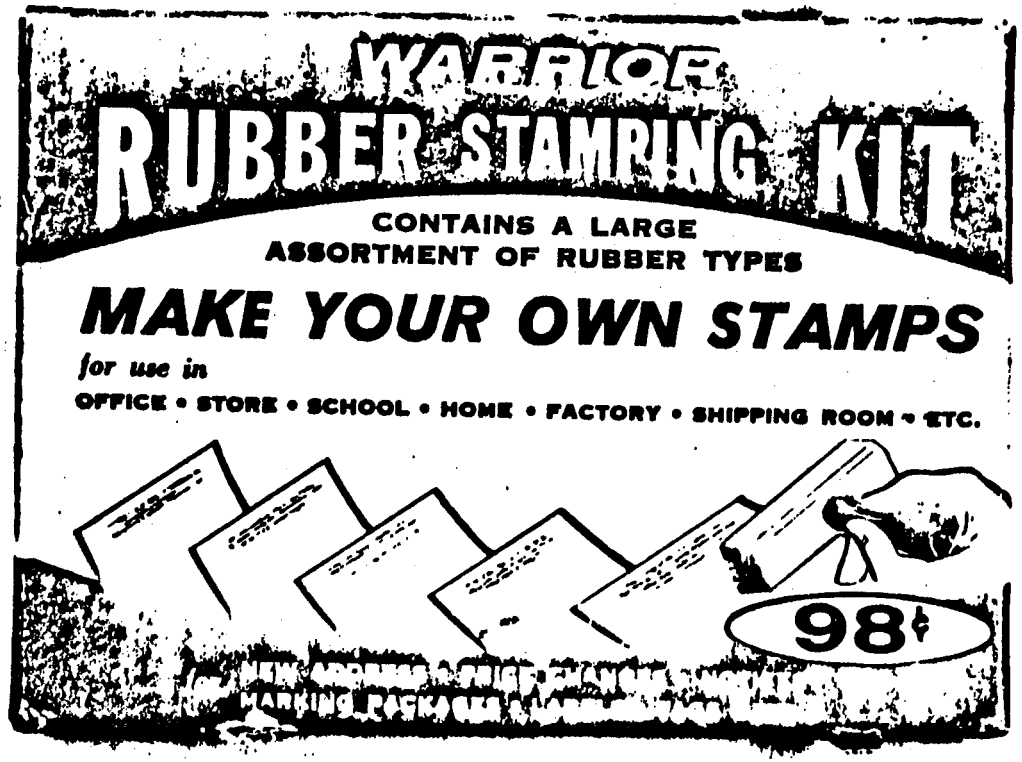

L. H. OSWALD
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
FAIR PLAY FOR
CUBA COMMITTEE
NEW ORLEANS
JUN 8
JUN 8
JUN

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Compiled by

CARLOS CASTILLO and OTTO F. BOND

ASSISTED BY BARBARA M. GARCIA

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Un Nuevo y Conciso Diccionario Que Contiene las Voces y Locuciones Básicas de Ambos Idiomas

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DE
CARLOS CASTILLO y OTTO F. BOND
Universidad de Chicago

CON LA AYUDA DE
BARBARA M. GARCÍA
Mills College

Con una tercera sección de las expresiones idiomáticas obtenidas de *The Traveler's Phrase Book: English-Spanish, Español-Inglés*, editado por Lester G. Crocker y Enrique Noble

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

SPANISH-ENGLISH, ENGLISH-SPANISH

DICTIONARY

A New Concise Dictionary of Words and Phrases Basic to the Written and Spoken Languages of Today

COMPILED BY
CARLOS CASTILLO & OTTO F. BOND
The University of Chicago

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF
BARBARA M. GARCÍA
Mills College

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UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO SPANISH-ENGLISH,
ENGLISH-SPANISH DICTIONARY

University of Chicago edition published 1948

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1st printing.....August, 1950
56th printing.....April, 1963

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FOREWORD

THE *University of Chicago Spanish-English, English-Spanish Dictionary* has been compiled for the general use of the American learner of Spanish and the Spanish learner of English, with special reference in either case to New World usages as found in the United States and in Latin America.

With this particular purpose in mind, the editors have selected the words to be defined according to the relative frequency of their occurrence. The Spanish-English section, therefore, contains all the items listed in Buchanan's *Graded Spanish Word Book* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1929); all the idioms found in Keniston's *Standard List of Spanish Words and Idioms* (Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1941); and the words and idioms used in the Heath-Chicago series of *Graded Spanish Readers* (Boston: D C. Heath & Co., 1936—), supplemented by many words occurring in a number of textbooks used in the United States at the elementary and intermediate levels of Spanish instruction, in Spanish-American newspapers and commercial correspondence, and in technical use by the average layman.

Similarly, in the English-Spanish section the words selected for definition have been taken from the first nine thousand entries in Thorndike and Lorge's *Teacher's Word Book of 30,000 Words* (New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1944), supplemented by residual words in the combined word lists of Eaton, Buckingham-Dolch, and the *Interim Report on Vocabulary Selection* (London: P. S. King & Co., 1936).

In order to equalize the two parts and not leave undefined words used in a definition, it has been necessary to introduce into each section a number of secondary entries which are a by-product of the primary definitions, bringing the total number of entries for the *Dictionary* to approximately 30,000 words.

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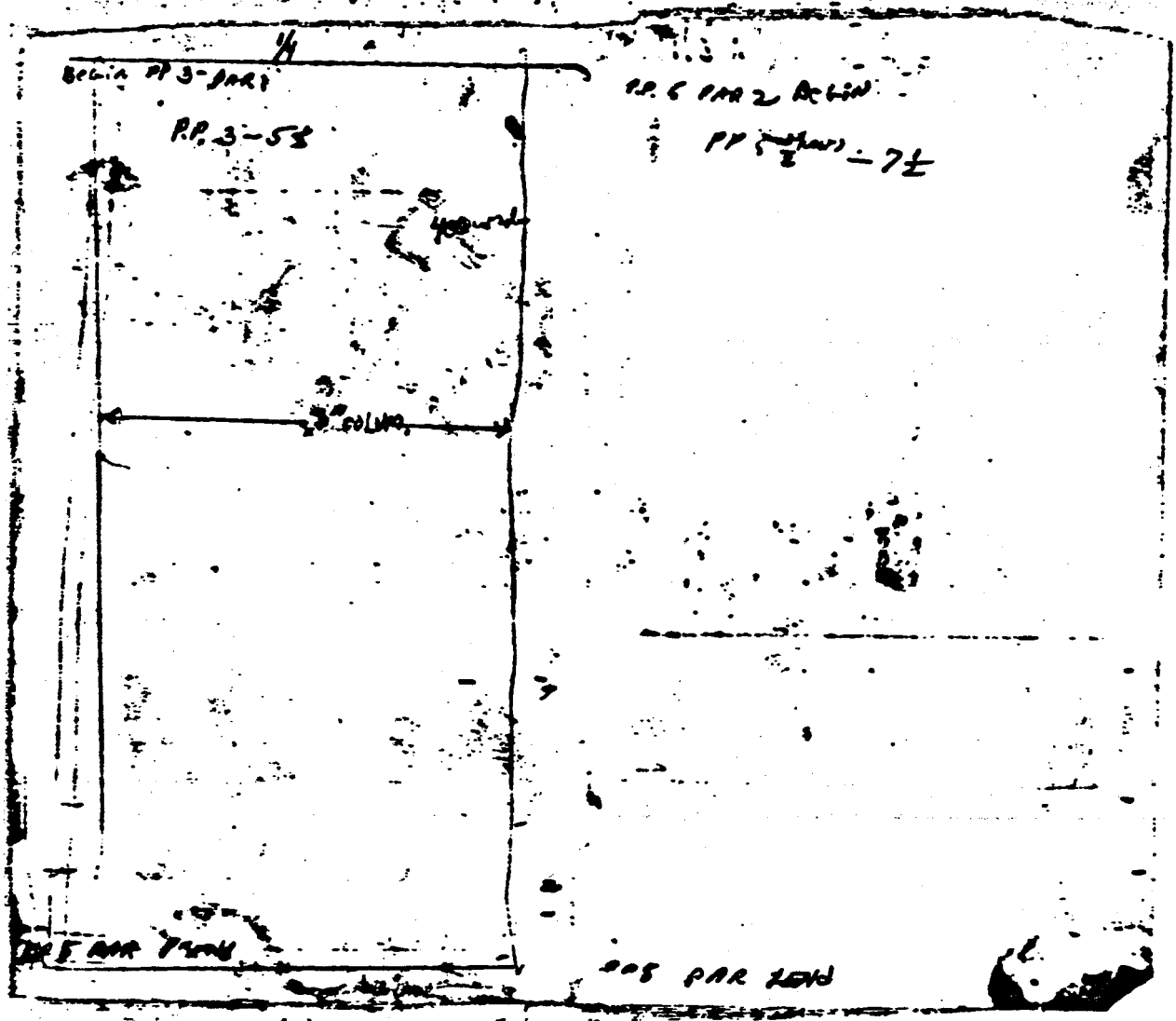

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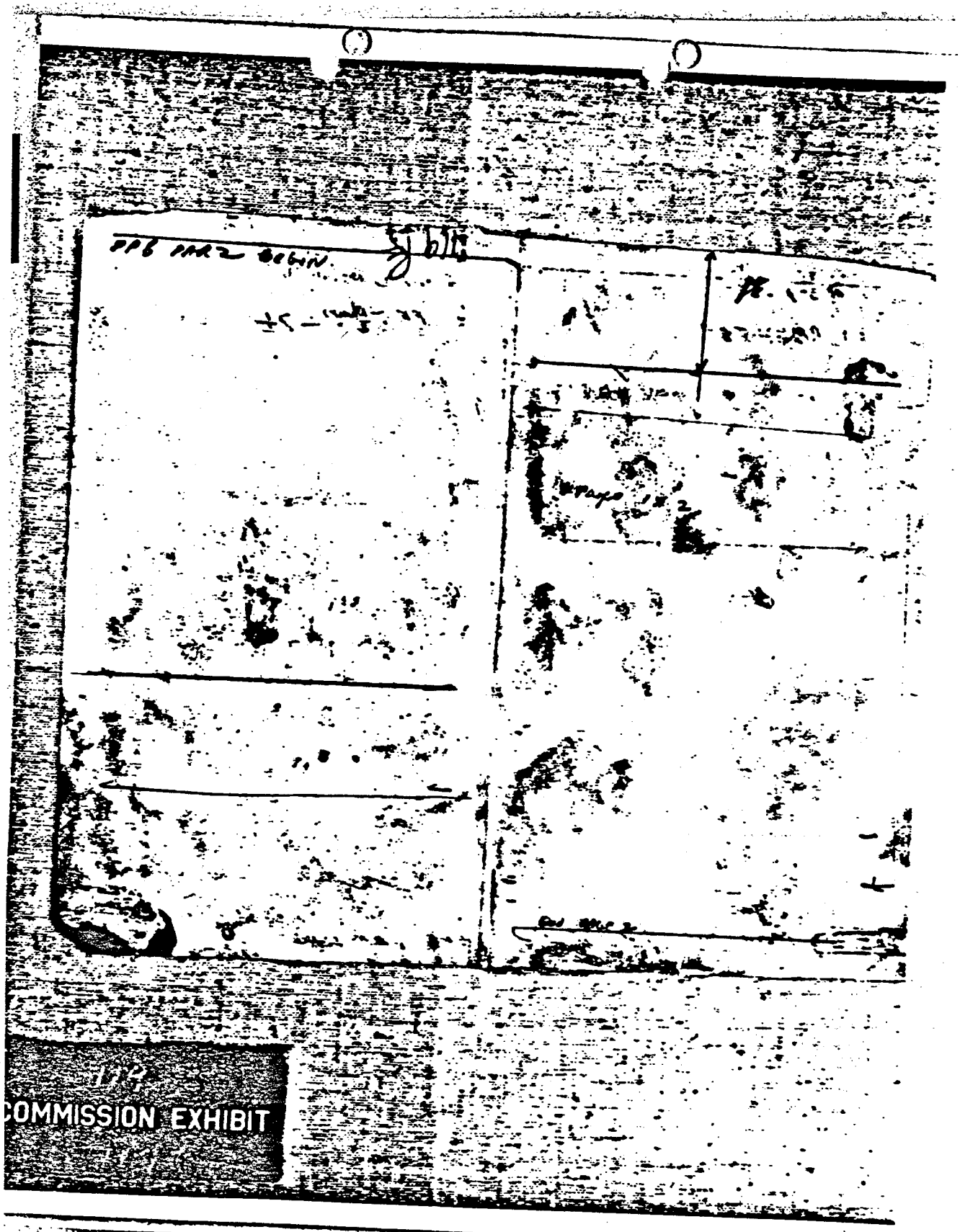

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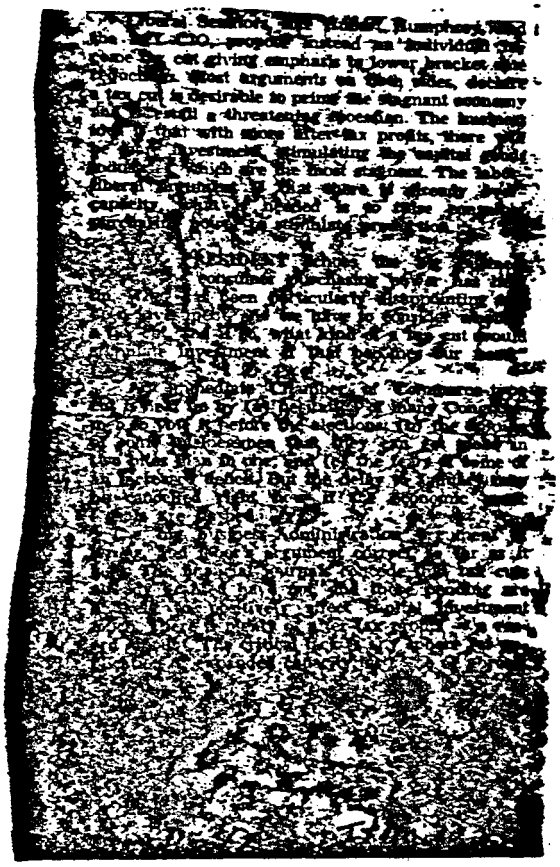

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people. Gus Hall's pamphlet is
a fine lesson in politics for
Canadians.

