





Part 1

The kind of Russian worker is governed, fair and foremost, by the "collective", the smallest unit of authority in any given factory, shop, or enterprise. The national and shop cells form a highly organized and well supported political organization. These shop committees are in turn governed by the shop and sector party chiefs who are elected by the factory or plant party secretary. The party secretary officially has the same amount of authority as the production director or president of the plant, but in reality it is the controlling organ of all activities at any industrial relations. The party secretary is responsible for political indoctrination of the workers, the discipline of members of the communist party working at the plant and the general conduct and appearance of all members.

The much 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 30 year man in his early 40's who has a long history of service to the party. He controls the activities of the communist party members and other workers employed in the activities of the other 5000 people employed at this major enterprise in which the capital of the 1st working Republic is being produced.

This factory manufactures 27,000 large and powerful radio and 6,000 television tubes in various sizes and ranges including vacuum tubes which are not made here produced elsewhere in the USSR. It is this plant which manufactured the radio and television sets, phonograph televisions sets which were shown as mass produced items of commerce before several hundreds of thousands of Americans at the World Exhibition in New York in 1957. After the exhibition these sets were being shipped back to Russia and were stored in a special storage room at the factory, ready for the next international exhibit.

I worked for a short time at this plant, a fair amount of time and was able to see the various working conditions. The plant is a vast complex of buildings and is situated on a block with the main entrance on the south side. There are 5,000 full time and 300 part time workers 80% recent immigrants and girls.

The factory employs 2000 workers in three of the  
first main shops mostly these shops are filled with  
convey belts in long rows, on either side of which  
sit the long line of working women.

500 people during the day shift are employed on  
the huge stamping and pressing machines which  
metal is forced into metal frames and cabinets for  
televisions and radios.

Another 500 people are employed in an adjoining  
building for the cutting and finishing of rough  
wood into fine polished cabinets. A labourer  
process mostly done by hand, the cutting turning  
all the process right up to hand polishing and  
carved 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 binders. The noise in this shop is  
almost deafening as metal binds against metal and  
certain 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 footing, here the workers  
hands are as black as the floor and some to be  
eternally. The foreman here is the Russian  
version of "John Henry" tall and as strong as  
an ox he isn't fully but he gets the work out.

The plant has its electric shop where those  
who have finished long courses in electronic work  
over generators television tubes, testing equipment  
of all sorts the green work tables are piled high  
here. Electric gauges are not to be reliable here.  
Mostly due to the poor quality of wires which  
keep burning out under the current of the  
usual 220 V. home voltage. in the US it's 110 V.

The plastic department is next, here 47  
women and three physically disabled persons keep  
the red hot liquid plastic flowing into a store  
of odd pieces starting out their quotas of knobs  
handles non-conducting tube bases, and so forth.  
These workers suffer the worst condition of work  
in the plant, in a windowless factory for the  
Soviet Union. Due to bad fumes and the hardness  
of the materials these workers are awarded 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 this number is still small, is employed in the plant at least one worker is employed in the after end task of turning out finished acceptable items, often one worker must finish the task of taking the edge of metal of plastic and stamping them on a foot driver lathe; there is only so much potentially in precision stamping, no matter what the size.

The lack of unemployment in the lowest 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 its tons of paperwork which flows 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, accountants and supply checkers, and the quantity control board. These people number, (without foremen) almost 100 people, total working force 5000 = 1:50 without foremen.

To delude themselves the line of the workers line will visit most of the shops and after months and get to know the people. The largest shop employs 500 people. 85% women and girls, females make up 85% of the work force at this plant.

Here girls solder and screw the rivets to the from attaching transistors tubes and so forth. they each have quotas depending upon what kind of work they are engaged in. one girl may solder 5 transistors in four minutes while the next girl solder 15 wire leads in 13 minutes the pay scale here very but slightly with average pay at \$4.00 per hour without deductions deductions include 7 cents general tax 25c milles for knollers and unmarried girls and any deductions for poor or careless work the inspectors may wish to make further down the line the girls work in teams of three, mostly boys of 11-12, turning the television in the corner will right rising from behind. This has been working to a point in when they place picture tubes onto the supports. these boys work for a 39 hour week 65.00 milles, accounting deductions. further on others are fitting tubes in a wire around the picture tube itself, all along the line there are testing equipment with operators turning paper strips testing current, and all during the process that fitting out a testing card from the equipment back onto the assembly, speed life is increased the common people receive a salary here as in most shops due to small the income a deduction by 25% in hours of

67

The coming ends of the third year of the current 7-year plan. Now the televisions are carried around the country to go back down the list where others sit to complete the process, the smoke from the coalful rolling doesn't keep the girls from chatting away and that coupled with the boys at the end of the line taking the loudspeaker makes for a really hot lively place, with the laughter of girls mixing with music and occasional Jazz program which the teacher favors for purely personal reasons until the fire makes his way.

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

One of the most interesting things in observing Russian life and conventions, is the personal relationship to each other. As a there is just a dimpled comradeship springing from the knowledge that in Soviet society the fundamental group is the "collective" or intershop group. These groups with the shop or section party chiefs and foremen are the worlds in which the Russian workers live. All interests and conduct of members is dependent upon the will of the "collective".

In the shop where I worked, the experimental shop, of the mine radio and television factory, there were 58 workers. including the party shop secretary, who is a communist worker assigned to the party shop by the factory party committee. The monthly foreman, assigned by the shop production and labor is assigned by the director of the factory and is former foreman.

The key person in the shop is everyone's acquaintance is the party secretary, his background is that after winning his education in the V.C.K. before the war he became a member in good standing of the U.S.A. during the war he was given short time a combat unit but incidents seemed to have been to good for it and he was made a military policeman. After the war, during at the newly Soviet state, he was appointed in the factory communist party shop secretary responsible for shop discipline, party work, distribution of propaganda and etc. He felt that might come up with it, but he is always ready

red and white signs and slogans hanging on the walls.  
Leiberg held the title (Czechoslovak communist) without working  
of communist labor, this movement was started under Stalin  
a decade ago, in order to get the most out of the system  
retaining them into Soviet children at an early age.  
Indeed Leiberg is an skilled mechanic and metal worker and  
for his work he receives 130-140 rubles a month minus deduction  
This shop party sitting together with the section party chief  
usually selects workers for the title work of communist  
deal people are not necessarily communist party members  
although it helps in its own way party membership helps  
in any facet of life in the U.S.S.R.  
Factory meeting of the "Kollektiv" are as numerous  
as the shopping.

Take for instance during one month the following meetings  
of the party union in gathering data paying out records  
on vacation orders (p. 24); political information (Monday  
Tuesday on the lunch hour); young communist meetings (in  
the 1 and 2 of every month); production committee (made up  
of workers, business ways of improving work; Communist  
party meeting (2 or 3 times a month called by the section communist  
etc.); do school of communist labor meetings (improving)  
every Wednesday, and sport meeting 1 or 2 times a month non-compulsory  
a total of 15 meetings a month 14 of which are compulsory for  
a Communist party member and 12 compulsory for all others.  
These meetings are always held after work or on the  
lunch hour after a 12 hours shift on working time.  
absenteeism by no means allowed. After long years  
of hard discipline especially under the Stalin regime, no  
workers will invite the first displeasure of the party man  
and involuntarily the factory party leader by trying  
too slip out of the way or giving too little attention to  
what is being said.

A strong sign is the picture of the local party  
man delivering a political address to a group of usually  
robust simple working men who through some strong  
process have been turned to stone. Turned to stone all except  
the hard faced communist with roving eyes looking for  
any bonus-making catch of inattentiveness on the part of any  
workers. A real sign to Lenin not use to it, but the includes  
and phlegmatic. "How like the lecture?" "Nobody," but it's  
comparative. Compulsory attendance at factory & meeting and  
the only way to earn spontaneous demonstrations!  
The great & strong involution demonstrations, the way they  
demonstrations are all passed in this way. Not well  
to count. We must go for the quietest guests. The well organized  
party men mark off the names of the hundreds of workers appointed to  
arrive at a certain place at a given time. No choice, however small,  
is left to the discretion of the individual.

10 For a good cross section of the Russian working class I suggest we observe the kind of work of the 58 workers and 8 foremen working in the experimental shop of the machine tools plant. This place is located in the rear of the plant building, about which produces some of the best known rubbers and 111 in the lowest level.

The shop itself is located in a two story building with no particular notable work on its red brick face.

In the shop, all the workers have arrived and at the sound of a bell sounded by the duty order, who is a worker whose duty it is to see to it that the workers do not slip out for too many minutes. They get up stairs except for 10 foremen and 8 shift operators whose positions are located on the first floor, and design given out in the form of blueprints and drawings by the foremen. The 58 workers are divided into 10 groups whose various reliability and skill calls for them since each worker has with him a special difference in skill and knowledge work is given strictly according to his called pay levels, the levels being numbered 1-15 and the highest level "master" for level one. A worker receives approximately 58 rubles for work level two a worker level 3-50 for three 70 rubles, for four 105 rubles for five 140 rubles and for master about 200. These levels of pay very slightly increase workers receive a bonus of 15 rubles for 150 rubles and bonuses depending on the level to 60 rubles including reductions for tops. The basic pay of a master is 90 rubles. Except in instances for poor quality work bonuses are all ways with some giving out to a more or less definite pay scale, a worker only demand to be tested for a higher pay level at any time, only skill is a barrier to higher pay. The foremen and shop head all receive about 120 rubles basic pay but much higher bonuses according to the best shops in the factory committee for good production standards.

Our shop head Stepan Tarasovich Vichik is a strong open faced and well skilled metal worker who although he hasn't got a higher education which is now a main requirement for a foreman a foreman job now, required to finish a 4 year night school specialty course and through the help of the director of the factory has become shop head in an important segment of a large plant employing 5000 people. Stepan has on all most left hand except for a patch of hair on the left side of his head which he is always combing across his shiny top. aged 45 he is married with two children aged 8 and 10 it may be explained that Russians seem to marry much older than their American counterparts, perhaps that can be explained



by the fact that in other it would be a great people of 20-25  
 years of age and since recently it is constantly noted that  
 is completely divided equal to needed that is, an equal  
 usually, most numbers do not show to attend families with  
 large in life. Slumped so responsible that factory commonly  
 and benefits for the filling of quotas and production  
 who present to that is 1/3 years old has a wife and 150  
 most old lady not to long ago moved out of his five room flat  
 without kitchen or private toilet into a newly build apartment  
 house and flat of two small rooms kitchen and bath, a living  
 not felt by most Russians. a tall thin man with dark  
 crease in his face his manner nervous spontaneous and direct  
 betrays his calling his job keeps to working on its previous  
 going as quickly and efficiently as possible. He is assistant of  
 foreman, Saburov is much younger, 25 years young  
 energetic, handsome, handsome, quick, he climbed to his post  
 through a night school degree and a sort of rough chain  
 which he intuitively uses in the presence of inspectors. The  
 shop majority is composed of 12 so called "black workers"  
 whose picture hangs on a wall near the stairs not that  
 they intend to invite them, usually of the 50-60 or more  
 class of workers, they experienced of work and discipline  
 most black workers are men of the older aged groups 40-50  
 not always members of the communist party, they carry production  
 load and most of the responsibility of the work shift of the  
 "Kolkhoz".

The remaining 41 workers are divided about half into  
 20-22 year olds, new metal workers, trying to fulfill their  
 obligatory two year at a factory, 1/3 of going on to full  
 time day studies at the local University, or one of the  
 specialist institutes. and other workers who have been  
 working at the plant for 4-6 years and occupy the  
 middle incomes work, levels 3, 4, these workers are aged  
 about 24-30 and from the mass of labor at the factory  
 about 70% have families, apartments are few most of them  
 belonging to relatives and or rooms let to rent by holders  
 of two or three room apartment often for as high as  
 20 rubles a month although rent in the Soviet Union is paid  
 by the 24 rubles and 3, 15 meter rooms with kitchen and  
 bath cost only about 22 rubles a month the housing charge  
 is so quibble that that people count themselves lucky to  
 even find a person willing to let his room, room renting  
 also is the most common form of speculation in the USSR  
 after it. workers light about by proportion with regular  
 work as the man who is in the 20 rubles a month from  
 letting his rooms in the summer while he himself having  
 in a summer house or dacha in the country, such  
 speculation is forbidden and carries heavy penalties and only  
 speculation in other economic class of the USSR for layers  
 of up to 6 months the flow is the most common variations

most workers in which come from peasant stock, with  
a population of the city at its end of its 200,000. Like most  
Russians they are war-weary and simple but often stubborn  
and untrustworthy.  
The life of the "kollektiv" or rather village name  
is often touched 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 ideas and organized political  
activity, and directing its action of every individual and  
group, placing upon society a course, is strict, as disciplined,  
that any private deviation is interpreted in political  
terms and the enforced course of action over the years  
has become the most comprehensive educational and moral  
training given in the history of the world.

Understand the work and workings of the "kollektiv".  
One must first ask who controls who leads the "kollektiv".  
The answer is that is a long one, all plants and factories  
in the Soviet Union have party committees 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 conjunction with the director  
of the factory, supervise all factory activities, the  
work, alterations, and production of any given line.  
It must be noted that officials of the party own  
occupy a position equally equal to the supervisor  
head of any factory, besides the fact that out  
side he has to the fact that Communist hold  
the leading positions in plants that the party now  
holds considerable work share over the activities  
of the workers than anyone else. No suggestion of  
the party now is ever turned down by the director  
of our factory, that would be grounds for removal  
of our factory, the party own designate who shall be stop and related  
party secretaries a post well coveted by employed  
Communist, these Communist usually control every  
move of "kollektiv" they are responsible for the carrying  
out of directives pertaining to meetings, lectures, and  
party activities in that local cell.

