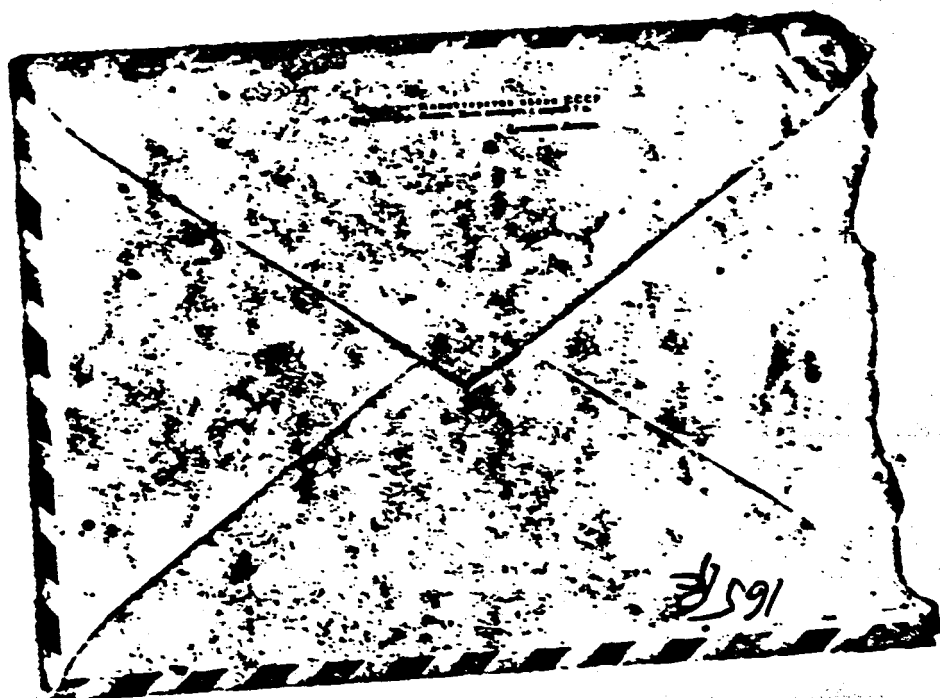




165
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
91



165
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
8-91

17
and structure of the city all ready gives no idea of the condition
of the capital of the Belorussian State in 1945, only 16 short years
ago. The architectural planning may be any thing but modern but it is
the manner of almost all ^{Belorussian} cities with the airport ^{located}
as its eastern boundary we find a large spread out ^{appearance} in
appearance. Only the skyline pierced with factory ^{smoke} and
chimneys betrays its ^{industrial} background, perhaps I say an
appearance because, the tallest building here is the 9 story
^{Hotel King} which is over 2 miles long and the only ^{wide} street
in the republic, all other streets are narrow rock laid streets, curving
through the city like ^{avenues} ^{back of} streets off the main street
at the other end, by extensive ^{parking} The design and content
of this prospect is very reflective of the ^{life} of this city, from
north to south of this straight as an arrow ^{main} of the city in-
cludes in the first two miles, the center ^{district} of the city,
Hotel King and the Main Post Office. The hotel was built in
1950 on the direct artery of ^{avenue} ^{where} was ^{grievous} at the ^{time}
that only one, old, dilapidated, hotel existed at that time when
he paid an official visit to this the capital of Belorussia, the
hotel was built in three months, a record for the entire Soviet
Union, ^{unique} and has over 500 rooms a modern well ^{serviced} and
built hotel, box shaped, it serves many tourist traveling from
Germany and Poland through King to Moscow.

357
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1197

contrasting to his long work as a laborer, a laborer with his hands,
During the war Grises, too old to be taken into the army in the first
draft remained in Minsk with his wife when the Germans arrived, lived
here for 8 months, until when things got too hot for him, as it did for
most of the remaining population who didn't support the Germans out-
right, he fled into the deep pine forest with his wife where he served
with the famed Partisan fighters; as is well known, these people held
most of the territory of Belorussia during the entire 4 years of
occupation by the Germans of Minsk and other points in Belorussia.
One day Grises, in talking about the war pulled up his sleeve
and showed me two unmistakable scars - bullet holes. When talking
about Minsk during German occupation, one feels a terrible burning anger
the most. There was a chimney in Minsk, he says, next to the crematorium.
The smoke from that chimney was as black as death day and night, night
and day, the smoke of that belching chimney never stopped rising over
the ruined skeleton of Minsk. Grises looked to the ground, during the war
with only three major buildings still standing after the war, Grises
houses, government house and church. These buildings, all except the
church, which is now closed, are still in use. Grises

The reconstruction of Minsk is an interesting story reflecting
the courage of its builders. In a totalitarian system great success
can be brought into play under rigid controls and support. The success
of the Russian reconstruction is testimony to that. So also is the result
of the reconstruction of Minsk and other cities of the USSR. This re-
construction is still, in part, going on but the design and structure
of the city already, gives an idea of the condition of the capital of
the Belorussian State in 1945, only 16 short years ago, the architectural
planning may be anything but modern but it is the manner almost all
Russian cities.

With the airport serving as its eastern boundary we find a large
openness in appearance, a city only. The skyline planned
with factory factories and chimneys betrays its industrial background
ownership. I say in appearance, because, the tallest building here is
the 9 story black apartment house flanking the main street Grises

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
3197

P.P. 10.

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

although there was no prior notice of my delegation, another spontaneous welcoming committee met the colonnade of black limousines and dutifully waved back at the darkened cars with the slightly protruding yellowish headlights waving hands.

I myself was ^{visiting friends in the} ~~another~~ ^{forming} ~~forming~~ ^{forming} dormitory when I was called out for this purpose by a security agent. I went right along with all the others into the crowd and I know this story to be not only true, but standard operating procedure.

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
J 97

absentees may be duly noted, whether one is allowed. At the collection point, signs, drumbeats and flags are distributed and marchers formed in ranks. In the city of Minsk on such days, all roads are closed by driving tracks across them, except the prescribed route. This, as well as meticulous attention to attendance, insures a 90% turnout of the entire population. Stragglers or late risers walking through the streets may be yanked into the steady stream of workers by the police or voluntary and armed people's militia; any one who angers may be subject to close investigation later on, one thing to be avoided in any police state.

In roughly the same way, a 90% majority of the voting population is always funneled into voting for the one candidate for the one party system, in the Soviet Union. Before State, Republic, or city elections, a committee calls at the residences of each and every person in the city; the inquiries regarding the names of eligible voters (voting age throughout the USSR is thirteen years) age, sex, place of work; he insures that all eligible voters know, when, where and how to vote.) He can explain who are the candidates, although it is forbidden by law to advise for one or the other, and insures the prospective voter that his name will be on the voting register, located at the poll, which he must sign before voting by secret ballot. At the voting poll after signing the register, a person receives a voting list with the names of all candidates for different posts. He may either place an X next to his choice or strike out any name he doesn't like or write in any name he wishes, names written into the ballot are counted but no one can be elected to the post or office in this manner. It may, however, mean that this person will be a candidate for a chosen post sometime in the future elections. All candidates are approved by the central committee of the Communist party, although a candidate does not necessarily have to be a communist party member (he may be non-party) although the system in the USSR insures that no person rises to any heights at all without being approved by party, even if he has made an application for the party. the 24th congress KPCU Kraschoff revealed that out of a population of 24

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1192

million, and one half million persons are members of the Communist Party. That is less than 10% of the total population, actually engaged in production, not counting children and pensioners, etc.

But in order to get to know the workers, how they think, act, hope and have lived, I will take an example from the lower and middle and upper age groups. Starting with the lower.

Guska Shklovich, born in what is now south western Bessarabian territory; he is 24 years old, makes 28 rubles a month, without deductions, he is married and has a young baby. He and his wife live in a small room in a house, the property of his father. He is on the waiting list for a small flat, "kupa" to receive it in "four or five years", but he enters the University next year so that he can become a radio engineer. He went to school during and after the war in the east where his family took him during the evacuation. He will further meet after an all out attempt at a drive by the Red's in which his mother was killed. After finishing his schooling at the age of 18, like most Russian boys, he was drafted into the Army, served in Hungary when the ¹⁹⁵⁶ Revolution broke out as a jeep driver, observed the start of the war, there, he says "American specialists" and "spies". When asked who he killed he says "he didn't kill anyone". When asked who was killed during the Revolution he says "Hungarians". Asked what he thinks of that Revolution, he says "It was a glorious victory by our forces". Shklovich also tells a story about ^{at night} ~~how the Russian~~ "newly arrived with the occupation forces, was walking down the street when he came upon a group of young Hungarian children; one of them was a girl he says, and she looked at me so hard I thought she must know me. One of the younger people came forward and asked for a match. Just then a Hungarian 'people/policeman' came around the corner." This he probably ^{story} saved Shklovich's life. The police ^{was} shouted just as one of the younger people came up behind him and hit him on the head; when he awoke there were two of the group dead and the others ^{ran} away. "Surely by a revolution of spies and imperialists I lived.

A picture of a different sort is that out by Shklovich.

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1192

mild mannered, he served his army service along the front, on the Leningrad front during the war. Married for ten years, he has three children; aged 9, he has a hawk like nose, bushy eyebrows, profuse straw colored hair, he makes 115 rubles a month, lives fairly well, owns a television, radio and refrigerator in his two room flat with neighbors who share kitchen and bath, A very good arrangement for the Soviet Union. He pays 15 rubles a month rent, has a middle school education, had finished a metal workers course at the night school of the night school facility of the University in 1958. He has been working at this plant for 3 years. A skilled tradesman, he is respected and is a member of the Shop production committee, Communist. He believes in the ~~policy~~ of the party as do almost all Russians. His hobby is fishing on the banks of the little creek near his home during the summer. Every normally he spends 20 minutes in a day fishing to work, this is the most inconvenient aspect of his married life (his average life). Does he have money, personal belongings? He says, but I have an apartment, that is the most important thing in life. People have been known to do odd, even unusual things to get even a little higher on the waiting list such as taking the ownership of a baby at two to get special rating. The making of apartments houses is always done with a great deal of haste and preparation. Indeed, for the lucky one's, receiving their orders on homes and flats, it is a big moment, a moment culminating years of waiting and ~~after~~ years of manipulation, the lucky few get the word to move out of their old quarters, usually one room in shabby buildings, built after the war, which are mostly to be later torn down. As soon as a newly built house is ready, enough to support the rush of happy home owners, it is opened even though their may not be light fixtures or toilet seats just yet. What does that matter! In 1960 there were ^{over} 1,078,000 living places built in USSR; USA, 1,300,000 including Hawaii and Alaska.

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

357
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1597

After long years of hard tested discipline no worker allows himself to be trapped and called out for inattentiveness by the ever present and watchful party secretary and members of the Communist party. This is mostly seen in political information or political con party directive readings. At these times it is best to curb one's natural boisterous and lively nature. Under the 6' by 6' picture of Lenin, founder of the Soviet State, the party section secretary stands. ^{in section} ~~at our shop~~ a middle aged pecked man by the name of SOBANKIN, an average looking man wearing glasses, his wrinkled face and twinkling eyes give one the impression that at any moment he's going to tell a funny story of funny jobs, but he never does. Behind this man stands 35 years of party life. His high post, relatively speaking for him, is witness to his efficiency. He stands expanding from note front of him, the week's "Information", with all the lack of enthusiasm and gusto of someone who knows that he has no worries about an audience or about someone getting up and going away.

PART II "Demonstrations"

In the same way, May Day and other "demonstrations" are arranged as well as spontaneous receptions for distinguished guests. - I remember when I was in Moscow in 1939 I was just passing in front of the restaurant when out of the side streets came a 20 man police unit which stopped all people on the street from passing in front of the entrance, surrounding the crowd and keeping them bound in (not detouring the flow of traffic, as would be expected) for 3 minutes, until right on schedule, an obviously distinguished foreign lady was driven up to the restaurant, where a meeting in her honor had been arranged. ^{car was} And taken through the "spontaneous" welcoming crowd, after which the police were withdrawn, allowing the passers by to continue. *(insert)*

At the Minsk radio factory, holiday demonstrations (there are two a year), May Day and Revolution Day, are arranged in the following manner. Directives are passed down the communist party line until they reach the factory shop and mill "Collectives". Here they are implemented by the Communist party secretary who issues instructions as to what time the demonstrators are to arrive, at the arrival point names are taken well in advance of the march so that late comers and

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
11 92

to the history of the world.

To understand the work and workings of the "Collective" one must first ask who controls, who leads the "Collective". The answer to that is a long one; all plants and factories in the Soviet Union have party committees, headed by one graduate of a higher party school whose function is to control discipline of members of the Communist party, and who, working in conjunction with the directors of the factory, handles all factors pertaining to the work, alterations and production of any given line. It must be noted that officially the party man occupies a position exactly equal to the supreme head of any factory; however the facts point out that he has, due to the fact that Communist hold the leading positions in plants, much more influence over the activities of the workers than appears. The suggestion of the party man is never turned down by the directors of our factory, that would be president to Breznev. The party man designates who shall be shop and section party secretaries, a post well coveted by employed Communists. These Communists in fact really control every move of "Collectives". They are responsible for the carrying out of directives pertaining to meetings, lectures, and party activities in the local cells.

These meetings or "Zakrytiya" are almost always held at the lunch hour or after working hours. The number of meetings of a strictly political nature is not small, considering that on an average 8 meetings are held a week and of these you have "young Communist, Party Communist meeting", "political education" and the "school of Communist labor". These are every week and are compulsory for all workers. Other weekly meetings, include "Production meeting", "General trade Union", "Shop Committee" and "Sport Meeting", some of these are compulsory. The numbers of meetings held a month average 30. 20% of these are political or by-political meetings. Meetings last anywhere from 20 minutes to two hours; usually the meeting of "Political information meeting" held every Tuesday is 15 minutes. An amazing thing in watching these political lectures is that there is taken on by the listeners, a most phenomenal nature, one impervious to outside interference or sounds.

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
119

of workers, they are experienced at work and politics.

Most check workers are men of the older aged groups 40-50, not always members of the communist party, they carry the production load and most of the responsibility of the interlife of the "Kollective".

The remaining 41 workers are divided about half into 18-23 year olds, new metal workers, trying to fulfill their obligatory two years at a Secondary, before going on to full time day studies at the local University, or one of the specialized institutes, and older workers who have been working at the plant for 4-6 years and occupy the middle number worker levels, 3, 4; these workers are aged about 24-30 and form the mass of laborers at the factory. They have families, apartments are few, most occupy rooms belonging to relatives or rooms let to rent by holders of two or three room apartments, often for as high as 20 rubles a month, although rent in the Soviet Union is paid by the State. Most of the latter rooms with kitchen and bath cost only about 10 rubles a month. The housing shortage is so critical that people must sometimes have to even find a person willing to let his room, even renting also in the most common form of speculation in the USSR. Often it involves lights all out of properties with utilities, and sometimes involves the making of a month from letting his room in the summer while he himself is living in a summer house in the country. Such speculation is forbidden and carries penalties, including deportation to other economic areas of the USSR for terms of up to 6 months. Still there are the most common instances. Most workers in Minsk own their own stock, which re-populates the city at the end of the 2nd USSR year. Like most Russians they are warm hearted and simple but often stubborn and untractable.

The life of the "Kollective" or rather inter-life, since it often touches upon more than just the work, is the most reflective side of the complex working of the Communist party of the USSR. It is the reflection of mass and organized political activity, deciding the actions of every individual and group, placing upon society a course, so strict, so disciplined, that any private deviation is interpreted as political deviation and the enforced course of action over the years has become the most comprehensible educational and moral training probably

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

ii 97

... the same, giving one to a more or less definite pay scale, a worker may demand to be tested for a higher pay level at any time. Only skill is "a barrier" to higher pay. The Foreman and shop head all receive about 120 rubles basic pay but such higher bonuses^{are} forwarded to the best shops by the factory committee for good production standards.

Our shop head Stephen Tarasovich Velchok is a stout open faced and well skilled metal worker who, although he hasn't got a higher education which is now a prime requisition for even a Foreman's job, managed to finish a 3 year night school specialty course and through the help of the director of the factory, Mr. S. Kovalev

became shop head in an important segment of a large plant, employing 2,000 people. Stephen has an almost bald head except for a tuft of hair on the left side of his head, which he is forever combing across his shiny forehead. He is married with two children aged 8 and 10. But one can understand that Stephen goes to work much earlier than other Russian workers, perhaps that can be explained by the fact that in order to get into an apartment, people often must wait for 3 or 4 years and since security is so important, until a commonly desired goal is reached, that is, an apartment in Moscow, most Russians do not choose to start families until later in life. Stephen is responsible to the factory committee and director for the filling of quotas and production goals.

Mr. Velchok is 38 years old, has a wife and 23 month old baby, but two days ago moved out of his one room flat without kitchen to private building, into a newly built apartment house and flat of one small room, kitchen and bath, a luxury not felt by most Russians. A tall thin man with dark glasses in his face, his manner, nervous, open-mouthed direct, betrays his calling. His job, keep the working on the premises going as quickly and efficiently as possible. His Assistant, Mr. Foreman Lavroch, is much younger, two year younger, originative, handsome, quiet, he climbed to his post through a night school degree and a sort of rough charm, which he instinctively uses in the presence of superiors. The shop's ministry is composed of 17 so-called "Shock Workers" whose pictures hang on a wall near the stairs so that all might strive to imitate them. Usually of the 3 level or master class

COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1192

who through some strange process have been turned to stone all except the hard faced communists with roving eyes looking for any home-making catch of inattentiveness on the part of any worker; a bad sight to anyone not used to it, but the ^{Russians} communists are philosophical. "Why must the lecturer" "Nobody," "but its compulsory". Compulsory attendance at factory meetings isn't the only way to form spontaneous demonstrations. ^{and PISTON'S} The "great October revolution" demonstrations, the May Day demonstrations are all formed in the same way. As well as spontaneous meetings for distinguished guests. The well organized party men work off the names of the hundreds of workers approved to arrive at a certain place at a given time. No choice, however, small, is left to the discretion of the individual.

AMIT THE ENGINEER THE SHOP

For a good cross section of the Russian working class I suggest you examine the lives of some of the 25 workers and I should mention in the experimental shop of the Krasnaya radio plant. This plant is located in the midst of the great building plant which produces some of the best known radios and TV's in the Soviet Union.

The shop itself is located in a two story building with no particular noticeable mark on its red brick face. At 200 Sharp, all the workers assembled and at the sound of a bell attended by the factory, who is a worker whose duty it is to see to it that the pictures do not slip out for too many weeks, they file upstairs, except for 20 workers and both operators whose machines are located on the first floor. Work here is given out in the form of blueprints and drawings by the shop foreman and Sr. Foreman *ALYKOV* to workers whose various capability and skill calls for them, since each worker has with them acquired differing skills and knowledge. Work is given strictly according to so-called "pay levels", the levels being numbered 1-5 and the highest level "master", for level one (1) a worker receives approximately 40 rubles for work, level (2); a worker receives 70.50 for three; 100 rubles for four; 125 rubles for five; 150 rubles and for masters about 200. These levels of pay vary slightly because workers receive a basic pay of, for 1st level, 45 rubles and because bringing the total to 60 rubles, including reductions for taxes, the basic pay of a master is 90 rubles. Except in instances for poor quality work, bonuses are all -

332
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
109

built factory. He was appointed by the factory Communist party chief, a shop secretary, responsible for shop discipline, party meetings, distribution of propaganda and any other odd "jobs" that might come up, including, seeing to it that there are always enough red and white signs and slogans hanging on the walls. Lieboon holds the title (besides Communist) of "shop worker, of Communist Labor," this movement was started under Stalin a decade ago, in order to get the most out of the extreme patriotism driven into Soviet children at an early age. Indeed, Lieboon is a skilled mechanic and metal worker and for his work he receives 120-140 rubles - North Glass Subventions. This shop party secretary, together with the section party chief, usually selects workers for the title "shop worker of Communist Labor". These people are not necessarily Communist party members, although they help in the same way party members do.

Factory meetings of the "collective" are so numerous as to be staggering.

For instance during one month the following meetings and lectures are scheduled: 1) Prof. Glines, which discuss the work of the prof. union in gathering data, paying out receipts on vacation orders, etc. (2-24.); 2) political information (4) every Tuesday on the lunch hour; 3) Young Communist meetings (2) on the 9 and 11th of every month; production committee (1) made up of workers, discussing ways of improving work; Communist party meeting (2) a month called by the section Communist party (2); the school of Communist labor meeting (1) (compulsory) every Wednesday, and sports meetings, 2 a month, etc. etc. etc. a total of 15 meetings a month, 14 of which are compulsory for Communist party members and 15 compulsory for all others. These meetings are always held after work or on the lunch hour. They are never held on working time. Shortcuts in any means allowed. After long years of hard discipline, especially under the Stalin regime, no worker will invite the mere disciplinary action of the party men and inevitably the factory party because of trying to slip out of the way or giving too little attention to what is being said.

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

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1-97

counting deductions. Further on, others are fitting tubes and parts around the picture tube itself, all along the line there are testing apparatus with operators hurriedly after SNAP TYPE testing currents, and withdrawing the snapps that fitting out a tester's card, pass the equipment back onto the conveyor, speed here is essential.

The Communist party secretary here, as in most shops, has promised to increase production by ^{25%} in honor of the coming end of the third year of the current 7 year plan. Now the televisions are carried around the conveyer to go back down the line where others sit to complete the process, the snapps from the careful soldering doesn't keep the girls from chattering away and that, coupled with the boys at the end of the line, starting the loudspeakers, makes for a noisy but lively place, with the laughter of girls mixing with music and occasional jazz playing, which the workers favor for purely personal reasons until the foreman looks his way.

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

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

In the shop where I worked, the experimental shop, of the Black Hills and Television factory, there were 22 workers, including the party shop secretary, who is a Communist worker assigned into ^{the} shop by the Party ^{secretary} ~~secretary~~, the Master Foreman, assigned by the ^{Production} ~~Production~~ head who is assigned by the Director of the Factory, and 1 Junior Foreman.

The key person in the shop, as everyone appreciates is Comrade Libson, 45 years old, the party-secretary. His background is that after serving his allotted time in the ^{Red Army} ~~army~~, before the war, he became a member ^{of the} ~~of the~~ Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In good standing of the CPSU. During the war, he was for a short time, a tankist, but his talents seemed to have been too good for that job so he was made a military policeman, after the war, starting at this newly

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1197

... had fumes and the hotness of the material. These workers are guaranteed 30 days vacation a year, the maximum for workers. Automation is now employed at a fairly large number of factories, especially the war industry. However for civilian use, their number is still small.

At this plant at least one worker is employed in the often arduous task of turning out finished, acceptable items. Often one worker must finish the task of taking the edge of metal off plastic and shaving them on a foot driver lathe. There is only so much potentiality in process and stamps, no matter what their size.

The lack of unemployment in the Soviet Union may be explained by one of 3 things. Lack of automation and a Bureaucratic corps of 1-3 workers in any given factory. These people are occupied with the time of paper work 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 1-20. In others 1-3, depending on the importance of the work.

These people are also backed by a small army of commissars, committees and supply checkers and the quality control boys. These people number (without foremen) almost 300 people, total working force 1,000 -- 2-30 without foreman.

To delve deep into the lives of the workers, Marshall visits most of the shops one after another and get to know the people. The largest shop employs 500 people; 60% women and girls; families make up 60% of the work force at this plant.