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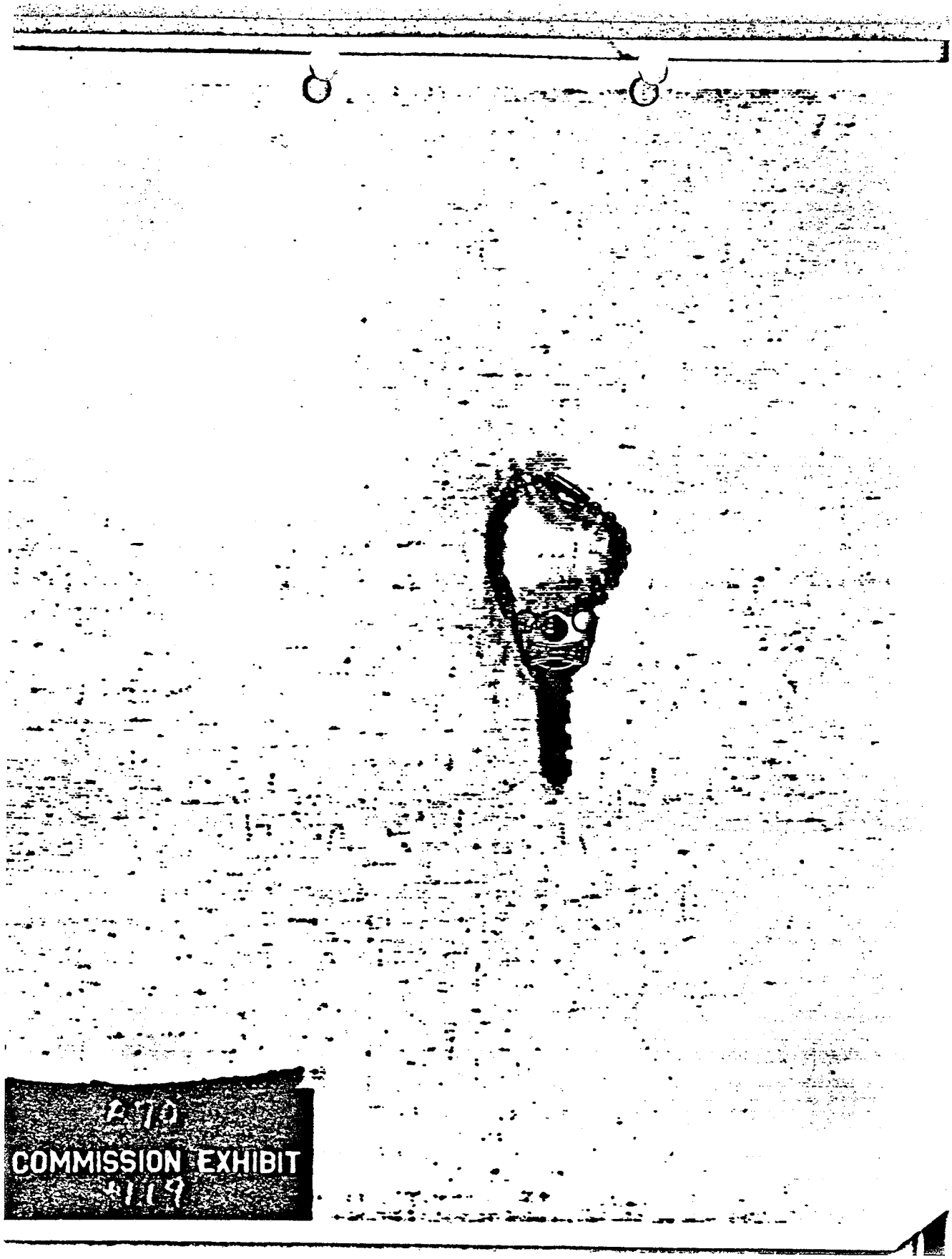

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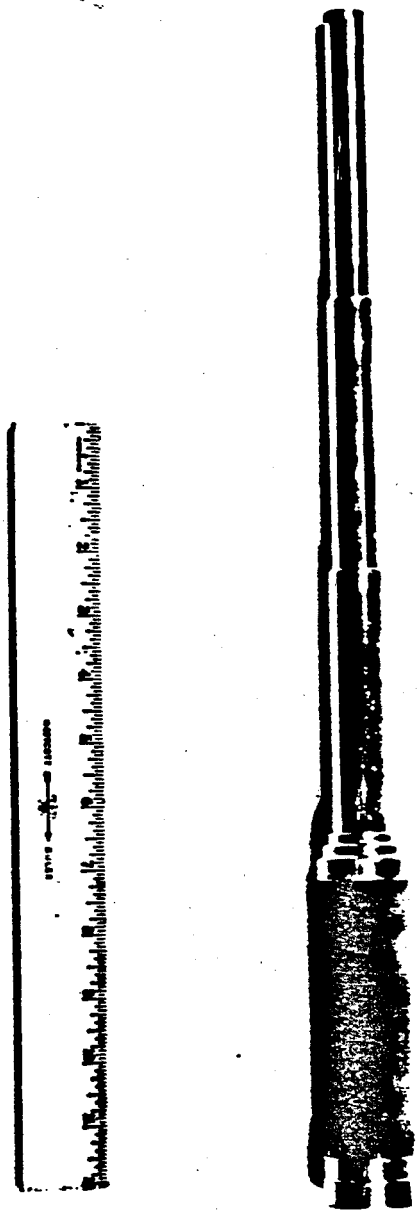

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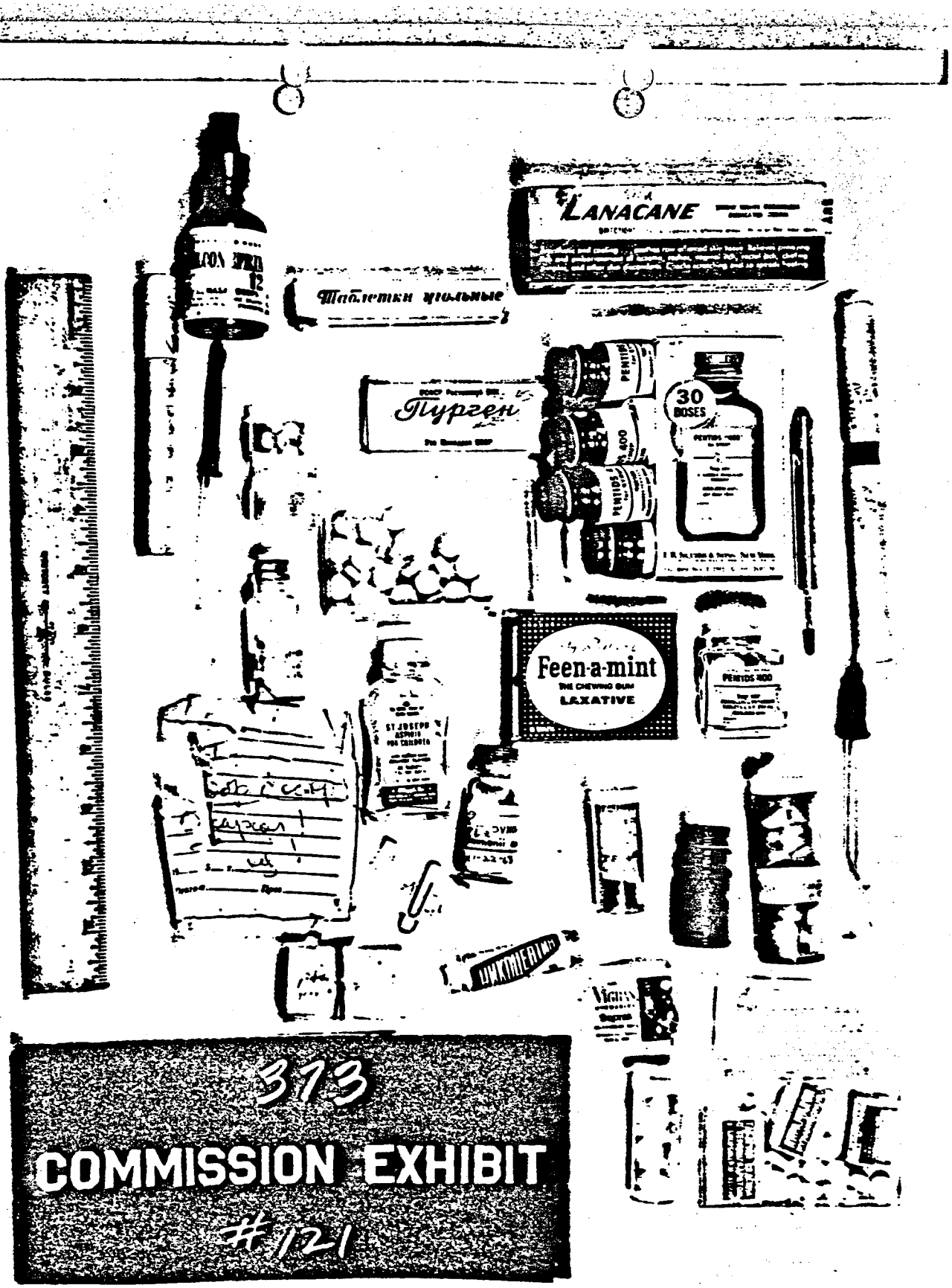

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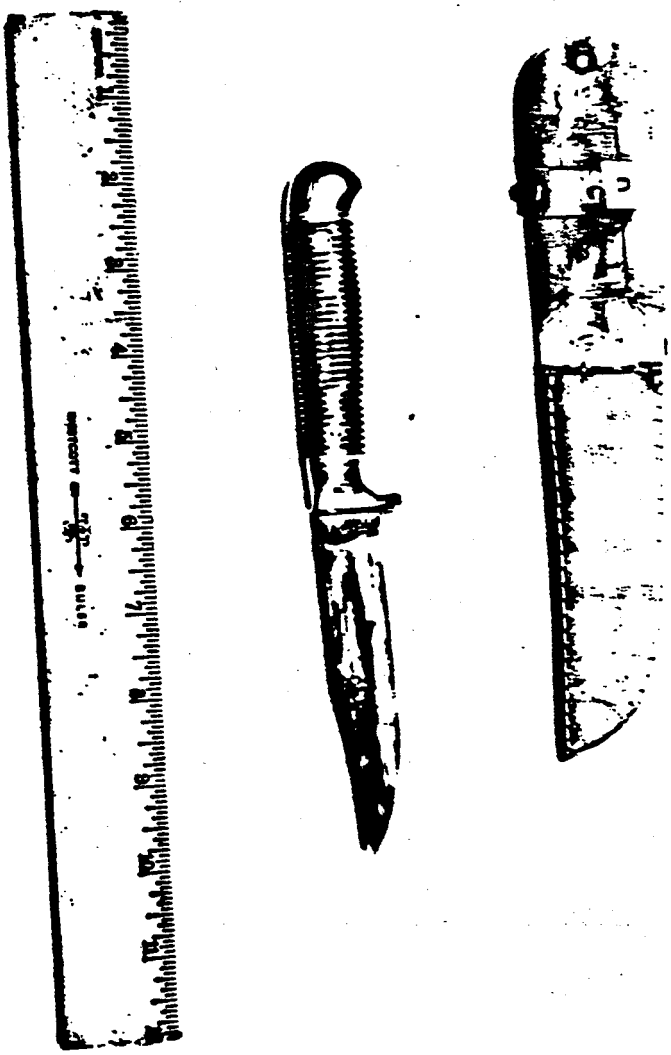

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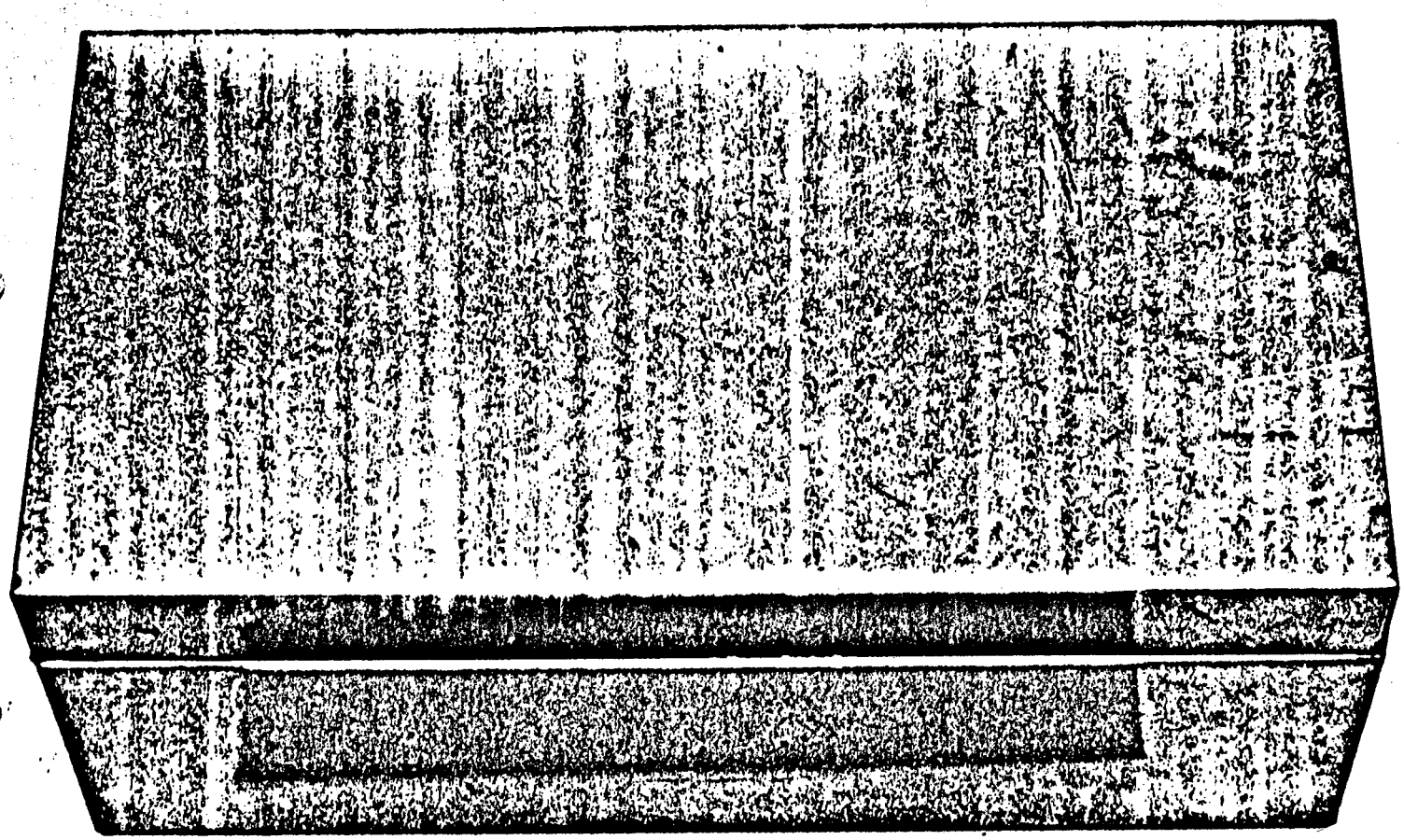