These meetings are "kollektiv" are almost always  
held at the lunch hours or after working hours. The  
nature of meetings of a strictly political nature is not  
small considering that on an average 3 meetings are  
held a week out of these you have "young comrade"  
"party comrade" meetings, "political information" and the  
school of comrade labor. These are every week and are  
compulsory for all workers, also monthly meetings  
conducted "production meeting" "General Trade Union"  
"Shop comrade" and "Sport meeting". None of these are  
compulsory. The number of meetings held a month  
average 20 to 50% of these are political or by political  
nature last organizers from 10 minutes to two hours  
usually length of political information held every Tuesday

15 minutes. an amazing thing in watching these political lectures is that there is taken on by the lecturer a most phenomenal air of nature, one impervious to outside interference or sound. After long years of back-pedal scribbles no worker allows himself to be tripped and called out for inattentiveness by the every present and watchful party secretary and shakers of the communist party. This is mostly taken in political information or the party directive readings, at these times it is best to sit with one's natural hostilities and such nature, back to a bit by the picture of Lenin founder of the Soviet Union the party secretary clerk, at our place in millage, a powdered man by the name of Bookaps, a rough looking man wearing glasses, his wrinkled face and twinkling eyes give one the impression that at any moment he is going to tell a long story of funny gobs. But looking down behind this man stands a mass of party left who high part relatively speaking for him, is witness to his efficiency, and the stands expanding from the back in front of him, the words "information" will get to have no words about an audience or about someone getting up and going away.

In the same way, may day and other "demonstrations" are arranged as well as spontaneous reactions for the "young" and "old" when I was in Moscow in 1958. I was first passing in front of the "Museum" restaurant when the police and about a 10 man police unit which stopped all people on the street from passing in front of the entrance surrounding the crowd and allowing them to leave (not detouring the flow of traffic as would be expected) for 3 minutes, until, right on ahead, an obviously huge crowd of people was driven up to the restaurant, where a meeting in her honor had been arranged, and taken through the "spontaneous welcoming crowd" after which the police, with a show of allowing the passers by to continue.

at its minute scale, may day, holiday demonstrations (these are thus a year) may day and revolution days are arranged in the following manner. Participants are passed down the main party line until they reach the factory stop and will "collective" here they are implemented by the "Comm. party" details who issue instructions as to what the demonstrators are to do. At the arrival point, roads are taken well into the course of the march so that the line covers and passes any big hole, noted, nothing is allowed. At the collection point, signs, flags, and distributed and workers formed in ranks by the "Comm. party" on such days all roads are closed by driving trucks across them, spaced at prescribed intervals. This, as well as meticulous attention

to attend nearly a 10% turnout of the entire population  
throughout the state working through the streets day by day  
numerously gathered into the streets for workers by the  
police or voluntary, and even bonded people, militia, anyone  
who acquiesces may be subject to close investigation later  
on, a thing to be avoided in any police state.

In roughly the same way, a 90% majority of voters  
the voting population is always furnished with voting for its  
one candidate for one party system, as the Soviet Union,  
before that, republics, or city elections, a committee called at  
the residence of each and every person in the city to inquire  
regarding the names of eligible voters voting age throughout the  
USSR is kept (6) cases. as if place of work he instructs  
himself all things about names, when, where and how to vote,  
he can explain who are the candidates, although he is  
forbidden by law to back for one or the other, and records the  
personal notes that he will go on to voting machine  
located at the poll which he must sign before voting by  
secret ballot. At the voting poll after signing the register  
a person will receive a voting slip 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 my name or write names written into the  
ballot and counted about noon can be elected to the  
post of office in this manner, it may however mean  
that this person will be a candidate for a chosen post  
sometime in the future election, all candidates are  
approved by the central committee of the Communist  
Party although a candidate fails not necessarily lead to a  
Communist party member he may be non-party although  
with anyone in the USSR except that no person gets  
to any height at all with out being approved by the  
party, at the 22nd congress Khrushchev  
revealed that out of a population of 270 million  
9 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 whom  
they think not hope and have trust a well chosen  
samples from the lower and middle and upper age  
groups. Working with the lower.

Masha Ivanovich born in what is now  
South Western Dnepropetrovsk Territory, he is 20 years  
old makes 80 rubles a month without deductions he  
is married and has a young baby. he and his wife live  
in small room in a house. the property of his father  
he is on the military list, has a small plot, 1/2 acre  
near it is "fruit" fruit trees. trying to enter the

23  
1/30  
1/2

University night course so it was no that he can become a  
 pedagogue he went to school during and after the war  
 in the east where his family took him during the blockade  
 moved still further east after an all out attack at a drive  
 by the nazis in which his mother was killed  
 after finishing his schooling at the age of 19, he was  
 Russian troops he was drafted into the army, served in  
 Hungary when the Soviet Revolution broke out as a  
 driver when asked who killed he was told he says  
 "no one" "no one" and "yes" when asked who he killed  
 he says "he didn't kill anyone" when asked who was killed  
 during the revolution he says "no one" asked what he  
 thinks of that revolution he says it was a glorious victory  
 by our forces" S.K. 11:11:11 he tells a story about how  
 one Russian "nearly arrived with the occupation force was  
 walking down the street when he came upon a group of  
 young Hungarian children, one of them was aged he  
 says, and she look at us so sweet it though she was  
 known me, one of the young people came forward  
 and asked for a match. just then a bunch of people  
 policemen" came around. "the corner" this is probably what  
 saved that child's life the police shouted just as  
 one of the young people came up behind him and hit  
 him on the head, when he awoke there were two  
 of the group dead and the others ran away. "I really  
 a revolution of eggs and represented I think."

a picture of a different sort is that cut by

mild mannered he served his army service  
 during the war, on the front during the war.  
 married and for the first he has three children aged  
 3, 4 he long with a hawk like nose, curly eyelashes  
 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 facility of the university in 1958  
 he has been working at this plant for 5 years.  
 a skilled trade man he is respected and is a  
 member of the shop production community non-union.  
 He believes in the policies of the party he almost all  
 Russian. his hobby is fishing on the banks of the little  
 creek near his home during the summer every morning he  
 spends 20 minutes on a boat coming to work this is the most  
 important aspect of his otherwise simple and uneventful life.  
 Does he have many personal belongings, not many, but a  
 love on apartment "that is the most important thing in life."



and structure of the city already quite so sides of the center  
of 100 capital of its delegation, but in 1945 only 16 days  
of the north of almost all Russian cities  
with its airport nearby. So its northern location hardly  
using a long road out, lowering in expense, only the  
beginning paved with quality blocks and remarkable buildings  
industrial background township I say in expense, elements  
the taller building here is the 9 story one block granite  
local banking and main street property station, but is very  
with buildings and the only such would be at public  
the city, the main street branching off the main street  
that is both built by various people the design and  
the city from north to south of this stretch as in narrow  
view of the city as includes in the first two miles just  
center, district of the city, Hotel miles and the main part  
of the hotel was built in 1950 on the direct order of  
Khrushchev who was greeted at the first visit, one, old  
dilapidated hotel existed at that time when he paid  
a special visit to this the capital of Belorussia the  
hotel was built in three months, a record for  
the entire Soviet Union, I think and has over 500 rooms  
a modern well serviced and built hotel has shaped  
it never many tourist traveling from Germany and  
Poland through means to Moscow. 1950  
out of the city, handles all mail coming in and  
entire in the brick style.  
next door, the project are a clothing store, children's  
to central movie house, the best one in which seating two  
people in on small unventilated hall, next to it stands  
a shoe store across from it the central laundry shop.  
the main drug store and a house of milk.  
and a gas station (Russian food store)  
fourth stand the members of Internal affairs  
whose lives is tough military, General Nikolay  
of the people militia. He holds the tall premises  
of Internal Affairs ground the corner in his subprefecture  
the KGB command for Internal security (intelligence and  
secret police) across from this is the ever crowded  
(crowded restaurant one of his in the city used for two  
rubles a person can buy fried honey, 20 plates of chicken  
with potatoes and fried cabbage instead of just the  
"Kottlet's" bread and ground meat patties, or served  
with more meat and less bread and BEEFSTEAKS  
pure ground beef patties served with potatoes  
and cabbage and sometimes macaroni. These dishes  
are always served in workers dining-rooms and  
stand up cafes (open at night). at some times sweet  
rolls coffee, in summer and fall quilts, salads  
and tomatoes can also be bought. } 2

down from the cold call "Springtime" is the demand  
 they sell for 13 k a season, very unwarranted but  
 for 2 copies sweet rolls of different kinds of black  
 bread for 20 k each. The black bread is very good  
 so large as the white is therefore cheap, and most in  
 demand also black bread remains fresh for a long  
 sufficiently long time. The bakery shop is the confessor  
 of those from the bakery shop is the confessor  
 none else is - bids dreadful of sweets and chocolate  
 although owning to it's limited chocolate costs  
 4 times as much as in the US (for 100 rubles you must  
 pay 60 coppers). Chocolate is much in demand  
 and Russians have a voracious sweet tooth.  
 here there is always a crowd.

fridges, down the line to the only Department store  
 in Minsk the "GUM", which means "State Universal  
 Store" here one may buy any sold in the market,  
 specialized store at night on the list for refrigerators,  
 vacuum cleaners, and even cars, none of which can  
 be bought anywhere, outright, the waiting list  
 for refrigerators <sup>1950-51</sup> is three months, also for vacuum  
 cleaners, for cars <sup>1950-51</sup> the waiting list is anywhere  
 from 6 months to a year depending upon what  
 of the three waiting makes one make a down  
 payment on the "Moskovich" which cost 2500 rubles  
 is presumed to be the best as the waiting list is about  
 a year for that, however the "Victory" and "Volga" are still  
 cheaply and so one can expect it after only a 6 or 7 month  
 wait, cars are bought more or less to order, best steel  
 style are not very numerous the "Mazda" 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 price  
 paid 200

motorcycles and television set can, however, be bought  
 the apt for ready cash a good high powered motorcycle  
 costs about 350 rubles and this quality is apt to be better  
 than the more complex automobile, televisions cost anywhere  
 from 80 rubles for a 6 in by 6 in screen to 350 rubles for  
 a full size television of 22 inches screen. Other models  
 light table models, cost 190 and 145 rubles, are less ready  
 made units of rough material can be bought for 100  
 a double breasted blue for 110 rubles as a better made blue  
 skirt for 250 rubles. and jacket cost 40 rubles or pair of pants for 20  
 less than 25 rubles there are few however in stock really  
 really cost 30 rubles.



And before we come to the station square the end of the street  
 looking along the street, we find the two restaurants  
 stand up close together. These are located across the street  
 from one another, the Industrial Museum is directly across  
 the street, both places along the same side of the street. It  
 was here that not built at opposite ends of the street. The  
 station, is not known, although it would of course be  
 very convenient. The station is that its architectural plan  
 for all the city in the Soviet Union, come directly from Moscow  
 which, as we can imagine is a big responsibility. In  
 series, in the USSR, one pays for a mistake with one's  
 It seems also that the logical reason is that in building  
 the street so it is the simple, and therefore repeated in  
 another characteristic and interesting structure in Moscow  
 is the trade union building this house on an outdoor  
 office for the training and continuing of the workers groups  
 who perform less periodically and a small dome shell.  
 They do not expect as we know them, any strikes or  
 negotiations for higher pay or better working conditions  
 not allowed of course, suggestions may be made by  
 workers but these all are handled through the local  
 communist factory committees and are passed along or  
 shelved as it reaches the committee as an organizing  
 committee structure at looks like a little temple with  
 figures atop the steep roof supported by large white  
 marble columns all around. However a close look reveals  
 not naked great gods but, from left to right, a woman  
 complete with wings, a bushy headed holding a banner  
 a sports woman in track shoes and a bareheaded  
 athlete of a man in a double breasted suit holding  
 a brief case, either a bureaucrat or a government official  
 apparently.

The rest of the project for the university will be  
 enclosed with the so familiar square shaped 5 stories  
 apartment house, it may be said that at 50 percent  
 60% of all living is in apartments in 20 years 70% of  
 all living quarters will be in these very storied barracks.  
 The building under way is in full swing although  
 at the 22nd congress Khrushchev announced that so many  
 building projects were started in 1958-1960 that for a  
 year after the finish of the congress only special important  
 projects will be allowed to be begun in order to get a handle  
 on the completion of cities already started, this is not  
 the only reason, for the demand for raw materials and

preferential parts for exceeds the supply and in desperation  
Khrushchev called a halt to the construction plans of the  
present 7-year plan, this will mean especially an apartment  
for which there is a dire need.

Most 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  
7 hour note speech for all practical purposes the  
only speech since all others followed in praise of the  
first speech revealed that in 1960 200,000 people  
in the Soviet Union went abroad, this was gross  
only estimate including engineers and technicians  
sent abroad which make up 20% of the total  
all others are delegates of intellectual students  
and scientific works the 250,000 "tourist" methods  
range to go abroad are carefully selected from  
experience, the main requisite is, is he loyal  
and politically dependable?? any worker at our plant  
could apply for a tourist trip under the limited  
number, unless applying as a delegation for 140 rubles  
he can go to China for two weeks from which  
or for 80 rubles up to Czechoslovakia for more  
if he passes the requirements he can even get to  
England, the hotel is that he must be asked  
by the committee all must account for the purchase  
of special money, since speculation is not allowed in  
the USSR 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 readily 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 defalcation investigated  
by the K.G.B.

Even trips to many cities of the Soviet Union is forbidden  
Even to those who would like to travel there to see certain  
all cities above Leningrad towards the Finnish border  
falls in to this category. But on the Polish border  
O'Dessa main seaport some cities in the Ukrainian  
Siberia contacts with was including all cities along  
the southern border of the USSR from Molavia to  
India are forbidden, without a pass, all cars, trucks  
and other private vehicles are stopped at various  
checkpoints to these areas. Trains and planes 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 KGB. offices directly and one must apply  
directly to it.

It may be explained that in the  
Eastern European custom all citizens upon reaching  
the age of 16 years are given a "Green passport" of  
identification papers. on the first page is a photo and  
personal information, 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 a particular remarks at to the conduct  
of the carrier, a place better kept blank. The next  
three pages are for registering the places of work  
then the next page is for marriage licenses and  
divorce steps, stamps. These "passports" are  
changed for a new one 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 papers at  
all time, as in a matter of fact nationality they are  
65 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 case of the many  
argentinians who in the U.S.S.R. also on the page

116

invited for special rewards, usually of a criminal nature.  
immigrants have a short history, as biography printed  
such as, Carlos Ventura, born Buenos Aires, 1934,  
residence Buenos Aires till 1955 occupation was student  
immigrated to USSR, 1956. This is enough to insure  
any one who reads it 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  
of his work. But otherwise immigrants in the USSR,  
a few french, spanish, and Eastern European are treated  
with more respect than the Russians treat each other,  
particularly in the matter of being awarded an apartment  
very immigrant, no matter how important he  
may have been in his native country, he must be  
at work about as concerning getting the apartment and  
being obliged to work as his Russian born  
counterpart. This is part of the nation wide drive to  
impress all foreigners as to the high level of  
life in the USSR.