... Here girls splice and screw the ENALITE to the base attaching, transistors, tubes and so forth. They each have quotas depending upon what kind of work they are engaged in. One girl may solder 15 wire leads in 15 minutes. The pay scales here vary but slightly with average pay at 80 rubles without deductions. Deductions include 7 rubles, general tax, 2.50 rubles for bachelors and unmarried girls and any deductions for poor or careless work. The inspectors may care to make further observations. They start teams of tech mostly boys of 17 or 18, turning the televisions on the conveyor belts right side up, from where there has been soldering to a position where they place picture tubes onto the supports. These boys receive for a 30 hour week, 65-70 rubles, not

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1192

an area of 25 acres in a district one block north of the main thoroughfare and only two miles from the center of the City with all facilities and systems for the mass production of radios and televisions; it employs 3,000 full time and 300 part time workers, 35% women and girls. This factory employs 3,000 soldiers in three of the five mainshops, mostly these shops are fitted with conveyor belts in long rows, on either side of which sit the long line of bustling women.

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

Another 300 people are employed in an adjoining building for the cutting and finishing of rough wood into fine polished cabinets. A laborer's process, mostly done by hand, the cutting, brimming and the process's right up to hand polishing are carried out here at the same plant. The plant also has its own stamp making plant, employing 100 people at or assisting at 20 heavy machine lathes and grinders. The noise in this shop is almost deafening as metal grinds against metal and steel saws cut through iron ingots at the rate of an inch a minute. The floor is covered with oil used to drain the heat of metal being worked so one has to watch one's footing; here the workers' heads are as black as the floor and ~~the~~ to be eternally. The foreman here looks like the Russian version of "John Henry", tall and as strong as an ox. He isn't brilly, but he gets the work out.

The plant has its electric shop, where those who have finished long courses in electronics work over generators, television tubes, testing experiments of all kinds. The green work tables are filled high here. Electric gadgets are not too reliable here, mostly due to the poor quality of wires, which keep burning out under the impact of the usual 220V voltage. In the U. S. it is 110V.

The 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~~ ^{pieces}, turning out their quota of knobs, handles, non-conducting tube bases, and so forth. These workers suffer the worst condition of work in the plant, an otherwise model factory, for the Soviet Union, the

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
8-97

Icon 37

PART I THE CELL

The lives of Russian Workers is governed, first and foremost, by the "collective", the smallest unit of authority in any given factory, plant or enterprise. Sectional and shop cells form a highly organized and well supported political organization. These shop committees are in turn governed by the shop and section party chiefs who are directed by the Factory or plant party Secretary. This post carries officially the same amount of authority as the production director or president of the plant, but in reality it is the controlling organ of all activities in any industrial enterprise, whether political, industrial or personal and social relations. The party secretary is responsible for political indoctrination of the workers, the discipline of members of the Communist Party of the plant and the general conduct and discipline of the workers.

The plant Radio and Television plant is under management of the Chief Engineer of Electronic Parts, and has been in existence since the early 20's, the party secretary is in charge of the plant in the early 20's - has a long history of service to the party. He is in charge of the activities of the 1,000 communist party members and also oversees the activities of the other 5,000 people employed at this plant. The plant is in Minsk, the capital of the Red Backing Republic of Belorussia.

This factory manufactures 27,000 large and powerful radio sets and 20,000 smaller sets in various sizes and ranges, including pocket radios, which are not mass produced anywhere in the U.S.A. It is this plant which manufactured several special model combination radiophones which were shown as mass produced items of consumer goods several hundreds of thousands of Americans at the Soviet Exposition in New York in 1939. After the exhibition these sets were only shipped back to Minsk and are now stored in a special storage room on the first floor of the Administrative Building -- at this factory, ready for the next International Exhibit.

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

357
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

1-9

- 1-2 Description of Radio factory
- 3-4 City, gate and conditions
- 5-6 description of T.V. shop
- 7-8-9. Background of shops
- 10-11 Industrial workers
12. Council of "collective"
- 13-15 Demonstrations and meetings
- 16-18 factory work up and people
- 17-18-19 Report of city of Moscow
- 20 Soviet people & tourists
- 21-22 passports
- 23 collective farms and school
24. Vocations
25. Student quarters and district
26. population fig. and 12 photos
27. figs. for books for books.
28. short papers
29. Films
30. # of films of T.V. (see 30-31-29-23
DISTAC
D'RAY.)
31. T.V. & Radio
- 32 Radio
- 33 opera and musicians
34. F.C.I.
35. T.V. Radio police
36. Central Council of Min.
- 37-39 Corruption in USSR
40. Elections - virgin land "collective"
41. Elections and
42. The army
43. Army
44. Books
45. DISTAC. of comm. to
Soviet in 1951

See notes
command

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
9

forward

It is a book of great interest to the student of the history of the United States and the history of the world. It is a book that should be read by every student of the history of the United States and the history of the world.

The author of this book is a student of the history of the United States and the history of the world. He is a student of the history of the United States and the history of the world.

In the course of his research at the end of the 19th century, he discovered that the United States was a country of the future. He discovered that the United States was a country of the future.

This book is not, however, an economic analysis of the United States. It is a book that is a book to work a day average business.

About the author.

The author of this book was born in 1859 in New Orleans, Louisiana. He was a young man who was a student of the history of the United States and the history of the world.

Commission Exhibit 92

Exhibit 92, for identification.

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1192

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

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

~~and trips to other cities of the Soviet Union is forbidden even to those who would like to travel there to see relatives. All exits above mentioned towards the Finnish border lead into this territory. ~~and~~ ^{and} on the Polish border, Odessa mine see port~~

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

15 rubles. These ^{cheap ones} are ^{usually cost 40} rubles.

Just before we come to "Stalin Square" the end of the central district along the PROSPERITY, we find the two "AUTOMATIC" or stand up cafes. These cafes are located across the prospect from one another, the STRUCTURE is exactly the same in each. Both places serve the same dishes at the same prices. Why these were not built at opposite ends of the CENTRAL DISTRICT OF MOSCOW, for instance, is not known. Although it would of course be more convenient. The reason is that the architectural plans for all the cafes of the Soviet Union, ^{came} directly from Moscow, which, as one can imagine, is a big responsibility. ^{and since, in the USSR, one pays for a mistake with one's head, it seems that the logical reason, is that in building the street as it is the simplest, and therefore safest way.} Another characteristic and interesting structure is the Trade Union building. This houses an auditorium, offices for the trade-union and containing of the concert groups perform here periodically and a small dance hall. There do not, as one might expect, offices of any trade union. They do not exist as we know them (since strikes and negotiations for higher pay or better working conditions are not allowed, of course; suggestions may be made by any worker but these are handled through the local Communist factory committee and the passed along or shelved as it suits the committee's) In looking at the structure, it looks like a Greek temple with figures atop the V shaped roof supported by large white marble columns all around. However, a closer look reveals not Greek gods but, from left to right, a worker complete with scope, a bricklayer holding a bucket, a sportsman in track shoes, and a more symbolic structure of a man in a double breasted suit holding a brief case, either a bureaucrat or an intellectual, apparently.

The rest of the prospect for the remaining miles is enclosed with the so familiar square shaped 5 storied apartment houses; it may be that at the present time 90% of all living is in apartments. In 20 years 90% of all living quarters will be in these many storied barracks. The building style is in full swing, although at the 12th congress,

357
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
11-72

Krushev announced that so many building projects were started in 1960-1961 that for a year after the finish of the Congress only special important projects will be allowed to be began in order to give a chance to the completion of sites already started, this is not the only reason, for the demand for raw materials and prefabricated parts far exceeds the supply and in desperation Krushchev called a halt to the construction plans of the present 7-year plan. This USSR means especially on apartments for which there is a close need.

Most factory workers do not consider themselves as the best in apartment construction if they are on the list for at least 3 years. Their estimates are based on experience.

At the 22nd party Congress Krushchev, in his 2 hour speech, said that for all practical purposes, the only source of all the people required in the USSR of the first group, revealed that in 1960 700,000 people in the Soviet Union were abroad. This is a total of 100,000 people, including engineers and technicians that travel, and 600,000 people in the USSR. All others are the children of intelligence agents, all scientific workers, the 100,000 people who are abroad to do research and carefully selected from the USSR. The USSR is a very loyal and politically prepared. Any person who is sent abroad for a special trip under the United States must be very well qualified; for 100 rubles he can go to China for two years but for 200 rubles he can go to (Czechoslovakia, for example) for three years. For 300 rubles he can even get to England, the highest is (1) that he must be a member of the Party; (2) he must account for the expenses of the trip; (3) he must have close relatives, preferably a wife and children, or a father and mother; this last is actually the most important. The Russians know that a person will not ordinarily leave a delegation or group of tourists to seek asylum if he knows he'll never see his family again, not alive anyway. Individual tourists who go abroad then and where they want to, because of their own desired unknown in the Soviet Union. Passports abroad are issued only after a 6 month EXAMINATION by the K.G.B.

387
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1197

Even trips to many cities of the Soviet Union is forbidden
even to those who would like to travel there to see relatives
in cities above mentioned toward the K. U. S. S. R. ^{INDIA}
This is especially true of the Polish border ^{INDIA}
Some cities in the Ukraine and Siberia contact with ^{INDIA}

all cities along the Southern border of the USSR from Moldavia to
India are forbidden without a pass, all cars, trucks and other
private vehicles are stopped at police check points in these areas.
Train and plane and bus terminals are not allowed to sell tickets
to these places without being shown a passport or being shown a
valid passport whose owners address is in the forbidden city.
Persons already living in these cities may travel freely to and
from them, however, they may not bring others in without passes;
passes are given out by the local K. U. S. S. R. offices, and one must
apply directly to it.

It may be explained that in the Eastern European system all
citizens upon reaching the age of 16 years are given a ^{city - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6}
"passport" or identification papers. On the first page is a photo
and personal information, on the following 4 pages are places for
the registering of address, this includes rented rooms, on the
next four pages are places for making particular remarks as to
the conduct of the carrier, ^{place better kept blank} the next 3
pages are for registering the places of work, then the next
page is for marriage license and divorce stamps, these "passports"
are changed for a small ^{change} 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 ^{of all times}
in the Soviet Union, are all ^{affiliated} marked on the passport, for instance
a Ukrainian is Ukrainian, a Jew is marked Jew, ^{no further block at all times} an immigrant is
marked as to place of birth, as in the cases of the many ^{have roots}
in the U.S.S.R. also on the pages ^{special stamps}

37
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
92

2

Marked for special remarks usually of a criminal nature, immigrants have a short autobiography painted such as, Carlos Ventura, born in Buenos Aires, 1934, resident Buenos Aires till 1955, occupation was student, immigrated to U.S.S.R. 1956. This is enough to insure any and who reads ^{the passport} that, Carlos, along with any other of his fellow immigrants will be given the proper treatment and attention, so that he never gets to far away from his registered address, ^{or ~~misses~~ ~~is~~ ~~lost~~} so high at his work. But otherwise immigrants in the U.S.S.R., ^{RELATION} a few French, Spanish, and Eastern European, are treated with more respect than the Russians treat each other, particularly in the matter of being awarded an apartment, any immigrant, no matter how unimportant he may have been in his native country, has much less to worry about ^{than} concerning getting an apartment and being assigned to work, ^{than} as his ^{own} born counterparts, this is part of the nation wide drive to impress all foreigners as to the high level of life in the U.S.S.R.

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

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

397
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

^{and} and scrape wood houses, seen throughout the Soviet Union and although its 50 minutes from the Kremlin it doesn't have electricity or gas. Inside plumbing is unknown and the only automation is that ~~and~~ with a broom. There are 45,000 collective farms in the Soviet Union of these types as well as 7,400 State farms run by the government. ^{And their machinery} Collective farmers number 65.5 million people or ~~or~~ 21.4% of the total population.

True, the collective farmers may own chickens or pigs or even a cow, as well as his own piece of land, usually $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre, but the isolation and agonizingly hard work in summer and fall affects these "advantages". Nowadays, although still without electricity "collective farms" have wire fed radio programs and 2 speakers in every home, this is part of the propaganda system instigated by ^{the state} to "bring the ^{collective} level of outlying collective farms up to the level of the city dweller". School attendance for the children of collective farmers is compulsory as it is for all children up to the age of maturity, that is up to the age when they receive their passports, sixteen. Public schools are in general box shaped 3 story affairs with no particular decoration. Teachers receive 80 rubles a month in these general educational institutions discipline from the student's viewpoint is strong. ^{starting} school at 7 years he is taught to keep his pioneer school costume, which all students must wear, in neat appearance, is thought to stand rigidly at attention when any 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 ^{the} American counterparts. ^{There} is also ^{studies} as well as patriotic and Soviet history. ^{and} an attitude towards his studies of ^{comparative} ^{seriousness}

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

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

Since most women work for a living in the U.S.S.R. (with or without husbands) they usually leave their non-school age children in the care of the local "childrens garden" these are highly organized ^{STATE CREATED} ~~government~~ supervised care centers for childrens. Here babies are fed and cared for, their health is checked periodically by doctors; diets are recommended and baths given, all for 30 rubles a month. Young children are given pre-school preparation by trained day school teachers who receive 50 rubles a month in pay. A director of such a school may receive 180 rubles a month 3,050,000 children in 1960. ^{ALL CARE BY THE GOVERNMENT} After the Ural incident on May 1, 1960 and the following exchanges between the American government and the Soviet governments, Premier Khrushchev invited then President Eisenhower to come to the Soviet Union and become a director of one of these "childrens gardens". Since, he said in a speech at the Kremlin in July 1960, ^{Eisenhower} doesn't know how to run his country.

Public care centers for young and old are an established principle in the U.S.S.R. thousands of rest homes, sanitoriums and hospitals are scattered around the Black and Caspian Seas, the "resort area" of the Soviet Union. For any worker to get a reservation for one of these places he should apply to the ^{RECREATION COMMITTEE} ~~State~~ ^{PITOUAGE} for a "vacation" or ticket reservation, after showing that he has the right to his three weeks vacation, (30 days for persons engaged in dangerous occupation or mining) he may buy the "Petovko" from Minsk to the Black Sea, Yalta resort area, for three weeks ^{AT A} cost of 70 to 100 rubles, depending on class of service available.

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1197

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

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

Foreign languages also hold positions of favorability in the Soviet Educational plan much more than in the U.S. in fields of vocation, two foreign languages are compulsory over a five year period, in engineering and also medicine at least one language is compulsory. The studied languages in order of importance and popularity are, English, German, French, Italian and Spanish with far Eastern Languages following. The text books from which these languages are learned are very interesting in themselves, they combine politics and education at once, a very common occurrence. An example is that texts in English or German for instance are given on the life of Lenin, founder of the Soviet State, or the structure of the communist party of the Soviet Union, formerly the life of Stalin was a favored subject to fill a text book, these books are no longer in circulation. A good text book for English speaking students studying Russian is the one by ~~Chairman~~ ^{Chairman} of the U.S.S.R. society of friendship with the United States and England. This book published in 1950 by the Moscow publishing house Izdatel'skiy Mir, Moscow is a good one for ~~reading~~ ^{reading} in the highly expressive Russian language, political texts are kept to a minimum in this book and only have

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

✓
five year course of vocational and political subjects. ^{apart} ~~Rooms~~
for students are located near their respective Institutes, non-
residential students live here. Often these numbers exceeds the
rooms and many have to rent rooms in the city. All rooms 15-25
feet house 5-6 students with just enough room to allow metal beds
to be placed around the walls and a table and chairs in the middle,
there is not room enough for closets so clothing is kept in suit-
cases under beds. Here, ^{except during} ~~except during~~ the three-month summer
vacation, students live and study for 5 years. Common rooms with
stoves, are also located ^{at the rate of 1 room to 2 student living}
quarters for ^{cooking} ~~cooking~~, the cleaning of linen, and rooms as well as the
entire dormitory ^{is} ~~is~~ shared by the students. The number of students
in the U.S.S.R. in 1960 ^{is} ~~is~~ was 2,396,000 U.S. Figure 1,816,000 or 200
per 10,000. All students in higher educational institution re-
ceive ^{scholarships} ~~scholarships~~ or grants of money at the rate of 30 rubles a
month, regardless of ^{where} ~~where~~ location, for ^{excellence} ~~excellence~~
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 turns out almost three times
as many engineers 159,000 in 1959, twice as many ^{engineers} ~~engineers~~ 477,200,
^{technicians} ~~technicians~~ and other specialist, this is why the Soviet Union has
more doctors per 10,000 of population (18.5 (1960)) than any other
country in the world (U.S.A. (12.1) 1960) regardless of the lack
of dormitory ^{and} ~~and~~ ^{poor} ~~poor~~ living conditions of the students,
that we have in the U.S. We would definitely learn from the
rigorous and highly specialized educational system of the Soviet
Union. A system which jointly and carefully instills political

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1092

of a number of the trade unions (a workers party is also being formed, as has been noted) in May will have to pay 50% of the total cost. It is at a trade union built house of rest at Belorussian Sanatorium. In these places included three good rest homes. It is a day the attention of doctors and nurses, including the selling facilities, private beaches and swimming and all recreation.

More recent buildings can however, afford joined to have been nearer home in the case of Minsk. The sanatorium located in pine forest three hours from Minsk. Here the best services since the beaches, fruit and sun can be had for as little as 25 rubles for the week.

Other rest homes include Liovod and Karoch located 100 miles north-west of Minsk on the shores of 20 mile long lake Karoch deep in the pine forest of Belorussia, where hare-hunting and fishing can be had as well as the usual rest home services for 15 or 20 rubles by day workers whose services are good. The only is in some times lack of space, especially in summers but that is not an obstacle to one who plans in advance. Russian workers all ways take advantage of these low prices and fairly good services to escape the heat and dust of their factories at least for a while every year. The capital of Belorussian has 12 institutions of higher learning including a university and polytechnical institution. These institutions are engaged in turning out highly trained specialists for national economy. The city has had secondary schools, colleges, vocational and factory schools. These schools teach a rigorous 3 year course of vocational and political subjects.

26

about ~~of~~ of the text. Most of the millions of text books printed in the Soviet Union every year are published at the Central Moscow publishing house a ^{very gigantic enterprise} enterprise printing ^{of} 1,000 in 1959 and 1,169,000,000 copies) ^{and} those ~~deposed~~ ^{deposed} to centralizing here foreign books are printed in the Russian language and others into any one of the 100 of languages of minority groups in the U.S.S.R. ^{9%} of the population of the U.S.S.R. speak Russian, however ~~many~~ ^{many} languages are collected and propagated by law of the 206,827,000 million people in the Soviet Union 114,114,000 ^{know} Russian as ^{their} national ^{language} ~~language~~ next is ^{Ukrainians} 37,253,000 and ^{Belarusians} 7,913,000 and ^{Georgians} 6,815,000. The remaining population figures are distributed among 18 minority, and 60 fractional groups. Some of which have as few as 4,000 people speaking the tongue. Also there are 60,000 persons in the Soviet Union who are ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~other~~ ^{other} ~~national~~ ^{national} ~~origin~~ ^{origin} of these the leaders are Yugoslaves 1,000; Albanians 8,000; Afghans 1,900; Hungars 1,000, Italians 1,000, ^{Chinese} Chinese 1,000, Spanish 1,000, and Argentines (estimated) 4,000. Since the figures for Argentine immigrants is not given in the 1959 figures for the Soviet Union pages 74-75, ^{the} ^{major} ^{part} of all the 49,000 titles printed in the U.S.S.R. in 1959 were technical or industrial text books. Only 20% of these titles were for light reading, of these most ^{of} ^{of} war stories reflecting the struggle and victory of the Soviet armed forces over the Nazis during the 2nd world war as well as heroic novels about opening up the virgin lands in Siberia and the wild country East of the Urals. As was

27

described by Erving Levine in his book "Swan Street U.S.S.R." Love stories are few and far between with them apt to be "boy loves + tractors - loves girl" episodes or how Ivan increased production at his machine to win the admiration of Watacha, the shop foreman. Foreign novels are very popular in the U.S.S.R. because of their ^{COMPARISON: EVERY BODY WRITES} ~~comparably same~~ lines, however foreign ~~stories~~ seem to be chosen because they write about the decay and ~~immorality~~ immorality of their respective country. Every ^{ROMAN} ~~Soviet~~ book seems to be chosen to show that if capitalism isn't dead or dying it should.

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

For a person reading detective stories by foreign writers one gets a very depressing feeling and is overwhelmed by the ^{darkness} ~~darkness~~ and ^{misery} ~~misery~~ of the life depicted in them, other foreign authors include Leonard Frank, German writer; William G. S. ^{and} ~~and~~ "Things As They Are" English; and more classical writers such as Alexander Dumas "Count Neron" French author, "Sherlock Holmes and Captain Wood" are also known and read in the U.S.S.R. but such titles are few and hard to find. Dickens however is in ^{abundance} ~~abundance~~.

... the ... 10

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

number of times a Soviet citizen goes to the movies, per year, including men, women, and children is 16.5 times (page 219.)

There is a joke current in the Soviet Union as to why N. S.

Khrushchev received his third bare of the Soviet Union, ^{per day}

highest order in the Soviet Union, the answer is for his part

in the film "Our Nikita Khrushchev", a documentary circulated in

the summer of 1961, of old ^{films} showing Khrushchev in his former

days as a ^{general} on the Eastern Front ^{of} touring industries after

the war. Half of the hundreds of films made in 1959-1960 were

either Revolutionary historical or war stories, others were ^{films}

land or sea North adventure stories, most every Republic has its

own studios which shot pictures concerning their respective places.

In ^{addition} its the sole films on "Soviet Street" ^{at} ^{the} ^{film} ^{festival}

scores of operators, technicians, writers, ^{and} ^{others} (film ^{and} ^{others})

all of these have finished the artist and operators ^{higher} school

of film making in Leningrad, a 3- or four year course and have positions

in their respective fields. During the week of October 9-15 the

following movies were shown in King "Joe Live", Revolutionary

films of the 1917's "Clear Sky" the film presented at the film

Festival in Moscow in July 1961, which took ^{place} place. A film

about the post Stalin Era, it condemns repression of the main

character - an ex-prisoner of war who is driven out of the party be-

cause he didn't die as all good soldiers must. This film is very

symbolic of the new government line condoning some of the tactics

of Stalin and his ^{clique} clique. "The Fair" a West German film against

militarism and "The Poor Street" a Bulgarian film about the

... in the 2nd World War.

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

German, Italian, and French films as well as American films from the "peoples republics" are popular here. American films are few although well liked for their technical skill and production. American films shown in 1957-1960 were: "Anatomy" with Elizabeth Taylor, "Joe" with Joan Crawford, "The Seventh Voyage of Sinbad" made in 1957 and "Serenade of Sun Valley". Made in the 40's others were "John Wayne" about the life of the composer and "Old Man and the Sea", a Technicolor production of Ernest Hemingway's book. "War and Peace" was also shown to vast audiences in the Berlinia.

Prices for seats in movie houses, unlike the United States, are the same for adults and children but differ for the location of rows with the center rows costing 50 roubles in the center and front row seats 30 roubles. Showings until 5 o'clock are 20 roubles cheaper per seat, until the prices change. Showings at posted times on the tickets and doors are opened for only five minutes while spectators take their designated seats. Nobody even has to stand because tickets are sold only according to the number of spectators in the hall, for showing.