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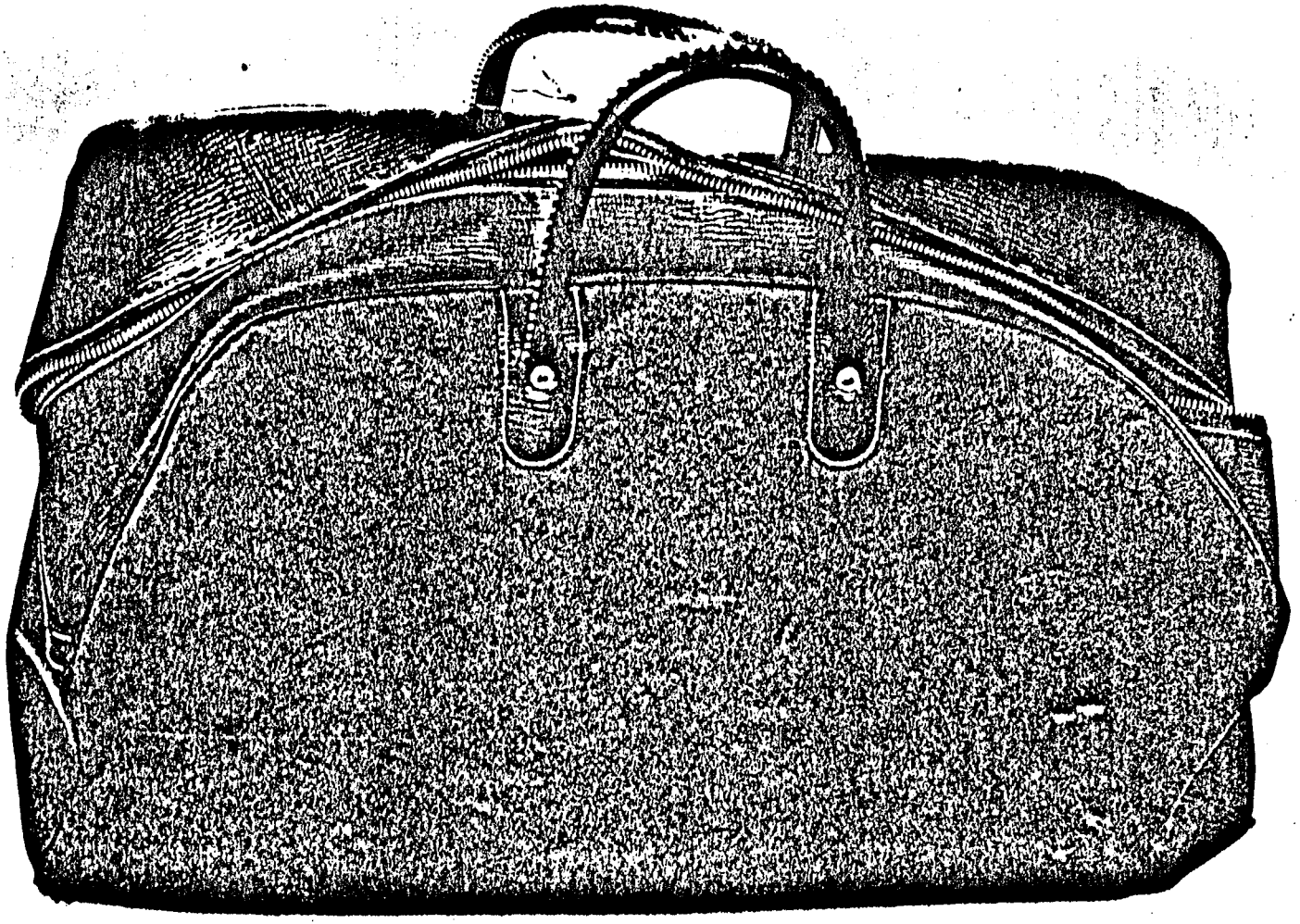

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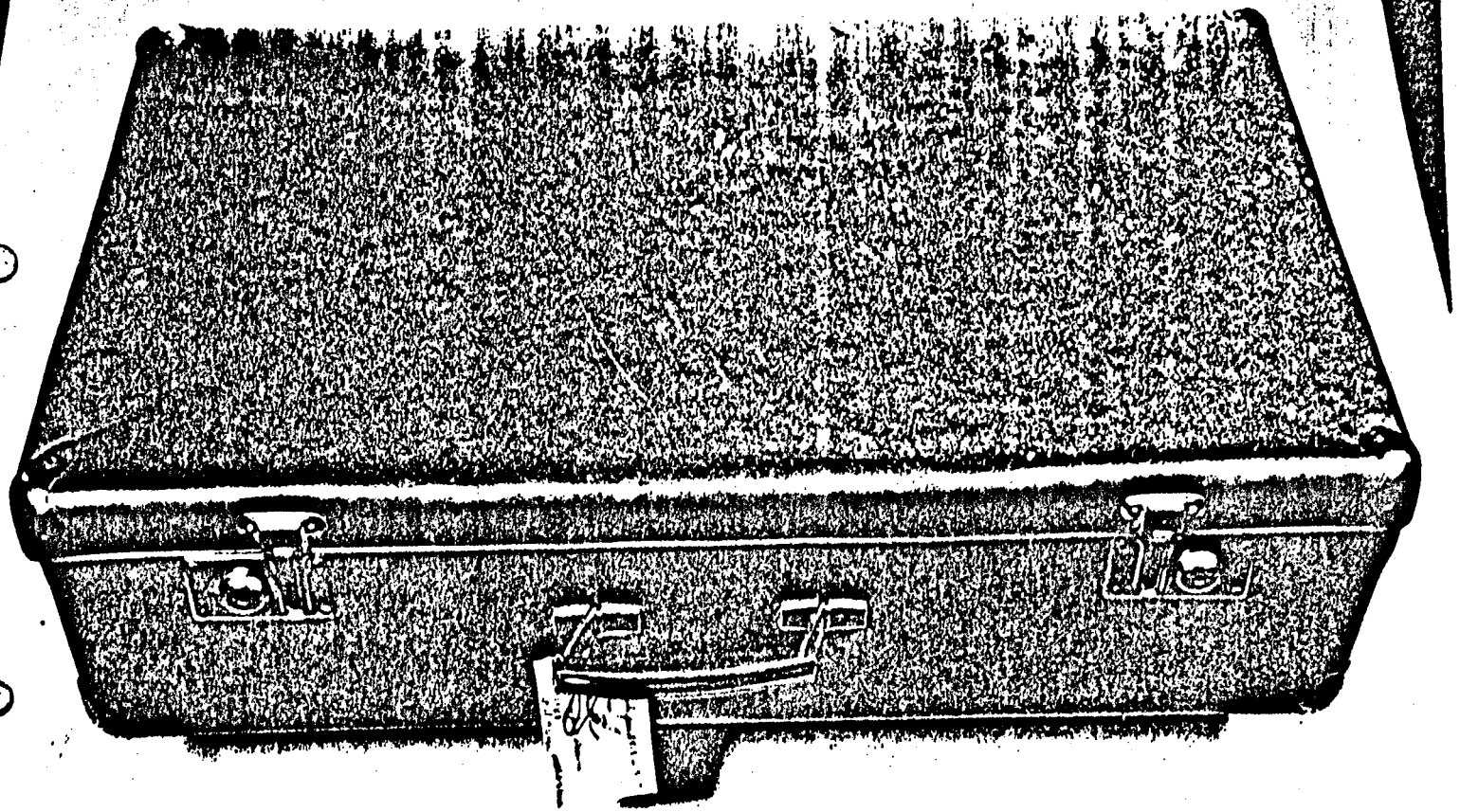

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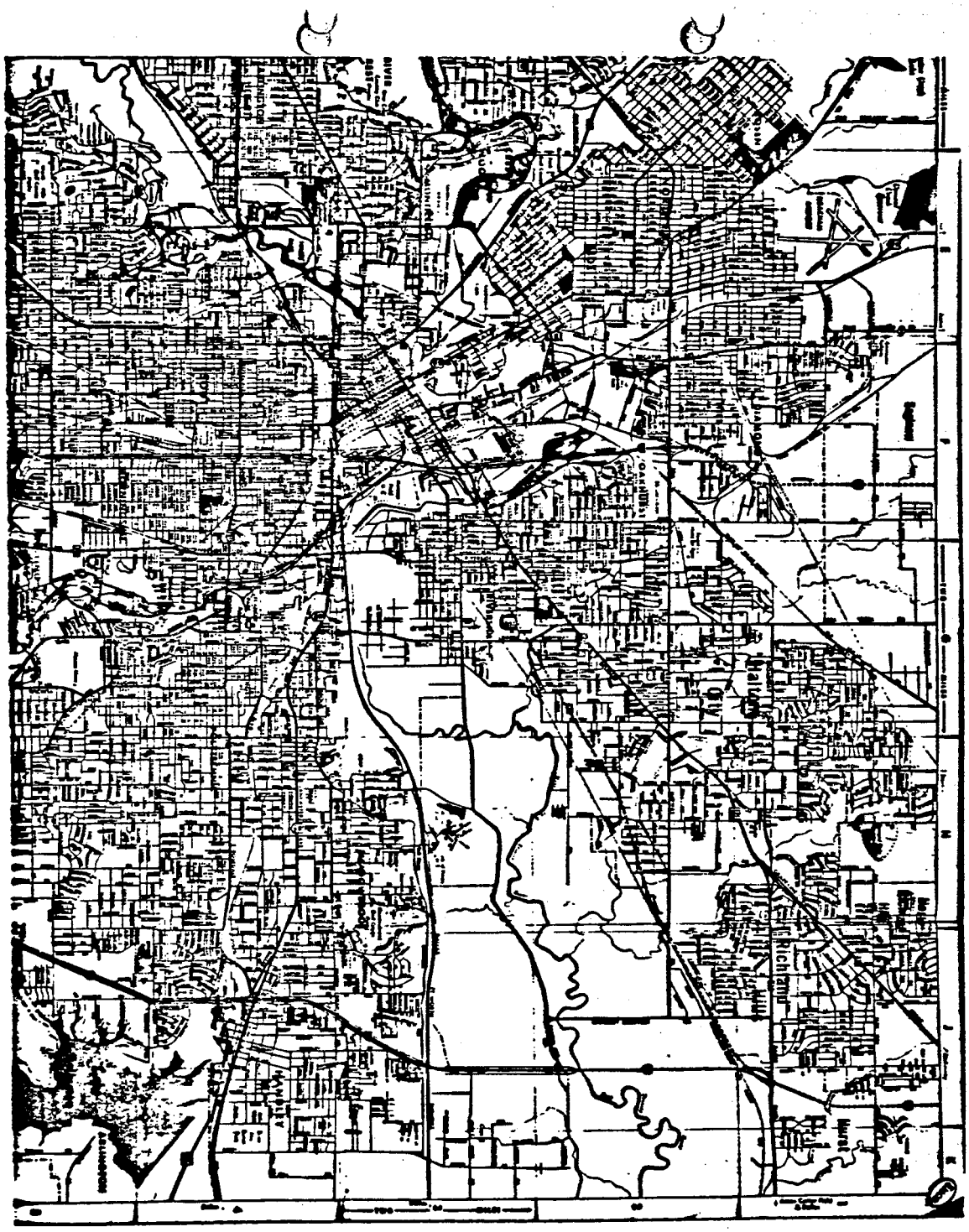

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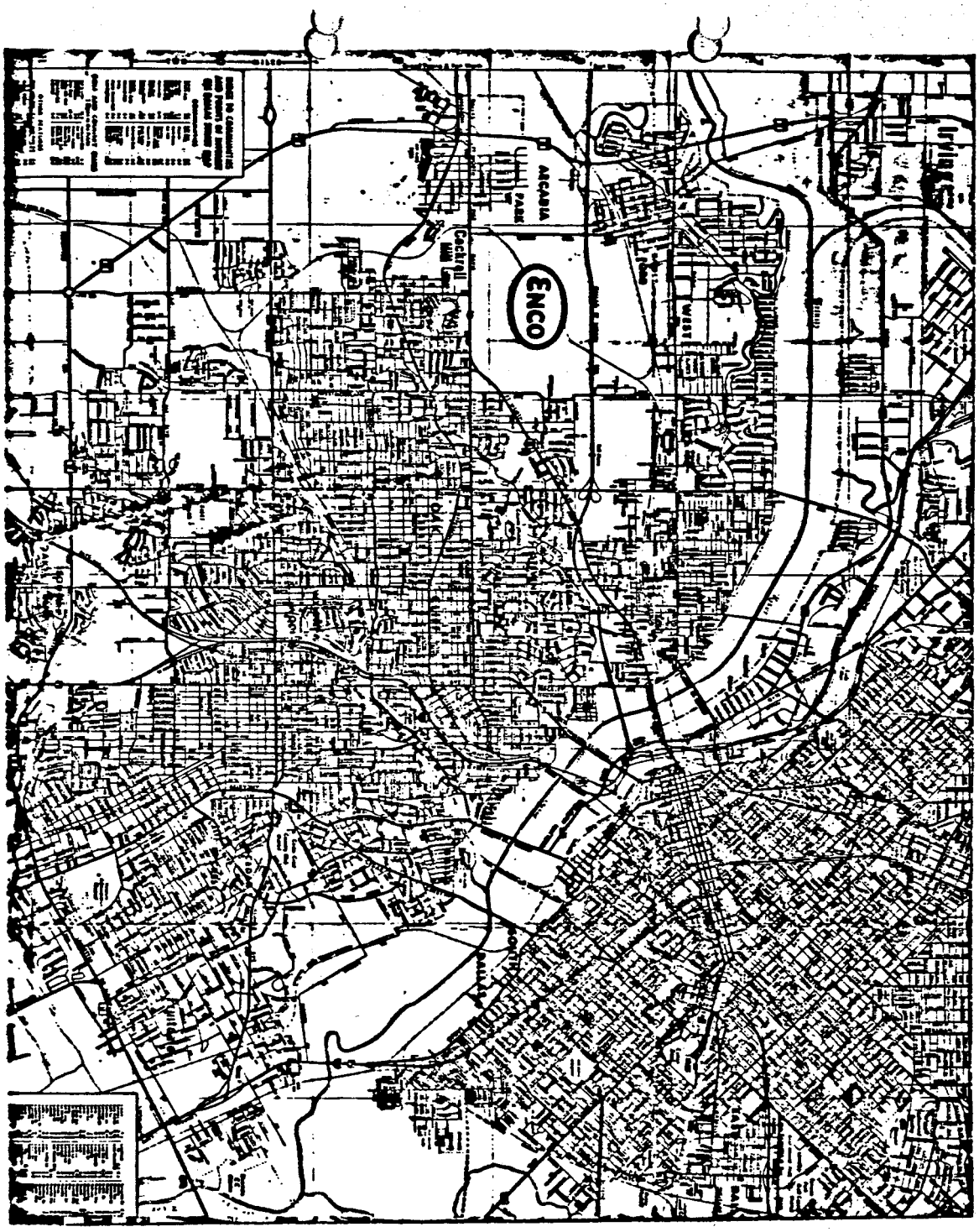