12 miles outside of Moscow is a show  
collective farm for foreigners tourist who ask  
to see a genuine average collective farm, or it  
is almost every imaginable help to man possible  
including automatic milker, feeders, even automatic  
floor cleaners. It collective farms at this place  
along with their counterparts at the same road off  
place just south of Leningrad live in well built  
apartment houses with food and clothing stores built  
right into the visit floors.

In the benefit of anyone who doesn't want  
to be duped I suggest, you take the Moscow to Rostov  
highway for 24 miles until you come to the first  
where by asking directions you can in five minutes find  
a real collective farm, a village of the small black wood  
and scrags wood houses, even throughout the Soviet Union  
and although it's 50 minutes from the Kremlin it  
doesn't have electricity or gas, inside plumbing can  
unknown and the only automation is that done  
with a broom. This is all about 4500 collective  
farms in the Soviet Union of this type or well  
so 7500 state farms run by the government.  
Collective farms number 15,5 million people or 31.4%  
of the total population.

5/1/50

June, the collective farmers may own chickens  
 or pig or even a cow, as well as his own piece  
 of land, usually 1/4 of an acre, but the isolation and  
 agonizingly hard work in summer and fuel affects  
 their "advantage". Nowadays, though, still without  
 electricity "collective farms" have laid radio  
 programs on a speaker in every home, this is  
 part of the propaganda system instigated 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 farms  
 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. The public schools are in general 3 or 4 story  
 affairs with not particular decorations. There is  
 30 rubles a month in these general educational institutions  
 brought from the students' assignments so strong, every  
 school at 7 years he is tough to keep his presence  
 school books, which all students must wear, are  
 neat appearance, is taught to stand rigidly at attention  
 when an adult enters the room or when the  
 teacher asks a question. His studies, particularly  
 foreign languages, are apt to be harder and more  
 complex than those American counterparts, sciences  
 is also emphasized, as well as patriotism and Soviet  
 History. An attitude towards his studies of complete  
 devotion is instilled from an early age,  
 and young Russian students are apt to appear  
 rather bookish than American.

Since Soviet women work for a living in the USSR  
 (will or without husbands) they usually leave their  
 non-school age children in the care of the local  
 "children's garden". These are highly organized, government  
 subsidized care centers for children, each has a full  
 and careful staff, 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 receive 150 rubles a month in pay. A director  
 of such a school may receive 180 rubles a month. <sup>3,000,000</sup>  
 After the 1945 incident in May 1960 and the <sup>written</sup> <sup>in 1960</sup>  
 following speeches between the American government,

24  
In the Soviet government, Premier Khrushchev insisted that President Eisenhower, to come to the Soviet Union and become a director of one of those "children's games" lines, he said in a speech at the Kremlin in July 1960, he doesn't know how to run his country.

Public are customers for young and old are a established principle in the USSR. Thousands of flat long swimming and hospital all settles around the Black and Caspian Sea. The "rest area" of the Soviet Union for my workers to get a reservation for one off that place should apply to its fact. Minimum for a "Petokoo" 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) is very long. The Petokoo from Minsk to the Black Sea Baltic coast area for three weeks, cost 70 to 100 rubles, depending on class of service. Some available for a number of the Trade Unions (a worker pays 1% of his pay coming as dues for month) he may only have to pay 50% of the total cost if it is not a Trade Union. Build house of Rest or Republican Institutions. Services at that place included three good balanced meals a day, the attention of doctor and nurses, sporting and sailing facilities, private beaches and refreshment in the summer tent, and all necessities.

More modest rest homes can however afford services such as set home nears home, in the case of Minsk, to ZHPCB:4 located in pine wood three hours from Minsk, where the same services as Minsk. The beaches quiet and sun can be had for as little as 25 rubles for two weeks.

Other rest homes include Kislovodsk and Kислоe located 100 miles north west of Minsk on the shores of 20 mile long Lake Kuroch deep in the pine forest of Belarussia where here hunting and fishing can be had as well as the usual rest home services for 35 or 40 rubles by my workers. These vacation is up. The only inconvenience is sometimes a lack of space, especially in summer but that is not an obstacle to one who plans in advance. Russian workers always take advantage of these out peaks and fairly good services to escape the rigors and heat of their factories at least for a while, anyway.

35  
11/15/46  
The capital of Belorussia has 12 institutions of higher learning including a university and polytechnical institute. It is also a very important industrial center and is engaged in training and highly trained specialists for the national economy. The city also has many secondary schools, colleges, vocational and factory schools. The main training schools teach a regular 5 year course of vocational and political subjects. Dormitories for students are located near their respective institutes, non-technical students live here. After their summer vacations the rooms, and many have to rent rooms in the city. All rooms 45-15 feet house 5-6 students with good sanitary room to allow washed beds to be placed around the walls and a table and chairs in the middle. There is not room through for coats so clothing is kept in suit-cases under beds. Here, except during the three-month summer vacation, students live and study for 5 years. Common rooms with stoves, are also located, at the rate of 465R 1 room to 8 student living quarters, for cooking. The cleanliness of dorms, and rooms, as well as the entire dormitory buildings imposed the student. The number of students in the USSR was 2,394,000 in 1945, 1,896,000 in 1952. All students in higher educational institutions receive 50 "stipends" or grants of money at the rate of 40 rubles a month, regardless of class. vacations for excellence to outstanding grades a student may receive the maximum of 50 rubles per month. Thus all students are paid to study in the Soviet Union, unlike the United States where students must pay tuition to learn. This is the reason why the Soviet Union takes out about 100,000 students each year, compared with 1952, many agreements. The conditions and other specialists this is why the Soviet Union has more doctors per 1000 of the population (19.5) than any other country in the world. The population of the Soviet Union of demography and political living conditions of the student. that we have in the USSR, it could definitely learn from the rigorous and highly specialized educational system of the Soviet Union. A system which jointly and carefully instills political as well as vocational training into each and every student. Just as at the factory and plant. Each and every institute has its own staff of faculty, chiefs, sectional and classes for teachers and professors as well as student. At the 2nd congress in 1951, Khrushchev prophesied that by 1955, out of 100 persons living in the Soviet Union will have a higher education, this is one aspect of progress, but it is possible under the system in the Soviet Union.

Foreign language and also hold positions of priority in the Soviet educational plan.

much more than in the U.S. in scientific fields of science and foreign languages are compulsory over a five year period in Engineering and medicine at least one language is compulsory. The studied languages in order of importance and popularity are: English, German, French, Italian and Spanish with few Eastern languages following. The best books from which these languages are learned are very interesting in themselves and they combat politics and education at, other, a very common occurrence. An example is that texts in English or German for instance are given on the list of lesson books of the Soviet State or the structure of the Communist party of the Soviet Union formerly the life of Stalin was a favored subject to fill a text book. These books have all no longer in circulation.

A good text book for English speaking students studying Russian is the one by Nina Stolopova, chairman of the USSR Society of Friendship with the United States and England. This book published in 1957, by the Moscow publishing house, ~~Foreign~~ *Zhukovskii* Blvd. 21, Moscow, is a good text for anyone interested in the Russian highly expressive Russian language. Political texts are kept to a minimum in this book and only make up about 30% of the text.

Most of the millions of text books printed in the Soviet Union were published at the central Moscow publishing house and a truly gigantic and monopolistic enterprise. For those opposed to centralization here copying book of text are reprinted in the Russian language and other into any one of the 100 languages of minority groups in the USSR. 75% of the population of the USSR speak Russian, besides national languages are protected and propagated by law as the dominant language of each quarter in the Soviet Union. 208, 823,000 million people in the Soviet Union 114, 114,000 count Russian as their national language, next is Ukrainians 37,253,000, and Belorussians 7,713,000, and *osobokhtars* 6,015,000. The remaining populations figures are distributed among 18 many, and 60 fraction groups. Some of which have as few as 4,000 people speaking the tongue, also there are 60,000 persons in the Soviet Union who are from rich non Union origin of these the leaders are: Yakovlevs 5,000; Albanians 4,800; affras 1,900; *Uzbek* 1,800, Italians 1200, *france* 4000, *Spain* 4000, and *Argentina* (estimated) 4000. (Since the figures from Argentina *Argentina* is not listed in the 1960 figures for the Soviet Union pp 74-75).





newspapers and magazines are also controlled with the printing, if not the information agencies, the centralized and controlled. In 1957 periodicals and magazines numbered 4,029 titles and 1,200,000,000 copies.

Newspapers numbered 10,603 Union, republican and city and village papers, with 13,000,000 and one half billion copies. foreign newspapers are not allowed in the country except representative communist party papers such as the "Worker" United States, "Daily Worker" England, "Harmony" France, "New Germany" East Germany, the Daily Berlin, West Germany, etc.

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 may be noted that the chairman of the Council of Ministers is the first secretary of the Communist party of the USSR is one man, Nikita S. Khrushchev. all Russian and city newspapers that their gas from their own leading bodies, requiring articles passed to them by TASS Soviet News agency government controlled all newspapers are organs of one or another ministry or their subdivisions. In Russia the newspaper is "Izvestia" Belgrade organ of the central committee of the Communist party of Yugoslavia a sport newspaper is the organ of the Ministry of physical culture and a railroad newspaper is the organ of the ministry of transport and railroads. In some of the organs of party and government newspapers from Pravda 107,000 right on down consist of four pages except on special events when the number is increased from 4 pages for 2 weeks to 5 pages for 3 weeks. advertising is unknown and unnecessary, in a government controlled economy where prices are fixed and lowered as to show the 9-year plan. The first page in all Soviet newspapers is devoted to party news and speeches. The second two, production notices or local industrial achievements such as the opening of a new dam or the overfulfilling of quotas at a plant. The third page is filled with foreign news items, often conveyed and credited to an or news agencies, they usually concern strikes and clashes with police, crime and race incidents in capitalist countries as well as other "news" devoted to give a bad impression about all countries except those who are members of the socialist camp or their fellow travelers such as Cuba who are painted as progressive democracies fighting against imperialism and war from without, and capitalist spy and agents from within.

Palms carry the propaganda both silent books and newspapers  
off. with 40,872 movie houses in the U.S.S.R. with, without  
collective farm clubs bringing the total to 118,000 movie houses.  
The average number of times a Soviet citizen goes to the movie,  
14 years, including men, women, and children is 166 times (pp 319.)

There is a joke current in the Soviet Union as to why  
N.S. Khrushchev received his third Hero of the Soviet Union medal  
Orlov, lighted one in the Soviet Union, the news is, for  
his part in the film. "Our Nikita Khrushchev" a documentary  
circulated in the summer of 1961, of old films showing  
Khrushchev in his younger days, as a comrade on the Eastern  
front, as training instructors after the war.

Half of the hundreds of films made in 1959-1960 were  
either revolutionary historical or war stories of the world  
Virgin land or for youth adventure stories, providing  
Republic has its own studios which shot pictures  
concerning their respective places. In Belgrade is  
the Belfilm on "Soviet Street" it employs scores of  
operators, technicians, writers, costume fitters and actors.  
all of these have finished the artist and operators  
highest school of <sup>film-making</sup> training in Leningrad, a 3 or four  
year course, and earn diplomas in their respective fields.

During the week of Oct. 9-15 the following movies were shown  
in "Minsk Star Line", revolutionary film of the 1919's  
"Clear Sky" the film presented at the film festival in  
Moscow in the July 1961, which took 3rd place, a film  
about the post Stalin era, it contains repression of  
the main character, a spy person 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  
his condemning some of the tactics of Stalin and his  
is quick. The film a west German film, a spirit militiamen  
and "The poor street" a Bulgarian film about the  
resistance in the 2nd WW.

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

German, Italian and French films, as well  
as more numerous films from the "people's republics" are  
popular here. American films are few although well  
liked for their technical skill and production.

to receive films shown in 1957-1960 in with  
"Eagerly" with Elizabeth Taylor, "Eve" with Joan Crawford  
"The Seventh Voyage of Sinbad" made in 1959, and "Honey  
of Two Vallys" made in the 60's, others about "Viva Vally" about  
the life of the correspondent "Bill man and the sea" a  
technical product of Edward Holmquist's book.  
"Was and Peace was also shown to vast audiences in  
two serials.

Prices for seats in movie houses, unless the limited  
state do not charge for adults and children but  
with for the location of rows: with the center row  
costing 50 kopecks in the balcony and front row seats  
30 kopecks. Showing until 5 o'clock are 5 kopecks  
cheaper per seat, until the prices change. Showings  
are at posted times on the tickets, and doors are  
opened for only first amounts, 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 with work in industries. Monday to Saturday  
Friday programs start at 6:00 in the evening quite enough  
to allow any work to get home in time for the start  
but not enough to allow him to take time off  
to watch television as he does in television as he does  
we have in the U.S. . . programs finish at 11:00 in  
the evening so that all the workers can get enough  
sleep. On Saturday start at 3:00 to compensate for  
the stop work day and end at 12:00 or 12:30, Sunday  
programs start no earlier, no 10:30 in the morning and end  
at 11:00 o'clock. Programs are varied but include as  
always more than 70 percent pure Soviet politics but  
there are often good films, reviews of movies and cartoons  
for the kids the best programs don't even get the ballot  
preference from the Moscow and Leningrad Kolskoi  
later also symphonic music concerts are often used  
to break the monotonous run of politics and dry facts  
and figures. a schedule for a Sunday afternoon  
is like this one show in Murik on Oct. 21, 1961

6:30 Sports 7:25 Soviet Army choir 20:25 a feature length  
film "Ballad of the Sea" 21:30 of the 22<sup>nd</sup> congress  
of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, courtesy, 1960



small miles "Svishoch", behind it stands the important Soviet  
radio towers, the largest structures in Moscow. The  
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 down to an underground  
passage all taken to a recording 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 systems are guarded  
against sabotage or especially "takeovers", of the sort often  
achieved by Latin American counter-revolutionaries and  
subverters.