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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

90

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 or become a television addict as we have in the U.S. Programs finish at 11:00 in the evening so that all the workers can get enough sleep. ^{They} Saturday start at 9:00 to compensate for the shop work day and end at 12:00 or 12:30. Sunday programs start as early as 10:30 in the morning and end at 12:00 o'clock. Programs are but include as all ways more that 90 percent ^{of} Soviet politics, but ^{they} ~~are~~ ^{include} ~~also~~ ^{many} ~~are~~ ^{also} good films, ^{of} ~~many~~ ^{of} movies and cartoons for the kids the best programs however all the ^{best} performances from the Moscow and Leningrad, Bolshoi theaters, also symphonic music concerts are often used to break the monotony of politics and dry facts and figures. A show for a Sunday evening is like the one show in ^{Russia} on October 22, 1961. 6:30 sports 7:25 Soviet army show 8:25 a feature length film "Baltic Sky" and part 9:30 At the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union ^{performance} by people artist of the U.S.S.R. G. Glibova, ^{who} sings songs of the ^{mother} land, 11:50 news and 12:00 sign off with the playing of the National Anthem and the ^{celebration} of the ^{Revolution}. Television however is not as far as it is in the U.S. ^{as} the ^{well} ^{equipped} and the cost of television, a good one cost 350 rubles and the light table set for 190 rubles ^{and} rarely brought in, are quickly ^{bought} ^{up}. There were 103, 200 televisions in Belarussia in 1960. The really penetrating voice of modern ^{city} comes from radio, ^{and} ^{and} extensive it is the ^{ways} by which the Kremlin reaches into every

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

3/ back end ^{about} ~~and~~ the most out-lying collective farms or villages. While 3 million television sets were sold from 1952-1955 in the Soviet Union (facts and figures page 743) over 29 million radio sets were sold and this figure is brought up considerably when one considers the fact that the collective farms which may not have a radio in the place have programs fed to reproducer in each home from points many miles away in keeping with the general plan to bring the cultural level of these collective ~~places~~ ^{places} up. And in the Soviet Union there are 45,000 collective farms and 7,400 State farms with 65,500,000 people on them or 31.4% of the total population (facts for 1961 page 27). No radio may be said to be the all ~~day~~ ^{day} programs ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~country~~ ^{country} in ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~night~~ ^{night} at 8:00 and may end so late at 12:00 however 24 hours a day broadcast are made to all parts of the Soviet Union from Moscow, there are 18.5 million ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~radio~~ ^{radio} ~~sets~~ ^{sets} in ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~country~~ ^{country} which can turn all stations to its one channel in a matter of minutes, this ^{was} when Gagarin made his ~~space~~ ^{space} trip into space, the entire Soviet Union was blanked out with nothing but reports and intermittent music, for a solid day in this way the Government gets the most propaganda value out of its achievements. Again when Herman Titov made his flight for two days this process was repeated. Also all stations are immediately turned to the Kremlin whenever Premier Khrushchev makes a policy ~~speech~~ ^{speech} all stations in the Soviet Union are regularly turned every hour on the hour to the "news" from Moscow, unlike the U.S.A. where small independent station can operate, the Soviet Union rigidly ~~controls~~ ^{controls} over all its state broadcasting stations which, like industries, are

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

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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

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

Opera is also a favorite ^{entertainment} ~~entertainment~~ in the U.S.S.R. with 32 operas and ballet houses throughout the ⁵ republics. As compared with one in the United States the Metropolitan opera house in New York, that is because the Russians have their own operas written ^{by their own composers} ~~by their own composers~~ by ~~their own~~ Russian composers, while we have none.

Here any person can tell you about such splendid operas as "Bohème", "The Clown", "Queen of Spades", "Traviata" while in the U.S. most citizens are sadly lacking in this field of art due not to the facility that we are ^{capable of} ~~capable of~~ as the Russians think but do to the fact that we simply do not have the facilities to put such productions on. Although there are those who prefer to remain tied to their T.V.'s and ~~wacky~~ ^{TV} shows.

Comedy and drama theater number ²³ ~~23~~ with 11 in Belorussia. Plays are put on by amateur and professional groups in the Russian

33.
language or the languages of the republics. In ~~Moscow~~^{Minsk} the Belorussian drama theater on "VOIADARSKAYA" street has a troop of 55 professionals earning from 90 to 140 rubles a month ~~with~~^{with} on 4 plays a week in the Belorussian language. Sets and costumes ~~are~~^{are} always well made in any productions I saw, but the scripts are apt to be over loaded with politics in the dramas.

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

undoubtedly they shall be ^{by} other means of distributing propaganda
are thought the ~~best~~ ^{best} ~~ways~~, or in English agitation points' these
are located at desks or in small offices open 16 hours a day, they
are manned by ~~young~~ ^{young} communist and young communist party
members. They are for the distribution of pamphlets, bulletins and
other party literature, for the more or less informal meetings
of groups of communist party members. Formed in the early 1920's
they were then points of armed workers located near to each
other who would ~~put~~ ^{could} down "white" ~~guising~~ ^{guising} or ~~eventually~~ ^{eventually} arrest
anyone in the neighborhood. Now there ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~no~~ ^{no} ~~more~~ ^{more} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~these~~ ^{these} ~~points~~ ^{points} ~~but~~ ^{but} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~still~~ ^{still} ~~known~~ ^{known} that any party member may come in
and report disloyal comments ~~at~~ ^{at} an unguarded moment on the
part of any citizen, there is always a telephone handy here.
In Hing there are only 12 movie houses, but 50 ~~agitation~~ ^{agitation} in the
telephone books, they can be recognized at a distance by red flags
and banners ~~dropped~~ ^{dropped} over the doors and windows of the respective
building.

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

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1197

obliged to attend KUL meetings, go on harvesting trips on week ends during the fall to collective farms to help bring in the potato and grain and to keep their studies up to high standards, a slight violation of conduct or refusal to tow the ~~line~~ ^{line} will result in expulsion from the league and is a block to personal progress in the Soviet Union since membership is considered a reference for hiring in factories or ~~institutions~~ ^{institutions} request for a place at higher educational institutions, but expulsions are fairly common about 20% being expelled before reaching the age where they may be chosen for communist party membership. A young ambitious student may become rather popular and powerful by being elected to the post of KUL secretary in his class at school or at work. A sure way to success is to remain at this post in ones' local school or institute keeping high standards of marks and discipline until chosen for party membership. In this way young people get a taste of what the Party can do for them if they have the right attitude.

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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

35

fellow if you don't get him rallied, he takes his YUL duties seriously, collecting dues on every other pay day (which are on the 9th and 20th of the month) of 1% of the total paycheck of 1% of 80 rubles. 50 weeks he checks off names and is responsible for turning in the cash to the factory YUL committee. He is responsible for posting directives handed down by the YUL factory committee and for helping to draw up the list of ^{Brookings} ~~Brookings~~ who shall have the duty during this month. ^{Brookings} ~~Brookings~~ is a volunteer civilian who patrols streets and parks as peace and order keepers, they are given a special card which they carry and when on duty wear red armbands, they help to subsidize the police in its more routine work. Such as walking a beat in a usually quiet district. Brookings always walk in groups of threes and fours often women and girls are seen in this capacity. This custom is relatively new and is not generally used except on Saturdays and Sundays, when there are disastrous groups of teenagers and a large number of drunks to be seen. Both these types of groups are ~~the~~ the downfall at least partly due to these voluntary efforts. Besides helping to draw up the list of Brookings in their respective shops YUL secretary ~~is~~ expected to set high examples of work and political ~~significance~~ ^{significance} to their fellow members and to help the shop and section leaders get to know their workers. In King the young communist headquarters is a long gray cement 4 story building on ^{Brookings} ~~Brookings~~ street or in English "Red Army Street" inside, the building is honey combed with 200 rooms, *H. S. Smith*

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

auditorium and meeting hall. Three hundred people are permanently employed here to do the work of the KUL, also, here is the central ~~office~~ ^{committee} of the KUL of Belarussia, they review cases of expulsion and direct KUL party organizations the actual political influence of this country is almost nothing ~~about~~ ^{control of public power} the KUL in all cities are directed by the CP headquarters in their respective cities. The headquarters of the central ~~committee~~ ^{committee} of the CP is located on "Karl Marx St." a 3 ~~storey~~ ^{storey} yellow metal and brick structure it is a rectangular shaped with straight shape lines and almost none of the ~~usual~~ ^{usual} decorations ~~seen~~ ^{seen} in most buildings in the city. The first secretary of the central committee of the CP of Belarussia is the imposing title carried by a short stocky man in his late 50's K.F. Maslowski. Rarely seen on the streets he and his family occupy a high 6-room apartment on the top floor of a government apartment house on prospect Stalia. Entrance to this apartment building is guarded night and day by one uniformed policeman who checks ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ and keeps unauthorized persons out, here is also the residence of several ministers such as, Minister of Education K. Vorobchik and Minister of Administration K. Zhebel. Maslowski controls and directs all activities in his republic with authority as United States ~~power~~ ^{power} has ever enjoyed, ~~but~~ ^{but} his authority cannot be controlled or challenged by court orders or injunctions as it often is in the United States. Maslowski is responsible directly to Moscow and the party president ~~appointed~~ ^{appointed} by Vorobchik. He appears in the reviewing box in the center of his country, on May 1st and November 7th holidays, ~~where~~ ^{where} unveils a ceremonial

COMMISSION EXHIBIT
9

...and occasionally, without the trace of a smile. He isn't elected
to his post in a general election any more than Khrushchev is elected
to the post of premier but rather appointed from the members of the
Soviet of the Republic who are elected on the one candidate
ticket which is prepared and authorized in the first place, by the
central committee of the communist party of the respective republic,
therefore the central committee chooses the members of the
Soviet from whose members replacements for vacated seats in the
central committee are filled. Replacement may be required in the case
of death, resignation, a higher appointment to the central committee
of the Soviet Union or expulsion from the party under the party
constitution government procedure, in the central committee. Corruption
in the U.S.S.R. takes a major form in embezzling and misappropriating
of funds as in any purely bureaucratic society. In 1961 the death
penalty for embezzlement of State funds in large sums was reinstated
as an answer to wide spread pilfering of goods, crops and embezzling
of money and State bonds. On any collective or State farm there
is a certain per cent of State goods illegally appropriated by
the collect farmers for their own private use to make up for low
wages and therefore low living conditions, often sold to private
traders at the open market type of bazaars. These
goods may consist only of a gift of a lamp or pistol or may run in
hundreds of sheep or some hidden in the woods or in thick
pine forest and sold by the appropriator piecemeal, or in wholesale
lots to kiosk store supervisors, who are supposed to buy state
meats and crops at government prices but who pocket the differences
of prices from the black market where making entrances in their
books that such merchandise was bought for State prices. Such

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

practices are so common that without them many stores would be
all most empty if they had to rely on the sporadic, poor quality
meat brought in from the State slaughter houses at high prices.
The directorship of even a small fruit or milk store opens up wide
opportunities for lucrative enterprising by person with a slight
business sense, it is almost impossible for the authorities to get
on such going on because of difficulties in obtaining proof in
acceptable amounts since such going on are usually in small amounts.
Materials such as electric appliances, food, etc. are riddled
with speculation which often leads to poor goods or bad foods brought
in and sold under the counter examples are used to
subsidize a "beef stew" (most of the age bureaucratic apparatus
can be satisfied by a well placed 10 spot, such persons occupy
most of the housing ministry and passport and visa offices expect
readily - to receive permission for an apartment and official visas
to live in such an apartment, and compulsory laws in the Soviet Union
without a city "visa" stamp a person cannot work in that city, since
a position or work is decided or taken it is a very difficult process
to secure permission to receive an apartment in another
city therefore to live in another city. In such instance the
Administrator of an apartment house may expect 50-100 rubles for
his stamp of approval on a request blank for an apartment or into
an apartment already occupied by a family who are expecting to
leave one city for another the usual method of getting a room or
apartment without having to wait on the so called housing lines which

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

which may take 3-7 years to receive a one room apartment.

any bureaucratic society of class of back administration is always
people who expect their palaces and who spin their position

for self purposes, however in the U.S.S.R. such practices take on a
particularly potent nature since it is not simply a matter of giving
rare services or conveniences but a matter of getting the fundamentals

things of life, a simple room, a work stamp, permission to be re-
lative in a city inside a restricted area such as border zones or
military zones and restrict military zones. In order to receive
permission to leave the city and live in another area individual

inside a birth must receive permission from the local passport
agency in the city from which he is leaving, and from the city to
which he is going, then he must show that he has received a place
of living in that city to which he is going, as well as permission
to move from the military authority if he is military obligated)

from the police and security agency in case he has government or
secret work. He must show that he has speciality or profession

will be used in to which he goes, all this creates piles of
papers, forms and photos, references, documents and notarized declar-
ations but the main obstacle to moving in the U.S.S.R. is getting
a place to live since it would be years if one simply applied for
a place in the housing line. Even if one can live until with friends

or relatives for the time being they could not send a book from some-
body, they could not work because without a living visa stamp on
one's "passport", it is against the law for any directors or
administrators of any enterprise, store or office, to give work to

39
that person since without a living visa one cannot get a "work stamp" even renting a room to a person who cannot get a living visa to that room in against the law (speculating). So although moving from one city to another is quite legal now (after the war it wasn't) it is a long process of red tape, greasing palms and struggling against bureaucratic procedure, that is why few people actually do change cities or exercise paper rights. The structure and procedure of Soviet Society controls the flow of people and their occupations and hence value, to state, any Russian will tell you he can change jobs or move to another city any time he wants to, this is true however he must meet certain requirements in order to receive new work although he may indeed quite any job he likes. Up till 1950 a person could not quite a job without police and state security permission. It was simply compulsory to work at the job one had been assigned to. Now days it is more that foreman enforce a Soviet law making permissible the holding of any workers who cannot be replaced. In the event a worker does not choose to remain at his place of work or chooses to refuse a certain job he can be tried by a peoples court and sent to a work camp or ~~prison~~ for terms ranging up to 3 years. Such work laws safe guard the state from sabotage of state property, work and passes as well as permission from labor authority in regards to ~~employment~~ living passes and ~~passes~~ the "work passes" is the indirect control of influx and out flux of that ~~land~~ called "Surplus of labor" which in a capitalist society has no control and is determined by mode and ~~matter of~~ production and economic conditions which are all ways ~~changing~~.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

40

Therefore it is not the liberation of the ^{political} masses but rather the administration of state machinery which regulates population and labor moves in a geographical ^{sense} ~~plane~~, and isolates instances of backflow of labor in specialized economic areas, which leads to unemployment in capitalist countries due to automation and over production, both of which can be carefully controlled by the State, which builds and operates all enterprises in the U.S.S.R. In such cases as there are of overflow of labor, the ^{surplus} ~~surplus~~ is partitioned off by the "living wage" system, and since there is ^{no} ~~no~~ place for them to live and the extra workers realize there is no place for ^{them} ~~them~~ the "virgin land" program is instrumented, and surplus labor is ^{regularly} ~~regularly~~ shipped off to a promised room and work ^{is there one}, Khrushchev's ^{country} ~~country~~ plan and has been a spectacular failure, mostly owing to the quick subiding of ^{enthusiasm} ~~enthusiasm~~ among the young people (for most part) ^{living} ~~living~~ conditions of 5 to a room ^{hastily} ~~hastily~~ erected, "towns" of ^{concrete} ~~concrete~~ blocks with unpaved streets in village conditions, a 1,000 miles from their mothers and families in the ever crowded, ^{back} ~~back~~ of work-demanding cities (mostly Moscow, Leningrad, ^{U.S.S.R.} ~~U.S.S.R.~~ and a few of the other big population centers) conditions for leaving the virgin land center and young back home are simple, get up and go, but few do because they must pay their own way back ^{at} ~~at~~ cost of sometimes ^{two} ~~two families or more and also face the same conditions which ^{await} ~~await~~ them from the cities in the first place. When elections are initiated in the U.S.S.R. ^{and} ~~and~~ conducted a whole ^{mass} ~~mass~~ mechanical apparatus is started ^{up} ~~up~~, not only to assure victory but to ^{safe} ~~safe~~ guard the State from any voice of dissent, ^{either} ~~either~~ in ^{absenteeism} ~~absenteeism~~ or opposition~~

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

All ^{FL-6-84C} ~~Soviet~~ voters (that is from the age of 16 up) are registered well before hand by "agitators", who go around to every door in their district getting names and ^{notifying} all voters of their duty to the Mother land in voting. In the case of the elections held throughout the Soviet Union on March 15, 1962 to "elect" the Supreme Soviet including Krushchev, the peoples government (house of ^{representatives}) and the Soviet of Nationalities, the ^{election} election came on January 24 and February 20, on election day all voters go to the polls (usually a school) and vote, they are given a ballot which they ~~hand in~~ drop into a box, on the ballot ^{is} the single name of the candidates for each post. That all any body ^{ever does} develops to "vote" this system insures a 99% turnout and predetermined victory. In each polling place there is a booth for secret balloting (crossing out the candidate ^{by} writing in your own) under Soviet law anyone can do this, nobody does for the obvious reason that anyone ^{who} enters the booth may be identified, there is a Soviet joke about the floor dropping out from anyone stepping into the booth. But the fact is that if the entire population used the polling booth they could beat the system, however years of mass discipline and ^{control} have made the people afraid to, ^{even} although any such demonstration, and with no means of communication at the hands of a would be candidate, there is no way to communication with the people and wiping up support for a ^{back house} back house candidate. Universal military training has been in force in the U.S.S.R. for several years, unlike the U.S., drafting always take place at 19 years of age all other reasons for exemption with standing periods of service are from 2 years in the north to 3 years in the south, climate conditions vary so much that many years

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

camp or barracks may be more like a prison than an American base
as we know it with soda fountains, clubs where alcoholic drinks
are served, ~~bars~~ ^{bars} and PX's as soldiers is never allowed to
~~wear~~ ^{wear} civilian clothes (this is against military law) we might think
such life to be exceedingly drab even for a soldier but Russians have
such drab-lives on the outside that there is no conflict of color
between civilian and military life. When I told about the basic
features of American military life in the U.S. Marine Corps, the
ex-soldiers I knew usually laughed and said we have no discipline
but I'm quite sure the ohs and ahs were signs of admiration when
I spoke of our ~~discipline~~ ^{discipline} especially the complete absence of
~~political~~ ^{political} lectures under our system of separation of army and state,
and also the fact that at the end of each work day we could ~~earn~~ ^{get}
drives and pile in a car ~~and~~ ^{drive} up to town to movie or a dance, our army
discipline without a wall, with money in our pockets and our own
military obligation clearly understood ~~in our hearts~~.

31
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
11-9

Military and Far East

I served in the USMC from Oct 1955 - Sept 1957 during which time I served in San Diego, Calif Oct-April 56 camp Pendleton April - May 1957, Jacksonville Fla May - June 1957, Santa Ana Calif June - August 1957, and in Japan August 1957 - Dec 1958, Santa Ana, El Toro Air Base Dec 1958 - Sept 1959, 1 month on leave during Dec. 1958.

My stay in the far East included 8 months in Japan from Sept. 1957 to Nov. 1958 and from May - Oct 1958. During Dec 58 to May 59 I was stationed at Subic Bay near Manila, Philippine Islands.

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

- A. DISCHARGE DD 214
- B. Diploma - Jacksonville PARR School
- C " Biloxi. Miss "
- D. CERTIFICATE OF High School Completion

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Resident of USSR

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

a. clippings

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

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

After my stay in the Soviet Union
upon my return to the USA I continued
to receive by subscription from "Soviet
Inc." Soviet ideology and information
literature, "agitator" newspaper, Soviet "Bellevue"
"Krochell" Soviet political magazine and
the CPUSA newspaper. "Workers" also
I receive the well known Soviet journal
"Oborot". I also have received literature
from the Soviet Embassy, Washington DC
A. Proof of subscription to Soviet journals
B. Subscription from 1962 of Workers

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

11/24/58
H.M.M.
11/24/58

Russian

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

B. LETTER OF PROFICIENCY

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

organizer
on may 29 1963 I requested permission
from the FPCC headquarters at 299 B'way
New York 3, N.Y. to try to form a local
branch in New Orleans. I received a
caution but otherwise go ahead from
V.T. Lee national director of FPCC and
then wrote 4 letters and had printed
public literature for the setting up of
a local FPCC and hired persons to distribute
literature. I then organized persons who
display receptive attitudes toward cause
to distribute pamphlets. I sought responses
from their own newspaper contacts of which there
are many here in New Orleans, I infiltrated
the cable studied directors and their
carried them with information I gained
including having the N.A. city attorney
general tell them in a put a restraining
order pending a hearing on some recalled
bonds for invasion they were selling
in the New Orleans area. I caused
the formation of a small, active, FPCC
organization of members and sympathizers.
where before there was none.

C

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

A-B-C

STREET AGITATION

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

On Aug 16 I organized a four man FPCC demonstration in front of the International Trade Mart in New Orleans. This demonstration was filmed by WDSU-TV and shown on the 6:00 news.

1. On August 17 I was invited by WDSU-Radio to appear on the August 17 radio program Latin American Focus at 9:30 PM. The moderator was Bill Husky who put questions to me for half an hour about FPCC attitude and opinion.

B after this program I was invited to take part in a radio debate between John Battis of "Isca" anti communist propaganda organization representative and Carlos Bringuet Cuban Exile.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

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

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

A. Letters from V.T. Kee

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

D-67
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
117

Radio Specker and LECTURER

on August 22 I was visited by
Gene Shurrett, who is studying for
Catholic priesthood, to give a lecture
on Russia, Gene Shurrett is the
son of my mother's sister, Mrs. D.
Shurrett 259 French St. W.O. Kan.
This lecture took place July 29, 1963 from
at the University Jesuit House of Studies
Spring Hill station Mobil Clubhouse over
50 student present all of whom were college

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

1/15/63
H.M.M.
J.P.P.
J.P.

quarto Taking the 4 year religious course for the priesthood attended several of the college's professors also were present. This lecture lasted for 1 hr. 10 min. after which there was 20 minutes of questions from the audience. This lecture took place in the auditorium where women are not allowed was an all-male audience attend. The moderator of this lecture was Paul Perzger, Jesuit.

LECTURE

- invitation letter
- comments letter

RADIO

NO RECORDS

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Photography

I have worked in the Jagers Chile-
stovall Typographical Co. 522 Broadway
St. Dallas, Texas, I worked from Oct, 1961
to April 1, 1962. I am proficient in
the photographic arts known as reverses,
transparencies, line, modification, square
blowups, and miniaturization. I have
submitted and been commended for photo
work for the party. I am familiar
with layout and art work and am
acquainted with cold metal and hot
metal process in printing.

D. THE RETURNS of T.C.S

B LETTERS commending PHOTO WORK
BY THE PARTY

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

- 1-2 description of Radio factory
- 3-4 city, gates and conditions
- 5-6 description of T.V. shop
- 7-8-9. background of shops
- 10-11 individual workers
- 12. covered of "collective"
- 13-15 Demonstration meetings
- 15-16 factory make up and people
- 17-18-19 Report of city of Newark
- 20 Soviet period "Touche"
- 21-22 passport
- 23 collective farms and school
- 24. Vocations
- 25. student quarters and limit
- 26. population fig. and 1940 census
- 27. figs. for books per. books
- 28. Surveys
- 29. Schools
- 30. 18 1/2 miles of T.V. (see 30-35 29-23)
- 31. T.V. & Radio (see 30-35 29-23)
- 32 Radio
- 33 opera and immigration
- 34. T.V.L.
- 35. T.V.L. people
- 36. Central committee of T.V.
- 37-39 description of T.V.
- 40. ~~the~~ region for "collective"
- 41. Elections
- 42. the case
- 43. reports
- 44. copy
- 45. 1934. 5 and 7

(see 30-35 29-23)

This factory employs 2000 workers in three shifts. The
first workshops mostly the shops are fitted with
concrete walls in long rows on either side of which
with the long kind of building workers.

500 people during the day shift are employed on
the long strong and pressing machines that sheet
metal is turned into metal frames and cabinets for
television and radios.