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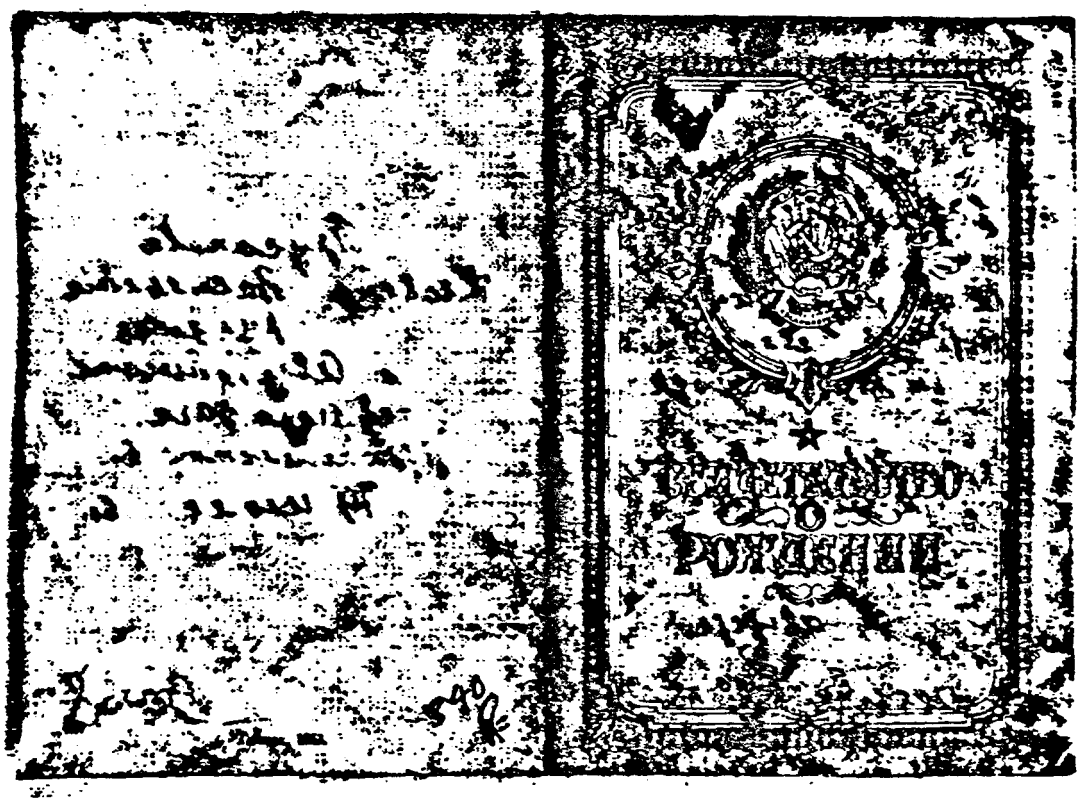

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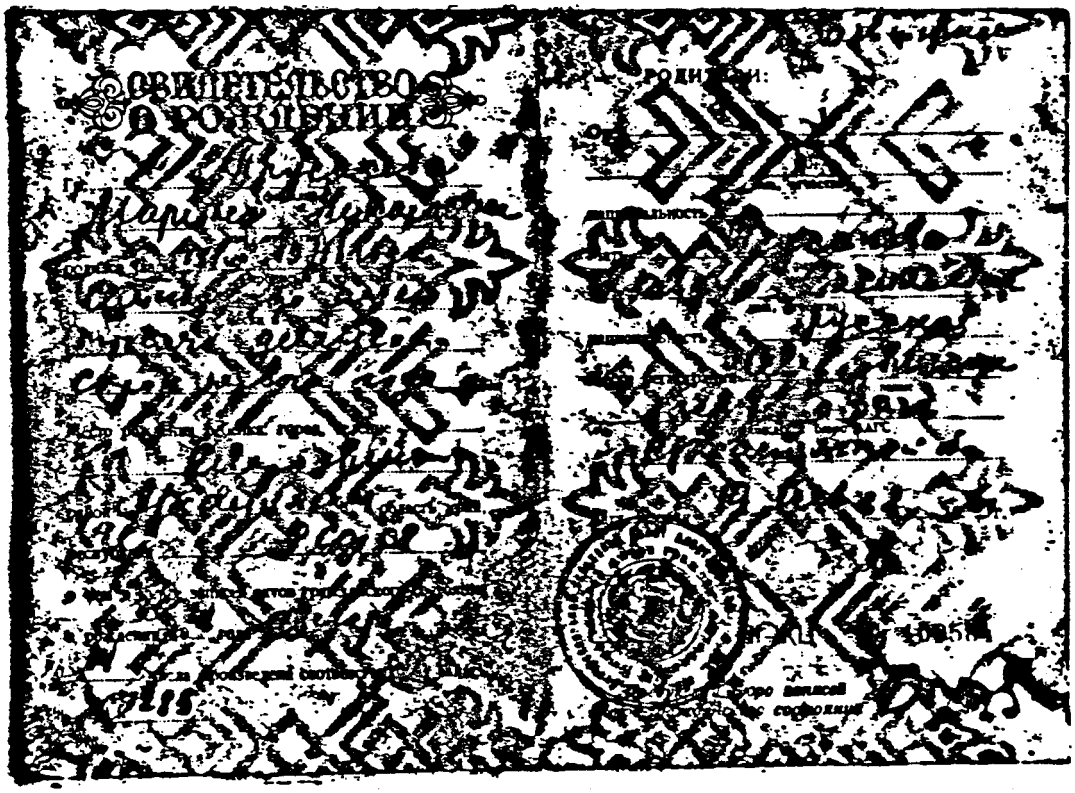

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Копия

Свидетельство о рождении

(фамилия)

(имя, отчество)

Родился(лась) (число, месяц, год)

(место рождения)

Акт о рождении ребенка, город, селение

Район, область, край

республика в книге записей актов гражданского состояния о рождении 19 г. под номером

числа произведена государственная запись за № 1285

Отец

(фамилия, имя, отчество)

национальность

Мать

(фамилия, имя, отчество)

национальность

Место регистрации

Дата выдачи

Печать учреждения, выдавшего свидетельство о рождении

(подпись)

Смотрите на обороте

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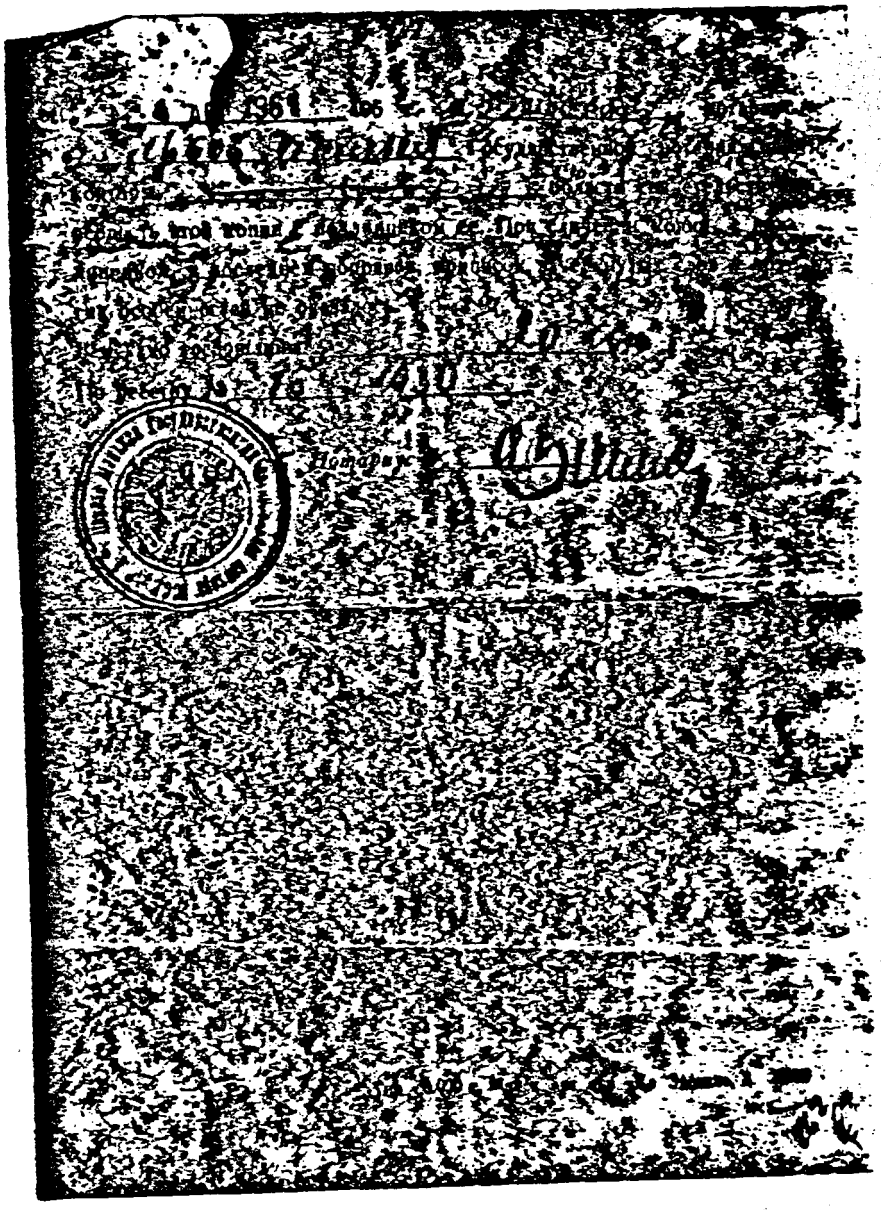

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Копия

Свидетельство о рождении

Гр. Пруслова
(фамилия,
Нина Николаевна
имя и отчество)

родился(лась) [illegible]
(прописью и цифрами)
месяц и число)

Место рождения ребенка город, селение
Сольвычегодск
район Архангельская область, край
республика РСФСР

О нем в книге записей актов гражданского состояния о рождении 19[illegible] г. февраля месяца 14 числа произведена соответствующая запись за № 1215

Родители:

Отец
(фамилия, имя,
отчество)

национальность

Мать Пруслова Клавдия
(фамилия, имя,
Васильевна
отчество)

национальность русская

Место регистрации
(город, поселок и
местонахождение бюро ЗАГС)

Дата выдачи 17 июня 19[illegible] г. № [illegible]

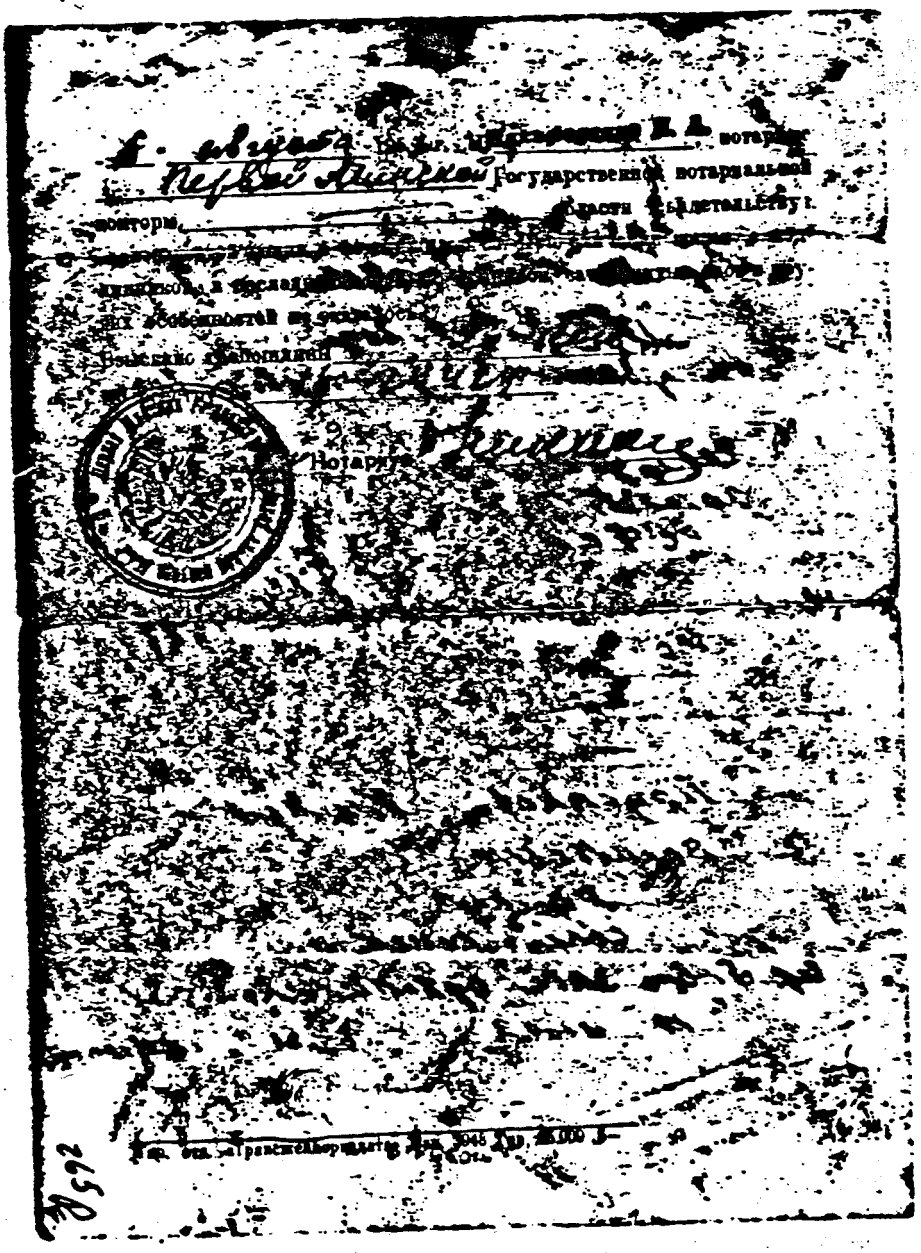
М.П.