Near the television towers, & blocks out on  
"Dolgoobraznaya St." stands two more towers approx. 300  
feet high each, they are not engaged in broadcasting  
quite the opposite in fact. These very efficient land lines,  
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 B.B.C.  
and sometimes French broadcast in Russian. These  
towers are likewise guarded by armed guards and  
entrance to the wire enclosed block location and tower  
area is forbidden except by pass. The amount of  
voltage used by these towers is known to be fantastic,  
and when one considers that needed lighting at work  
plants is only gradually turned on, even on the cloudy  
days, it is ironical and sad to think of the Tamerlane  
wars and efforts the Soviet government goes to in order  
to keep other people's ideas out. But the jamming frequencies  
are only half that of the <sup>Radio</sup> "Radio Moscow" propaganda  
programs, which may be heard on any short wave  
radio in the United States, and without jamming!  
These "Radio Moscow" programs convince people in  
81 countries that the Iron curtain no longer exists,  
never did exist, and is in general a futuristic  
sketch against the Soviet Union thought up by  
reactionary "sick"!!

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 metropolitan opera house in New York, perhaps that one is less. The Russians have their own operas written by Glinka, and other Russian composers, while we have none. Let my person can tell you about such splendid operas as "Rigoletto", "The Tsar", "Queen of Spades", "Mlada" while in the U.S. most citizens are really lacking in this field of art due not to the fact falsely that we are uneducated as the Russians think but to the fact that we simply do not have the facilities to put such productions on. Although this is true, it is a pity to remain tied to their T.U.S. and cowboy shows.

Country Drama theatre numbers 500 with 11 in Belorussia. by amateur and professional groups in the Russian language at the language of the republics. In Minsk the Belorussian drama theatre on VOINARSKAYA ST. has a total of 55 professional earning from 9:00 to 1:00. While it is putting on 4 plays a week in the Belorussian language. Its sets and costumes were always well made in any production I saw, but the scripts are apt to be over-laden with politics in the drama.

There are museums and exhibit for the education and teaching of the population of this; 36,000 are Historical Revolutionary, 87,000 historical, 171,000 memorial, (the house of Chervak in Chikopetski at in Moscow, near the American Embassy).

421 of local or regional interest, and 122 art museums, as well as 68 more of different kinds bringing the total to nearly 900. In the year 1959 43 million people visited these places of interest as well as 7,300,000 people who visited the famous permanent exhibition of Soviet achievements in Moscow's "Sokolniki" park.

Here a huge display covering 25 acres was set up in 1955 it advances real and forced progress for Soviet and Russian alike. In it are statistics and end jet exhibits, a tractor exhibition housed in a building 300 feet long, a housing and industrial sample the high consumer industry is shown more as the Russian which like it all as there is it is with pocket radios.

(There are none made in visible in the USSR) Automatic washing machines with two experimental forms (1952-1953) this one is 1.2 m. (11) although one spins) and machine vacuum cleaners (1952-1953 500,000) made in America this doesn't keep Russians from hoping that some day these things will be in mass production, inevitably, they shall be.

Another means of distributing propaganda are  
thought the cell phones, or in English poor agitation  
points. These are located at desks or in small offices,  
open 18 hours a day. They are manned by "volunteer"  
communist and young communist party members. They  
ask for the distribution of pamphlets, bulletins and other  
party literature, for the more or less informal meetings  
of groups of communist party members, formed in  
the early 1920's. They were then points of armed workers  
located near to each other, who could put down a "white"  
uprising or conveniently arrest anyone in the neighborhood  
now these features have slightly changed but still  
still known. That any party member may consider  
and report disloyal comments as an unguarded moment  
on the part of any citizen. This is always a telephone  
handy set. In Munich they are 12 movie houses,  
but 58 age groups in the telephone books they can  
be recognized at a distance by red flags and banners  
strapped over the doors and windows of the shops and buildings.

The Young Communist League or YCL embraces all young  
people from the age of 16, essentially out grow the children  
Pioneer League. 90% of all persons between the ages of 16 to 25  
belong to this organization, although they may attain com-  
munist membership as early as 17 or 20 years. Signed on as  
soon as they receive their passport at 16, they receive a  
YCL party ticket and must pay a small fee of 70 or 80  
cents a month. After this they are obliged to attend  
YCL meetings, go on harvesting trips on weekends, during the  
fall, to collective farms to help bring in the potatoes and  
grain and to keep their studies up to high standards. A  
flagrant violation of conduct or refusal to tow the rope will  
result in expulsion from the League, and is a block to personal  
progress in the Soviet Union, since membership is considered  
a replace to living, factories or institutes, receiving request  
for a place at higher educational institutions, but expulsions  
are fairly common about 20% being expelled before reaching  
the age when they may be chosen for com. party member-  
ship. A young ambitious student may become rather popular  
and powerful by being elected to the post of YCL secretary  
in his class at school or at work. A sure way to success  
is to remain at this post in one 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 so they have the right  
attitude.



one shop the YCL secretary of October... a tall black man  
 long hair, brown of 23 years old, handsome one of a dozen or other  
 long, his father is a... while mother works  
 if he for they have a full three room apartment. his... also  
 YCL member in the youngest and best member of the family group  
 October has worked at this factory for... years after serving  
 his 3 years in the navy in the Black Sea. He was only recently  
 elected to the post of YCL secretary in one shop after his former  
 person received C.P. membership, usually on every going fellow  
 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) at 1/10 of the total pay check, 100 rubles  
 90 copecks, he checks off name 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 DROZHIK'S who  
 shall have the duty during this month, DROZHIK'S are  
 volunteers within, who patrol 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 subvert the police in its more routine work,  
 such as walking a beat in a usually quiet district, DROZHIK'S  
 always walk in groups of threes and fours, often women  
 and girls are seen in this capacity, this custom is relatively  
 new, it is not strictly used except on Saturdays and Sundays,  
 when there are 3-4 groups or teenagers and a large number  
 of students to be seen. Both these groups are up  
 the morning with at least partly due to these volunteer efforts.  
 Besides helping draw up the list of DROZHIK'S is their regular  
 shops. YCL secretaries are expected to set high examples of  
 work and political propaganda to their fellow members, and  
 to help the shop section leaders get to know their  
 workers.

In north side by many communist headquarters is a long  
 grey cement factory building on "Krasnaya" "Krasnaya" St.  
 or in English "Red Women Street" brick, the building is long  
 covered with 200 rooms, an auditorium and meeting hall.  
 300 people are permanently employed here to do the work of the  
 YCL, also, here is the central committee of the YCL of the district.  
 they review cases of expulsion and direct party agents.  
 the actual political influence of this committee is almost  
 nothing, since the C.C. YCL in all cities are directed by  
 the C.P. headquarters in their respective cities.

22nd Feb (Sun)

Corruption in the USSR takes a major form in embezzling and pilfering of produce as in any purely bureaucratic society. In 1957 the death penalty for embezzlement of state funds in large sums was rescinded as a measure to wipe spread pilfering of goods, crops and embezzling of money and state bonds. Usually any collector or state farm there is the a certain amount of state goods illegally expropriated by its collect farms for their own private use to make up for low wages and therefore lower living conditions or for sale to private individuals, stores, or at the open market stages of longers. These goods may consist only of a pillaged lamp or sight or may run in scores of sheep or cows hidden in backyards, swamps or thick pine forest and sold by the appropriator piecemeal or wholesale lots to crumbed store employees who are supposed to buy state meats and crops at government prices but who pocket the difference of prices from the black market which makes entrances in their books total such merchandise was bought for state prices such practices are so common that without them many stores would be almost empty if they had to allow on the quality, poor quality of goods brought in from the state slaughter houses at high prices. The ownership of even a small fruit or milk store opens up whole opportunities for substituting enterprising by the person with a slight business sense, it is almost impossible for the authorities to get on such going on because of difficulties in obtaining proof in acceptable amounts since such going on are usually in small amounts. Materials, electrical appliances, food supplies are all ridden with speculation which often leads to poor goods or bad foods brought in and sold under the counter examples are local meat being used to substitute a "beef steve".

3. But most of the wage laborers operating in the interior do not  
 will find a spot, most persons occupying part of the housing being  
 and present and via office expect remuneration for the life  
 and death services which all Russians seek namely - to receive permission  
 for an apartment and official visa to live in such an apartment  
 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 very difficult process to receive permission  
 to receive an apartment in another city therefore to live in another  
 city. In each instance the administrative of department house  
 may expect 60-100 rubles for his stamp of approval on a  
 request blank for an apartment or into an apartment already  
 occupied by a family who are expecting to leave the city  
 for another the usual method of getting a room or  
 apartment without having to wait on the so-called housing  
 line which may take 5-6 years to receive a one room  
 "apartment." In my knowledge society - class of desk  
 administrators is always down who expect their salaries paid  
 and who expect their positions for self-purposes wherever  
 in the USSR which practice fall on a particularly poor  
 nature since it is not simply a matter of receiving mere  
 services or conveniences but a matter of getting the family  
 things of life a single room, a work stamp, permission  
 to see relative in a certain city inside a restricted  
 zone such as border zones, or military zone and such  
 zone zones. In order to receive permission to leave one  
 city and live in another from individual choice a person  
 must receive permission from the local passport agency  
 in the city from which he is leaving and from the city to  
 which he is going. Then he must show that he has  
 received a place of work living in that city in which  
 he is going as well as permission to move from the military  
 authorities, if he is militarily obligated from the police and  
 security agency in case he has government or secret work. He must  
 show that his speciality or profession will be used in the to which  
 he goes and like create pile of people work and



115  
10. Such work does not guard the state  
of state property, work savings and  
from proper methods in regards to conditions of  
process and therefore the "work process" is subject to  
surplus and out flow of what is called "surplus  
labor" which in capitalist society has no control and is  
determined by mode and method of production and  
economic conditions which are always fluctuating in  
capitalist society. Therefore it is not liberation of  
the mass proletarian masses but rather the functioning  
of state machinery which regulates population and labor  
in a geographical sense, and isolates instances of backflow  
of labor in economic areas 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 such  
cases as there are of overflow of labor the excess  
is not retained off by the "living area" system and  
since there is no place for them to live  
the "virgin land" program is implemented  
and surplus labor is promptly shipped off to  
a promised moon and workers in the collective farms  
and has been a spectacular failure mostly owing to  
the quick subsidizing of enterprises due to young people  
(for most part) see conditions of 5 to a room with  
so-called "towns" of concrete blocks with approved streets  
in village conditions, a 1000 miles from their mothers  
and families in the overcrowded, lack of work-demanding  
cities, mostly Moscow, Leningrad, Khrushchev, and a few of the  
other large population centers, conditions for leaving the  
virgin land centers and young folk home are simple  
get up and go, but few do because they must pay their  
own way back on cost of sometimes \$500 rouble or more  
and also face the same conditions which were always

When elections are indicated in the USSR, no formal  
 a whole large mechanical operation is started, it is not only  
 to ensure victory but to reorganise the state from any  
 sense of distant death in authoritarian operations. all  
 possible voters (that is from the age of 16 up) are registered  
 will be supervised by "agitators" who go around to every  
 door in their district getting names and notifying all voters  
 of their duty to the Motherland in voting, in the case of  
 the elections held throughout the Soviet Union in Jan-  
 uary on March 18, 1962 to "elect" the Supreme Soviet  
 including Khrushchev, the people's Soviet (house of representatives)  
 and the Soviet of nationalities, the agitator came on  
 January 24 and February 20. on election day all voters  
 go to the polls, usually a school, and vote they all  
 give a ballot which they dramatically drop into a box  
 on the ballot is the single name of the candidate for  
 each post. That's all organized, everywhere to "vote" the  
 system ensures a 99% turnout and predetermined victory.  
 In each polling place there is a bottle for secret balloting  
 (crossing out the candidate my writing in your own)  
 under Soviet law anyone can do this, nobody does for  
 the obvious reason that anyone who enters the bottle  
 will be identified. There is a Soviet joke about the  
 floor dropping out from anyone stepping into the bottle  
 but the fact is that if the entire population used the  
 polling bottle they could beat the system. Several  
 years of mass discipline and fear have made the people  
 afraid to attempt any such demonstration and  
 build no means of communication at the level of a word  
 the candidate that is no way of communicating with the  
 people and anyone up support for a black horse candidate.

special military training has been in force in Russia  
 for several years unlike the U.S. Drafting always takes place  
 at 17 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 seem to  
 much that many young men elect to go to the  
 relatively sunny south to serve for three years than  
 to the 9 month little cold of camps in Siberia  
 or Sakhalin in the far north-east. Getting recruits  
 is scarce in the beginning and in getting ones  
 clothes cleaned as is usually ordered they are  
 thrown into a common pile to be carried off and returned  
 and brought back ~~with~~ some ~~in~~ common pile  
 with the result that a soldier never gets to wash  
 jackets and trousers twice barracks are usually  
 bare and damp even in Murik where they are  
 located in the oldest parts of towns behind high  
 walls. guards are never given except on holidays and  
 sometimes on Sundays or after numerous leave  
 of 30 days is our armed forces generally in their  
 contact are unknown. however, the greatest difference  
 is pay after Marshal Mikhalyan became commander  
 in chief of the Soviet armed forces in the early  
 1950's pay was commonly cut for common soldiers  
 (privates) from 2500 rubles old money to (3000 rubles  
 new money) a loss of 297 rubles <sup>(new)</sup> ~~with~~ 3 rubles are  
 enough to buy 12 packets of cigarettes 20 cigs to  
 a package. whereas 30 rubles <sup>new</sup> ~~was~~ enough for a soldier  
 to save up for his discharge the pay of a bath worker  
 is much is 90 rubles new money. The drop of  
 money was less felt in the officers ranks since they  
 had only a 10% cut up to the work of major

(3) ... no less of pay for wages and about  
 in treatment in the Russian land army get 100 rubles  
 full colonels get even around 200 rubles but  
 all get "daily expense" pay like our travel pay.  
 Disipl in the Russian army is supposed to be the  
 most rigid in the world more top sergeants  
 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 lone camp  
 or barracks may be more like a prison than  
 an American base as we know it with such  
 fountain, clubs where alcoholic drinks are served,  
 snack bars and R.K.'s, or soldiers in neat, albeit  
 they wear civilian clothes (this is against military  
 law) one might think such life to be especially  
 drab even for a soldier but Russians have  
 such drab lives on the outside that there is no  
 conflict of color between civilian and military life  
 when I told about the basic feature of ordinary  
 military life in the U.S. Marine Corps, 26 of  
 soldiers I know usually laughed and said they  
 have no discipline but I'm quite sure they are  
 and also use signs of admiration when I speak  
 of our "undisciplined" army especially the complete  
 absence of public lectures under our system of separation  
 of army and state and also the fact that at the  
 end of each working day we could don civies and go  
 in a car and go to town to movie or  
 have our own discipline rooms with without a  
 walk with money in our pocket and our own  
 military obligations clearly understood in our own hands.