Another 500 people are employed in an evening
shift for the cutting and finishing of rough
wood into fine polished cabinets. A laborer
moves mostly hand by hand, the cutting turning
all the process right up to hand polishing and
comes out here at the same plant. The plant
also has its own stamp machinery plant employing
80 people at or amounting at 60 heavy industrial
lathe and lathes. The noise in this shop is
almost deafening as metal brinks against metal and
metal saws cut through iron. Drops of the sort
of an inch a minute. The floor is covered with
oil and to hear the heat of metal being worked
as one has to water and fogging, less the workers
breathe as black as the floor and the humidity
is terrible. The foreman here says the humidity
is like a "John Henry" fall and as strong as
one of the most fully but he gets the work out.

The plant has its electric shop where they
also have finished long courses in electronic work
over qualitative television tubes, testing equipment
of all sorts the year work tables are fitted high
here. Electric gauges are not to which here.
Mostly due to the poor quality of wires which
keep burning out under the impact of the
normal 110 V. home voltage. in the US it's 110V.

The plastic department is next, here 4-7
women and three physically disabled persons keep
the hot liquid plastic flowing into a state
of cold plastic turning out their quality of high
hardness non-conducting tube sheets, and so forth.
This worker suffers the worst condition of work
in the plant, in order to model factory for the
lowest money. Due to lack of funds and the labor
of the material, ideas workers are awarded 30 days vacation
... The ... for workers.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

red and white signs and slogans hanging on the wall.
 Heiliger held the little (circled) communist (colored) book
 of communist labor, this movement was started under the
 of a dead god, in order to get the most out of the system
 & destroy the Soviet children at an early age.
 Indeed, Heiliger is an skilled mechanic and welder, who
 for his work he receives 130-140 rubles - much more than
 the other party, sitting together with the union party, chief
 usually, while working for the little shop workers of Communist
 school of work and not necessarily communist party members
 although it helps in it. and was party membership before
 in a short of time in the G.S.R.
 is a "big meeting of the 'Kollektiv' and as understood
 in the "digging".

Later for meeting during the month the following meeting
 of the party union in gathering date paying out plans
 on vacation: discussion of political information (Monday
 teaching in the Soviet Union); young communist meeting in
 the 6 and a of every month; production committee (made up
 of workers, business men, of improving work; Communist
 party committee (in the month called by the union committee
 etc.); the school of communist (two meetings per month)
 every Sunday, and last meeting in month now completed
 a total of 15 meetings a month 14 of which are compulsory for
 a Communist party member and 1 compulsory for all other
 plus meeting a total of 16 after work 17 on the

house during the a. m. time, to be on working time
 about 10:30 by 10 minutes after. after long years
 of hard digging for iron, under the labor regime, no
 work and work with the same equipment of the party were
 and now - living in the factory, party members by trying
 to get out of the way of the party to the attention of
 the party.

The heavy work is done in the winter of the Soviet party
 non delimiting a period of a year to a group of usually
 about 10 people working in the same - though some long
 passes have been done for 10 years. should be using all types
 of hard special equipment with some type looking for
 any new - making use of intelligence in the part of my
 and has a good right to be a part of it, but the machine
 are still in the same old. It is not 12? activity, but all
 emergency, Communist, and all at factory & meeting and
 the way way to the of the Soviet Union situation?
 of it and it is a... .. the way day
 the... .. the... .. will
 a party... .. all well organized
 party... .. of workers... ..
 in... .. the... ..

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

On a good consideration of the Russian working class I
am convinced the best of some of the 35 million will
be found in the approximately 10% of the working class
which produces some of the best known technical
in the world today.

The shop itself is located in a two story building with
no particular special work on the old brick floor.

On Sept. 20 all the workers have arrived and at the
sound of a bell sounded by the factory which also is a
worker whose duty it is to see to it that the workers
do not slip out for too many minutes. They go to their
desks for a business of their own. The desks are
divided into sections on the first floor, and there is
quite a lot of free of blueprints and drawings by
the front of each desk and by the front of each desk
are various reliability and skill cards. Some
also each worker has all their special drawings
skill and knowledge with a great amount of
to go called "job cards" the work being handled by
and the highest level "master" for each desk. A worker
receives approximately 65 rubles for work done. The
worker receives 7250 for their 40 rubles for food for
for first 40 rubles and for workers about 100 rubles
of pay very slightly less. Workers receive a bonus
of 100 rubles and 40 rubles and bonus bringing the
total to 65 rubles including reduction for type. The
pay of a master is 90 rubles. Except in instances for
for quality work bonuses are all wages are some part
to a worker less definite pay scale, a worker only
desires to be treated for a higher pay level of any
only which is a barrier to higher pay. The former
and shop head all receive about 120 rubles basic pay
but much higher bonuses awards. The best done by
the factory committee for good production records.

Our shop head Stepan Tarasovich is
a man of fine mind and well skilled metal worker who
although he hasn't got a higher education which is
now a pain situation. As a former a former job now
needed to place in a good night school. He would
and though the help of the technical of the factory he
became shop head. It is an important position of the factory
employing 5000 workers. He has on all most full time
except for a period of time in the last part of his life
which he is giving something as a shop head. He
is married and has children aged 8 and 16. It was
explained that because of a heavy work all these
their business conditions, perhaps that can be explained

0118

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

most workers in which come from general strikes which
repopulated the city at the end of the war, the
business they are uneducated and simple but of the
and uneducated.

The life of the "collective" or rather individual
at often times upon more than just the work, as the
reflects not only the complex working of the economy
of the USSR. It is the reflection of ideas and organized political
beliefs, and demands the action of every individual
group. It is a course, a course, as strict, as discipline
and any other discipline as indispensable in political
thought and the enforced course of action with the
has become the most comprehensive educational and
training policy in the history of the world.

Understand the work and workings of the "collective"
one must first ask who controls who leads the "collective"
the means to 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
lead and who, working in conjunction with the district
of the party, gets through all party decisions. It is
work, activities and production of any given line.
It might be noted that the party, the party, the party
occupies a position of leadership, the party, the party
lead of any party, district, the party, the party
and he leads to the fact that the Communist cell.
The leading positions in plants that the party, the
holds considerable work through the activities
of the workers stop around. The suggestion of
the party was as they turned down by the
of our party, that would be president to be
the party, our delegates who shall be also
party activities, and will control by employed
Communist, that Communist usually control
most of "collective" they are responsible for the carrying
out of district decisions to meetings, activities, and
party activities in that local cell.

These meetings are almost always
held at the same time or after working hours. The
nature of meetings of a strictly political nature and
a very important one, a very important one
held a week or so after you have your
party conven. meetings, political information and the
school of course, the party, the party, the party
complexity of the party, the party, the party
conclude the party, the party, the party
"stop work" or "stop meeting" none of these
carry over. The nature of meetings held a week
over 24 hours of the party, the party, the party
meeting was organized from 10 minutes to 20
and the party, the party, the party, the party

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

is 15 minutes. an amazing thing is watching these
 lectures in that they are taken on by the laborers a
 phenomenal rate, one requires to outlast the
 or sounds. After long years of hard fought battles
 by workers allows himself to be lulled and called
 for inattentiveness by the very great and colorful
 party meeting and showing of the ornaments and
 is mostly done in political information or the
 superficial reading. It that they are in the
 early ones national locations and such notes
 the off by left picture of their friends if the
 the part of the day about as one day an
 yourself non by the word of Goddays
 great men working of course his
 eyes and one the impression that
 are going to tell a very story
 does, behind this most attitude
 has high part, relatively speaking
 to his efficiency, and the
 notes in front of him, the
 with lack of enthusiasm of someone
 he down no words about an audience
 getting up and going away.

In the same way, many and other
 are arranged as well as spontaneous
 great number, when I was in
 first meeting, in front of the
 the whole what would be more
 stopped all people on the sheet
 the entrance surrounding the
 formed in front following the
 be expelled) for 3 minutes, until
 or obviously, the great
 to the statement, which a
 been arranged, and taken
 welcoming crowd" after which
 allowing 1500 persons by the

all the much other party, holiday
 Cities are busy in spots) many
 are arranged in the following
 passed down the corner party
 the party upon and with "collective"
 understandable but the
 celebration as a part of the
 arrival, at the same time
 corner of the market of that
 from the side of the market
 all were in the market
 it purchased out. The, as well as

126
 COMMISSION EXHIBIT

evening night comes as if they had been
 killed, and he said he had been during and after the war
 and the last when his family took him during the war
 moved still further east after an old out all over the
 city the night in which his mother was killed
 after finishing his schooling at the age of 19, he was
 Russian boy. He was drafted into the army, and in
 Hungary when the Soviet Revolution broke out as a
 soldier, when asked who he was he was told to say
 "Russian revolutionary" and "Red" when asked who he was
 he says he didn't tell anyone, when asked who he was he
 during the revolution he says it was a glorious
 thinks of that revolution the way it was a glorious
 by our forces. He says he's still a strong
 one Russian, nearly arrived with the occupation forces
 walking down the street when he came upon a group of
 young Hungarian citizens, one of whom was aged to
 say, and he took at us as that of the
 of known we, one of the young people came forward
 and asked for a match. Just then a Hungarian people
 policemen" came around. He says he's still a
 would shake but life the police started
 out of the group people came up behind him and
 him on the head, when he pushed them away
 of the group died and the police ran away. He says
 a revolution of eggs and revolution is still

a picture of a different sort in that out by

mild mannered he served his army
 during this age on the principal front during the war.
 He had a job for the year he was there. He is aged
 44 he looks well, a hard like very hard, eyes
 perfect other closed his is noble. He is a
 like fairly well over a Russian, and is
 in his room flat with neighbors who are
 and had a very good arrangement for the house
 he says he reads a month but has a well
 education had finished a metal workers course
 at the night school of the University in 1928
 he has been working at this plant for 5 years.
 a skilled trade when he is assigned and is a
 member of the shop production committee, and
 he belongs in the ranks of the party. He is
 previous. He helps the factory in the
 week day his hours are in the summer
 great 20 minutes on a local company to work, the
 agreement aspect of his other work and
 work he has many personal belongings, not many
 love or spiritual to that is the most important thing in life.

down from the left call "Springline" and the right
 side for 13 k a season you buy wearing it
 for a couple sweet rolls of different kinds of
 bread for 20 cents (the black bread top is
 as long as the white as there's cheaper and
 demand also black bread remains fresh for
 a long time long more than the white bread
 of the from this bakery shop is the company
 place this is a kids dreamland of sweets and
 although owning to its limited chocolate costs
 4 times as much as in the US (the chocolate is
 say 60 cents). Chocolate is much in demand
 and Russians have a vicious sweet tooth.
 Here there is always a crowd
 of people down the line to the only Department store
 in Minsk the "GUM" which means "the universal
 store" here one may buy any sold in the world
 specialized store at night on the lot for refrigeration
 vacuum cleaners, and even cars, none of which can
 be bought anywhere, outright, the waiting list
 for refrigerators ¹⁹³⁵ is three months, also for vacuum
 cleaners, for cars 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 3500 rubles
 is presumed to be the best as the waiting list is about
 a year for that, however the "Victory" and "Volga" are sold
 cheaply and so one can expect it after only a 6 or 8 month
 wait, and one might more or less to order that. The
 style are not very improved the "Volga" looks like a 1928
 Ford on wheels, while the "Volga" looks like a 1928
 which by the way is what it is modeled after. The
 "Victory" is a 4 cylinder car, however, but enough
 on the right for riding with a good high powered motorcycle
 cost about 350 rubles and their quality is apt to be better
 than the more complex automobile, however cost around
 from 50 rubles to 400 rubles in price to 350 rubles for
 a well made television of 42 inches screen. Other models
 light table models, cost 195 and 175 rubles less than
 made people of tonight material has been brought to the
 a double handle this for 10 rubles to a little made this
 steel for 25 rubles and for 40 rubles in price of part for
 has plan 35 rubles and for 40 rubles in price of part for
 really cost 30 rubles.

116
 COMMISSION EXHIBIT

and before the case is taken up by the
 along the way, we will be able to
 stand up against the...
 you are...
 in fact, the...
 why the...
 of nature, is not...
 we...
 for all the...
 about, as...
 since, in the USSR, one...
 I...
 to...
 the...
 as the...
 office for...
 who...
 they do not...
 anything for...
 not allow, of course...
 building but...
 communist...
 called as...
 strike...
 figure...
 double...
 not...
 complex...
 a...
 articles of a...
 a brief...
 apparently.

The rest of the project for 60...
 involved with...
 quarters...
 60% of all...
 all living...
 the building...
 at the...
 building...
 you...
 project...
 to the...
 to the...
 to only...

preparational part for aspects the...
franchise called a belt to the...
present 9-year plan, this first...
for which there is a diet...
that factor, workers do not...
for an apartment lot of the...
4 years. This... are based on...
at the 22nd party congress...
only... will...
first... revealed that in 1940...
in the Soviet Union went...
over... including...
sent abroad which make up 20% of the...
all other... delegations of...
and... works the 250,000...
may to go abroad are...
... the main... is; is he...
and... prepared?? any worker at our...
could apply for a... trip...
... applying to... for...
he can go to... for two weeks from...
or for 30... up to... for...
if he... the... he can...
England, the... that he must be...
by the... must... for the...
of... money, since... is not...
the USSR he must... close...
a wife and children, or mother and father, this...
last is... the most... the...
know that a... will not...
a... or group of... to...
if he... all... his family...
not... way. Individual... who go...
when and where they want to, because of their own...
are unknown in the Soviet Union. Permits...
are issued only after a 6 month...
by the K.G.B.

116
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
191

Even large & many cities of the Soviet Union is forbidden
 even to those who would like to travel there to see what
 all city and leaving towards the Soviet Union
 falls in to this category. Even on the Soviet border
 Observe main Soviet border cities in the western
 Siberia connects with was indirectly all city along
 the southern border of the USSR from northern to
 India a 2 journey, without a pass, all train, truck
 and other private vehicles are stopped at police
 checkpoints to these areas. Train and plane and
 bus terminals are not allowed to sell tickets
 to these places without being shown a passport
 or being shown a valid passport, unless someone
 address is in the forbidden city, persons already
 living in these cities may travel freely to and
 from these borders. They may not bring others
 in with out passes. Passes are given out by
 the local KGB. copies directly, not 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
 place for the registering of children, this including
 rental rooms, on the next four pages are places
 for making a particular remarks of the conduct
 by the carrier, in green fields, first block. the next
 three pages are for registering the places of work
 the the next page is for marriage licenses and
 divorcee steps. In my's. this passport has
 longer for a cover. In my's every few years
 a "lost passport" on no request after a short
 investigation get 10 dollars. all persons registered
 of nationality. It requires to carry these papers
 all time, also in a matter, last nationality they are
 65 in the Soviet Union on all the markets on the
 passport for customer & businessmen, as businessmen
 a given as "work" that are immigrant or market
 so the price of paper, as in the case of the very
 argument also in the U.S.S.R. also on the page

0116

166
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

...for some... usually of a criminal...
 immigrants have a short history, statistically pointed
 such as, Carlos Winter, born Buenos Aires, 1938,
 resident Buenos Aires till 1955 occupation was...
 immigrated to USSR, 1956. This is enough to...
 any of the... that... along with...
 of his fellow immigrants will be...
 traitors and... as that he never...
 far away from his registered address, at the...
 of his work. But... immigrants in the USSR,
 a few french, spanish, and Eastern European are...
 with more... than the...
 particularly in the matter of being...
 any immigrant, no matter how...
 may have... in his native country...
 to worry about... getting...
 being... to work as...
 contrast this is part of the nation...
 impress... living... at the high level of
 life in the USSR.

12 miles... of Moscow is a...
 collection... for...
 to see a... collection...
 is almost... being to...
 including...
 floor... it...
 along with...
 place...
 apartment...
 night...
 he...
 highway for 20 miles...
 what...
 a...
 and...
 house...
 with a...
 farms...
 as 7,000...
 collect...
 of the total population.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

23

Just, the collective farmers may own chickens
 or pig or even a cow, as well as his own plot
 of land, usually 4 of an acre, but the distribution and
 organizing land work is common and put off to
 these "advantages". Nowadays, though, still without
 electricity, "collective farms" have no radio
 program or a speaker in every house. This is
 part of the propaganda system instigated by
 Khrushchev to bring the cultural level of ordinary
 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
 passports. No public schools are in general. They should
 2 story affairs with not particular dilapidations. There are
 20 schools a month in that general educational institution
 simple from the student occupying so strong, study
 school at 7 years he is taught. To keep his primary
 school routine which all students must learn, in
 neat appearance, is taught to stand rigidly at attention
 when engaged in the work or when the
 teacher asks a question. His studies, particularly
 foreign languages, are not to be hurried and done
 completely after. This immersion countrywide, unless
 is also investigated, as well as patriotic and Soviet
 history. In addition, towards his studies of complete
 sciences is available. He lives at an early age,
 and young Russian students are not to appear
 rather than other than ambitious.

Since Soviet don't even work for a living in the USSR
 (until or without her work) then, usually, that they
 of non-school responsibility in the case of the land
 collective farms. These are, rightly organized, various
 subsidies and even so, children, and balance of
 work cost, etc. This, and the is checked periodically
 by doctors, health care, environment and health care. All
 for 30 million with young children and given
 pre-school education preparation by trained day school
 teachers who also... after a month in pay, a teacher
 of such a school, etc. 140 million... 1960
 after the... 1960... following a change... the Russian government,

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

24.

and the Soviet government, Premier Khrushchev, stated that President Eisenhower, to come to the Soviet Union and become a director of one of their children's games, he said in a speech at the Kremlin in July 1961, he would never see to run his country.

Public are certainly for young and the old. The United principle in the USSR, thousands of children, institutions and hospitals are built around the black and copper. This is the best idea of the Soviet Union, for we work to get a reservation for one off that, please should apply to the government for a "reservation" or ticket reservation after allowing that he has the right to his free week, including 30 days for persons engaged in dangerous occupations or mining, he may buy the tickets from March to the black and yellow resort area for the week, cost 70 to 100 rubles, depending on class of service than available, if a member of the Trade Union (a worker pays 1% of his pay coming as half a month) he may only have to pay 50%. If the cost of it is not a Trade Union built house of rest or Republican destination, service at the place included that good balance in fact, the attention of doctor and nurses, sports and sailing facilities, private beaches and swimming in the summer, bath and all necessities.

More modest hotels can be seen, and some of them are in the case of March, to 200-300 rubles per week, these come from March, but the same service can be had in the beach front and can be had for as little as 15 rubles for two weeks.

Other resort resorts include Kislovodsk and Maloch. Located 100 miles north west of March on the shores of 20 miles long Lake Maloch deep in the pine forest of the area, in areas surrounding and fishing can be had as well as the usual hot springs service as 20-30 rubles per week, these resorts are in the same in equipment is a certain lack of space, especially in summer, but that is not a matter to be taken into account. Russian workers at home take advantage of these out parties and first, you can see the signs of the signs and best of these villages and for a while, anyway.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

such was the case in the case of scientific
and foreign languages are compulsory with a few exceptions.
The Soviet language in order of importance and popularity are,
English, German, French, Italian and Spanish with the
Eastern languages following. The best books from which
these languages are learned are very interesting in themselves
and they contain politics and education at other, a very common
element. An example is that title in English on language
instruction in the life of Soviet people of the Soviet Union
or the structure of the Communist party of the Soviet Union, for
the life of Stalin was a general subject to fill a text book
book. These books have not always been available.

A good text book for English speaking student studying
Russian is the one by Nina Potapova, chairman of the USSR
Committee of Friends with the United States and England.
This book published in 1957, by the Moscow publishing house,
Foreign Languages Press, Moscow, is a good text
book anyone interested in the Russian highly expressive
Russian language. Political topics are kept to a minimum
in this book and only make up about 20% of the text.

Most of the millions of text books printed in the Soviet
Union have been published at the central Moscow publishing
house, a truly gigantic and monopolistic enterprise
and for those opposed to centralization here copying books
and reprints in the Russian language and other
languages of the 100 languages of various groups in the
USSR of the population of the USSR speak Russian, besides
national languages are written and propagated by
as the distribution of books printed in the
USSR. 208, 72,300 million people in the Soviet Union
or, 14,000 central Moscow at their national language press
is 6,253,000, and 2,912,000
and 6,015,000. The remaining population
figures are distributed among 18 unions, and 60 ethnic
groups. Some of which have as few as 4000 people speaking
the tongue, also there are 60,000 persons in the Soviet
Union who are from nearly 200 non-Union origin of about
the last one. Yakuts 5,000; Altaians 4,000; Afghans
1,700; Estonians 1,500; Tajiks 1,500, Finns 1,000,
Lithuanians 400, and 11 quarters (including 4000) of
The figures from reprints brought in not listed
in the 1960 figures for the Soviet Union (pp 74-75).

0116

116
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Newspapers and magazines are also a great part of the printing, if not the information agencies, centralized and controlled. In 1957 periodicals and magazines amounted to 4,028 titles and 109,000,000 copies.

Newspapers numbered 10,603 Union, reprinted and city and village papers, with 13,000 copies and one-half billion copies. Foreign newspapers are not allowed in the country except representative communist party papers such as the "Workers' United States," "Daily Worker," "Unity," "Humanity," "France," "New Germany," "East Germany," "Daily Berlin," and the "Soviet."

The main publications in the USSR are published by organs of the Communist Party of the USSR and the Soviet Union. The organ of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union is the "Pravda" and the decisions of the Council of Ministers. The first secretary of the Communist Party of the USSR is one man, Nikita S. Khrushchev. All papers and magazines that their line from the two leading bodies, requiring approval passed to them by the Soviet news agency, government and all newspapers are organs of one or another ministry or their subdivisions. In addition the newspapers in "Soviet Republics" organs of the central committee of the Communist Party of each of the republics.

The organ of the Ministry of physical culture and a railroad newspaper is the organ of the Ministry of the Transport and the "Soviet" newspaper from the Ministry of the right on down consist of four pages except on special occasions when the number is increased from 4 pages for 2 kopecks to 5 pages for 3 kopecks. Advertising is not and unprofitable, in a government controlled economy where prices are fixed and lowered as to plan the price plan. The first page in all Soviet newspapers is devoted to the party news and questions. The second too, production notice or local industrial achievement notes the opening of a new dam or the manufacturing of goods at a plant.

The third page is filled with foreign news items, the world and events to us. or news news agencies, they are of central interest and clutter with police, crime and news 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.

Their fellow travelers such as Cuba who are praised as people who are fighting against imperialism and are free with it, and imperialist agents and agents who are within.

0116

1.6
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1194

Films carry the propaganda ball, sales books and magazines off. with 90,000 news books in the USSR. with authors Columbia firm alone bringing the total to 112,000 news books. The average number of Films a Soviet citizen gets to the work, 100 years, including men, women, and children in 1951 is 125.

There is a great interest in the Soviet Union in the film. D.S. Kozlovskii recalls his first view of the Soviet Union in 1918. He said "by an the Soviet Union, the new world, for his part in the film." "The Kibitz Kozlovskii" a documentary film. The summer of 1961, of all films showing Kozlovskii in his younger days, as a comrade on the Cuban front, as bearing instruction after the war.