Почтовое учреждение выдавшее документ

Заведующий бюро записи гражданского состояния

Смотрите на обороте (надпись)

265
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#151

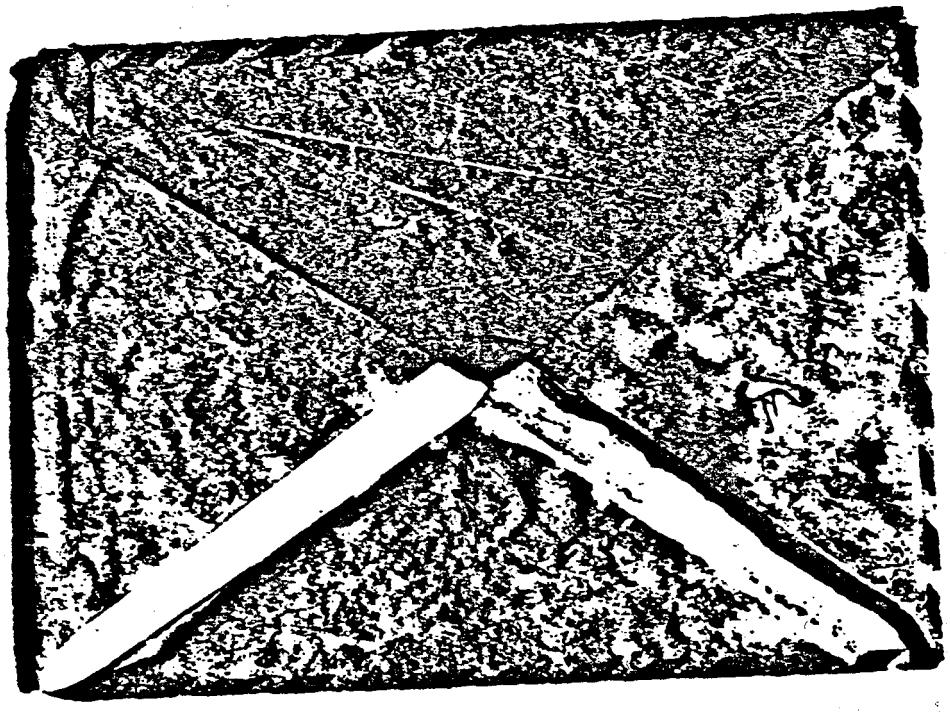


Государственной нотариальной

конторе

Нотариус

164
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#132



164
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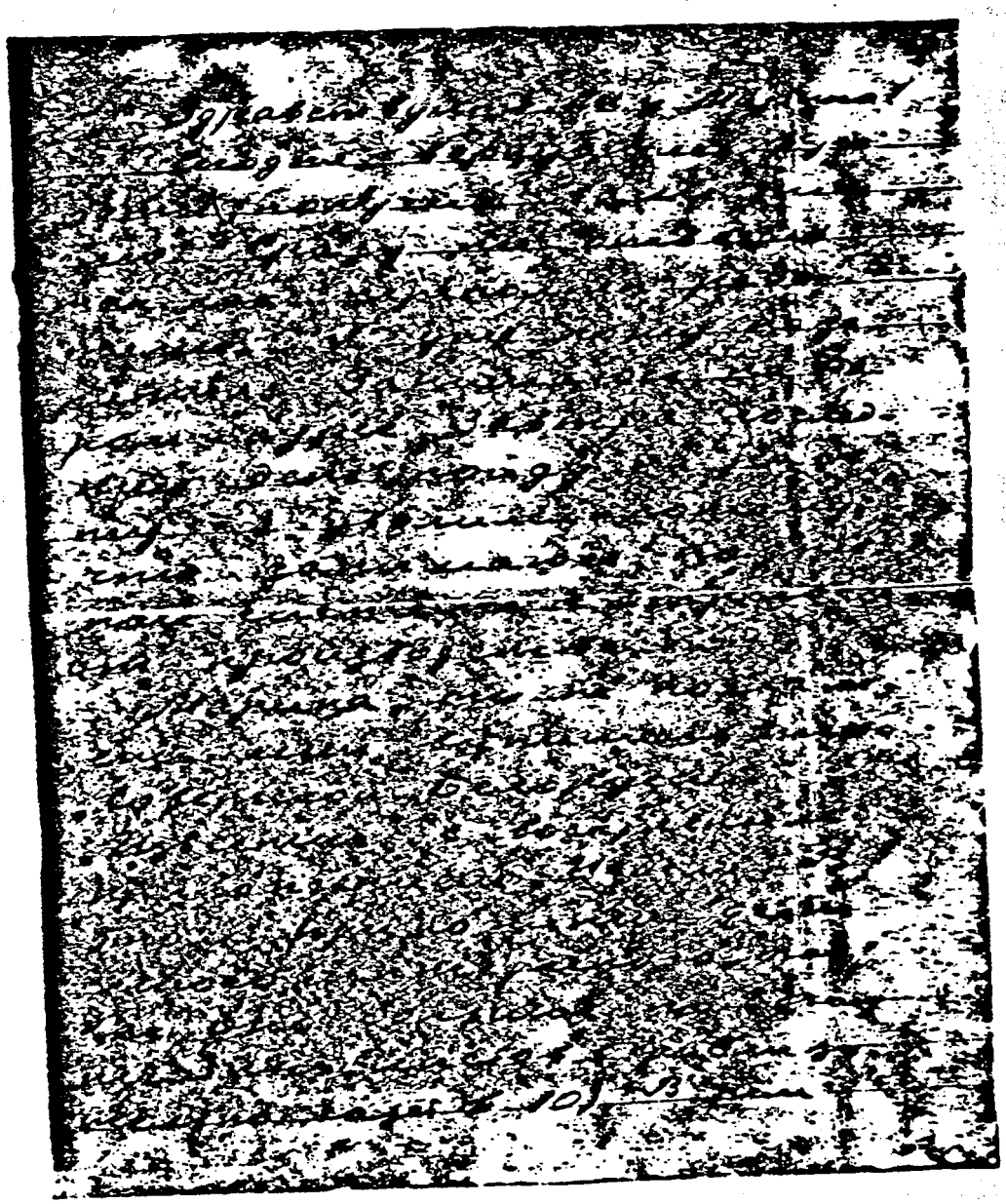
132



164
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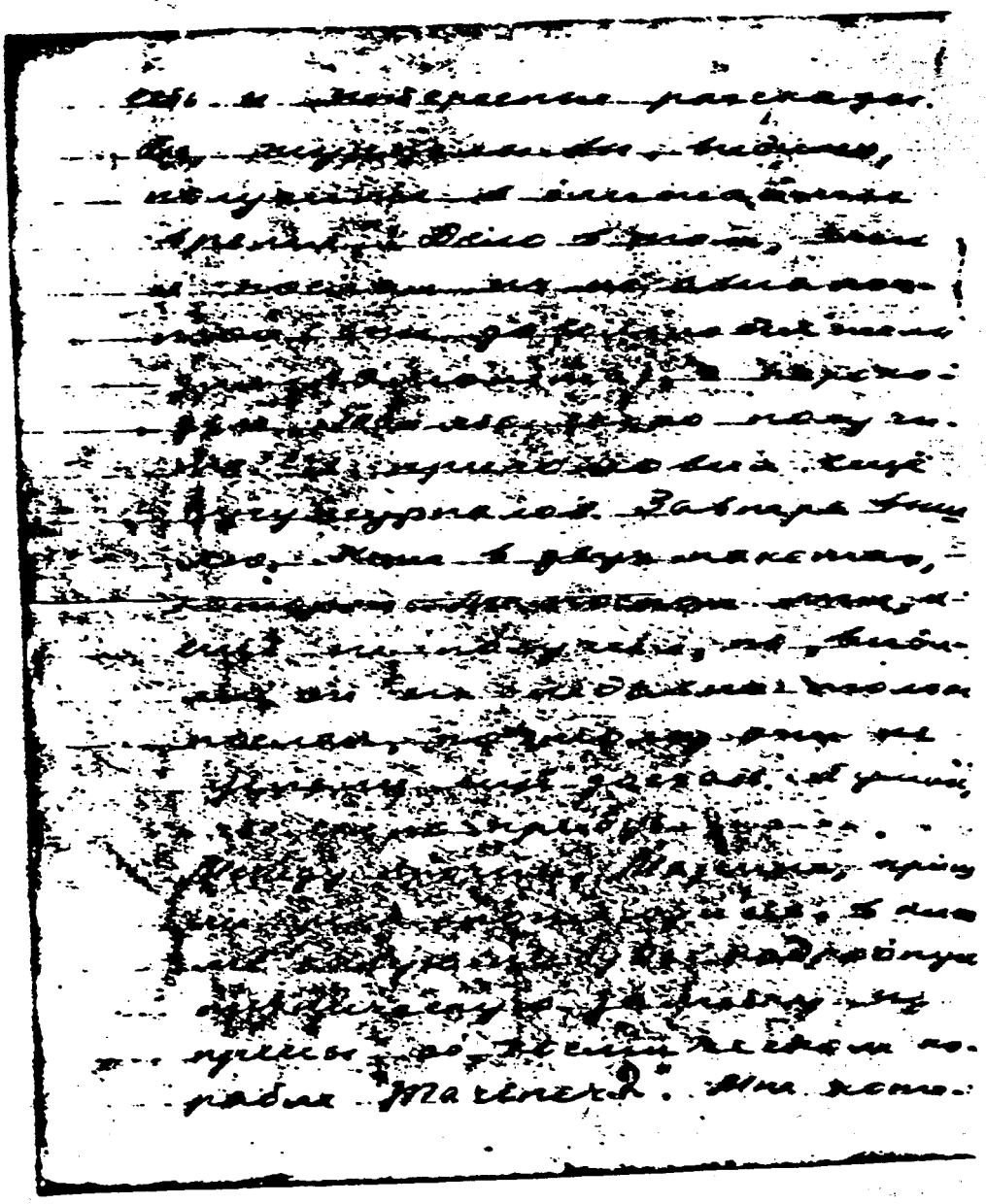
132