From Oct. 16 1959 arrival

Oct. 16. ARRIVE FROM MOSCOW BY TRAIN. AM MET BY SIMON  
KUPAC. AND IN CAR TO HOTEL "BERLIN". RECAL AS "STANT" (I HAVE  
U.S. TOURIST TICKET.) MEET MY INTORIST GUY RIMMA SHE  
I EXPLAIN TO HER I WISH TO APPL. FOR ROS. CITIZENSHIP  
IS HINDERSHED BUT AGREES TO HELP. SHE CHECKS WITH HER  
MAIN OFFICE ENDING; SEAN WRIPS ME AN ALIENOR TO SOV. SOVIT. OFF.  
FOR CITIZENSHIP MEAN WHILE ROSS TELEPHONE PASSPORT & VISAS  
AND NOTICES FROM ABOUT ME.

Oct. 17 - RIMMA MEETS ME FOR INTORIST SIGHTSEEING AND  
MUST CONTIN WITH THIS INTORIST I DATED NEWS SHE IS SURE  
SHI HAVE AN ANSWER. FROM. PLAS ME ABOUT MYSELF AND MY  
REASONS FOR GOING TO'S I EXPLAIN I AM A COMMUNIST. OCT.  
SHE IS POLITLY SYM. BUT UNHAPPY NOW. SHE TRIES TO BE A  
FRIEND TO ME. SHE FEEL SORRY FOR ME I AM SOMEONE HOLD.  
SOVIT. 18. MY 30th BIRTHDAY, WE VISIT EXHIB. IN MORNING AND  
IN THE AFTER NOON THE ALIEN-STATION TO ME. SHE GIVES ME  
A PRESENT BOOK "IDOT" BY DOSTOEVSK.

Oct. 19. TOURISM. AM ARRIVING SINCE MY VISA IS GOOD FOR  
FIVE DAYS ONLY AND STILL REQUIRED FROM AUTH. ABOUT MY REQUEST.

Oct. 20. RIMMA IN THE AFTER NOON SAYS INTORIST WAS  
NOTIFIED BY THE PASS-VISA DEPT. THAT THEY WANT TO SEE ME  
I AM EXCITED GREATLY BY THIS NEWS.

Oct. 21. MEETING W. TO SIBIR OFFICIAL. BUILDING STOUT, BLACK  
SVIT FAIRLY GOOD ENGLISH, ASKES WHAT DO I WANT? I SAY  
SOVIT CITIZENSHIP. HE ASK WHY I GIVE VARIOUS ANSWERS  
ABOUT "GREAT SOVIET UNION" HE TELLS ME "USSR ONLY GREAT  
IN LITERATURE WANTS ME TO GO BACK HOME" I AM STORDED  
I REITERATE. HE SAYS HE SHALL CHECK AND LET ME KNOW  
WHETHER MY VISA WILL BE EXCHANGED IT ENIGMAS PLAY

EV. 6:00 RECEIVE WORD FROM POLICE OFFICIAL. I MUST  
LEAVE COUNTRY TONIGHT AT 8:00 PM AS VISA EXPIRES. I AM  
SHOCKED!! MY DREAMS! I RETIRE TO MY ROOM. I HAVE

300. LEFT. I HAVE WAITED FOR 2 YEARS TO BE ACCEPTED  
MY FOND DREAMS ARE SHATTERED BECAUSE OF A PETTY OFFICIAL BECAUSE  
OF BRO PLANNING I PLANNED SO MUCH! 7:00 AM, I DECIDE TO  
END IT. SOAK RIT IN COLD WATER TO NUMB THE PAIN. THEN I  
MY LEFT WRIST. THEN I WRIST INTO BOTTOM OF HOT WATER.  
I THINK WHEN RIMMA COMES AT 8. TO FIND ME DEAD IT WILL  
BE A GREAT SHOCK. SOMEWHERE, RUSSIA PLAYS, AS I

Oct. 21 (cont.) "with my life whirl away". I think to myself "how easy to die" and "a sweet death" (to the living) about 10:00 Rimmer finds me unconscious (drinking water and Red color) she screams (I remember that) and runs for help. Ambulance comes, am taken to hospital where five sticks are put in my wrist. Poor Rimmer stays by my side as interpretation (my Russian is still very bad) for into the night, I tell her "go home" (my mood is bad) but she stays, she is my friend. She has a stroke will only at this moment I notice she is there.

Oct. 22. HOSPITAL I AM IN A SMALL ROOM WITH ABOUT 12 OTHERS (SICK PERSONS) 2 DOCTORS and a nurse. The room is very dark as well as the breakfast. Only after about 2 hours observation of the other patients do I realize I am in the dream world. This realization disturbs me. Later in afternoon I am visited by Rimmer, she comes in with two doctors. As entered she most ask me medical questions. "DID YOU KNOW WHAT YOU WERE DOING?" "ANS. YES DID YOU BLACK OUT?" "NO. ECT." I THANK COME. ABOUT FOUR FOOD THE DOCTORS LAUGH AND SAY THIS IS A GOOD SIGN. LATER THEY LEAVE, I AM ALONE WITH RIMMER (AMONGST THE MENTALLY ILL) SHE ENCOURAGES ME AND SCOLLS ME. SHE SAYS SHE WILL HELP ME TO GET TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER SECTION OF HOS. (NOT FOR INSANE) WHERE FOOD IS GOOD.

Oct. 23. TRANSFERRED TO ORDINARY WARD, (BETTER, GOOD FOOD) BUT NURSES SUSPICIOUS OF ME. [THEY KNOW]. AFTERNOON I AM VISITED BY ROSA AN AFFECTION OF THE HOTEL, WHO ASKS ABOUT MY HEALTH, VERY BEAUTIFUL, EXCELLENT ENG., "VERY NERVOUS AND KIND, SHE MAKES ME VERY GLAD TO BE ALIVE. LATER RIMMER VISITS

Oct. 24 HOSPITAL ROUTINE, RIMMER VISITS ME IN AFTERNOON  
Oct. 25. "

Oct. 26 AN OLDER AMERICAN AT THE HOSPITAL GROW SUSPICIOUS ABOUT ME FOR SOME REASON. AFTERNOON BECAUSE AT EMBASSY I TOLD HIM I HAD NOT REGISTERED AS MOST TOURIST AND I AM IN GENERAL EVASIVE ABOUT MY PRESENCE IN MOSCOW AND AT HOSPITAL. RIMMER VISITS.

Oct. 27. STICKS ARE TAKEN OUT BY NURSE WITH "DULL" SCISSORS. Oct. 28. I LEAVE HOSPITAL IN INTEREST CAR. WITH RIMMER FOR HOTEL "BERLIN" LATER I CHANGE HOTELS TO "METROPOLE", ALL CLOTHES PACKED AND MONEY FROM MY ROOM (TO THE LAST KOPECK) RETURNED AS WELL AS WATCH, RING. LULMILIA SOUTALVA (ENGLISH OFFICE HEAD) AND ROSA INVITE ME TO COME AND SIT AND TALK WITH THEM ANY TIME - I GET LANSOME AT NEW HOTEL. THEY FEEL SORRY FOR ME.

Diary

Oct. 28 (cont.) RIMMA notifies me that, PASS REGISTRATION OFFICE wishes to see me ABOUT MY FUTURE. LATER RIMMA AND CAR PICK ME UP AND WE ENTER THE OFF. OFFICE. FIND FOUR OFFICIALS WAITING FOR ME (ALL UNKNOWN TO ME). THEY ASK HOW MY ARM IS, I SAY OK. THEY ASK "DO YOU WANT TO GO TO YOUR HOMETOWN. I SAY NO I WANT SOMEWHERE ELSE. I SAY I WANT TO RESIDE IN THE SOVIET UNION. THEY SAY THEY WILL SEE ABOUT THAT. THEN THEY ASK ME ABOUT THE LONG OFFICIAL WITH WHOM I SPOKE IN THE FIRST OFFICE (DORON). HE DID NOT PASS ALONG MY REQUEST AT ALL BUT THOUGHT TO SIMPLY GET RID OF ME BY NOT EXTENDING MY SOVIET VISA. AT THE TIME I REQUESTED IT) I DESCRIBE HIM. THEY MAKE NOTES (WHAT PAPERS DO YOU HAVE TO SHOW WHO AND WHAT YOU ARE). I GIVE THEM MY DISCHARGE PAPERS FROM THE MARINE CORPS.

THEY SAY WAIT FOR OUR ANSWERS. I ASK HOW LONG? NOT SOON. LATER RIMMA COMES TO CHECK ON ME. I FEEL SORRY AND ASK HER. Oct. 29. HOTEL ROOM 214 METROPOL HOTEL. I WAIT. I EAT ONCE, STAY NEXT TO PHONE Worry I SLEEP RULY DISTURBED.

Oct. 30. HOTEL ROOM I HAVE BEEN IN HOTEL THREE DAYS IT SEEMS LIKE THREE YEARS I MUST HAVE SOME SORT OF A SHOCK. Oct. 31. I MAKE MY DECISION. GETTING PASSPORT AT 1:00 I MEET AND TALK WITH RIMMA FOR A FEW MINUTES SHE SAYS: STAY IN YOUR ROOM AND EAT WELL, I DON'T TELL HER ABOUT WHAT I INTEND TO DO SINCE I KNOW SHE WOULD NOT APPROVE. AFTER SHE LEAVES I WAIT A FEW MINUTES AND THEN I CATCH A TAXI. "AMERICAN EMBASSY" I SAY. 12:30 I ARRIVE AMERICAN EMBASSY, I WAIT

IN AND SAY TO THE RECEPTIONIST "I WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE CONSULAR" SHE POINTS AT A LADY AND SAYS "IF YOU ARE A TOURIST PLEASE REGISTER". I TAKE OUT MY AMERICAN PASSPORT AND IAY IT ON THE DESK, I HAVE COME TO DISPOSE MY AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP. I SAY MATTER-OF-FACTLY SHE NODS

and enters the office of Richard Snyder ORALCON HEAD CONSULAR IN MOSCOW AT THAT TIME HE INVITES ME TO SIT DOWN. HE FINISHES A LETTER HE IS TYPING AND THEN ASK WHAT HE CAN DO FOR ME. I TELL HIM I HAVE DECIDED TO TAKE SOVIET CITIZENSHIP AND WOULD LIKE TO LEADY CISCORVE MY U.S. CITIZENSHIP. HIS ASSISTANT (NOW READ CONSULAR) SNICKERS LOOKS UP FROM HIS WORK. SAYS OTHER LONG PERSONAL INFORMATION, ASK QUESTIONS

See  
Oct 31  
I  
T  
e  
t  
e  
w

1159

U.S. Diary

Part 1

SAT. OCT 31. Can we not let me not to let the my steps before  
 to sovets expect me, says I am a "fool" and says the  
 dissolution PAPERS ARE ALREADY IN PREPARATION (FOR OTHER  
 WORDS REFUSES TO ALLOW ME AT THAT TIME TO DISSOLVE U.S.  
 CITIZENSHIP AND IS MAKE UP "FROM THIS DAY FORWARD  
 I CONSIDER MYSELF NO CITIZEN OF THE U.S.A. I SPEND 40  
 MINUTES AT THE EMBASSY BEFORE SNYDER SAYS "NOW UNLESS  
 YOU WISH TO REMAIN ON YOUR MARXIST BELIEFS YOU CAN GO"  
 I WISH TO DISSOLVE U.S. CITIZENSHIP, NOT TODAY HE SAYS IN EFFECT. I  
 LEAVE EMBASSY ELATED AT THIS SHOWDOWN, RETURNING TO  
 MY HOTEL & FEEL NOW MY ENERGIES ARE NOT SPENT IN  
 VAIN. I'M SURE RUSSIANS WILL EXECUTE ME AFTER THIS  
 SIGN OF MY FAITH IN THEM. 200 A KNOCK, A REPORTER  
 BY THE NAME OF GOKSTENE WANTS AN INTERVIEW I'M  
 FINGERBASSED & HOW DO YOU FIND OUT? THE EMBASSY CALLED  
 U.S. HE SAID. I SENT HIM AWAY I SIT AND REALIZE THIS  
 IS ONE WAY TO BRING PRESSURE ON ME. BY NOTIFYING MY  
 RELATIONS IN U.S. THROUGH THE NEWSPAPERS. ALTHOUGH THEY  
 WOULD SAY "IF FOR THE PUBLIC RECORD" A HALF HOUR LATER  
 ANOTHER REPORTER MISS MOSBY COMES. I ANSWER A FEW  
 QUICK QUESTIONS AFTER REFUSING AN INTERVIEW. I AM  
 SURPRISED AT THE INTEREST. I GET PHONE CALLS FROM  
 "TIME" AT NIGHT A PHONE CALL FROM THE STATES I REFUSE  
 ALL CALLS WITHOUT FINDING OUT WHO'S IT FROM. I FEEL  
 I'VE DEPLETED BECAUSE OF THE ATTENTION 10:00 I RETIRE.

OCT. 1 - MORE REPORTERS, 3 PHONE CALLS FROM BRITAIN, MOTHER  
 NOW I FEEL SLIGHTLY EXHAUSTED, NOT SO LONG.

NOV. 2-15 DAYS OF UTTER LONELINESS I REFUSE ALL REPORTS  
 PHONE CALLS I REMAIN IN MY ROOM, I AM RATED WITH ORDINARY

NOV 15 - I DECIDE TO GIVE AN INTERVIEW, I HAVE MISS  
 MOSBY'S CARD SO I CALL HER. SHE DRIVES RIGHT OVER. I GIVE  
 MY STORY; ALLOW PICTURES, LATER STORY IS DISTORTED, SENT WITHOUT  
 MY PERMISSION, THAT IS; BEFORE I EVER SAW AND OK'ED HER  
 STORY. AGAIN I FEEL SLIGHTLY BETTER BECAUSE OF THE ATTENTION

NOV. 16. A RUSSIAN OFFICIAL COMES TO MY ROOM ASKES HOW  
 I AM. NOTIFYES ME I CAN REMAIN IN USSR TILL SOME SOLUTION  
 IS FOUND WITH WHAT TO DO WITH ME. IT IS COMFORTING NEWS  
 FOR ME.