Half of the hundreds of films made in 1957-1960 are either revolutionary historical or true stories, often with Virgin land or for youth adventure stories, portraying Republics in its own studios which shot pictures concerning their respective places. In Belgrade all the telefilms on Soviet street, all employ scores of operators, technicians, writers, costume fitters and actors. All of them had finished the artist and operator higher school of training in Belgrade, a 3-yr post

year course, and had diplomas in their respective fields. During the week of Oct. 9-15 the following movies were shown in "Mirovski Dom" Belgrade, revolutionary film of the 1917 "Class War" the film presented at the film festival in Moscow in the July, 1961, which took 3rd place, a film about the poor Stalin era, at various sessions of the main center, 24 persons, of war who is driven out of the party, because he didn't die, on all good soldiers went. This film is only symbolic of the new government his continuing sense of the tactics of Stalin and his of flesh. The first - well known film, against capitalism and "The poor street" a Bulgarian film about the resistance in the 2nd World.

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

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

373 words

Screening films shown in 1957-1960 in all:
"Rape" with Elizabeth Taylor, "Cris" with Joan Crawford
"The Seventh Voyage of Sindbad" made in 1952, and "The King
of the Valley" made in the 60s, others about "Vina Kelly" and
the life of the composer and "The man and the sea" a
documentary, product of Ernest Hemingway's book.
"The one Place" was also shown to our audience in
two weeks.

Prices for seats in movie houses public the limited
state do not charge for adults and children but
usually for the location of rows, with the center rows
costing 50 cents in the evening and front row seats
30 cents. Showing until 5 o'clock and 5 o'clock
shows the seat, until the price charge. Showing
at a point twice on the ticket, and does not
operate for only first amount, while spectators
take their designated seats, nobody else has to stand
because ticket are sold only according to the number
of seats in the hall, the showing.

Television is organized but shown, in order not to
interrupt field work in industries, Monday to Thursday
Friday programs start at 8:00 in the evening quite long
so allowing work to get done in time for the start
but not enough to allow time to take time off
to watch. Then in the evenings - television added
we have an 11:30 program finish at 11:30 in
the evening so that all the workers are getting enough
sleep. On Saturday start at 8:00 & compensate for
the two work days and at 11:00 in the evening, Sunday
programs start at 10:00 in the morning and end
at 11:00 - 12:00. Programs are varied but include an
allways more than 30 percent pure Soviet politics but
there are often good films, albums of movies and cartoons
for the kids the best programs however are the ballet
performances from the Moscow and Leningrad Bolshoi

0116

Since the propaganda music is not as often used?
I think the propaganda use of politics and dry facts
is a question. a set at for a Sunday afternoon
no like the one was in French on Feb. 21, 1961
8:30 o'clock 2:30 second in my home 2:30 a feature long
The film "White Day" - a part. 2:30 at the 11th Congress
in the country and 1:30 & 2:30 to Soviet Union's geography

6
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

small mile "30,500,000". Behind it stands the...
steel radio tower, the largest structure in the...
radio towers and buildings are enclosed with high...
and patrolling armed guards with dogs. Entrance into the...
courtyard must be through the building itself and...
cannot enter without a special pass given to...
performers all take to a special studio near the...
center, where production and preparation, are...
the station and then to the broadcasting towers...
way, the all important communication system...
against sabotage or especially "takeover" of the...
achieved by the American counter-revolutionary...
and control.

Near the television towers, 8 blocks out on
"Dolgoprudnaya St." stands two more towers...
feet high each, they are not topped in broadcast...
quills the opposite in fact. These are...
with high power cables strung between them...
"gimring towers" used to blank out high frequency...
broadcast from abroad, the main target of these...
gimring towers is the Munich and Washington...
transmitters of the "Voice of America" program...
although they are employed to disrupt the BBC...
and sometimes French broadcast in Russia. These...
towers are likewise guarded by armed...
to towers to the wire enclosed block...
area is forbidden except by permit. The amount of...
voltage used by these towers is known to be...
and when one considers that needs lighting at work...
places is only gas lighting turned on, even on the...
days, it is cynical and sad to think of the...
waste and efforts the Soviet government...
to keep other people ignorant. But the...
we only half those of the "Radio Moscow" programs...
programs, which may be heard on any short wave...
radio in the United States, and without...
these "Radio Moscow" programs...
to countries that the Iron curtain...
never did exist, and in general a...
words... the... through...

116
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Opera is also a favorite art form in the USSR with 32 opera and ballet houses throughout the republic. As compared with one in the United States the repertoire opera house in New York, perhaps that would be because the Russian have their own operas written by Glinka, Mussorgsky, and other Russian composers, which are loved more. But no person in the USSR about such splendid operas as "Bohème", "The Barber of Seville", "Tosca", "White Nights" in the USSR and they are really looking on the field of art and not to the few failures that we are unskilled as the Russians think. But to the fact that we simply do have the facilities to put out productions on, although there are those who wish to remain loyal to their U.S. and country ideas.

Pravda Theatre includes 500 with Non-Professional. By amateur and professional groups in the Russian language at the League of the Republic. In 1955 the Pravda Theatre in Moscow has a total of 55 professional actors from 9 to 175 actors in world putting on 4 plays each in the Russian language. Sets and costumes were always well made in any production of sets, but the scripts are apt to be more liberal with violence in the scenes.

Pravda Theatre is first for the education and training of the population of the USSR. It is a National Revolutionary 8,000 historical, 17,000 musical, 100 houses of churches or chapels in the USSR, and the museum containing 421 of local regional interest, and 122 art museums as well as 68 more of different kinds bringing the total to nearly 900. In the year 1955 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 "Shokhovo" park.

There is a large display covering all the Soviet art in 1955 at exhibitions and a special program for Soviet art museum. In all are exhibitions and art galleries. In the USSR there are many museums, art galleries, and exhibition centers. The high museum is one of the most important in the USSR which is at the center of the USSR. It is a very modern in style and all with a lot of interesting exhibits with the USSR from 1850-1950. This was the first all night, one of the first and a museum since 1850-1950. However, the Soviet Union is from being that some day they will be a very good exhibition, museum, etc. etc.

116
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
 117

Another means of distributing propaganda are
 through the night power, or in English some legislation
 points that are located at desks or in small offices
 open 18 hours a day they are manned by volunteers
 communist and other Communist party members. They
 are for the distribution of pamphlets, bulletins and other
 party literature, for the mass or less informal meetings
 of groups of Communist party members spread in
 the city. They use their points of arrival workers
 located near to each other, who could put down a
 uprising, or conveniently arrest anyone in the neighborhood
 now their features have slightly changed all but
 still remain. That way party members may come in
 and report disloyal comments are an unguarded man out
 on the part, part of any citizen. That is always a telephone
 hardly late. In Munich there are 12 movie houses,
 but 50 newspapers in the telephone books they can
 be recognized at a distance by red flags and banners
 draped over the doors and windows of the newspaper building
 All young Communist League of V.C. embraces all youth
 people from the age of 16, including out of the billable
 people League, 90% of all persons between the age of 16 to 20
 belong to the League, although they may attend com-
 party membership as early as 17-18 years. Signed on as
 soon as they are in their quarters at 16, they attend a
 V.C. party, that is a must they are made out of 20 or 30
 contacts - 11 in the office, this they are obligated to attend
 you existing, go on the meeting, trips on weekends, during the
 fall, the collection funds to help bring in the potato and
 grain and to help their studies up the night school, a
 flag and visit a the League, and as a block to present
 progress with the direct income, since many are considered
 a disgrace. As the night school is but request
 for a at 19 or 20 institutions, but by
 he about 20% before reaching
 the they the chosen party members
 ship and come popular
 to the part of secretary
 at work, a way to
 school
 until about
 In the way young people get
 at what the

6
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

at one day the YCL assembly of October... a full house
 about 23 people... out of a dozen or thirteen
 day, his father is a... still mother works
 they had a full three room apartment. his...
 a YCL worker in the youngest and best members of this family group
 Cuba has worked at this factory for... years after leaving
 his 3 years in the navy in the Black Sea. He was only slightly
 about to the point of YCL meeting as one stop after all from
 person would be membership, usually on way going home
 if you don't get his name, he takes his YCL duties seriously
 collecting dues on every other pay day (which are on the 15th
 and 20th of the month) at 1/16 of the total regular pay, plus
 90 cents, he checks off name and is responsible for them
 in the bank. He is factory YCL committee. He is responsible
 for getting discipline handed down by the YCL factory committee
 and for helping to draw up the list of Drozdov's who
 shall have the duty during this month. Drozdov's are
 volunteers within, who patrol streets and parks as groups
 and other things, they are given a special card which
 they carry and when on duty wear old arm bands, they
 help to handle the police in its more serious work,
 another walking to beat in a usually quiet district, Drozdov
 always work in groups of three and four, often women
 and men are seen in this capacity, this system is voluntary
 members not working with except on Saturdays and Sundays,
 when their are 1000 groups or there are a long number
 of groups to the same. Both these groups are up
 all day long, at least, in the last to these volunteers effort
 besides helping to draw up the list of Drozdov's in their respective
 shops. YCL meetings are expected to set high examples of
 work and political organization, to their fellow members, and
 to help the shop and section leaders get to know their
 workers.

In order to be any communist headquarters in a long
 grey cement factory building on...
 or in front "Red House Street" which the building is long
 covered with 200 rooms, an auditorium and meeting hall.
 200 people are permanently employed here to do the work of the
 YCL, also, here is the central committee of the YCL of the
 they review cases of expunction and in direct factory groups
 the actual political influence of this committee is almost
 nothing, but the YCL in all cities are directed by
 the C.P. headquarters in their respective cities.

ad 78 (Enc)

Concept in the 1868 Act a very fine & interesting
 question of policy as in my purely business society. It
 is both partly for embargoes of the goods in large
 quantities as a means to with regard getting of
 crops and embargoes of money and state bonds. It
 may on any collection of state funds in the a clear
 amount of state goods illegally appropriated by the
 collect funds for their own private use to make up for
 low wages and therefore have living conditions or for
 sell to private individuals, stores, or at the open market
 of goods. These goods may consist only of a
 full set of tools or right or may run in scale of
 sheep or cow hides for blankets, awnings or
 thick pine forest and sold by the appropriate
 person or wholesale into the market and agencies
 who are supposed to buy state meats and crops
 at government prices but who pocket the difference of price
 from the black market which makes entrance in other
 words that such mechanics were bought for state goods
 such practice is so common that with out them
 any state would be all at once if they had the
 ability on the opposite, poor quality of goods brought in
 from the state slaughter houses at high prices and
 ownership of state a small forest or milk stores open
 of whole opportunities for substantial enterprises by the
 green will. a slight business and, it is almost impossible
 for the authorities to get on such going on because of
 difficulties in obtaining proof in acceptable amounts and
 such going on are usually in small amounts. District
 the application, food supplies are not ridden with
 speculation which often leads to poor goods or bad foods
 brought in and sold in the country examples are local
 bread being used to substitute a "best state"

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

3. Status of the new Executive Committee on the National
 will about 10 apt, most persons occupying part of the housing
 and government and vice official expect remuneration for the help
 and death service which all reasons seek really - to reach
 for a apartment and official vice to live in such an apartment
 compulsory laws in the Soviet Union without a city vice
 a person could not in that city, with a position or work
 in hands or take it is very difficult process to
 to have an apartment in another city therefore to
 city. In each instance the administrator of apartment house
 may expect 60-100 rubles for his stay of approval on a
 request blank for an apartment or into an apartment already
 occupied by a family, who on expecting to level his city
 for another the usual method of getting a room or
 apartment without having to wait as the so called housing
 line which may take 5-6 years to receive a one room
 "apartment." In my knowledge city - class of such
 administrators is always down who expect their place
 and who expect their positions for self purpose desires
 in the 25th April practice that on a particularly good
 nature since it is not simply a matter of sending
 services or conveniences but a matter of getting the
 things of life, a single room, a work stamp, permission
 to see relatives in a residence. vice needs a certificate
 zone called as in the zone, or military zone and other
 city and vice in another to receive permission to leave
 must receive permission from the local passport agency
 in the city from which he is leaving and from the city
 which he is going. When he must show that he has
 received a place of work in the city in which
 he is going as well as permission to work from the military
 authorities, if he is military, delegated from the police and
 security agency in case he has government or secret work. He must
 show that he is capable of cooperation will be not on the to the
 he gets such a certificate and state order of people work and

116
37 photos, references, documents and other documents.
The main obstacle to moving in the USSR is getting a job
to live since it would be years if one simply applied
for a job in Moscow. Even if one can get
with friends or relatives for the time being they
could not work from somebody, they could not
work because without a living visa stamp
over "passport" it is against the law for any director
or administrator, or any enterprise, store, or office to
give work to that person, since without a living
visa one cannot get a "work stamp", even renting
room to a person who cannot get a living visa to
that room is against the law (speculating). So although
moving from one city to another is quite little work (and
as long as it wants) it is a long process of red tape, of
papers and stamping against bureaucratic procedure, that
is why few people actually do change cities or specific papers
rights. The structure and procedure of Soviet society controls
the flow of people and their occupations and hence relative
to state, any person will tell you he can change jobs
or move to another city, any time he wants to, that is true
however, he must meet certain requirements in order to
receive new work and although he may indeed quite any
time he likes up till 1950 a person could not quit
a job without police and state security approval, formerly
it was simple, regardless of work at the job one had been
assigned to. Now days it is not that freedom of free
Soviet law making punishable the holding of any worker who
cannot be replaced. In the past a worker does not choose
to remain at his place of work or choose to refuse a certain
job he can be tried by a people court and sent to
a work camp or prison for terms ranging up to 3 years

116
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
117

40. Each work done self guided the state from
of state property, work savings and profits as well
from proper authorities in regard to production,
prices and therefore the work process, which, when
input and out flow of what is called surplus
labor, which in capitalist society has no control and
determined by mode and method of production and
economic conditions which are always fluctuating,
capitalist society, there fore it is not liberation of
the mass production means, but rather the freedom
of state machinery which regulates population and the
is a geographical sense, and directs interests of labor
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
directs and operates all enterprises in the USSR. In such
cases as there are of overflow of labor the excess
is now partitioned off by the "hiring" system and
the state since there is not place for them to work
the "virgin" land ~~is~~ there is not place for them
and surplus labor is simply shipped off to
a penal zone and working in "Auschwitz" farms plant
and has been a spectacular failure mostly owing to
the quick subsiding of interest since the young people
(for most part) in conditions of 5 to a room, inadequate
sanitary conditions, a 1000 miles from their mothers
and families in all overcrowded place of work - demanding
cities, mostly Moscow, Leningrad, Khiv, and a few of the
other, being population centers, conditions for leaving the
vicinity hard center and young folk have no simple
way to get up and go, but few do because - they must pay the
cost of a ticket for rail or air
and also face the same conditions which have also been

1.6
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
134

41.

When elections are conducted in the USSR, it is
 a whole long mechanical operation in which the voters
 do some voting but do not pass the vote from one
 one of direct, with an absenteeism operation, it
 possible voters (that is how the age of 16 up) are
 will vote, it is "agitators" who go around to
 door in the district getting names and notifying all
 of this duty to the voter in voting, in the
 the elections held throughout the Soviet Union
 January on March 18, 1922 to elect the Supreme Soviet
 including Kuznetsov, the people Golits (house of
 and the Soviet of nationalities, the agitators come 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 immediately drop into a box
 on the ballot is the single name of the candidate for
 each post. That all organs, everywhere to vote the
 system ensures a 99% turnout and predetermined
 In each polling place there is a bottle of secret ballot
 (crossing out the candidate my writing in your own
 under Soviet law anyone can do this, nobody does for
 its 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 needed
 polling bottle they could beat the system because
 years of mass discipline in fact have made the people
 afraid to attempt any such demonstration and
 build up means of communication at the level of a
 the committee, this is necessary of communicating with the
 people and a good support for a local level committee

116
 COMMISSION EXHIBIT

received military training for some in force in 1940
 for several years unlike the U.S. staying always in the
 at 19 year of age, all other reasons for separation
 standing. periods of service are from 2 years in the
 to 3 years in the South Chinese conditions see
 much that many young men elect to go to the
 relatively sunny south to serve for 12 years
 to the 9 month birth, cold of rags in Siberia
 on Sakhalin in the far north-east. clothing scarce
 as scarce in the beginning and in getting out
 cloth changed as is usually ordered that they are
 thrown into a common pile to be sorted off and stored
 and brought back ~~with~~ some ~~in~~ common
 with the result that a soldier never gets to see
 jackets and trousers twice in a week as usually
 here and being even in winter when they are
 located in the debris parts of stores behind high
 wall. guns are never given except on holidays and
 sometimes on Sundays or after maneuvers leave
 of 30 days or so, armed forces quartet in their
 contact are unknown. however, the greatest difficulty
 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
 ("privats") from 1600 rubles old money, to (3000 rubles
 old money) a lot of 29.7 rubles with 3 rubles and
 brought to buy a 12 packets of cigarettes 20 cent
 a packet. whereas 50 rubles was bought for a soldier
 to send to his family, the pay of a fatherless
 in March is 90 rubles new money. The drop of
 money was less felt in the officer ranks since they
 have only a 10% cut up to the rank of major

16
 COMMISSION EXHIBIT
 1191

47. and no less of gray after night and about
 on Saturday in the evening that army get the
 a full column get some round 200. mules but
 although "daily expense" pay like one toward pay.
 Disrupt in the evening away in appeal to be
 most rugged in the world make the biggest
 hand out of the 15 day sentence to my prison
 my time he wants to without a month outside
 for every minor offenses. duties at a long way
 or barracks may be work like a prison. Then
 an occasion here as we know it will see
 fountain, clubs where alcoholic drinks are sold,
 check bars and R.X.'s, or goldens in next about
 to wear civilian clothes (this is against military
 law) we might think such life to be especially
 deal over for a soldier but Russians have
 such deal. life on the outside that there is no
 conflict of color between civilian and military life
 when I told about the basic feature of Russian
 military life in the U.S. Marine Corps. 26 of
 soldiers I know usually laughed and said they
 have no discipline but in quite some the
 and also use signs of admiration when I speak
 of our "indisciplined" army especially the complete
 absence of public interest under our system of separation
 of army and state and also the fact that at the
 end of every war they are sent down cities and fields
 in a state of ... of the team to move or
 a ... discipline was with without a
 pocket and our own
 military discipline clearly understood in our own hands

116
 COMMISSION EXHIBIT
 119

017

The structure of the city all ready gives no idea of the condition
 of the capital of the ^{Russian} ~~Belarusian~~ State in 1945, only 16 short years
 ago. The architectural planning may be any thing but modern but it is
 the manner of almost all ^{Russian cities} ~~Belarusian cities~~ along with the airport ~~services~~
 as its eastern boundary we find a large spread out ^{Township} ~~township~~ in
 appearance. Only the skyline peiced with factory ~~shops~~ ^{shops} and
 chem lies betrays its ^{Industrial} ~~industrial~~ background, township I say in
 appearance because, the tallest building here is the 9 story
~~brick~~ ^{brick} ~~building~~ ^{building} ~~use~~ ^{use} ~~flanking~~ ^{flanking} the main street, ~~respect~~ ^{respect} ~~street~~ ^{street},
 which is over 2 miles long and the only such ^{boulevard} ~~street~~ in the
 republic, all other streets are narrow rock laid streets, curving
 through the city like ^{Rivers} ~~branches~~ ^{branches} of stone ~~branching~~ ^{branching} off the main street
~~ending~~ ^{ending} at the other end, by extensive ~~parks~~ ^{parks}. The design and content
 of this prospect is very reflective of the ^{life} ~~life~~ of this city, from
 north to south of this straight as an arrow ^{axis} ~~axis~~ of the city in-
 cludes in the first two miles, the center ^{district} ~~district~~ of the city,
 Hotel ~~King~~ ^{King} and the Main Post Office. The hotel was built in
 1950 on the direct order of ^{Khrushchev} ~~Khrushchev~~ who was ordered at the ~~time~~ ^{time}
 that only one, old, delapidated, hotel existed at that time when
 he paid an official visit to this the capital of ~~Belarusia~~ ^{Belarusia}, the
 hotel was built in three months, a record for the entire Soviet
 Union, ~~Belarusia~~ ^{Belarusia}, and has over 500 rooms a modern well ^{equipped} ~~equipped~~
 built hotel, box shaped, it serves many tourist traveling from
 Germany and Poland through ~~King~~ ^{King} to Moscow.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

The ... at office ... it has ... at the entrance in the Great ... style.

Next door the ... clothing store ... central ... in a small ... comes from ... a ... of ... of ... of ... are always ... are ...

~~... ..~~

0338

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

... to many cities of the Soviet Union...
... to those who would like to travel...
... to the cities of the Soviet Union...

all cities along the Southern border of the USSR from Vladivostok to India are forbidden without a pass, all cars, trucks and other private vehicles are stopped at police check points in these areas. Trains and plane and bus service is not allowed to call tickets to these places without being shown a passport or being shown a valid passport where address is in the forbidden city. persons already living in these cities may travel freely to and from them, however, they may not enter them without passes; passes are given out by the local authorities and must apply directly to it.

It may be explained that the Soviet passport is a document which citizens upon reaching the age of 16 years are given a "passport" or identification papers. On the first page is given personal information, in the following 2 pages are places for the registration of address this includes rented rooms, in the next four pages are places for registration stamps of the contact of the holder of the passport with the next three pages are for registration in places of work then the next page is for marriage listing and divorce stamps, these "papers" are checked for a small fee every five years, a lost passport can be replaced after a short investigation for its value, all persons regardless of nationality are required to carry these papers. In the Soviet Union they are carried in the passport for instance a registration in a city is carried in the passport as is a marriage listing as it places it there, as in the case of the way it is carried in the U.S.S.R. also in the passport.

0338

398
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
2173

at the fact and strategic situation of the
party chiefs, teachers in
professors as well as students.

of the party chiefs, teachers in
professors as well as students.

of the party chiefs, teachers in
professors as well as students.

of the party chiefs, teachers in
professors as well as students.

of the party chiefs, teachers in
professors as well as students.

of the party chiefs, teachers in
professors as well as students.

0338

338
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

31 much as ~~and~~ ^{also} to the most out-lying collective farms or villages. While 7 million television sets were sold from 1950-1955 in the Soviet Union (facts and figures page 26) over 29 million radio sets were sold and this figure is brought up considerably when one considers the fact that ~~held~~ collective farms which may not have a radio in the place have programs fed to reproducers in each home from points many miles away in keeping with the general plan to bring the cultural level of these collective ~~places~~ ^{places} up. And in the Soviet Union there are 45,000 collective farms and 7,400 State farms with 65,500,000 people on them or 21.4% of the total population (facts for 1961 page 27). So radio may be said to be the all ~~encompassing~~ ^{encompassing} ~~programs~~ ^{programs} ~~starting~~ ^{starting} in Kiyev at 6:00 and may end as late as 2:00 however 24 hours a day broadcast are made to all parts of the Soviet Union from Moscow, there are 12.5 million ~~and~~ ~~reflexors~~ ^{and reflexors} radios in Belorussia which can turn all stations to its one channel in a matter of minutes, this ^{was} when Gagarin made his epoch making trip into space, the entire Soviet Union was blanked out with nothing but reports and intermittent music, for a whole day in this way the Government sets the most propaganda value out of its achievements. Again when Herman Titov made his flight for two days this process was repeated. Also all stations are immediately turned to the Kremlin whenever Premier Khrushchev makes a policy ~~speech~~ ^{speech} all stations in the Soviet Union are regularly turned every hour on the hour to the "news" from Moscow, unlike the U.S.A. where small independent stations can operate, the Soviet Union virtually ~~ignores~~ ^{controls} all over all its state broadcasting stations which, like industries, are

0338

338

all state financed and built. The radio and television station in Minsk is a four storied ~~concrete~~ ^{concrete} building located at no. 6 Kalinina Street near the ~~small~~ ^{small} ~~the~~ ^{the} "SVISHLICH", behind it stands the impressive 300 feet steel radio towers, the highest structure in Belorussia. This radio tower and building are enclosed with high fences and patrolling armed guards with dogs. Entrance into the ~~compound~~ ^{compound} must be through the building itself and persons cannot enter without a special pass shown to an armed guard. performers are taken to a separate studio near the city center where production and performers are fed back to the station and then to the broadcasting towers, in this way the all important communication system ~~is~~ ^{is} guarded against sabotage or ~~apparently~~ "take overs" of the sort often achieved by Latin American counter-revolutionary and ~~sub-~~ ^{sub-} ~~content~~ ^{content} ~~elements~~.