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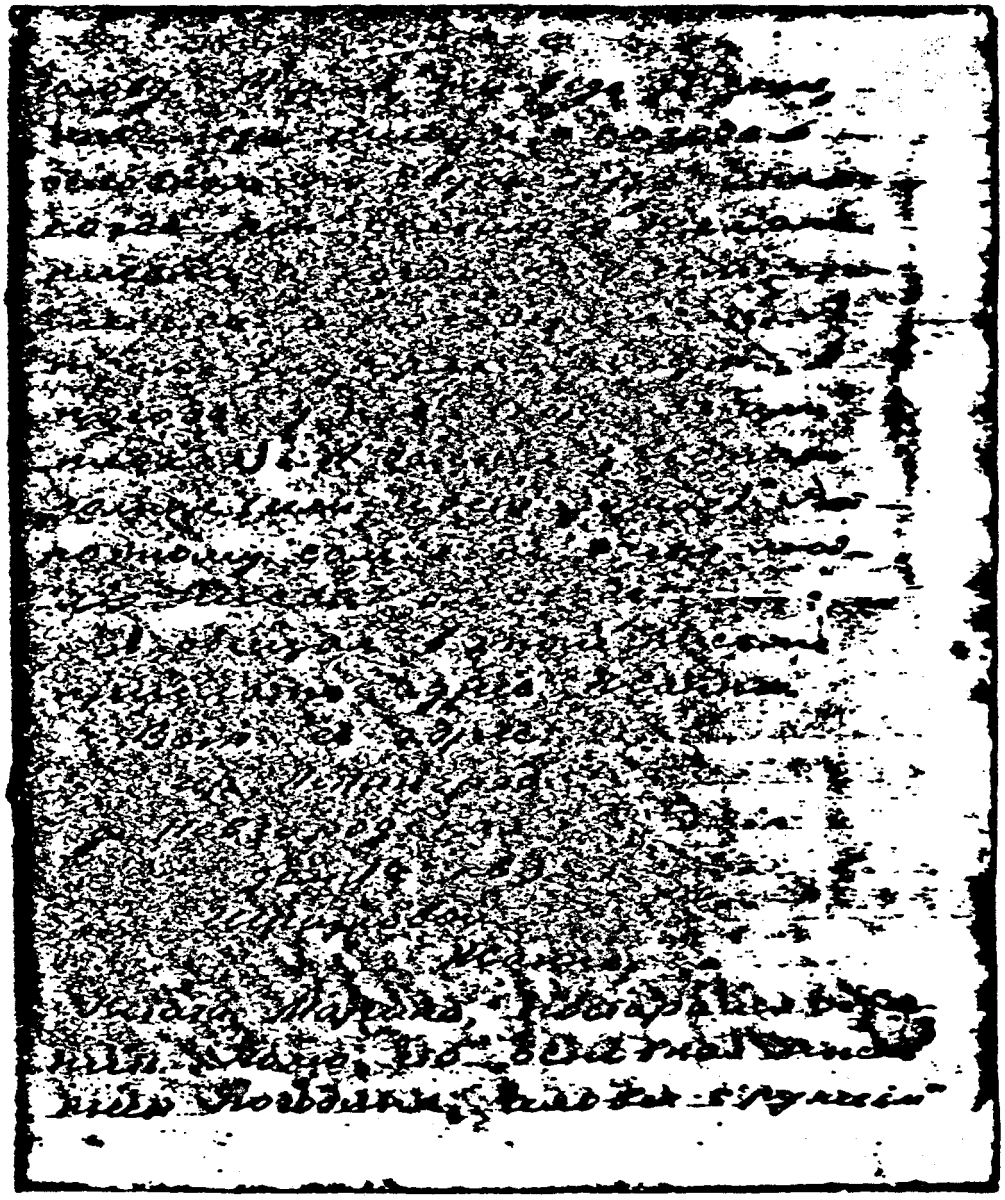
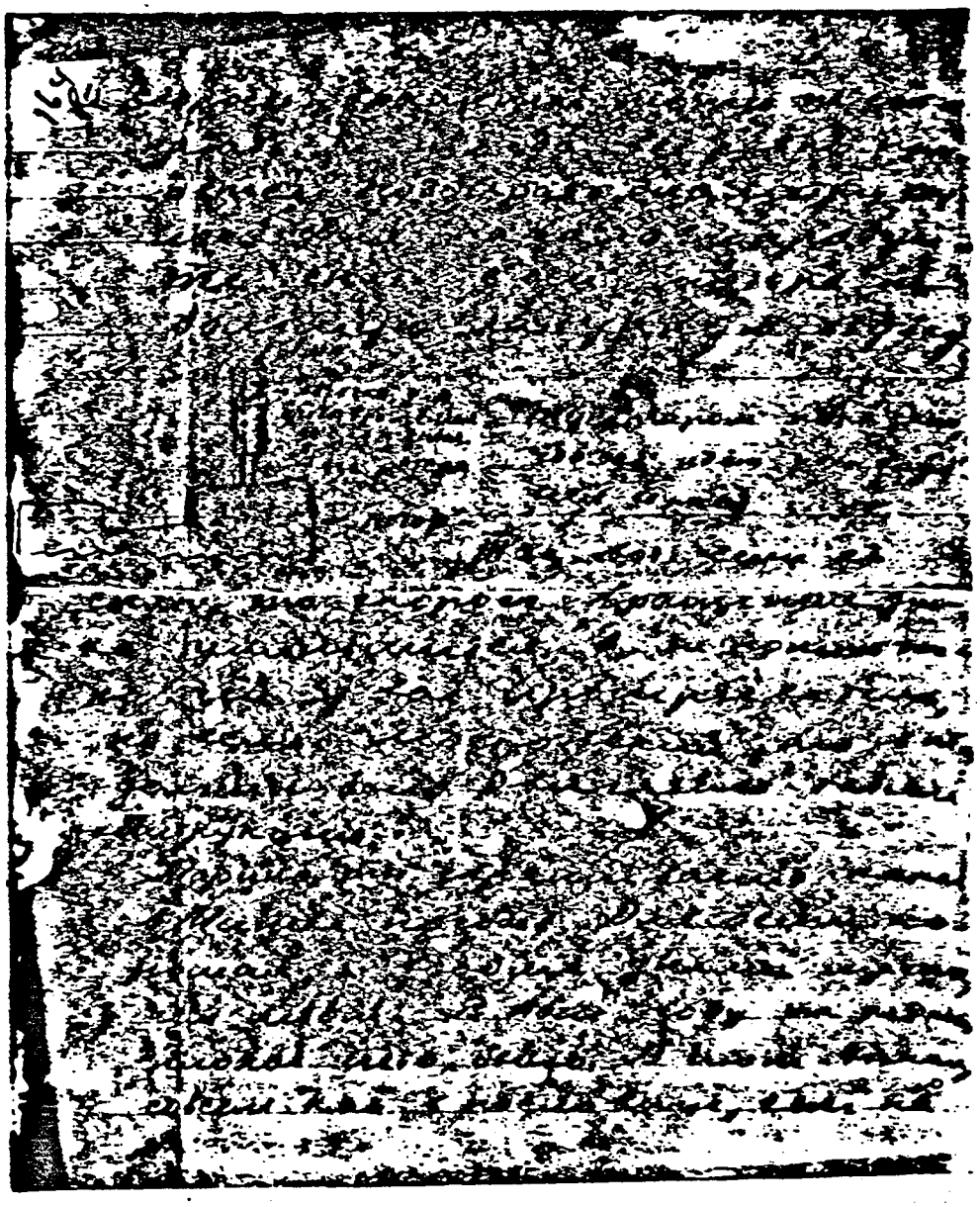


164
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
132

15.9.62.

[illegible]



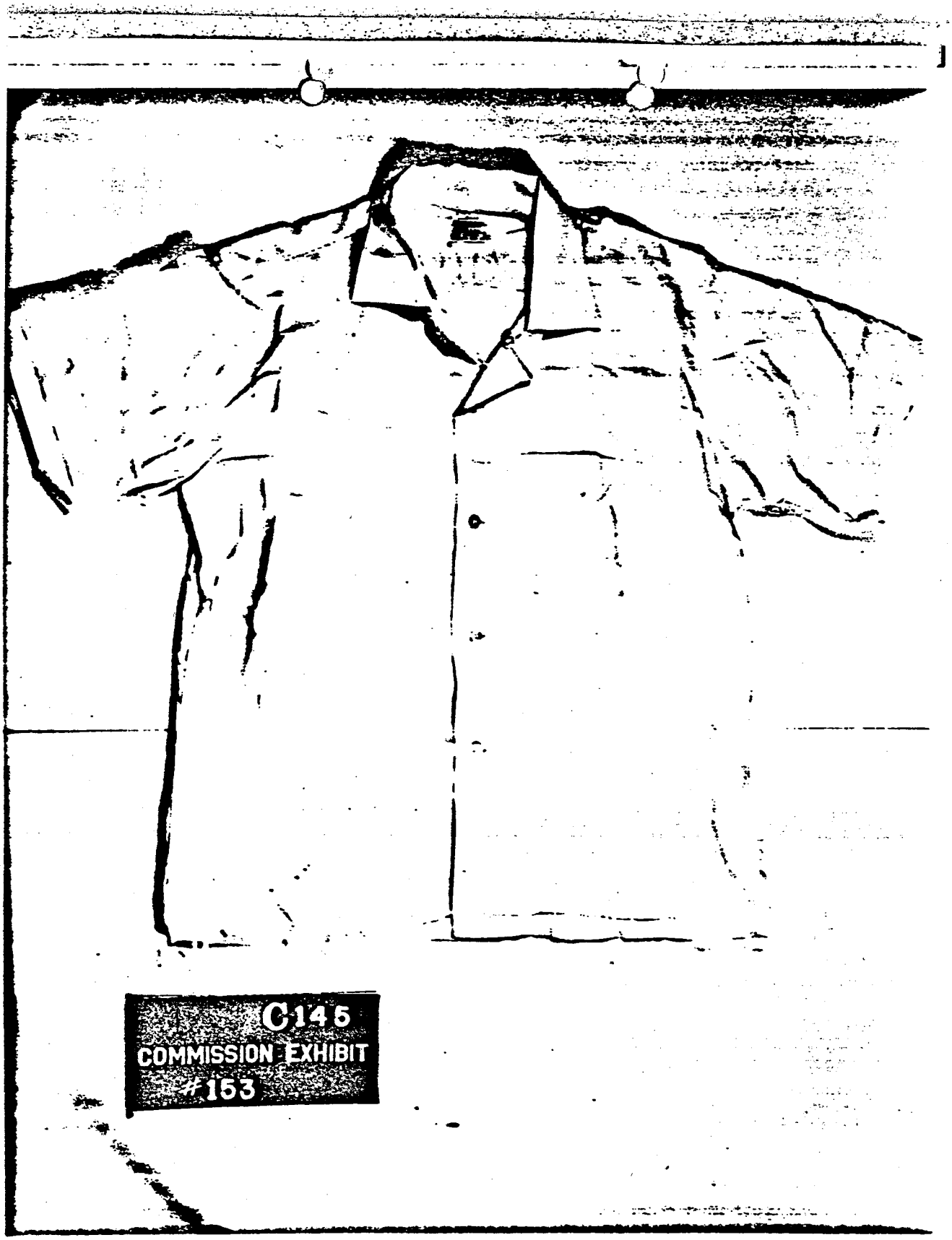
164
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
132

D-3

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

1133

COMMISSION EXHIBIT


C146
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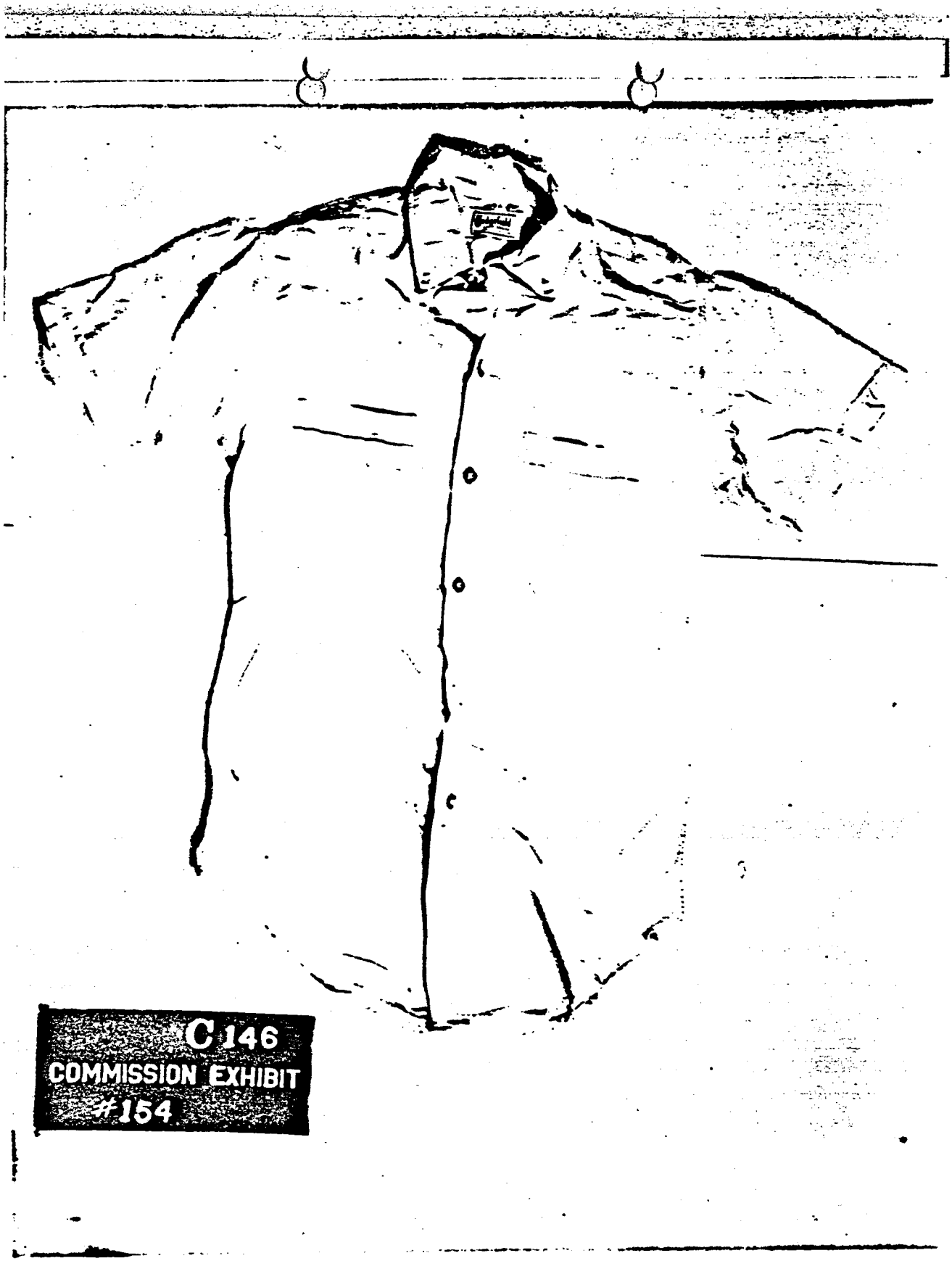
#153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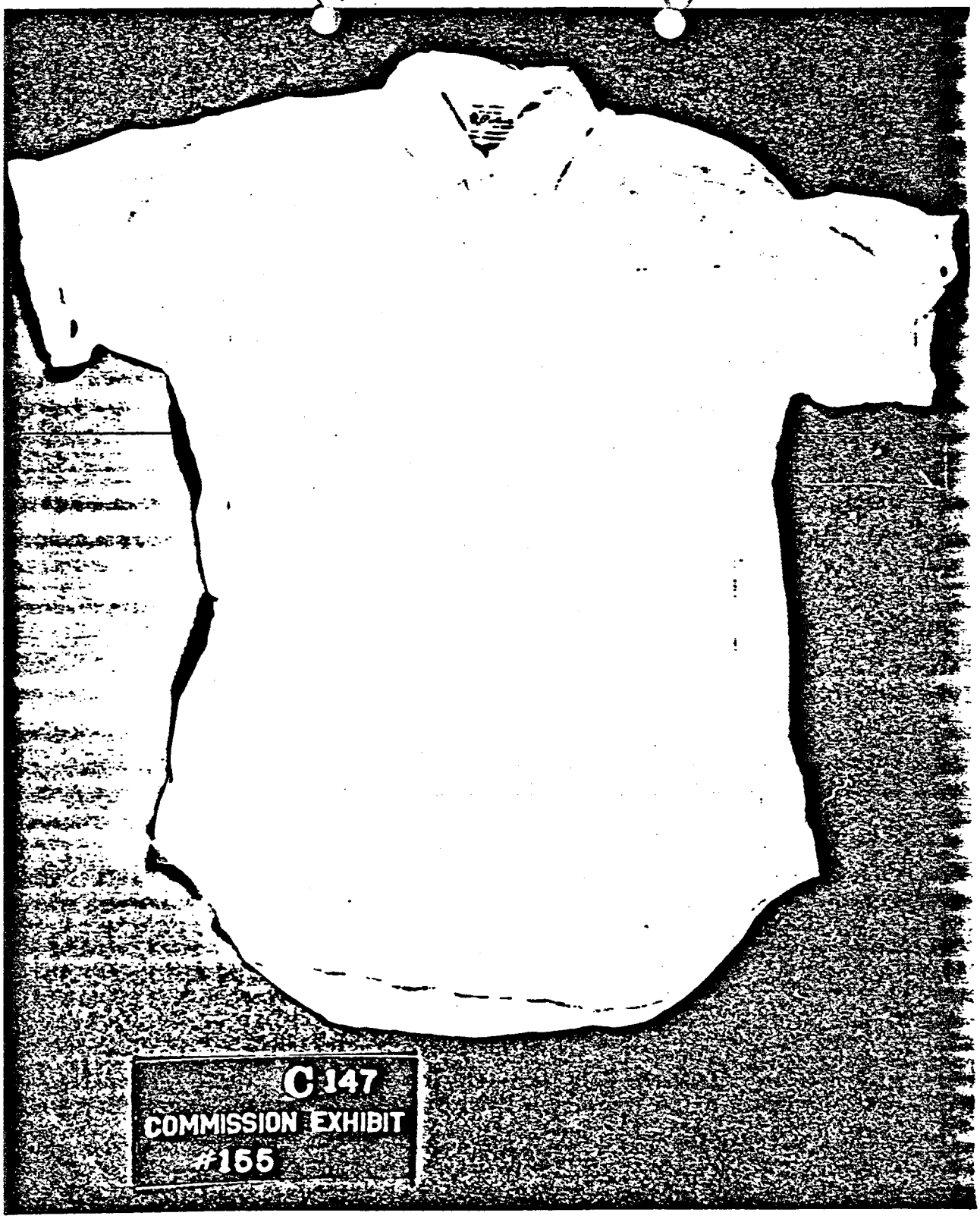