See  
 my  
 story  
 in  
 the  
 paper

D. A. R. Y. PAGE 5

NOV 17- DEC 30 I HAVE BOUGHT MYSELF TWO SELF-TEACHING RUSSIAN LAW BOOKS I FORCE MYSELF TO STUDY 4 HOURS A DAY I SIT IN MY ROOM AND READ AND MEMORIZE WORDS. ALL NIGHT I TAKE IN MY ROOM. RIMPA ARRANGED THAT IT IS VERY COOL ON THE STREETS SO I MUST GO OUTSIDE AT 10 FOR THE NIGHT AND A HALF I SEE NO ONE SPEAK TO NO ONE ACCEPT EVERYONE AND TASH RIMMA, WHO CALLS THE MINISTRY ABOUT ME. HAVE THEY FORGOTTEN? DURING DECEMBER I PAID NO MONEY TO THE HOTEL, BUT RIMMA TOLD HOTEL I WAS EXPENDING ALOT OF MONEY FROM USA. I LEAVE 28. 1957. THIS MONTH I WAS CALLED TO THE PASSPORT OFFICE AND MET 3 NEW OFFICIALS WHO ASKED ME THE SAME QUESTIONS I HAD A MONTH BEFORE. THEY APPEAR NOT TO KNOW ME AT ALL.

DEC 31. NEW YEARS EVE I SPEND IN THE COMPANY OF ROSA KOTKOVNA AT THE HOTEL BERLIN, SHE HAS THE DUTY. I SIT WITH HER UNTIL PAST MIDNIGHT, SHE GIVES ME A SMALL "BORAJIN" COGNAC, FOR A NEW YEARS PRESENT SHE IS VERY NICE I FOUND OUT ONLY RECENTLY SHE IS MARRIED, HAS SMALL SON WHO WAS BORN CRIPPLED, THAT IS WHY SHE IS SO STRANGELY TENDER AND COMPLING.

JAN 4 NO CHANGE IN ROUTINE

JAN 4 I AM CALLED TO PASSPORT OFFICE AND FINALLY GIVEN A QUIET DOCUMENT NOT THE SOVIET CITIZENSHIP AS I SO WANTED, ONLY A RESIDENCE DOCUMENT, NOT EVEN FOR FOREIGNERS BUT A PAPER CALLED "FOR THOSE WITHOUT CITIZENSHIP". STILL I AM HAPPY.

THE OFFICIAL SAYS THEY ARE SENDING ME TO THE CITY OF MINSK I ASK "IS THAT IN SIBERIA?" HE LAUGHS. HE ALSO TELLS ME THAT THEY HAVE ARRANGED FOR ME TO RECEIVE SOME MONEY THROUGH THE RED CROSS TO PAY MY HOTEL BILLS AND EXPENSES I THANK THE GENTLEMEN AND LEAVE LATER IN THE AFTERNOON I SEE ADAMIA SHE ASKS ARE YOU HAPPY "YES"

JAN 5. I GO TO RED CROSS IN MOSCOW FOR MONEY WITH DOCUMENT (A NEW ONE) I RECEIVE 5000 RUBLE A HUGE SUM!! LATER IN MORN I AM TO EARN 20 RUBLES A MONTH AT THE FACTORY.

JAN 7. I LEAVE MOSCOW BY TRAIN FOR MINSK BELORUSSIA MY HOTEL WILL HAVE 2000 RUBLES AND MY TRAIN TICKET TO MINSK ETC. I HAVE ALOT OF MONEY & MORE. I WRITE MY FATHER & MOTHER LETTERS IN WHICH I SAY "I DO NOT WANT TO LEAVE YOU AGAIN I AM BEGINNING TO ENJOY LIFE HERE I DON'T WANT ANY PART OF THE OLD"

0447

Jan. 3. Arrive in Moscow, met by 2 women who take me to hotel "Minsk" I take room, and meet Rosa and still 2  
Two persons from interest in hotel who speak English still and  
who will marry young child, Rosa about 23 blond attractive woman  
Excellent English, we attract each other at once.

Jan 8. I meet the City Mayor, Comrade Sharof, who welcomes  
me to Minsk promises a rented apartment "Good" and writes  
me about "unemployed persons" who are waiting in suit for English  
and interpreter: Roman Detkov. Head of Red Ensign next door.

Jan. 10. THE DAY TO MYSELF I WALK THROUGH CITY, VERY NICE.

Jan. 9 I visit Minsk Radio Factory where I shall work.  
There I meet Argentinian immigrant Alexander Becker  
born a Polish Jew. came to Minsk in 1938 and went to  
Polska HomeLand (now part of Belo.) in 1955 speaks  
English with Amer. accent he worked for Amer. com. in  
Berlin. He is head of a dept. a qualified electrician, in lat  
40's had numbered license. He seems to want to raise Soviet.

Jan. 13 1956 I work as a "checker" METAL WORKER, PAY 700 rub.  
of course the work VERY EASY I AM LEARNING RUSSIAN QUICKLY  
AND EVERYONE IS VERY FRIENDLY AND KIND. I MEET MANY YOUNG  
RUSSIAN WORKERS MY OWN AGE THEY HAVE WORKED REMINISCENT  
AND WISH TO KNOW ABOUT ME EVEN OFFER TO HOLD A MASS MEETING  
SO I CAN SPEAK. I REFUSE POLITELY. AT NIGHT I TAKE RIDE TO

THE THEATER, MOVIE or operas almost every day. I'm living  
BIG and am very satisfied. I receive a check from the  
Red Cross every 5th of the month to help. The check is 900 rubles.  
THEREFORE EVERY MONTH I MAKE 1400 R. ABOUT THE SAME AS THE  
D. RECTOR OF THE FACTORY! ZEGER OBSERVE DURING THE TIME  
I DON'T LIKE: PICTURE OF LENIN WHICH WATCHES FROM ITS PLACE  
SHADOWS OF M.G. WELLS!!

MARCH 16. I RECEIVE A SMALL FLAT ONE ROOM KITCHEN BATH  
NEAR THE FACTORY (8 MIN. WALK) WITH SPLENDID VIEW FROM  
3 BALCONIES OF THE RIVER. ALMOST RENT FREE (60. RUB A MONTH)  
IT IS A RUSSIAN'S DREAM.

MARCH 17 - APRIL 21. - WORK, I HAVE LOST CONTACT WITH  
ROSA AFTER MY HOUSE MOVING. I MEET PAVIL GOLOVACH.  
A YOUNG MAN MY AGE FRIENDLY VERY INTELLIGENT A  
EXCELLENT RADIO TECHNICIAN HIS FATHER IS GEN. GOLOVACH  
COMMANDER OF NORTH WESTERN SIBERIA. TWICE HERO OF  
USSR IN W.W. I.

DIARY PAGE 2

MAY 1 - MAY DAY CAME AS MY FIRST SALARY FULLY PAID  
ECT. CLOSED AFTER SPECTACULAR PICTURES AND WORKERS  
PARADE LAST REVIEWING STAFF WAVING FLAGS AND PICTURES OF  
MAY 1917 ECT. I FOLLOW THE AMER. CUSTOM OF MARKING  
HOLIDAY BY SLEEPING IN THE MORNING. AT NIGHT I DINE  
WITH THE ZELERS DAUGHTERS AT AN PARTY THROU BY THEM ABOUT  
40 PEOPLE LONG MANY OF ARGENTINE ORIGIN WE DANCE AND  
PLAY AROUND AND ORIGINALLY WENTY 2 AM. WHEN PARTY BROUGHT  
LEONARDO ZELER OLDEST SON. 26 FORMERLY MARRIED, AND DROVE  
A TABANATED SINGER. ANITA ZELER SO VERY GAY, NOT SO  
ATTRACTIVE BUT WE HIT IT OFF. HER BOY-FRIEND HAD A  
HUNGARIAN CLAP, SIKANT AND BLEEDING, NOT AT ALL LIKE ANITA  
ZELER ADVISES ME TO GO BACK TO 26th. ITS THE FIRST VOICE OF  
OPPOSITION I HAVE HEARD. I RESPECT ZELER, HE HAS SEEN THE WORLD  
HE SAYS MANY THINGS, AND RELAYS MANY THINGS I DO NOT KNOW  
ABOUT THE U.S.S.R. I BEGIN TO FEEL UNEASY INSIDE, ITS DEEP.

JUNE-JULY SUMMER MONTHS OF GREEN BEAUTY, PINE TREES  
VERY DEEP. I ENJOY MANY SUNDAYS IN THE ENVIRONMENT  
OF MINE. WITH THE ZELERS WHO HAVE A CAR "MOS. VICK"  
REFUEL ALWAYS GOES AWAY WITH ANITA. LEONARDO SEEMS TO HAVE  
NO PERSONAL BOY-FRIEND BUT MANY ADMIRERS. SHE HAS A  
BEAUTIFUL SPANISH FIGURE, LONG BLACK HAIR, LIKE ANITA  
I NEVER PAY MUCH ATTENTION TO HER SHE'S TOO OLD FOR ME SHE SEEMS  
TO DISLIKE MY LACK OF ATTENTION FOR SOME REASON. SHE IS RIGHT STRONG  
I HAVE BECOME HABITUATED TO A SMALL CAFE WHICH IS WHERE  
I DINE IN THE EVENING THE FOOD IS GENERALLY POOR AND ALWAYS  
EXACTLY THE SAME, HOWEVER IN MY CAFE AT ANY POINT IN THE CITY.  
THE FOOD IS CHEAP AND I DON'T REALLY CARE ABOUT QUALITY AFTER  
THREE YEARS IN THE U.S.A.C.

1936 SEPT AS MY RUSSIAN IMPROVES I BECOME INCREASINGLY  
CONSCIOUS OF JUST WHAT SORT OF A SOCIETY I LIVE IN. MASS  
GYMNASTICS, COMPULSORY AFTERNOON MEETING, WEEKLY POLITICAL  
INFORMATION MEETING. COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE AT LECTURES AND  
THE SENDING OF THE ENTIRE SHOP COLLECTIVE (EVEN ME) TO PICK  
POTATOES ON A SUNDAY, AT A STATE COLLECTIVE FARM. APART FROM  
DUTY TO BRING IN THE HARVEST. THE OPIONS OF THE WORKERS  
(UNUNDOES) ARE THAT ITS A GREAT PAIN IN THE NECK. THEY  
DON'T SEEM TO BE ESPECIALLY ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT ANY OF  
THE "COLLECTIVE" "MUSIC" ANATURAL FEELING FROM INCREASINGLY  
AWARE OF THE PRESENCE, IN ALL THING, OF LEVIZEN, SHOP PARTY  
SECRETARY FAT FORTY 4, and JOVIAH ON THE OUTSIDE. HE IS A  
NO-NOSENSE PARTY REGULATOR.

DAILY

The coming of Fall, my friend of a new Russian winter  
are mellowed in splendid colors and reds of Fall in apples, in  
peaches apricots and cherries around for these last  
few weeks I am a healthy brown color and started with  
fresh fruits. (At other times of the year unobtainable)  
Oct. 18 my 21st birthday sees Rosa, Paul, Ella and  
me at a small party at my 8000 Ella a very attractive  
Russian girl I have been going walking with lately, works at  
the food factory also. Rosa and Ella are jealous of each other  
as was a warm feeling to me. But she is at my place for the first  
time. Ella and Paul both give me trays (I don't smoke) we get a little  
Nov. Finds the approach of winter now. Following continues  
overtakes me in spite of my conquest of ENNA TASHA  
a girl from Riga studying at the music conservatory in Moscow.  
After an affair which last a few weeks we part.  
Nov. I make the acquaintance of four girls room  
at the Sov. Inst. dormitory in room 212. NENA is very  
interesting, so is TOMKA, TOMIS and ALLA, I usually go  
to the institute dormitory with a friend of mine who  
speaks English very well, ERASH T. TOU is in the faculty  
year at the medical institute. Very bright fellow  
at the dormitory we sit and talk for hours in Russian  
I am having a light affair with NELL KOROBKA.  
Nov. years I spend at home of EILD GERMAIN. I think  
she is in love with her. She has refused my more dishonourable  
advances, we drink and eat in the presence of her friend  
in a very hospitable atmosphere. Later I go home drunk  
and happy. Passing the river home wards, I decide to propose to ENNA.  
Jan. 2. After a pleasant hand-in-hand walk to the local  
cassina we come home, standing on the doorstep I propose  
she hesitates then refuses, my love is real but she has none  
for me, her reason besides lack of love; I am American and  
someday might be arrested simply because of that example  
Polish intervention in the 20's. led to arrest of all people in  
the Soviet Union of Polish origin "you understand the  
world situation that is too much against you and you don't  
even know it" I am stunned after minutes at my entrance  
in following to go (I am too stunned to think) I realize  
she was there, serious with me but only spoiled my  
being an American in order to get the edge of the other side  
who considers me different from the Russian boys. I am miserable!



DIARY

1952

JAN 3. I was misinformed about USSR. I LOVE HER BUT I CAN'T DO THE STATE WORK. THE STATE WORK WAS QUITE IN THE QUIET WORKS. JAN 4. ONE YEAR AFTER I RECEIVED THE RESIDENCE DOCUMENT I WAS CALLED IN TO THE PASSPORT OFFICE AND ASKED IF I WANT CITIZENSHIP (RUSSIAN) I SAID NO I ONLY EXTEND MY RESIDENTIAL PASSPORT TO AGREE AND MY DOCUMENT IS EXTENDED WITH JAN 9, 1952.

FEB 7-31 I AM STATING TO RECONSIDER MY DESIRE ABOUT STAYING. THE WORK IS DRAIN THE MONEY I GET HAS NOWHERE TO BE SPENT. NO DISSTITUTIONS OR REWARDING DAYS NO PLACES OF RECREATION MEET THE TRADE UNION DANCES I HAVE MADE TWO ENOUGH.

FEB 22 I MADE MY FIRST REQUEST TO AMERICAN EMBASSY, MOSCOW FOR RECONSIDERING MY POSITION, I STATED "I WOULD LIKE TO GO BACK THIS FEB. 28" I RECEIVE LETTER FROM EMBASSY. RICHARD E. SPYDEBERG STATED "I COULD COME IN FOR AN INTERVIEW ANY TIME I WANTED" MARCH 1-10 I NOW LIVE IN A STATE OF EXPECTATION ABOUT GOING BACK TO THE U.S. I CONFIDED WITH ZEGEE HE SUPPORTS MY JUDGMENT BUT WARNS ME NOT TO TELL ANY RUSSIANS ABOUT MY DESIRE TO RETURN. I UNDERSTAND NOW WHY.