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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

auditors and acting... Three hundred people are...
...also, here is the central...
...of... influence...
...city...
...first secretary...
...department...
...building...
...control...
...on it...
...directly...
...to...
...of...

0338

338
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
179

which may take 100 years to receive a...
...the military...
...their professional...
...in the U.S.S.R. such practices...
...particularly...
...service...
...things of life...
...relative in a...
...order to receive...
...individual...
...from the city...
...received a place...
...of living in that...
...military...
...government...
...the...
...place to live since it...
...place in the...
...relatives for the...
...they could not work...
...cases...
...administrators...

0336

38
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
175

Section

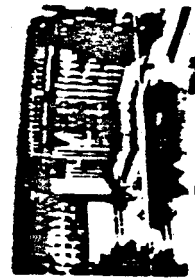
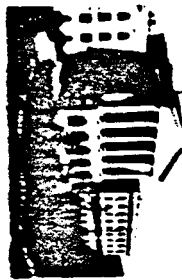
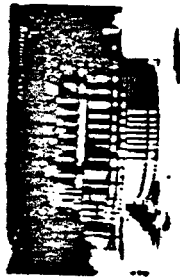
... the K... in writing... the Soviet Union on March 11, 1957... including Khrushchev, the people's government... and the Soviet of... and February 20, 1957... insure a 97%... In... there is a... writing... Soviet law... the... be identified... the entire population... the... of... the people should... means of communication... candidate... in the U.S.S.R. for... should take place at... will... years in the... years in the...

0338

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

our barracks may be more like a prison than an American base
we know it with soda fountains, clubs where alcoholic drinks
are served. ~~There~~ ^{snack} bars and PX's for soldiers is never allowed to
~~sell~~ ^{sell} civilian clothes (this is against military law) we don't think
such life to be exceeding ~~our~~ ^{our} even for a soldier but Russians have
such ~~club~~ ^{club}-lives on the outside that there is no conflict of color
between civilian and military life. When I told about the basic
features of American military life in the U.S. Marine Corps, the
ex-soldiers I knew usually laughed and said we have no discipline
but I'm quite sure the ohs and ahs were signs of admiration when
I spoke of our ^{"undisciplined"} ~~undisciplined~~ army especially the complete ~~absence~~ ^{absence} of
~~political~~ ^{political} lectures under our system of separation of army and state,
and the fact that at the end of each work day we could ^{put on} ~~put on~~
civilian clothes and go to town to movie or a dance ~~and~~ ^{and} army
discipline without a wall, with money in our pockets and our own
military obligation clearly understood ^{and} ~~and~~ in our own hands.

0338



033

338
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
675

...
I would say that the...
Stalin and the...
Stalin...
concluded.

but...
Georgia is still a stronghold
of Stalinism.

and a revival of...
is a very... possible thing...
The...
republics

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

The COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES HAS BETRAYED ITSELF

IT HAS TURNED ITSELF INTO THE TRADITIONAL LEVER OF A FOREIGN POWER TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, NOT IN THE NAME OF FREEDOM OR HIGH IDEALS, BUT IN SERVICE CONFORMITY TO THE WISHES OF THE SOVIET UNION AND IN ANTICIPATION OF SOVIET RUSSIA'S COMPLETE DOMINATION OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

THE FLASTER'S AND THE FLYNN'S OF THE SUBSIDIZED COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES HAVE SHOWN THEMSELVES TO BE WITING, GULLIBLE MESSENGERS OF THE KREMLIN'S EXTREMIST LEFT PROPAGANDA.

THERE CAN BE NO INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY WITH THE AR4-BETRAYERS OF THAT MOST SUBLIME IDEAL.

THERE CAN BE NO SYMPATHY FOR THOSE WHO HAVE TURNED THE IDEA OF COMMUNISM INTO A WALL CURSE TO WESTERN MAN.

THE SCILTS HAVE COMMITTED CRIMES UNSURPASSED EVEN BY THEIR EARLY DAY CAPITALIST COUNTERPARTS, THE IMPRISONMENT OF THEIR OWN PEOPLES, WITH THE MASS EXTERMINATION SO TYPICAL OF STALIN, AND

111

and the individual suppression of religion
under Khrushchev.

The deportations, the purposeful starvation
of half in the consumer silted population
of Russia, the murder of history, the proscription
of art and culture.

The Communist movement in the U.S.,
personalized by the Communist Party U.S.A.,
has turned itself into a "valuable gold mine"
of the Kremlin. It has failed to denounce
any actions of the Soviet Government which
similar actions on the part of the U.S. Government
bring forth protest. Examples:

Encouraged:

- United States
- Atom Bomb Test
- UNBA
- MAIL MINUTE
- U-2
- LEAD
- MOBILE COUNCIL

Not Encouraged:

- Russia
- Atom Bomb Test
- HERBARY
- WARSAW PACT PACT
- SEBEL
- EASTERN GERMANY
- KNOXIDE

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

... cannot be depending itself to be not
only not dependent upon, but opposed to,
active domination and influence, con-
coment and disilluminated persons hope to
write to free the radical movement from
its creation.

THROUGH THE ACTION OF THE COMMUNIST
PARTY ... PROGRESSIVES HAVE
BEEN ... INTO A SINGLE CLASS OF FIFTH
COLUMN OF THE ...

What

In order to free the hesitating and
justifiably uncertain, future activist for
the work ahead we ~~must~~ ^{must} remove that
obstacle ... of Communist Party U.S.A.
... STATIONARY STATEMENT

It is ~~clear~~ ^{clear} that ... clearing
... INTERNAL
... INTERNAL
... INTERNAL
... INTERNAL

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

4.
STANDFASTLY OPPOSED TO INTERVENTION BY OTHER
NATIONALLY UNBORN FOREIGN POWERS, NO MATTER
FROM WHERE THEY COME, BUT IN PARTICULAR
AND IT NECESSARILY VIOLENTLY OPPOSED IT
SOFT INTERVENTION.

AS PARTS OF THIS TYPE CAN BE
MIGHT INTO THE HANDS OF THE
NATIONAL NUMBER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS
IT IS THE ^{NATURE} OF SUCH AN OBJECT
TO WITHSTAND SUCH INTERVENTION, AS LETS SAY,
THE ACTUALITY OF THE SEVERAL
PARTS, BUT IT IS NECESSARY TO EXIST THE
NATURE OF ^{DISCONTINUED} INTERVENTION OF THE SEVERAL
PARTS AND SO ON. IT IS NECESSARY TO BE RESPECTED
FROM A NATIONAL INTERVENTION, NATURE.

ST
THE SEVERAL PARTS, THIS IS THE CONCEPT OF
NATURE OF THE SEVERAL PARTS.

THE SEVERAL PARTS OF THE SEVERAL PARTS
THE SEVERAL PARTS OF THE SEVERAL PARTS AND
THE SEVERAL PARTS OF THE SEVERAL PARTS, WITH
THE SEVERAL PARTS OF THE SEVERAL PARTS
THE SEVERAL PARTS OF THE SEVERAL PARTS
THE SEVERAL PARTS OF THE SEVERAL PARTS
THE SEVERAL PARTS OF THE SEVERAL PARTS

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

WERE THE KEY TO THE ENTIRE DEAL, BUT
INSTEAD OF THAT THEY WERE BECAUSE OF POSSIBLE
FINANCIAL COMBINATION IN OUR HYPOTHETICAL, BUT VERY
TANGIBLE WORLD, IS AS USELESS AS TRYING TO
KICK FORN MONEY TO BRING DOWN THE HOUSE

~~SECURITY MATTER - ~~REDACTED~~~~

AS FOR THE CASES OF MILLIONS THAT ARE
BEING LEFT ^{IN THE} ~~IN THE~~ CRISIS, JUST
AS THE REASON FOR THE MANY DEMONSTRATIONS
OF PEOPLE MUST BE THE SAME THING IN THE
MINDS OF THE

THE ANSWER, ANSWER, ANSWER, ANSWER, ANSWER
THE COMMUNIST AND AMERICAN
COMMUNIST SYSTEM, - CAN BE ONLY A MORE
OR LESS THE SAME THING, THERE IS NO CHOICE
BUT TO LIVE WITH THE OTHER PARTY,
BUT THE REALITY IS JUSTICE, FINANCE
WITH THE HANDS OF THE GOV.

BUT THE NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT THE OFFICE
OF THE GOV. IS THE GOV. THERE ARE TWO
MAJOR REASONS FOR THE GOV. BEYOND RESPONSIBILITY
IT IS THE GOV. THAT IS THE GOV. AND DYING
IN IT THE GOV. IS THE GOV.

THEY ARE THE GOV. THAT IS THE GOV. THE GOV.
THE GOV. IS THE GOV. THE GOV. IS THE GOV.

0117

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Handwritten text on a torn piece of paper, possibly a letter or document, with a hole at the top. The text is mostly illegible due to the high contrast and grain of the scan, but some words like "TO" and "FROM" are visible.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

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.*

—Commission Exhibit 98

—Exhibit 9 for identification

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.

1. 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
2. Equal shares of investment be made by members.
3. Equal distribution of profit after taxes, be made to all ~~investor~~ investors.
4. That all work or decisions or administrative duties connected with the enterprise be done personally by those investors.
5. That no person not directly ~~investing~~, working or otherwise directly taking part in the enterprise's creation or process of any enterprise, have a share of or otherwise receive any part of its resultant profits.

0116

STIPEND
P. GRAMINIST.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

The African system

- a system opposed to Communism, Socialism, and Capitalism.
- b Democracy at a local level with no central government.
- c. that the right of free enterprise and individual property be guaranteed.
- d. that slavery be abolished
- e. that nationalisms be abolished from every life
- f. that racial segregation or discrimination be abolished by law.
- g. the right of the free, unaided action of religious institutions of any type or character to fully function.
- h. Universal suffrage for all persons over 18 years of age.
- i. Freedom of dissemination of opinion through press or declaration or speech.
- j. That the dissemination of war propaganda be forbidden as well as the manufacture of weapons of war.
- k. That free compulsory education be universal till 16.
- l. that nationalization or communization of private enterprise or collective enterprise be forbidden.
- m. That monopoly practices be considered as capitalistic.
- n. That combining of separate collectives or private enterprise into single collectives and branches be forbidden.
- o. that no taxes be levied against individual
- p. that heavy graduated taxes of from 20% to 70% be levied against surplus profit gains.
- q. that taxes be collected by a single authority subordinate to individual communities.
- r. that taxes be used solely for the building & expansion of public projects.

against	in support	reason.
Commission (International)	limitation on freedom of thought, press, religion, speech, election	
Boys	brown shirts, and some holding knives sharp	
role of arms	schools should not be sold in any case; safe only with police presence; shotgun fire.	
upfront of party reveal character of religious.	anti-sep or, jew or nationality or anti religion.	
unemployment	not caused by other than voluntary means of employees such as automation	
school aid, fee	hospital beds and operation	
aid to education	state and national activities of universities and free of paid activities, schools of higher educational units	
selfish demand	highly personal independent of type of work; only control in type of work and work of work upon attainment.	
unemployment	general decreased and abolition of all unions except via police force deal with such arms	

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Lee Oswald
1938-1963
1938-1963
1938-1963

1. LEE H. OSWALD
2. NEW ORLEANS, LA. OCT. 18, 1938
3. 1733242 LOS ANGELES, CALIF. SEPT. 10, 1957
4. 1950-1951 FT. WORTH, TEX. 1951-1953 U.S. MARINE
CORPS ACTIVE, ONLY STATION IN OCEANOGRAPHY, ATSUBI STATION
SONO BAY, PHILIPPINES; 1953-1954 MARINE U.S.S.R., ALASKA
5. ACTIVE DUTY U.S.M.C. LABOR GUARDS, LEAK E.I. ALICE
DUTY TERMINATED SEPT. 10, 1957. HONORABLE DISCHARGE AWARDED
6. MRS. DAVID NIKOLAYEVICH OSWALD, WIFE, RUSSIAN,
DAVID LEE OSWALD, SON, AMERICAN
7. NONE
8. ADDITION FOR EQUATION OF FUNDS FROM INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
COMMITEE APRIL AV. NY, NY. IN SON. 1962. I HAVE NOT BEEN
NOTIFIED OF THE BALANCE
9. NONE
10. \$800.00 (\$200.00 can be paid by myself.)
11. (8)
12. ~~1938-1963~~
7313 DAVENPORT ST. FT. WORTH, TEXAS

SITG

—Commission Exhibit 99

—Exhibit 97 for identification

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

1. Q. WHY DID YOU GO TO THE USSR?

A. I went as a citizen of the U.S. (as a tourist) residing in a foreign country which I have a perfect right to do. I went there to see the land, the people and how their system works.

Q. What about the fact that you made no further reading of the U.S. Constitution, my report to you, and that you made no attempt to read the U.S. Constitution?

A. I did not read the U.S. Constitution. I made a reading of the U.S. Constitution in the U.S. before I went. I made a reading of the U.S. Constitution in the U.S. before I went. I made a reading of the U.S. Constitution in the U.S. before I went.

Q. Did you work there?

A. I did not work there. I was only a tourist. I was only a tourist. I was only a tourist.

Q. What about the fact that you were in the U.S. for a long time?

A. I was in the U.S. for a long time. I was in the U.S. for a long time. I was in the U.S. for a long time.

that it) so that would much else I would
it. And I didn't think that the story was
blown out of shape once it got into the U.S. The
the printed story was fabricated conscientiously.

6. Why did you remain in the USSR for as long as you did?
I decided in the USSR until February 1962
about the Embassy story that I would like to go back
(my passport was at the Embassy for registration) they
wanted me to remain for this purpose however, I had
me about 1/2 year to get a permit to leave the city of
Minsk for Moscow. In this connection I had to go
for the head consulate to the Russian authorities
(the Russians are very bureaucratic and do not let
foreigners travel about the country since the war)
when I did get to Moscow the Embassy eventually gave
me back my passport and advised me on the how to
get a split visa from the Russians for myself and
my Russian wife. This long and arduous process took
months from July 1962 until _____ 1962. I thought
you all about 1 year was spent in trying to leave
the country. That's why I was that so long out of the

7. Are you a communist? Have you ever known a communist?
No of course not, I have never even known a communist
outside of the USSR in the USSR but you can't help that.
8. What are the main differences between the USSR and the USA?
Freedom of speech, travel, religious expression, the opposite
policy freedom to believe in god.
Anyway, thank you very much; you are a real patriot!!

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

1. Why did you go to the USSR?

I was as a matter of course and protest against conditions in this in foreign country, my personal opinion of the situation and later by the misguided line of reasoning of the USSR and people? What about those who? I made several letters in which I expressed my deep feeling to the American Embassy when in Oct. 1959 I was there to legitimize my work and citizenship and was refused this legitimate right.

2. Did you make any statements against the U.S. that you did about that type working? I made a number of radio messages which were broadcast in the following manner in which a quote about the beautiful capital of the socialist world and all its progress.

3. Did you break laws by visiting or taking work in the USSR?

I did in that I took on work of all kind in the USSR.

4. Did all work in the USSR considered legal work?

Yes of course and in that respect I also broke U.S. laws on accepting work under a foreign state.

5. What about statements you made to U.S. agents and others?

I was approached by Miss Morley and other agents just after I had formally requested the American Embassy to legally legitimize my U.S. citizenship, for a strong, they were notified by the U.S. Embassy, not by me. I wanted quiet and make statements to Miss Morley in regard to my reasons for coming to the USSR, her story was correct but she had the threat printed.

6. Why did you remain in the USSR for so long if you only wanted a period of time?

I did so because I was being quite uncomfortable and had plenty of money, one operation and for lots of girls etc. etc. and I have all that?

7. Are you a communist? you were inically, although I hate the USSR and socialist system I still think Marxism can work under different circumstances.

8. How can you ever know of communism? Not in the U.S.A.

76.

Diary Entry Meeting
Oct. 31, 1959.

12:00 arrive in "GOLAN" TAXI, two Russian men meet me
at the Embassy. One states in English that I am not
Embassy and says "WAS THAT?" I smile and nod my head.
He motions me to pass inside as I wish. Their car is with
Don't believe in his mind that it is a Russian. I don't know
NO THAT I SCRAP had non-Russian OUTTON DOWN STATISTIC.
ENTERING I find the office of Consular side waiting for me
I go in. A secretary busy typing looks up. "Yes?" she says
"I'd like to see the Consular Bureau." I say. "Will you sign
the tourist at history please?" she says. "I don't want to go
"Yes, but before I do that, I'd like to see the Consular
Laying my passport on the desk, as she looks at it, she
"Here to discuss my American citizenship?" she
Rises and taking my passport goes into the other
Office, where she lays the passport on a table and says
"There's a nice sunlit outside, she says before 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 my perch in the front left side of
SNYDER'S chair (it was summer when I talked to her and
I wait, crossing my legs and laying my gloves in my lap.
He finishes typing, finishes the letter from his typewriter
and adjusting his glasses looks at me.
"WHAT CAN I DO FOR YOU?" he asks. "I'm coming through my
"I'd like to discuss my U.S. citizenship and would like
to sign the legal papers for that effect." "How long you applied
for American citizenship?" "Yes." He turns out a piece of paper
and says "Before we get to that let's have some personal data."
He asks name, personal information which I answer truthfully.
"YOUR RECORDS ARE COMING." I say I have American life in the
U.S. name in military life "AMERICAN SUPPLY LIAM, STONE"
"MADE." I said I waited two years for this I don't want to live
in the U.S. or be admitted as American citizenship he says
OK. THAT'S ALL UNLESS YOU WANT TO PREPARE YOUR TOURIST BELIEVE
YOU CAN. I said I'd like to see that I be allowed to sign legal
PAPERS. He says I must be a citizen. you REFUSE THAT? I say
HE SAYS "UNNO." but the paper with that some time to get ready
in the meantime, where I am sitting. "I'm sorry" he says
I say: "I'm sorry" he says "I'm sorry" he says "I'm sorry" he says
"I'm sorry" he says "I'm sorry" he says "I'm sorry" he says

Exhibit for Identification

Commission Exhibit 101

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

speech before -

107

1. Americans are apt to scoff at the idea, that a military camp in the U.S., or as often happens in Latin American countries, could ever replace our government, but that is an idea that has grounds for consideration. What military organization has the potentialities of speedy and action? Is it the army? With its many concentrations, its armories, and its vast of lines scattered across the world? The end of war, articles show that the army itself, is not fitful enough ground for a far right attempt to go on a long way, for the big reserves of military preparation, which are in the U.S., can quickly be launched a camp in the U.S.A. Small size, a permanent staff core of officers and few brass in reserve. Only one outfit fits that description and the U.S.A. is a right wing infiltrated organization of this potential consequence! To the freedom of the U.S. I agree with former President Truman when he said that "The Marine Corps should be abolished."

2. My second reason is that unbecomingly, country with institution known as segregation. It is, I think the act of the segregationist minority, and the great body of indifferent people in the south who do the United States now have in the eyes of the world people, than the whole world communist movement. As I look at this colossal ~~mass~~ sea of white faces before me where are the negroes amongst you? (are they hiding under the table) surely if we are for democracy, let our fellow negro citizens into this hall. Make no mistake, those segregationist tendencies can be unlearned, I was down in New Orleans, and I know.

In Mexico I saw on several occasions that in international meetings the greatest glory in the sport field was brought to us by negroes. Though they take the gold medals from their Russian competitors that negro know that when they return to their own homeland they will have to fight blind hatred and discrimination.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

has letters by the notorious F.B.I.
~~that it was impossible that the direct~~
~~service was unable to aid me in Mexico City~~
but I had not planned to contact the Mexican City
Embassy at all so of course they were unprepared for
me & had I been able to reach Havana as planned
I could have contacted the Soviet Embassy there
for the completion of ~~work~~ ~~which~~ ~~had~~ ~~been~~ ~~able~~ ~~to~~
~~prepare~~ ~~get~~ ~~the~~ ~~necessary~~ ~~documents~~ ~~to~~ ~~request~~
~~assistance~~... would have had at times to assist
me. but of course the ~~my~~ ~~my~~ Cuban Consul
was at fault here, but glad he has since been
replaced by another.

1/2/63
G/H

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Exhibit 104 for identification

Commission Exhibit 104

350

Department of Justice
Investigative
Department of
Justice
of the United States
of Justice
of the United States
of Justice
of the United States
of Justice

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

350

Barry's Furniture
N. W. 1st St.
P.O. Box 519
A. 2-00016
July 11/17

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

350

Spec
2-15-53

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

350

Mrs. Anna Miller
530 1/2 de la 8
Boulevard
New York
N.Y. 10018

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

350

1/15/1916
Dr. J. J. ...
D. 2-05-10, 14
...
905 ...

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

350

Postpaid Home
June 20 1953.
City of Washington
District of Columbia
Washington, D.C.