C 147
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#155

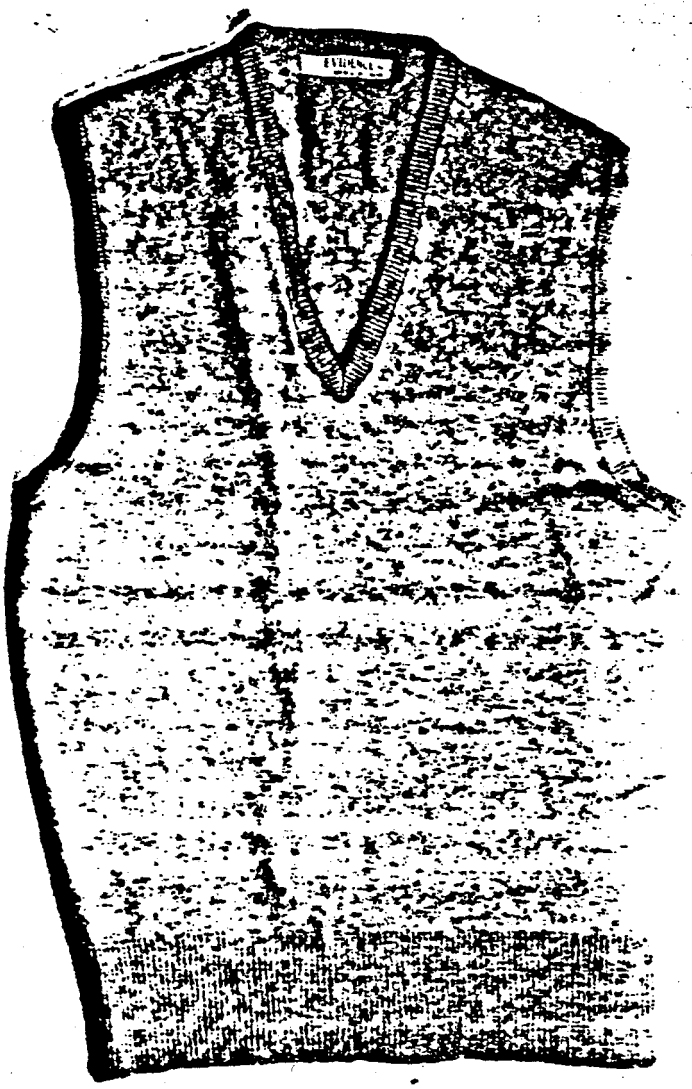
A14
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#156


A15
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#157

COMMISSION EXHIBIT
158

C142
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#169

C143
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#160



C141
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#161

C 60
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#162

C226
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#163

COMMISSION EXHIBIT
162

D 20
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
π-134

MAIL COUPON

DEAPORT TRADERS, INC. 1001 E. Grand Ave.

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	Mannlicher Bowie		
	.410 Sherman		
	.22 Derringer		
	Hadelock Missile		
	Remington .22		
	.22 Lone Ranger		
	air rifle		
	.38 Spec. & Shooter		
	Mauzerine		
	Mauzer .22		
	.22 & 7 M. Bess		
	36/40 Springfield		
	.38 Backpack T.C. Sp.		
	Lone Ranger		
	.38 Pt. W. 2" Bbl.		
	.22 Fiel Auto		
	.22 Minimite		

Total Price $10.00 Sales Tax

U.S. COMPANY ONLY. No orders to foreign countries. We want to remind you that we do not accept P.O. Box or L.A. Office checks or orders. Cash, P.O. and exp. money orders. Allow checks 10 days. Please sign guarantee:

I hereby state that I am a citizen of the U.S. and that I have never been convicted in any court of the U.S. or any U.S. territories, possessions or districts of felony or of a crime of violence or a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year, nor am I a fugitive from justice, nor a user of or addicted to marijuana or any depressant or stimulant drug or narcotic or habit forming drug.