MARCH 17 - I AND ERICH WENT TO TRADE UNION DANCE DURING BUT AT THE LAST HOUR I AM INTRODUCED TO A GIRL WITH A FRENCH SMILE-DC AND RED-DRESS WITH WHITE SLIPPERS I DANCE WITH HER. THAN ASK TO SHOW HER HOME I DO ALONG WITH 5 OTHER ADMIRERS HER NAME IS ANNA. WE LIKE EACH OTHER. RICHARDWAY SHE GIVES ME HER PHONE NUMBER AND DEPARTS HOME WITH AN NOT-50-NEW FRIEND IN A TAXI & WALK HOME.

MARCH 18-31 - WE WALK & TALK A LOT ABOUT MYSELF AND TALKS A LOT ABOUT HERSELF. HER HOME IS IN TRAI & WALK HOME.

APRIL 28-30 WE ARE GOING STEADY AND I DECIDE I WANT LEAVE HER, SHE PUTS ME OFF AS ON APRIL 15 I PROPOSE, SHE ACCEPTS APRIL 31, AFTER A 7 DAY DELAY AT THE SOVIET CONSULATE.

BECAUSE OF MY UNUSUAL PURSUIT THEY ALLOW US TO REGISTER AS MAN & WIFE TWO OF MARRIAGE GIRL FRIEND ACT AS BRIDESMAIDS, WE ARE MARRIED. AT HER AUNT HOME WE HAVE A HOME RECEPTION FOR ABOUT 20 FRIENDS AND RELATIVES WHO WISH US HAPPINESS (IN SPIRIT OF MY ORIGIN AND ACCEPT) WHO ARE IN GENERAL SULTS, INQUIRING TO MY RUSSIAN NAME FOR ARE VERY RARE IN THE SOVIET UNION EVEN TOURIST. AFTER AN EVENING OF EATING AND DRINKING IN WHICH UNCLE MOOSE STARTED A BRIGHT AND THE FUSE BLOW ON AN OVERLOADED CIRCUIT WE TAKE OUR LEAVE AND WALK THE 15 MINUTES TO OUR HOME. WE HELD HANDS EACH OTHER. AT MIDNIGHT WE WERE HOME.

DIARY

25  
MAY 1951. FOUND US THINKING ABOUT OUR FUTURE. I DECIDE  
THAT I MARRIED MARINA TO MEET KALIA & FOUND MYSELF  
IN LOVE WITH MARINA.  
MAY - THE TRANSITION OF CHANGING FULL LOVE FROM ELLEN  
TO MARINA WAS VERY PAINFUL BUT AS I SAW HER ALMOST  
EVERY DAY AT THE FACTORY BUT AS THE DAYS WENT BY  
I ADJUSTED MORE AND MORE MY WIFE MENTALLY I STILL  
DON'T TALK MY WIFE OF MY DESIRE TO RETURN TO U.S.  
SHE IS MADLY IN LOVE WITH ME FROM THE VERY START,  
BOAT RIDES ON LAKE MINSK WALKS THROUGH THE PARKS  
EVENING AT HOME OR AT AUNT VALDIZ PLACE NEAR MARY  
TUNE - A CONTINUENCE OF MAY, EXCEPT THAT WE DRAW CLOSER  
AND CLOSER, AND I THINK VERY LITTLE NOW OF ELLEN  
IN THE LAST DAYS OF THIS MONTH I LEAVE MY INTENTION  
TO RETURN TO AMERICA MY WIFE IS SLIGHTLY STARTLED  
BUT TERN ENCOURAGES ME TO DO WHAT I WISH TO DO  
JULY - I DECIDE TO TAKE MY TWO WEEK VACATION  
AND TRAVEL TO MOSCOW (WITHOUT POLICE PERMISSION)  
TO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY TO SEE ABOUT GETTING MY U.S.  
PASSPORT BACK AND MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR MY WIFE  
TO ENTER THE U.S. WITH ME.  
JULY 8 - I FLY BY PLANE TO MINSK ON A IL-20, 2 HRS. 20  
LATER AFTER TAKING A TEARFUL AND ANXIOUS DEPARTING FROM  
MY WIFE I ARRIVE IN MOSCOW DEPARTING BY BUS  
FROM THE WIRESS I ARRIVE IN THE CENTER OF THE  
CITY. MAKING MY WAY THROUGH HEAVY TRAFFIC I  
DON'T COME IN SIGHT OF THE EMBASSY UNTIL 3:00 P.M.  
THE AFTERNOON. ITS SATURDAY WHAT IF THEY ARE  
CLOSED? ENTERING I FIND THE OFFICES EMPTY BUT  
MANAGER TO CONTACT SNYDER ON THE PHONE (SINCE THE  
EMBASSY PERSONAL FILE ON THE SAME BUILDING)  
SO COMES DOWN TO greet me shake my hand after  
interview he advises me to come in first thing mon.  
(see - July 8-13.)  
JULY 8 - INTERVIEW JULY 9 - RECEIVE PASSPORT, CALL MARINA TO MOSCOW AFTER  
JULY 14. I AND MARINA RETURN TO MINSK.  
JULY 15. MARINA AT WORK, IS SHOCKED TO FIND OUT THEY  
EVERYONE KNOWS SHE ENTERED THE U.S. EMBASSY. THEY WERE  
CALLED AT HER PLACE OF WORK FROM SOME OFFICIAL IN MOSCOW.  
HE ASKS FOR A MEETING AND GIVE HER A LETTER FROM  
BROWNE, ATBY. THE FIRST OF MANY ENCOURAGEMENTS.

JULY 25 AUG 20. We have found out which papers are necessary TO APPLY FOR A EXIT VISA They number about 20 (MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES AFFIDAVIT STATE act. on all 20) we get the papers out they say it will be 3 1/2 months before we know whether they'll let us go or not. in the meantime MARRINA HAS HAD TO STAY & DIFFERENT MEETING AT THE PLACE OF WORK HELD BY HER BOSS'S AT THE direction of "SOMEONE" by phone. The young comrade League headquarters was called about her and she had to go all there for 1 1/2 hrs. The purpose (apparently) is to dissuade her from going to the U.S.A., NET EFFECT: MAKE HER MORE STUBBORN ABOUT WANTING TO GO TO U.S.A. WE ONLY HOPE THAT THE VISAS COME THROUGH SOON.

AUG 21- SEPT 1. I MAKE SEVERAL TRIPS TO THE PASSPORT & VISA OFFICE ALSO TO MINISTRY OF FOR. AFFAIRS IN MINSK, ALSO MIN. OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, ALL OF WHICH HAVE TO SAY IN THE GRANTING OF A VISA. I EXTRACTED PROMISES OF QUICK APPROVAL TO US.

SEPT- OCT 18. NO WORD FROM MIN. (THEY'LL CALL US) MARRINA LEAVES MINSK BY TRAIN ON VACATION TO THE CITY OF KNEV IN THE URALS TO VISIT AN AUNT for 4 weeks. DURING THIS TIME I AM LONELY BUT I AND ERICK GO TO THE BARRS AND PUBLIC PLACES FOR ENTERTAINMENT. I HAVEN'T DONE THIS IN QUITE A FEW MONTHS NOW. I SPEND MY BIRTHDAY HERE AT THE OPERA WATCHING MY FAVORITE "QUEEN OF SPAINES" I AM 22 years old.

NOV 2 MARRINA ARRIVES BACK, RADIANT, WITH SEVERAL STARS OF PRESENCE FOR ME FROM HER AUNT & NYPKOV.

NOV- DEC. NOW WE ARE BECOMING ANXIOUS ABOUT THE BELONGING MARRINA IS BEGINNING TO WORRY ABOUT GOING TO THE U.S. PROBABLY FROM THE STRAIN OF HER BEING PREGNANT STILL WE GUARDED AND SO THINGS ARE NOT TO BRING US UP WITH THE MARCH OF THE HARD RUSSIAN WINTER.

DEC 25th CHRISTMAS DAY TUES. MARRINA IS CALLED TO THE PASSPORT & VISA OFFICE. SHE IS TOLD WE HAVE BEEN GRANTED SOVIET EXIT VISA. SHE FINE OUT THE COMPUTING BOARD AND THEN LEAVE WITH THE NEWEST ITS GREAT (I THINK)

NEW YEARS we spend at the club here AT A DINNER PARTY AT MIDNIGHT. ATTENDED BY BETTER PEOPLE.

JAN. 1. I AM CALLED TO THE PASSPORT OFFICE SINCE MY RESIDENCE PASSPORT EXPIRES TODAY. SINCE I NOW HAVE A U.S. PASSPORT IN MY POSSESSION I AM GIVEN A TOTALLY NEW RESIDENCE PASSPORT. FOR TRAVEL AND SINCE THEY HAVE GIVEN US PERMISSION TO LEAVE, THIS WOMAN IS SUPPOSED TO JULY 1962.

116

## D. H. R. U. PAGE 12

Jan 15. DAYS OF Cold RUSSIAN WINTER, BUT WE FEEL FINE.  
 Feb. 15. MARRINA IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BABY ON MARCH 15.

Feb. 18. DAWN. MARRINA WAKES ME. ITS HER TIME. AT 2:00 WE  
 ARRIVE AT THE HOSPITAL I LEAVE HER IN CARE OF NURSES AND  
 LEAVE TO GO TO WORK. 10:00 MARRINA HAS A BOOBY GIRL. WHEN I  
 VISIT THE HOSPITAL AT 5:00 AFTER WORK, I AM GIVEN NEWS.  
 WE BOTH WANT A BOY. MARRINA FEELS WELL, BABY GIRL, OK.

Feb. 23 MARRINA LEAVES HOSPITAL I SEE HER FOR FIRST TIME

Feb. 28 I GO TO REGISTRO (AS REQUIRED BY LAW) THE DAY  
 I WANT HER NAME TO BE MARRINA DAVOUL. BUT  
 THOSE BUREAUCRATS SAY HER MIDDLE NAME MUST BE THE  
 SAME AS MY FIRST. A RUSSIAN CUSTOM SUPPORT BY  
 A LAW. I REFUSE TO HAVE HER NAME WRITTEN AS "JANE".

They promise to call the city ministry (city hall) and  
 find out in what case since I do have in U.S. passport

Feb. 29. I AM TOLD THAT NOBODY KNOWS WHAT TO DO SPECIALLY, BUT  
 EVERYONE AGREES "GO AHEAD AND DO IT." "GO, RUSSKI". NEVER SEE

STRAUCH. THE LAST COMRADES ARE EXCHANGED BETWEEN MYSELF  
 AND ENLARGING LETTERS ARE ALWAYS ARRIVING FROM MY MOTHER  
 AND BROTHER IN THE U.S.. I HAVE STILL NOT MET ERICK WHO  
 IS MY OLDEST EXISTING ACQUAINTANCE, THAT WE ARE GOING TO  
 THE STATE, HE'S OK. BUT IM AFRAID HE IS TOO OLD A

YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE MEMBER SO I'LL WAIT TILL LATE SPRING.

MARCH 20 - MARRINA QUITS HER JOB IN THE FORMER FASHION.

MARCH 25. I RECEIVE A LETTER FROM IMMIGRATION & NATURAL  
 SERVICE AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS THAT MARRINA HAS HAD HER  
 VISA PETITION TO THE U.S. (APPROVED!!) THE LAST DOCUMENT. NOW

WE ONLY HAVE TO WAIT FOR THE U.S. EMBASSY TO RECEIVE THEIR  
 COPY OF THE APPROVAL SO THEY CAN OFFICIALLY GIVE THE GO AHEAD.

MARCH 28. I RECEIVE A LETTER FROM AMR PHILIP (A FRIEND)  
 OF MY MOTHER, PLEDGING TO SUPPORT MY WIFE IN CASE OF NEED.

APRIL -

DIARY. (LORDS DAYS) not included in journal

Next to ENNA... standing at... I met her in 1860... for family (who sent her to Munich) apparently with off. ENNA wore fancy cloths well made... in Oct. 1750 she began to get very stout and... in intercourse on Oct. 25 she was a... very intelligent and met in real a fashion... in 4 or 5 occasions ending Nov. 4 1750 date of completion... of her last year at the music cons. she left Munich for Leipzig... Dec. 11. 1750 she was 5 ft. 11. inch 150 lbs. weight... proportionally large of stoutest build hips wide and... but also pleasantly proportioned, from a willing... paleish boards of strictly Russian peasant stock... gentle kind womanly and understanding, passionate... in heat, stubborn in battle she combined all the... best womanly features with the kind angle, Russian heart... I met her through one of her room-mates, Tonka, and... and Tonka together with three other girls lived in a room at the for. low. street. Now in Munich near the victory circle. I began to notice her seriously only after I had parted ways with ENNA. she at first was not seen to warrant attention and she is rather plain looking and frightfully large. but I felt at once that she was kind and her possessions were proportioned to her size. I fact too be found out only after a great deal of research. after a light affair lasting six days and even 4 wks, we continued to remain on friendly but conventional terms throughout 1861 up till May when after being married we no longer met.

June 1861... a silly, black haired Jewish beauty with fine dark eyes skin as white as snow or beautiful smile and good but unpredictable nature, her only fault was that at 24 she was still a virgin, she exhibited her own desire. I met her when she came to work at the factory. I noticed her, and perhaps fell in love with her. the first night I saw her, we remained on amiable terms from the time we met to the time I left the country. she proposed marriage to me on several occ. but I never... but she would not have me. our last... was in Feb. 1761 after which I stopped seeing her.