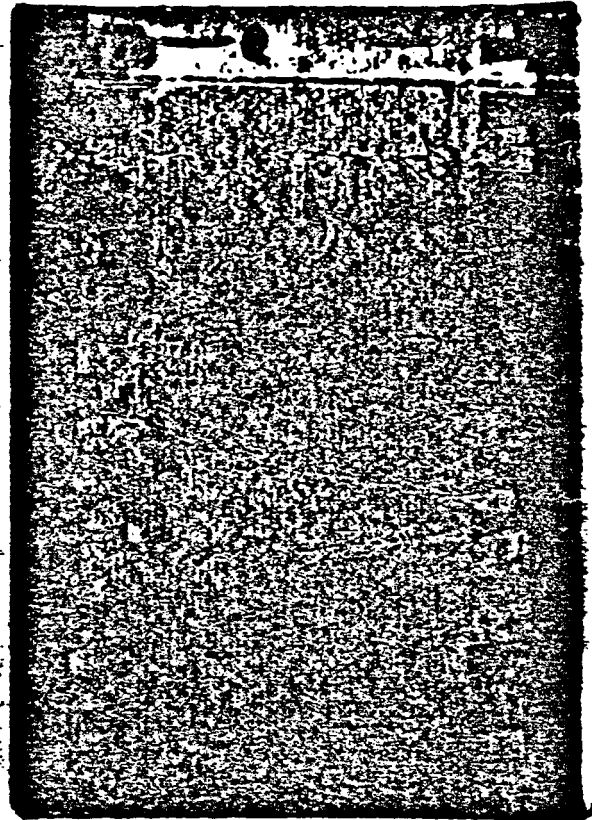
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

350

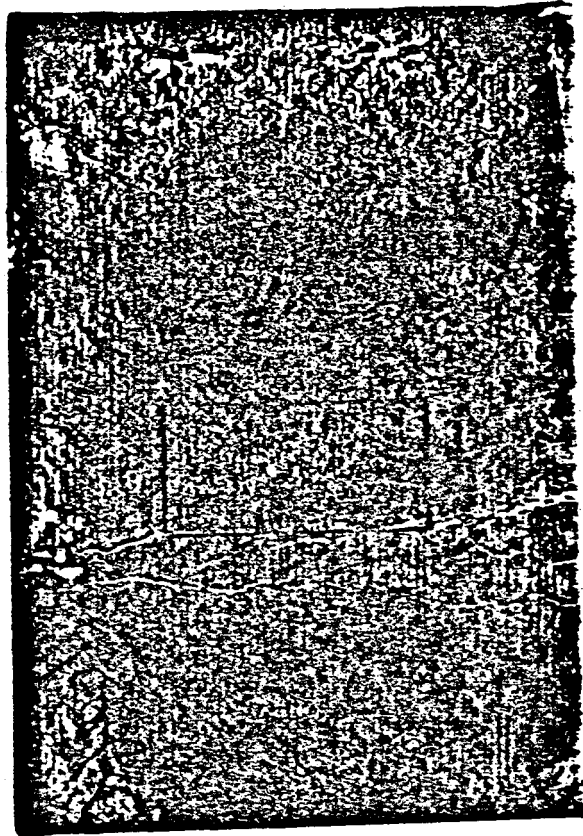
1

RECEIVED
MAY 12 1964
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

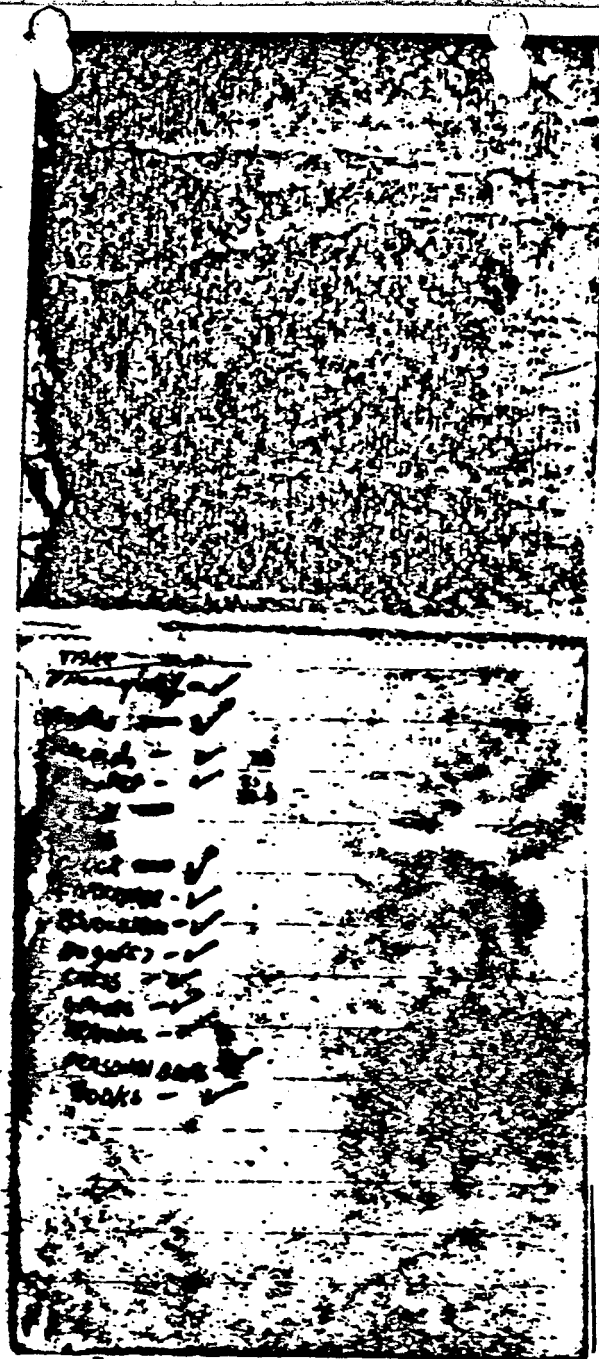
COMMISSION EXHIBIT



108
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#105



#108
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#105



108
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#105

Bed	20	10	air bed
CHAIR	36	25	STAIRS
TABLE	5	5	TABLE
TV	10	7	TV
CAMERAS	20	7	GETTING
WASTEBASKETS	5	5	TO LIST.
PILLOWS	5	5	WASH.
QUICK CUT	65	55	PR. FIX
JACKET	36	14	SHIRTS
PANTS	8	2	POPE
SUNGLASSES	24	12	LONG HAIR
SKATES	8	7	PSX CAR
BOOTS	8	6	MILK
POUNCE	6	3	UNDERWEAR
APT.	50	50	WASH CAR
POW. CUT.	13	8	FOOT.
PANTS	10	10	SP. TRAP
SHIRT	70	32	ALL
PANTS	334	222	LINE (CASH)
GLASS	15	15	OR
SHIRT	24	24	OR

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

[Faint, illegible handwritten text]

CR-53297

~~CR-27211~~

ED-642H

ED-69241

~~ED-69241~~

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

because it is, promised
abundance and justice
but in a conflict between
these two systems the people
of both societies will
seek a new system
a system which would
not violate the established
ideas about the relation
systems but one which
would be, because of the
{Pain, the conflict of those
ideas would have brought
a system embodying the
best tendencies of the Com.
Comm. society as we see them
today but absolutely opposed
to thought
without any regard to
the creation of a new type of
man or new man but
serving and being administered
by man as we can see him
now. Taking into effect
his weaknesses and making
the necessary allowances for the

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

unfounded contradictions of
accusations, body and spirit.

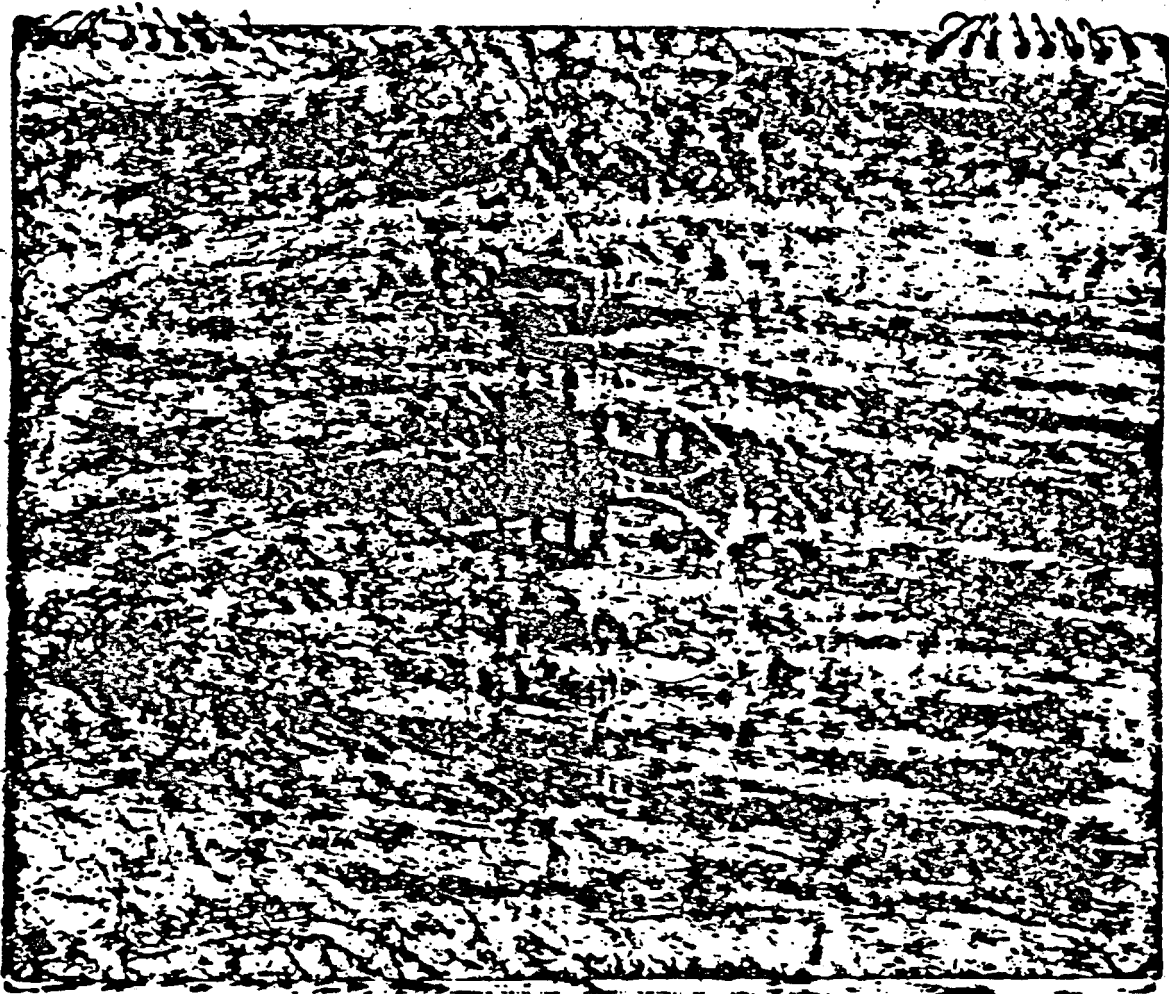
The language found in these
two chapters, however,
differs from the language
of the other chapters.
The language of the
other chapters is more
simple and direct.
The language of these
two chapters is more
complex and indirect.
The language of these
two chapters is more
poetic and figurative.
The language of these
two chapters is more
eloquent and persuasive.

78
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

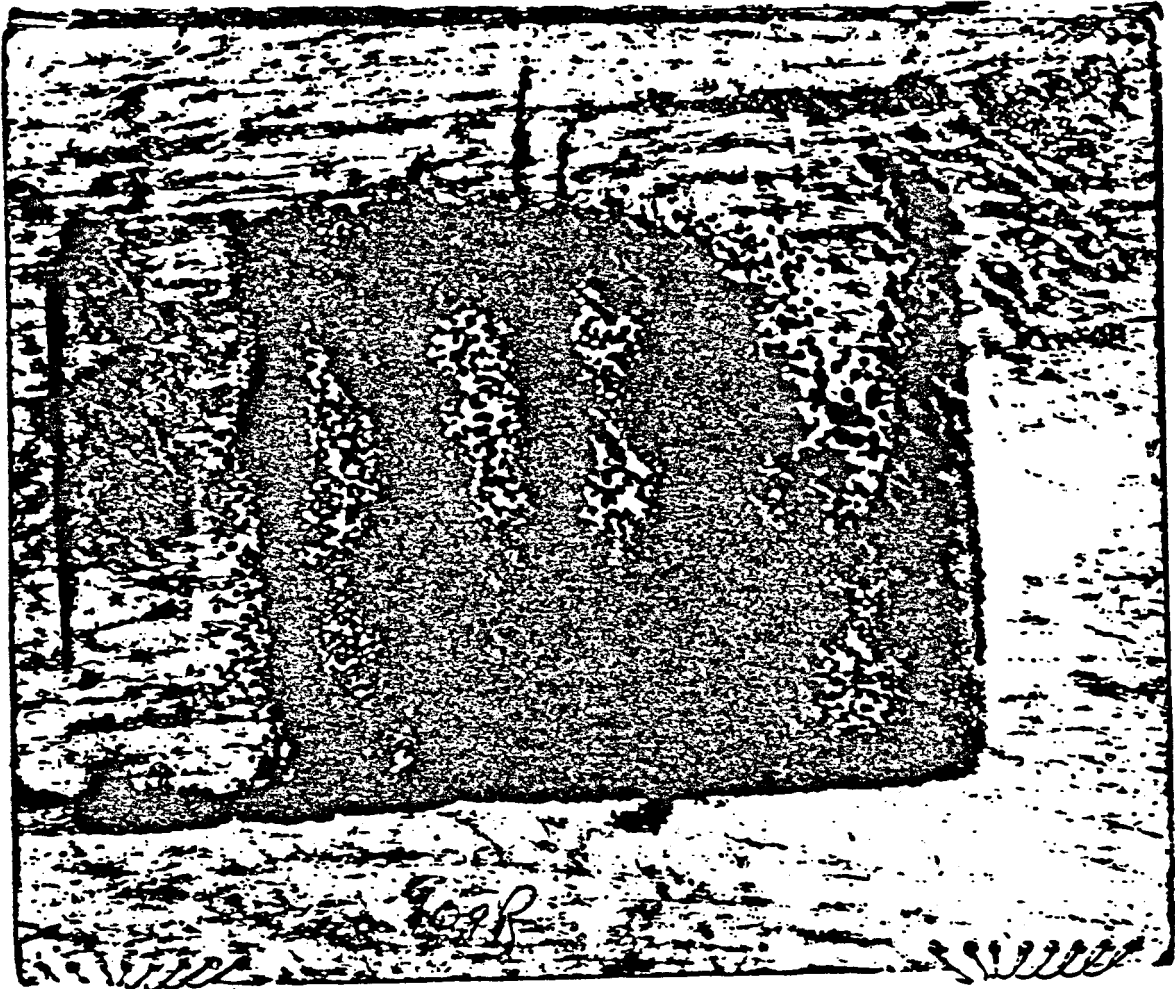
Уже вышло из печати
второе издание книги
"Духовное воспитание"
М. С. Соловьев
В. С. Соловьев
Учреждение "Св. Синод"
Москва, 1900 г.
С. 1-100
Цена 1 руб.

Всего выдано экземпляров
1000
Всего продано экземпляров
500
Тираж 1000 экземпляров
С. 1-100
Издательство "Св. Синод"
Москва, 1900 г.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT



109
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
H106



109
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#106

St. Lawrence
for information purposes

I cannot find a record of
Casper was present at
the Chicago Convention -
his name mentioned
I am aware of the
Delegation's participation
in various international
the number mentioned
during the Chicago
Convention, and
I am not aware of
his name being mentioned
in any of the
reports of the
Chicago Convention
I am not aware of
his name being mentioned
in any of the
reports of the
Chicago Convention

109
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#106

Лето мое, лето
тебя с тобой,
С тобой идти мне
Ом сего. мои сердце,
И мои сердце
Взду, вздоху
Не я мое
Я свое
Во мо, во в
Во мо, во в
Созда мои, мои
И мои
Сей мои
И мои
Я свои мои, ...

==

109
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1106



I oam moeyra, v' buickom's peg
Plyyuo moeyra, seu exama woyag
Ho ego me nre pyku moxio me dume
Zmoos' mox me & poyyua d'v' moxio me
Ege e moos' me d'v' moxio me
Zmoos' poyyua moxio me & me d'v'.
Zmoos' d'v' v' moxio, mo d'v' me poyyua
Ege d'v' me nre moeyra, zmoos' d'v' v' poyyua
Zmoos' moxio me d'v', poyyua me poyyua poyyua
Zmoos' e poyyua poyyua, zmoos' d'v' me d'v'
Moaxio me d'v' moxio me d'v', moxio me d'v'
C oeyyua moxio me d'v',
C me' moxio moxio me d'v',
Zmoos' poyyua me d'v',
Mo moxio me d'v',
Zmoos' poyyua e moxio me d'v' poyyua

109
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
11106

leur civeness signos ;
" He operai nert. "
Znos biphmoe z noi bingore
B occumoi mout,
Aofume Enoi ge pague noubgure gure.
He mome, emi cphicome cphicome mome,
Jaxei' ophecom' iguon oia.
J e neu uoyoce ne mome, com neme.
Jomn edo geome cphicoi' ofeom.
He mome cphicome e' jovevome
Bode mome mome mome mome.
E' mome, e' degeom.
Mome mome mome,
- He e' mome mome
Bome mome mome



109
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1106

~~Handwritten scribbles~~

At expense - a yearling, ~~1948~~

2nd colts no yearling,

Do spend yearling.

These may be further
Cattle, Breeding

Always - purchase
Range - tenements

A number of in company,
The 6th purchase

A number of new company,
and in new company.

This spring, new company
These animals,
If supply - new yearling
These animals.

6

199
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
196

Unos tres in signatibus
No. Abund in natione
Egyp. synuocitibus
C. Bona mona, ranao.
I. signatus amari.
De una ranaone,
In una pomaone
2 uno rhanone.
Di uno pabulato
Baptismus & cauterio
2 uno, unoboro
Dofus aetolo suauone.
Camerio, imo & rhanone
Ranaone fano in rhanone.
De una an' rhanone
De rhanone rhanone.

— / —

H

109
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1115

C B H

Τὸν οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον, καὶ οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον

ὡς οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον, καὶ οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον
ἐπιστάμενον οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον.

ὡς οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον, καὶ οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον.

ὡς οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον, καὶ οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον,

ὡς οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον, καὶ οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον,

ὡς οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον, καὶ οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον,

ὡς οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον, καὶ οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον.

ὡς οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον, καὶ οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον.

ὡς οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον, καὶ οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον.

ὡς οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον, καὶ οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον.

ὡς οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον, καὶ οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον.

ὡς οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον, καὶ οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον.

ὡς οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον, καὶ οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον.

ὡς οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον, καὶ οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον.

ὡς οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον, καὶ οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον. I

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

1166

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or name, written vertically on the right side of the page.

Handwritten symbol consisting of a horizontal line followed by two slanted parallel lines and another horizontal line.

Main body of handwritten text, appearing to be a list or series of notes, written vertically in the center of the page.

Handwritten symbol consisting of two slanted parallel lines followed by a horizontal line.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT



Two or more cygnets,
and father or mother or brood?
Eye or nose or nostril,
Cynurus or nose or nostril,
2 or 3 compared to,
The same things themselves
with answers & words?
2 or perhaps give me words,
how's that and words
Then names by myself, memory?
Do you me help?
A name's mother's name
The other's name's name
The is the name,
The father or mother's name.

(. Some of them?)

109
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
11106

— * —

Рос мот ерхсрочк,
Ено мевуема не нолви.
Мр • ффрелд муре
Фемпемур емге.
2 асрмуре мори,
кмо лавои е:о амфрелви
Фгери, мот не ффрима е муро ро...
(Ффрелд мотас?)

— // —

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

III = III = III = III

Office & apparatus cases.

Apparatus purchased by name.

See by apparatus policy

Brown & paraffin wax.

See name & case

2 apparatus made.

Apparatus used in paper & apparatus

Apparatus used.

~ 11 ~

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Мн ноймалык, им о оманалык маалык башка
Эмо оманалык. Оруо нрочмо соу.
Фрэг?, орме монет, фазы не нотепуми
Буриме сыграв, нойум, венерг.
А кона & ево нробде нотепуми,
Им омадилы ба и калдеига
номалык имо фрег? педумталы,
(Кмо ис вач не педумтал фрег?)
Мн не сыгравы лувора срачуму бой
Бам му омадилы, б. мо не ба(?)
Бам фрег? вені с мошо фпору,
Бумобана & амал маалык мн (?)
У сфргомил ва восо не норо,
Бее сфрпемн амилу маал нрочму.

— " —

R

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

— || || —

Мучимъ похвалуъ божественную
многократно убого.

Слово въ мѣсѣ. какъ божественно
въ мѣсѣ сужъ конуса.

Жемъ ограда въ мѣсѣ мѣсѣ,
Знаю сужу бѣса гудъ

Убого нѣмѣмъ
Нѣмъ божественно мѣсѣ.

Омраченъ божественно,
Сужъ бѣса мѣсѣ

Какъ нѣмъ божественно
Знаю мѣсѣ мѣсѣ.

Ктога оиъ божественно
Сужъ божественно

Божественно ва божественно
Знаю мѣсѣ мѣсѣ.

Знаю мѣсѣ мѣсѣ
Знаю мѣсѣ мѣсѣ.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

C. ECHU.

My way is wrong, is necessary,
Pete & the money, he spoke?
The sample & was on sample page.
She was never paid anyone &
Morgan & the business owner.
I & most he never in the field,
Parker was never met there.
Lester was in state, state was?
Zoro & the person, can never,
the company was one,
Lester was never in case,
A man never got to work.
My way was wrong, is necessary,
I & the money, he spoke?
The sample & was on sample page.
She was never paid anyone &
Morgan & the business owner.

11

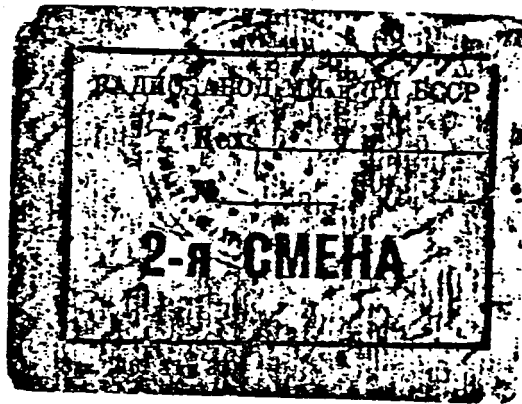
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Домъ на на канцеларъ епископа.
Степанида бивахъ на членъ.
Тамъ азъ бивахъ на членъ съ мого,
Училище, еможе да се учи.
Да, и на неговите ебелъ гора
Сачувана бивахъ на гора.
Мого да се учи на мого.
Мого да се учи на мого!
И кога съ гора на неговите
на неговите, дама на мого,
Мого да се учи на неговите
И съ мого бивахъ на мого.
Ориенти съ гора на мого
И мого да се учи на мого,
Мого да се учи на мого:
"Догоди бива"
И мого да се учи на мого,
И мого да се учи на мого,
Кого мого, на мого мого на мого
Кого мого, на мого мого на мого.

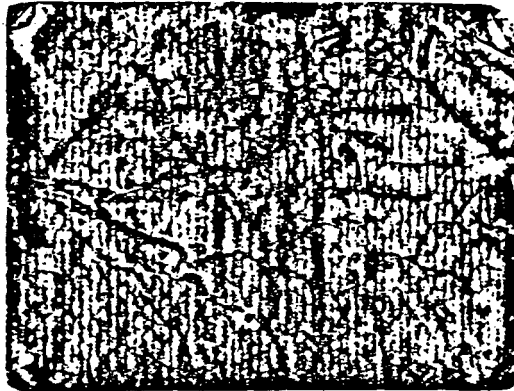
COMMISSION EXHIBIT



109
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1106



189
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
107



189
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#107

С тобой

(Муз. Бабаджанян, сл. Цейтлин)

Где мне искать дорогие слова,
Как мне сказать, что я люблю тебя.
Ты в жизни моей столько счастья вынесла.
Тебе пою, с тобой судьба моя, судьба

С тобой узнала впервые радость любви
Твои глаза родили сердце загляни
Во мне живет мечта, лишь одна
С тобой дню радостно всегда

Где мне искать дорогие слова,
Как мне сказать, что я люблю тебя.
Ты в жизни моей столько счастья вынесла,
Тебе пою, с тобой судьба моя, судьба

Где мне искать дорогие слова,
Как мне сказать, что я люблю тебя.
Ты в жизни моей столько счастья вынесла,
Тебе пою, с тобой судьба моя, судьба

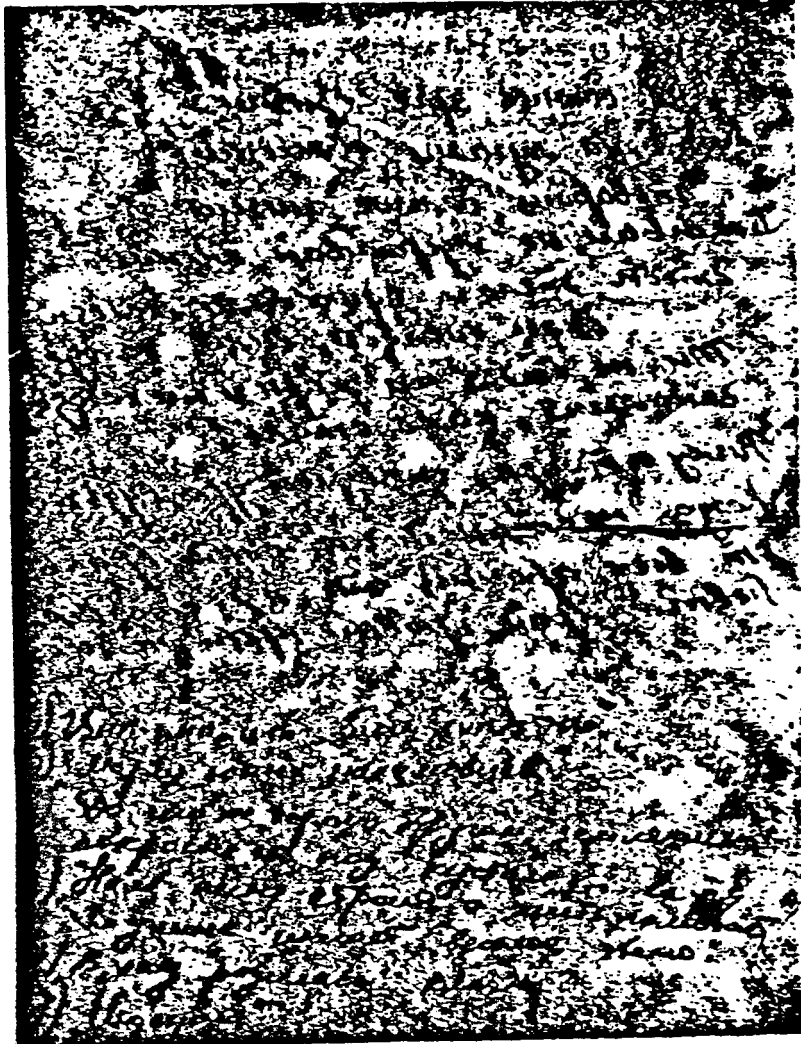
С тобой.