NAME Lee Harvey Oswald DATE 4/27/63

ADDRESS P.O. Box 2915

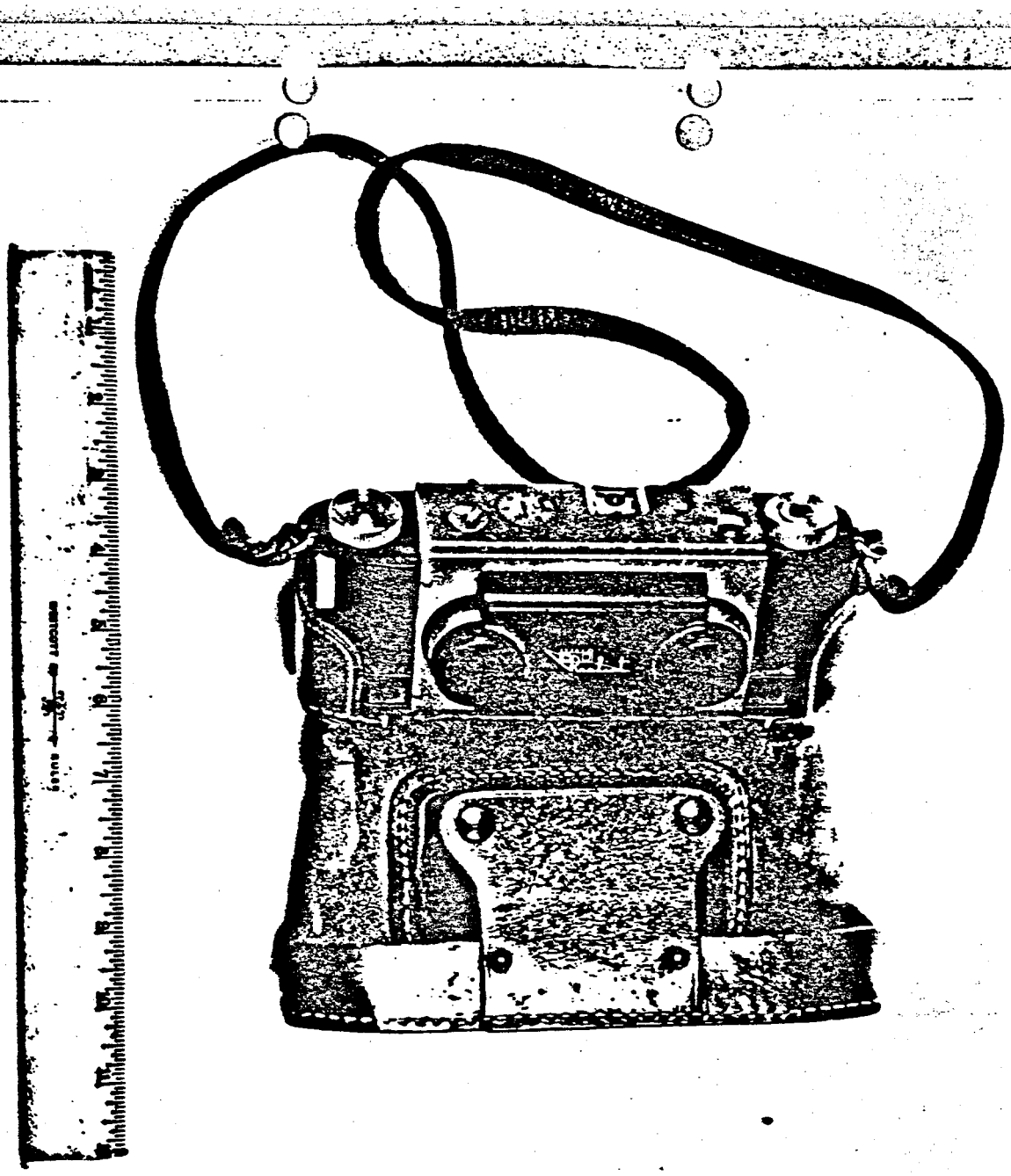
CITY DALLAS STATE TEXAS

D 22
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#135

378

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

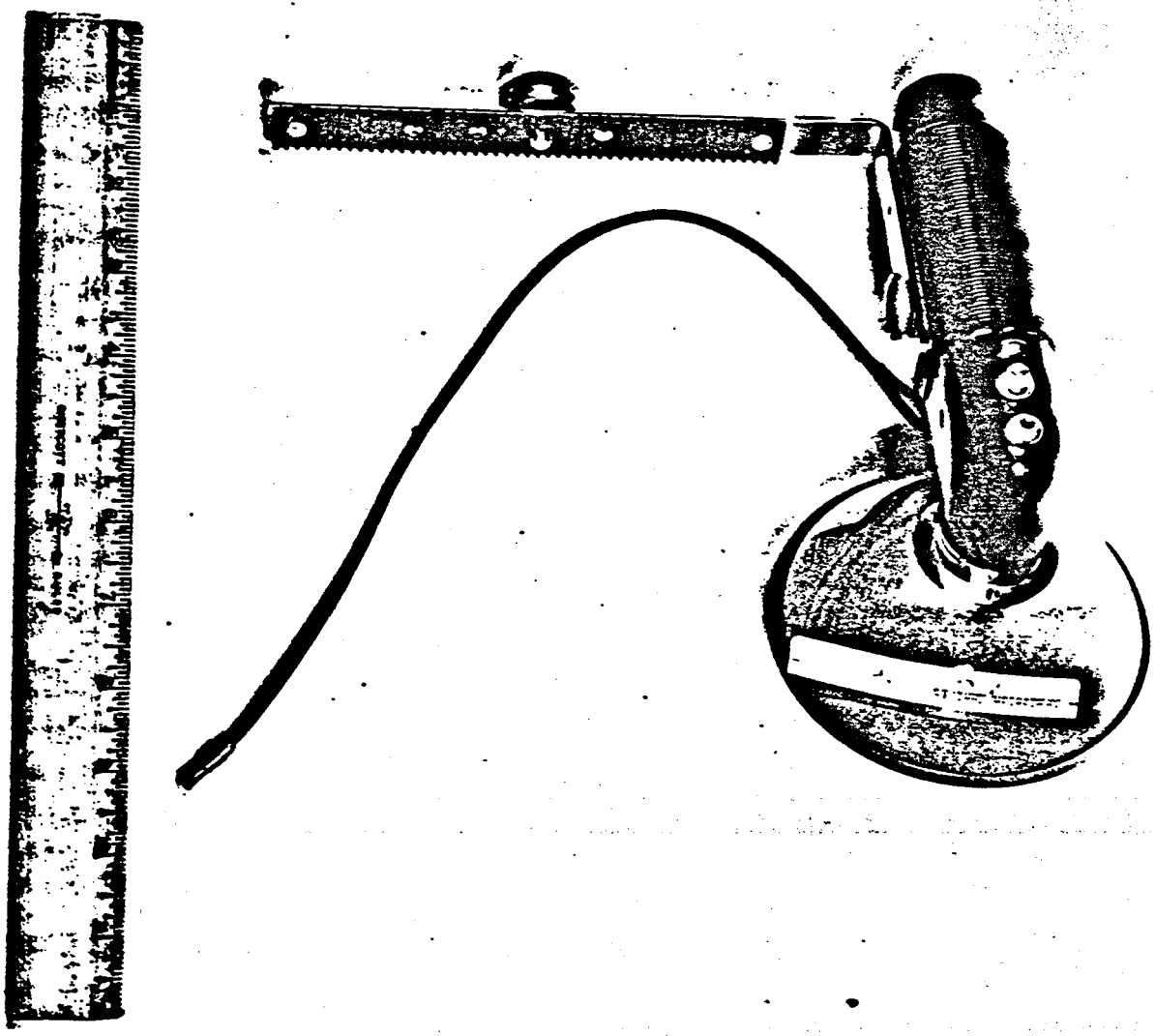
#136



378

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

#137



379

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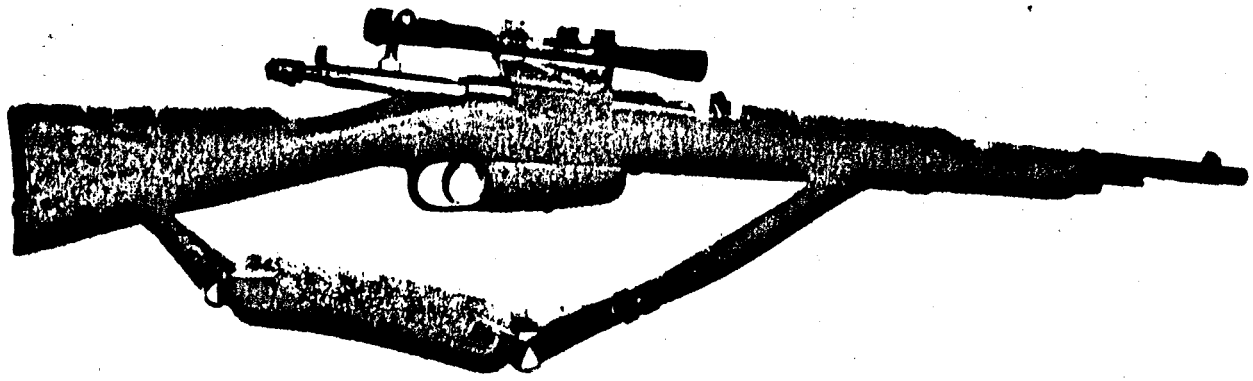
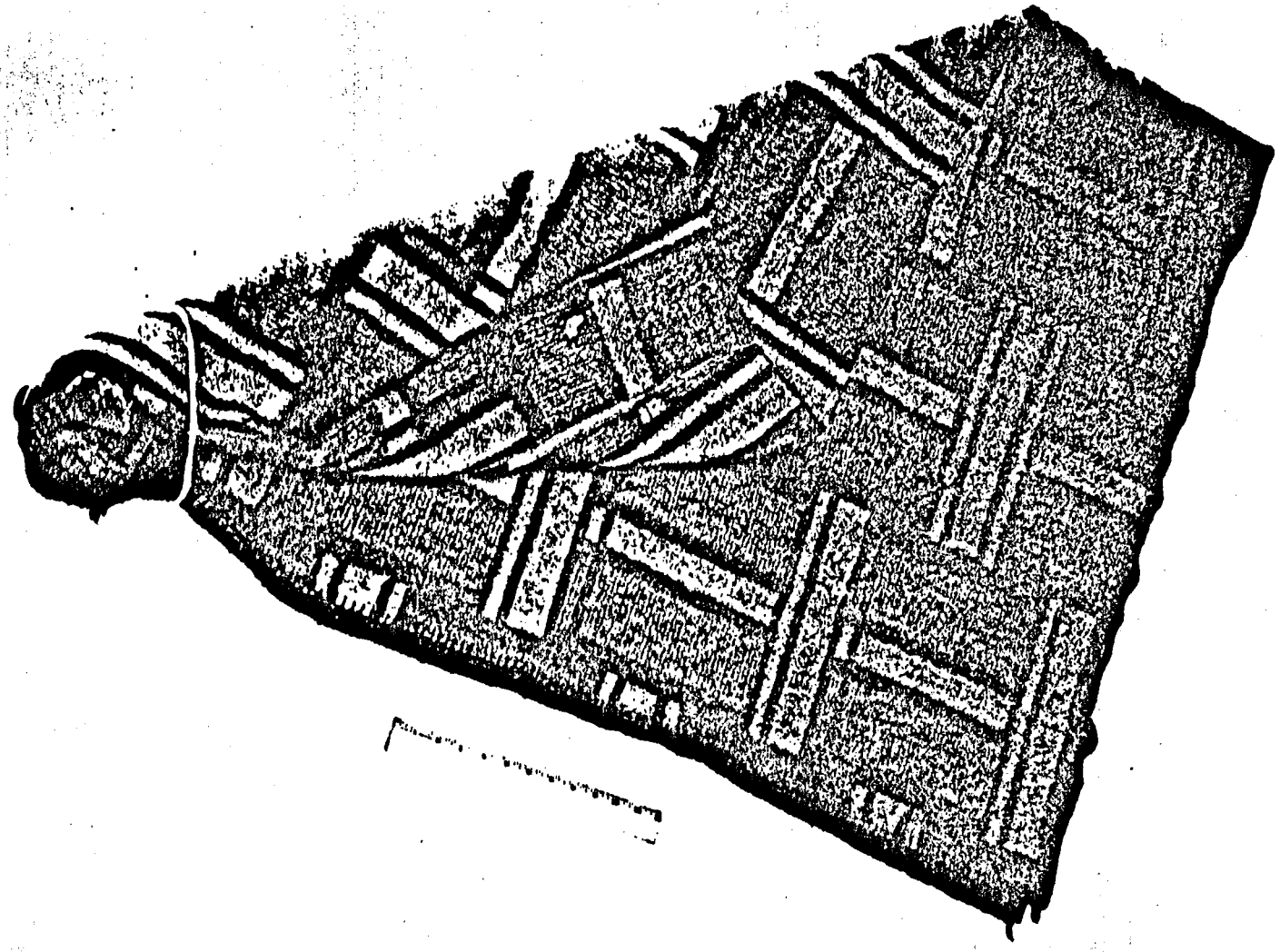
#138



C 14
COMMISSION EXHIBIT



C12
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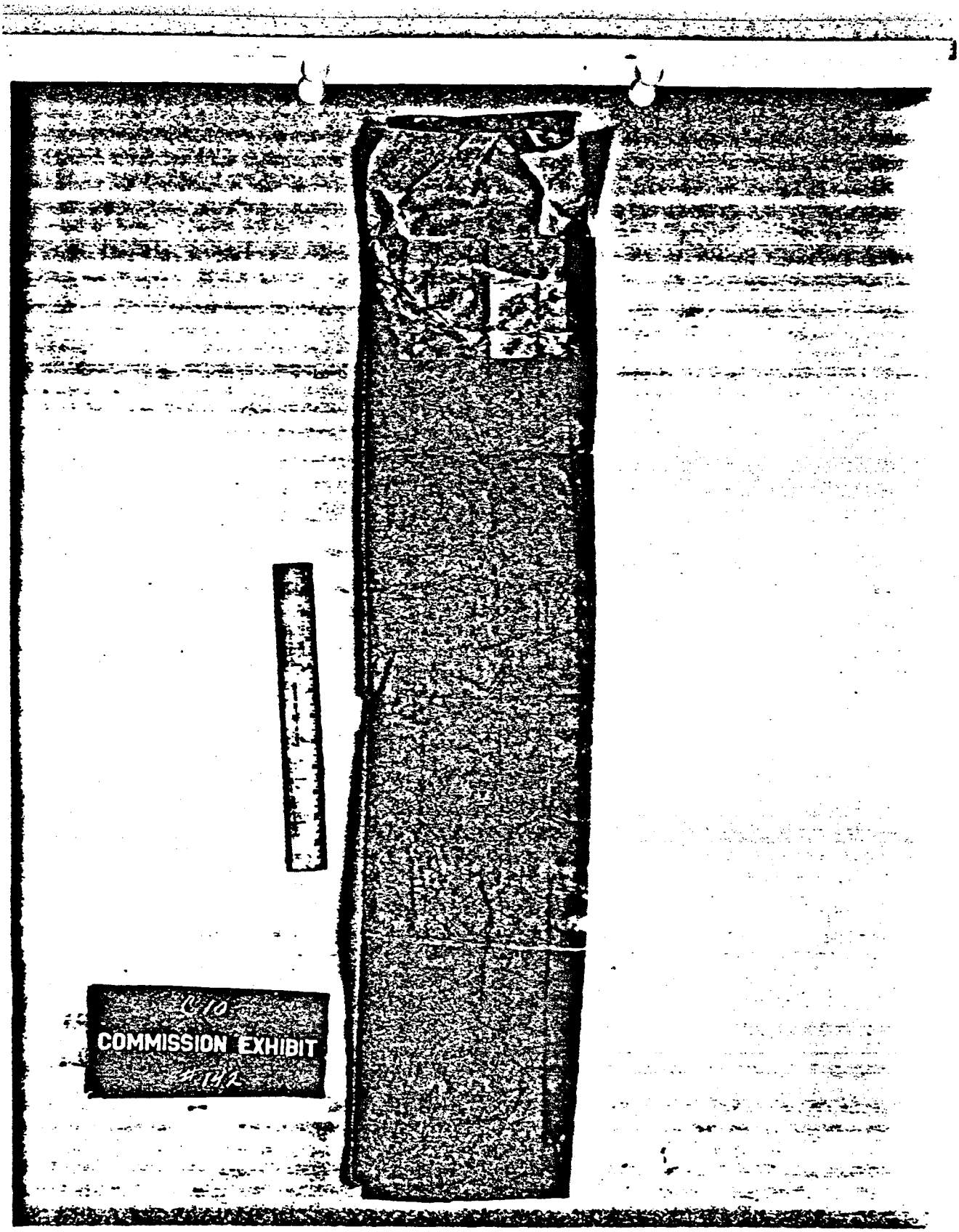
#14

C 8

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

#141


C10
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#142

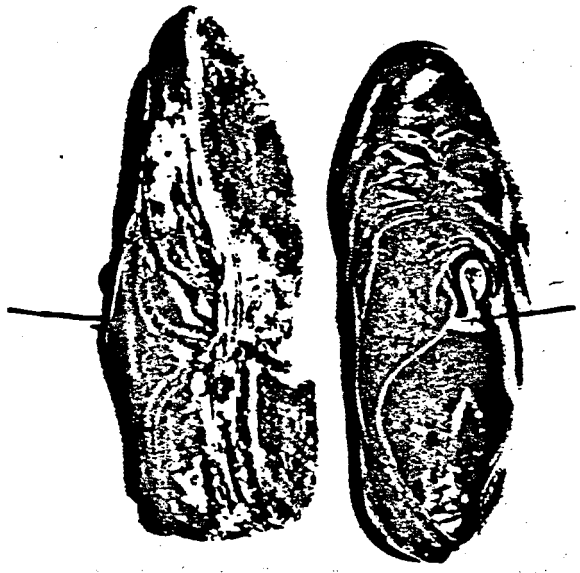
C15

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

#143

COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#144

WESCOTT RULER
C137 and C138
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#145



A3
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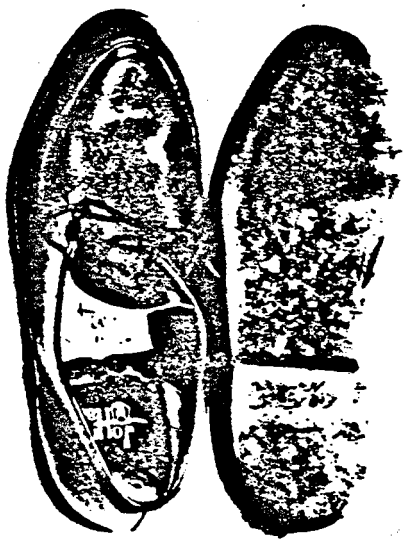
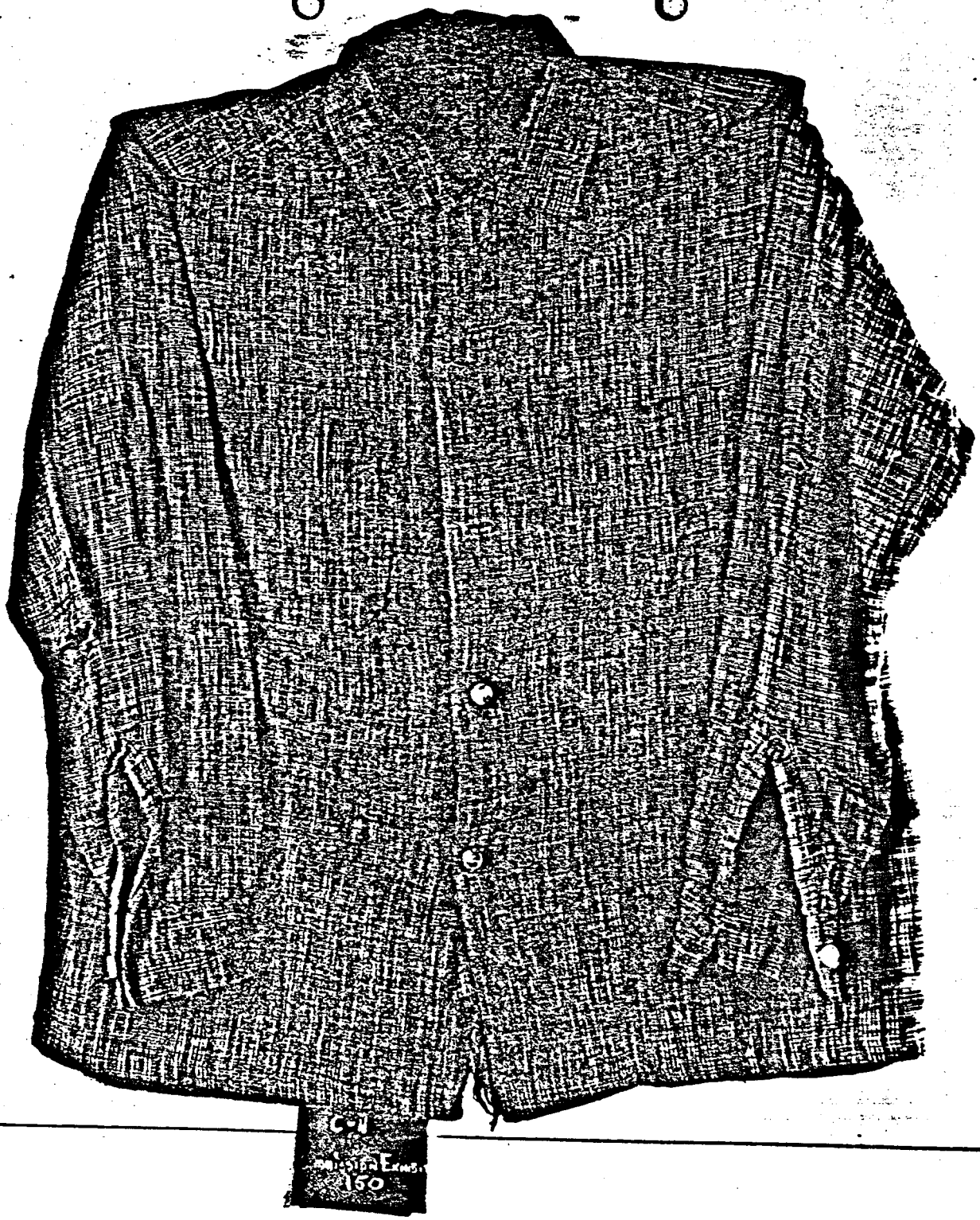


A4
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#147

A 6
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#148

COMMISSION EXHIBIT
149


C-N
Prosecution Exhibit
160

A16
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#151