P. MAY <sup>1955</sup> ~~1954~~ <sup>1955</sup>

MISS MOSBY ENTERS GREETING me and asks how I  
 FEEL BY SAYING. I wish it understood THAT I WISH TO  
 SEE THE STORY BEFORE IT IS SENT. "AN RIGHT" she says "IT'S ALL  
 THE SAME TO ME WHAT YOU DO IN REGARDS TO OUR LIFE,  
 ITS FAST TAKING down your words! O.K. I SAY, FIRST SHE  
 REASONS FOR MY COMING. SHE ASKS ABOUT MILITARY SERVICE  
 I ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT MY MILITARY SERVICE AND THEN  
 SHE ASKS WHY DID YOU APPLY FOR SOVIET CITIZENSHIP?  
 WHAT ARE YOUR REASONS FOR COMING HERE? I HAVE WAITED  
 FOR TWO YEARS IN ORDER TO DISCLOSE MY OPINION  
 CITIZENSHIP I HAVE SEEN TOO MUCH HATE AND INJUSTICE  
 IN THE U.S. I HAD SERVED IN THE OCCUPATION FORCES  
 IN JAPAN AND OCCUPATION OF A COUNTRY IS IMPERIALISM,  
 WHAT THE RUSSIANS WOULD CALL "IMPERIALISM" I HAD  
 CHOSEN A SOCIALIST COUNTRY SINCE THERE ARE ONLY TWO  
 MAIN SYSTEMS IN THE WORLD; WHY THE U.S.S.R. "she asks  
 "WHY NOT CZECHOSLOVAKIA, WHERE THE HOUSING PROBLEM IS  
 NOT SO BAD" I HAD CHOSEN THE U.S.S.R. SINCE IT WAS  
 THE LEADER OF THE SOCIALIST CAMP AND THE SYMBOLIC  
 CHAMPION OF THE CAUSE OF COMMUNISM! WHAT ARE  
 REASONS LEAD YOU TO CHANGE YOUR LOYALTY. "IN THE  
 U.S. YOU ARE KNOW THESE ALL MANY STATEMENTS, RACIAL  
 SEGREGATION AND THE REPRESSION OF THE UNDER DOG, THE  
 COMMUNIST PARTY! HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN STUDYING  
 MARXISM. " I FIRST STARTED STUDYING "MARXISM" WHEN  
 I WAS 15. "I ALWAYS HAD TO DIG FOR MY BOOKS IN  
 THE BACK, DUSTY, SHELF OF LIBRARY AND OLD OUTDATED  
 BOOKS WERE THE BACK END OF MY READING ROOM  
 ALTHOUGH, POLITICAL ECONOMY, ETC." "IN MY LIBRARY IN  
 THE MOST OBVIOUS PLACES THERE WERE THE PROMINENT  
 ANTI-COMMUNIST BOOKS WE KNOW SO WELL BUT AS  
 I SAY I ALWAYS HAD TO DIG FOR MY BOOKS & THAT  
 WAS SOME IMPRESSIONS YOU GO SERVING IN THE OCCUPATION  
 FORCES. " I SAW THE AMERICAN MILITARY BEHAVING COMMON  
 AS A MURDERER SINCE THE TALK OF WAR AND OCCUPATION I  
 SHOULD BE LEFT TO THE U.S. IMPERIALIST MILITARY. "WHAT DO YOU THINK

DIARY  
Moscow Meeting  
Oct. 31, 1959

12:50 arrive in "Bolgaitype" TPKI, two Russian policemen stand  
at the embassy. one salutes as I approach entrance of the  
embassy and says "PASSPORT!" I smile and show my passport.  
He motions me to pass inside as I wish. Their can be little  
doubt I'm sure in his mind that I'm an American. Light overcoat,  
no hat or scarf and non-Russian button down shirt & tie.  
Entering I find the office of consular side opening the door  
& go in. A secretary busy typing looks up. "yes?" she says  
"I'd like to see the consular." I say. "Will you sign  
the tourist register please." he says dryly going back to his typing.  
"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 discuss my American citizenship." she  
rises and taking my passport goes into the open door  
office where she lays the passport on a man's desk, saying  
"There's a Mr. Oswald outside, who says he'd like to dissolve his  
U.S. citizenship." "OK" the man says, "thanks" he says to the  
girl without looking up from his typing. she, as she comes  
out, invites me into the inner office to sit down. I do  
so, selecting an armchair to the front left side of  
SNYDERS DECK (it was SNYDER whom I talked to read consular)  
I wait, crossing my legs and laying my gloves in my lap.  
He finishes typing, removes the letter from his typewriter  
and adjusting his glasses looks at me.

"WHAT CAN I DO FOR YOU HE ASKS" LEAFING THROUGH MY PASSPORT  
"I'd like to dissolve my U.S. citizenship and would like  
to sign the legal papers to that effect." He looks you up and  
for American citizenship? yes. He taking out a piece of paper  
and says "before we get to that it's like some personal info."  
He asks name, personal information to which I answer, then  
"YOUR REASONS FOR COMING" I SAY I HAVE ABANDONED LIFE IN THE  
U.S. AMERICAN MILITARY LIFE AMERICAN IMPERIALISM, STAMPA  
MARRIAGE AND IF WAITED TWO YEARS FOR THIS I DON'T WANT TO LIVE  
IN THE U.S. OR BE OBTAINED BY AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP HE SAYS  
OK. THAT'S ALL UNLESS YOU WANT TO PROFOUND YOUR "MARRIAGE BELONGS"  
YOU CAN BE. I SAID "I'VE REQUESTED THAT I BE ALLOWED TO SIGN LEGAL  
PAPERS. DEVOIDING MYSELF OF U.S. CITIZENSHIP. DO YOU REFUSE THAT?" HE SAYS  
HE SAYS "WHO. NO, BUT THE OFFICERS WILL TAKE SOME TIME TO GET READY  
IN THE MEANTIME where are you staying?" ROOM 212 AT THE METROPOLITAN  
5 STATE, AT 10:15 AM BEING REPAID 14 K. I START TO LEAVE "YOU  
TO WHAT THE RUSS. DO NEXT?" I TURN BACK AND SAY "I'VE SAID I'VE SAID."

Headquarters of the central committee of the K.P.S. is located  
at No. 11, a 8 story yellow metal and brick structure  
it is a rectangular shaped with straight sharp lines and  
almost none of the gaudy decorations found on most buildings  
in the city. The first deputy of the central committee of the K.P.S.  
by P. L. ... is the imposing tall, lanky, short, stocky man  
in his late 50's. Mr. ... is only seen on the streets. He and his  
family occupy a single 8-room apt. on the top floor of a government  
apartment house on prospect street. Entrance to this apartment building  
is guarded night and day by one uniformed policeman who checks  
papers and keeps unauthorized persons out. Here is also the residence  
of several ministers, such as, Minister of Education, ...  
and Minister of Construction. ... Major ... and his  
all citizens in his republic with authority no United States government  
has ever enjoyed, until his authority is cannot be challenged  
or challenged by court order or injunction, as it often is  
in the United States. Major ... is responsible directly to  
the Moscow and the party presidium directed by Khrushchev.  
He appears in the reviewing box at in the center of the  
crowd, on May 1st and November 7th holidays, however, when  
he wears a conical hat, occasionally without the trace of a  
smile. He will elect to his post in the general election  
more than 100,000 is elect to the post of premier, but  
rather 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 respective republics. Therefore  
... shores its members of the Supreme Soviet from  
... replacement for vacated seats in the central  
... may be required in the case of  
... a higher appointment to the central committee  
expulsion from the party, under the  
... procedure in the central committee.



### The Atlantic system

- a system opposed to Communism, Socialism, and Capitalism.
- b. Democracy at a local level with no centralized state.
  - c. that the right of free enterprise and collective enterprise be guaranteed.
  - d. that Slavery be abolished
  - e. that Nationalism be excluded from every day life.
  - f. that racial segregation or discrimination be abolished by law.
  - g. the right of the free, unincorporated section of religious institutions of any type or denomination to freely function.
  - h. Universal suffrage for all persons over 18 years of age.
  - i. Freedom of dissemination of opinions through press & declaration or speech.
  - j. that the dissemination of war propaganda be forbidden as well as the manufacture of weapons of war destruction.
  - k. that free compulsory education be universal till 16.
  - l. nationalization or communizing of private enterprise or collective enterprise be forbidden.
  - m. that monopoly practices be considered as capitalistic.
  - n. that combining of separate collective or private enterprises into single collective units be considered as communistic.
  - o. that no taxes be levied against individuals.
  - p. that heavy graduated taxes of from 30% to 90% be levied against surplus profit gains.
  - q. that taxes be collected by a single monetary subordinate to individual communities.
  - r. that taxes be used solely for the building & improvement of public projects.

a system opposed to the Government.

In that the State or any group of persons may not administer or 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 demand any other single person for services rendered, so long as that service does not create surplus value.
- e.

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 surplus profit or value in use or exchange.

2. 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 participating investors.

3. That all work or direction or administrative duties connected with the enterprise be done personally by those investors.

4. That no person not directly ~~connected~~, working or otherwise directly taking part in the ~~enterprise~~ <sup>creation</sup> process of any enterprise, have a share of or otherwise receive any part of its resultant profit.

5.

stipend  
P. G. Rowmist.

Why did you go to the USSR?  
 I went as a citizen of the US (as a tourist) residing in a foreign  
 country which I have a perfect right to do. I went there to see  
 how the people and how this system works.  
 1. What about the letters? I made no letters residing in the U.S.  
 correspondence with the U.S. Embassy I made, no correspondence  
 with the U.S. Embassy I might have had one of them do not understand.  
 2. Did you make statements against the U.S. Press? No.  
 3. What about that tape recording? I made a recording for radio  
 in Moscow Journal Radio twice a day, in which I ~~talked~~  
 spoke about right thinking and what I had seen in various  
 tourist circles. I expressed delight in all the interesting places  
 I mentioned in the respect to the University, Museum of Art,  
 Red Square, the Kremlin & the other places I closed the recording  
 by saying I hoped our people would see in peace and  
 order U.S. law & press may lose the protection of the U.S. by writing  
 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. Did all workers in the USSR consider state work?  
 No. Technically only plants working directly for the state,  
 usually defense, and all other plants are owned by the  
 workers who work in them.  
 5. What about statements you made to U.P.I. agent Miss Walsh in 1957?  
 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 agencies in Moscow including  
 U.P.I. A.P.I. and Time Inc. who were notified by the Embassy.  
 I did not call them. I answered questions and gave  
 statements to Miss Walsh of U.P.I. I requested her to  
 let me see her story before she released it, which is the  
 polite and usual thing. <sup>She sent me</sup> She sent me a version of what I said  
 just after she sent it. I immediately called her to complain about  
 this. At which time she apologized and said her editor and not  
 she had added several things. she said London was very excited  
 about the story. She is now I believe that she had already

... that I) so there would be... I...  
... and I didn't think that the story was...  
... blown out of shape once it got into...  
... the printed story was fabricated...  
... concentration...

7. Why did you remain in the USSR for so long if you...  
... I... in the USSR... until...  
... the Embassy... that I would like to go...  
... (my passport was at the Embassy for...)  
... invited me to Moscow for...  
... we almost 1 year to get a permit to leave...  
... much for Moscow. In this connection I had to...  
... from the head consulate...  
... (the Russian are very bureaucratic and slow about getting...  
... foreigners travel about the country...  
... when I did get to Moscow the Embassy...  
... we took my passport and advised me...  
... get a split visa from the Russians for myself and...  
... my Russian wife, this long and...  
... months from July 1962 until...  
... you all almost 1 year was spent in trying to leave...  
... the country. That's why I was...  
... 1962, Heifer

8. are you a communist? Have you ever known a communist?  
... of course not, I have never even known a communist...  
... outside of the ones in the USSR but you can't help that...  
9. What are the outstanding differences between the USA and USSR?  
... freedom of speech travel outspoken opposition to...  
... policies freedom to believe in god.

... maybe, thank you sir; you are a real patriot!!

1. Why did you go to the USSR?
2. Was it as a matter of science and just to get a Ph.D. in a foreign country, my personal sign of rebellion and honor by the misguided bias of rescuing of the U.S. Communist Party? What about these letters? I made several letters which I approved my close friends to the American Embassy when in Oct 1957 I went there to finally legalize my American citizenship and was refused the legitimate right.
3. Did you make statements against the U.S. there? Yes.
4. What about the types recording? I made a recording for Radio Moscow which was broadcast the following morning in which I spoke about the beautiful capital of the socialist world and all its progress.
5. Did you break laws by writing or taking work in the USSR? I did in that I took on work of allegiance to the USSR.
6. Did all work in the USSR considered state work? Yes of course and in that respect I also broke U.S. law in accepting work under a foreign state.
7. What about statements you made to KPI agent and why?

I was approached by Miss Morley and other reporters just after I had formally requested the American Embassy to legally legalize my U.S. citizenship for a stay they were notified by the U.S. Embassy, not by me. I received questions and made statements to Miss Morley in regard to my reasons for coming to the USSR, her stay was accepted by her later, but in brief cases it is possible to say she had the threat printed.

8. Why did you remain in the USSR for so long if you only wanted a Ph.D.?

I remained in the USSR from Oct 16 1954 to spring of 1961 a period of 7 1/2 years I did so because I was living quite comfortably I had plenty of money, one apartment and four lots of girls etc. Why should I leave all that?

9. Are you a communist? No, I am basically, although I hate the USSR and socialist system I still think Marxism can work under different circumstances.

10. Have you ever known a communist? Not in the U.S.A.









Lee H. Oswald  
National 2-1-59  
Training 31.55.2  
January

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 Station US MARINES CALIF., ATSUBI TAIWAN  
SOVI BAY, PHILIPPINES; 1959-1962 MIA in USSR, Residue
5. Active duty U.S.M.C. Release quarterly, Rank E2, Active  
Duty terminated Sept. 10, 1959. Honourable discharge received
6. MARRIAGE NIKHILIVNA OSWALD, WIFE, RUSSIAN;  
DAVID LEE OSWALD, SON, AMERICAN
7. NONE
8. PETITION FOR RECOVERY OF FUNDS FROM INTERNATIONAL RESCUE  
COMMITTEE AMAR AV. NY, NY. in JAN. 1962. I HAVE NOT BEEN  
NOTIFIED OF THE RESULT
9. NONE
10. \$800.00 (\$200.00 can be paid by myself.)
11. (8)
12. ~~Box 982, Dallas, Texas.~~  
7313 DAYANPORT ST. P.T. WORTH, TEXAS

211

Social	In the form of	Reasons
(Transactional) State of arms	limitations on freedom of thought, religion, speech, election, dress, style, and some building license things pistols should not be sold in any case; rifle only with police permission; shotgun free.	
If member of party special character or employment	anti-semitic or anti-nationality or anti-religion.  it is caused by other than voluntary means of employees such as automation	
medical fee	hospital beds and operation	
Education Plan Government	state and national authority of universities and free of paid tuition for students of higher educational units higher services independent of type of work; only cost to type of work and work of work upon attainment. general disarmament and abolition of all arms except in police force and with small arms	

SUN. <sup>at 10:00</sup>  
10:00 even. NOV 2. 1906  
MON. NOV 13. -

Foot w. press  
SUN. NOV 1. Heat BIFLE.  
MON.