Конец

137
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Ну-ка сонце зрє вшнє,
Залотни лугаи, калити,
Ой, товарни, дитини, дитини,
Госпевай, не задривай, лотини!
Штодї, штодї, штодї, штодї,
Ми жє, ми жє, ми жє, ми жє,
Самі, самі, самі, самі,
Видку, видку, видку, видку,
Куда, куда, куда, куда,
Всє, всє, всє, всє,
Робити, робити, робити, робити,
Заван, заван, заван, заван!

273
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#109



273
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#109

СТАС КРАПЛЕКНИ

**ГЛАЗА.
КОТОРЫЕ
СТРАШИВАЮТ**

(Дневник учителя)

Писана в Братиславе
Мари Агостини

НАУЧНО-ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ
И НА ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ РАБОТАХ

ИНТЕРЕСНО

Воспитан

СОСТАВ

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

24
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

450
128

Operators \$2.00
Com. Operators \$4.00
 Chauffeur \$6.00

APPLICATION FOR TEXAS DRIVER'S LICENSE

Print or Type MR.
Full Name MR. MISS

(First Name)

(Maiden Name if Single, Maiden Name if Married)

(Last Name)

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

READ THIS FIRST

FOR DEPARTMENT USE

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

THESE QUESTIONS MUST BE ANSWERED BY PLACING AN X IN THE SQUARE UNDER THE WORD YES OR NO. IF AN ANSWER IS YES, DATA MUST BE GIVEN IN THE SPACE PROVIDED IN THE QUESTION.

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

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

Usual Signature of Applicant

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

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

Signature of Parent or Guardian

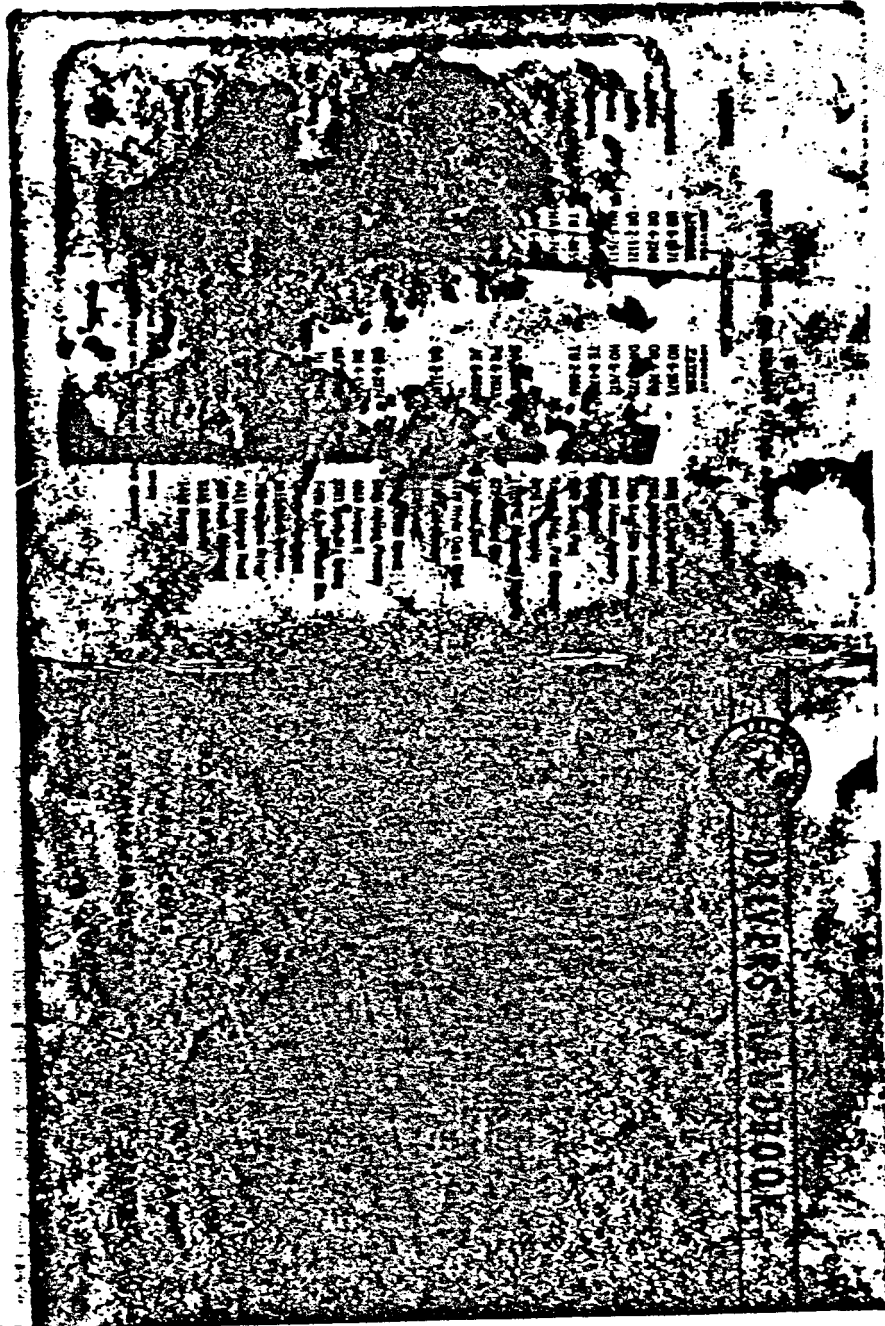
Driver's License Number

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

25365-1281-25365

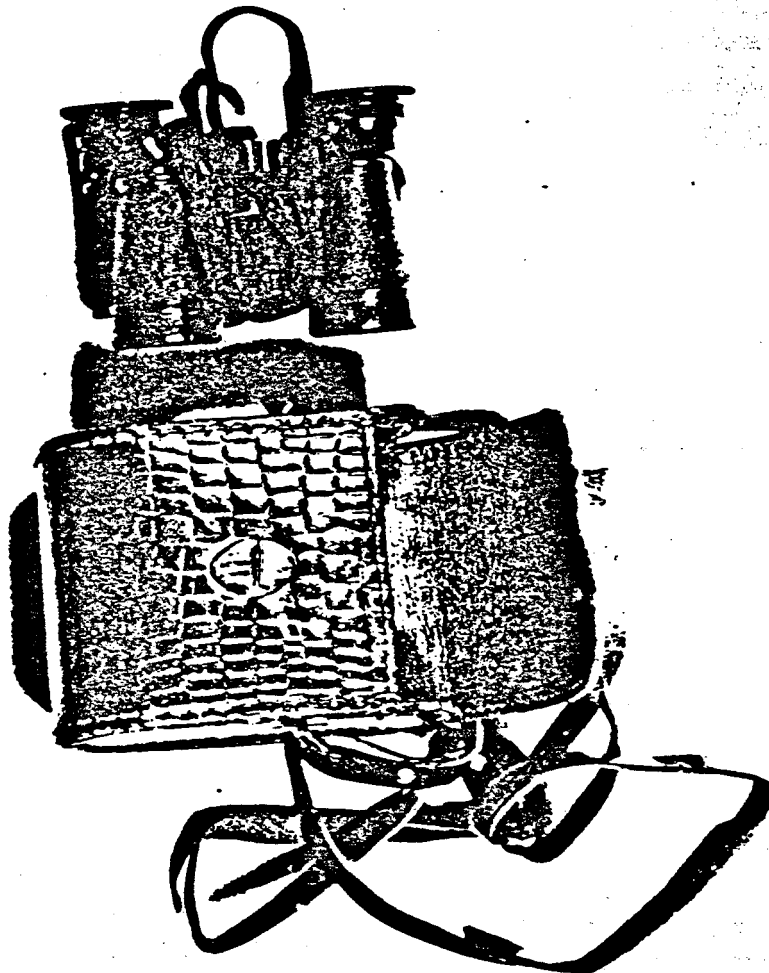
Notary Public or Authorized Officer

COMMISSION EXHIBIT



418
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#113

1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025



A7
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#114

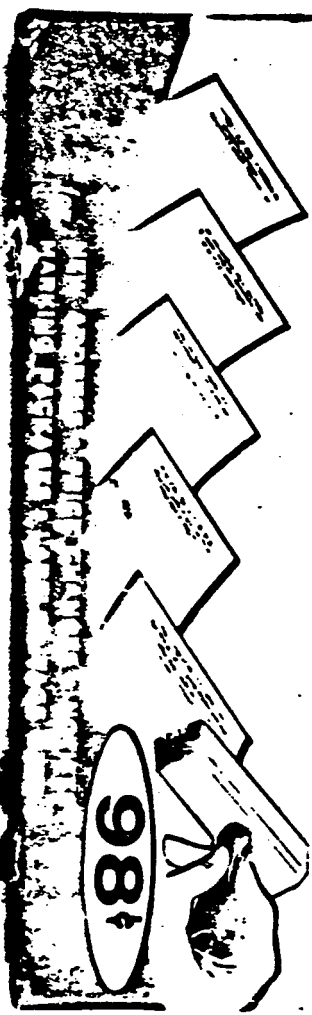
WARBROOK RUBBER STAMPING KIT

CONTAINS A LARGE
ASSORTMENT OF RUBBER TYPES

MAKE YOUR OWN STAMPS

for use in

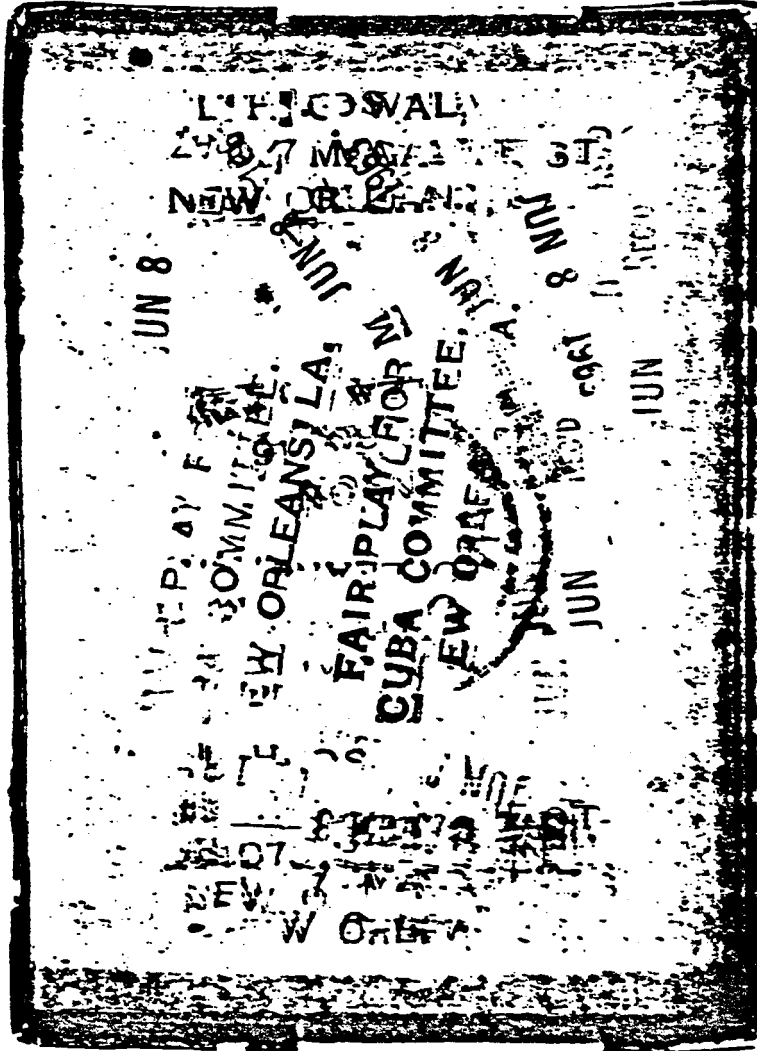
OFFICE • STORE • SCHOOL • HOME • FACTORY • SHIPPING ROOM • ETC.

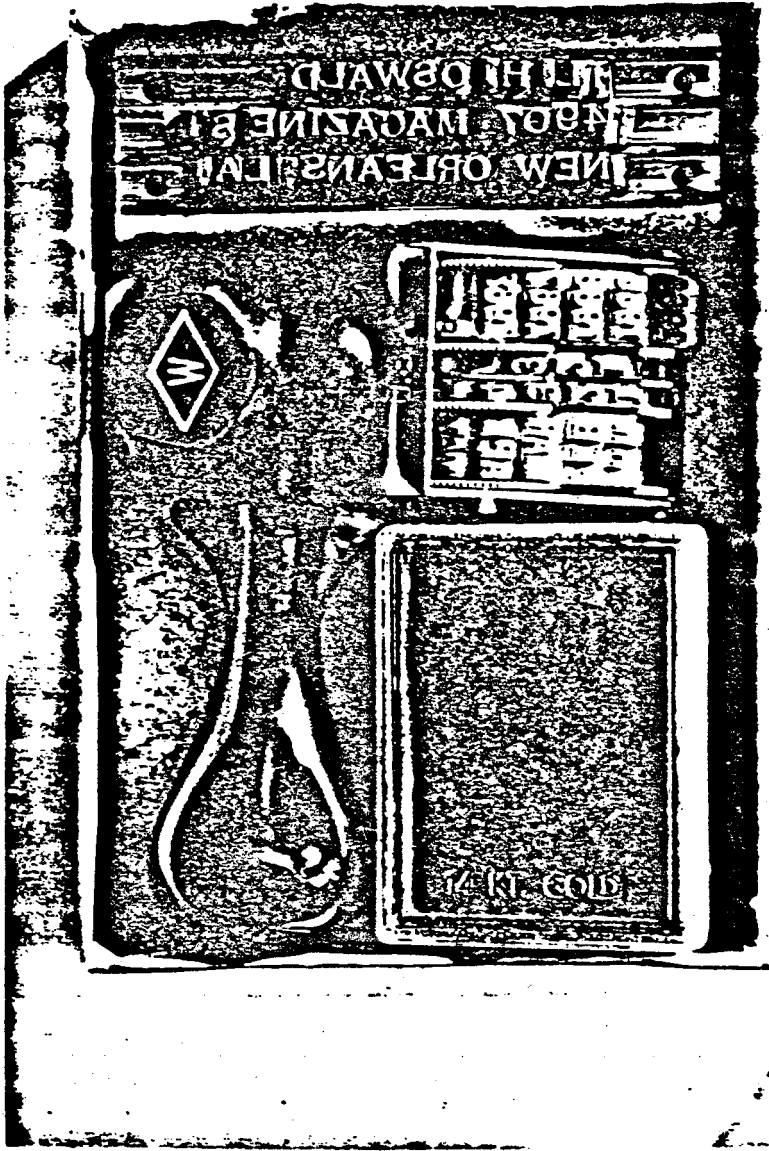


98¢

293
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

283
COMMISSION EXHIBIT





283
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
F/11

pb

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

35c

SPANISH-ENGLISH • ENGLISH-SPANISH
DICCIONARIO

DICCIONARIO
ESPAÑOL-INGLÉS • INGLÉS-ESPAÑOL

Compiled by

CARLOS CASTILLO and OTTO F. BOND
ASSISTED BY BARBARA M. GARCIA

THE COMPLETE BOOK

POCKET BOOK EDITION 6188

- New, concise. Words and phrases basic to the written and spoken languages of today
- Spanish and English used in the Western Hemisphere
- For students, teachers, travelers, home and office libraries
- Nuevo, conciso. Las voces y locuciones básicas y las de mayor vigencia en ambos idiomas
- Español e inglés del Hemisferio Occidental
- Para estudiantes, profesores, viajeros, y para bibliotecas particulares y públicas

D 64
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
117

Handwritten notes: "RHP", "12/4/67", and "H.H."

To the millions of people throughout the world who are now using the carefully edited Language Series published by POCKET BOOKS, INC., we proudly present this joint effort, prepared by The University of Chicago. The accuracy and authenticity of this Spanish-English, English-Spanish Dictionary will, we sincerely hope, demonstrate again our aim to present "the finest books at the lowest possible price."

Handwritten note: "RHP 12/4/67"

Other helpful language volumes are:

- DICIONARIO DEL IDIOMA ESPAÑOL by Edwin B. Williams (304) GC-60
- ENGLISH THROUGH PICTURES, BOOK 1 by Richards and Gibson (454) W-1
- ENGLISH THROUGH PICTURES, BOOK 2 by Richards and Gibson (454) W-4
- FIRST STEPS IN READING ENGLISH by Richards and Gibson (454) W-2
- THE MERRIAM-WEBSTER POCKET DICTIONARY (354) C-5
- SPANISH THROUGH PICTURES by Richards, Metcalf and Gibson (454) W-30
- SPANISH STORIES AND TALES Edited by Harriet de Onís (in English translation) (454) W-240

D 64
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
118

UNIVERSIDAD DE CHICAGO

DICCIONARIO

ESPAÑOL-INGLÉS • INGLÉS-ESPAÑOL

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

RECOPILACIÓN

DE
CARLOS CASTILLO y OTTO F. BOND


Universidad de Chicago

CON LA AYUDA DE

BARBARA M. GARCÍA

Mills College

Una nueva sección de las expresiones idiomáticas españolas de *The Traveler's Phrase Book: English-Spanish, Español-Ingles*, editado por Lester G. Crocker y Enrique Noble

 A POCKET BOOK EDITION prepared by
POCKET BOOKS, INC. • NEW YORK

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

SPANISH-ENGLISH, ENGLISH-SPANISH

DICTIONARY

A New Concise Dictionary of Words and Phrases Based on the Written and Spoken Languages of Today

COMPILED BY

CARLOS CASTILLO & OTTO F. BOND


The University of Chicago

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF

BARBARA M. GARCÍA

Mills College

With a new third section of idiomatic phrases taken from *The Traveler's Phrase Book: English-Spanish, Español-Ingles*, edited by Lester G. Crocker and Enrique Noble

 A POCKET BOOK EDITION prepared by
POCKET BOOKS, INC. • NEW YORK

1) 64
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO SPANISH-ENGLISH
ENGLISH-SPANISH DICTIONARY
University of Chicago edition published 1948
A Pocket Book Edition
1st printing.....August, 1950
2d printing.....April, 1953

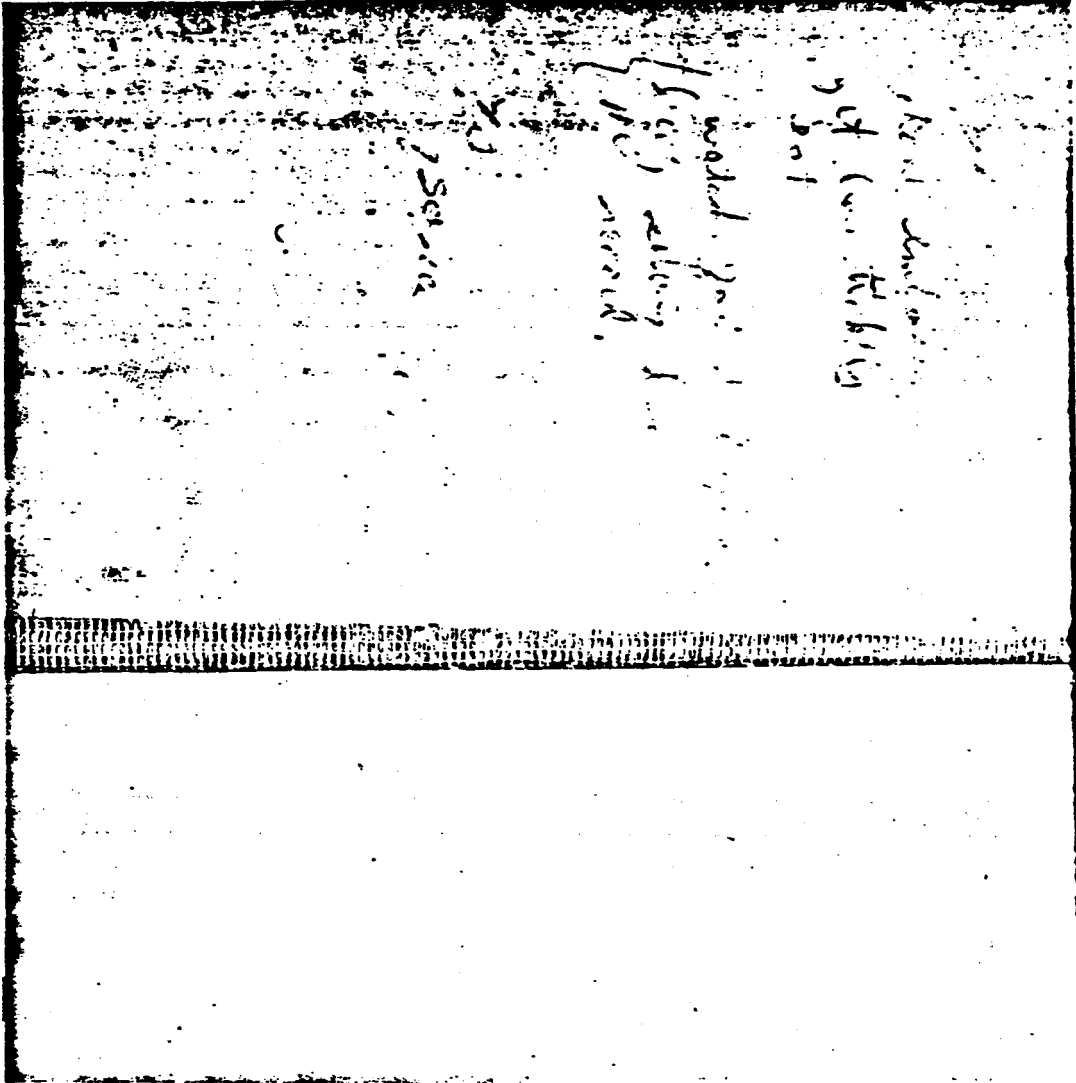


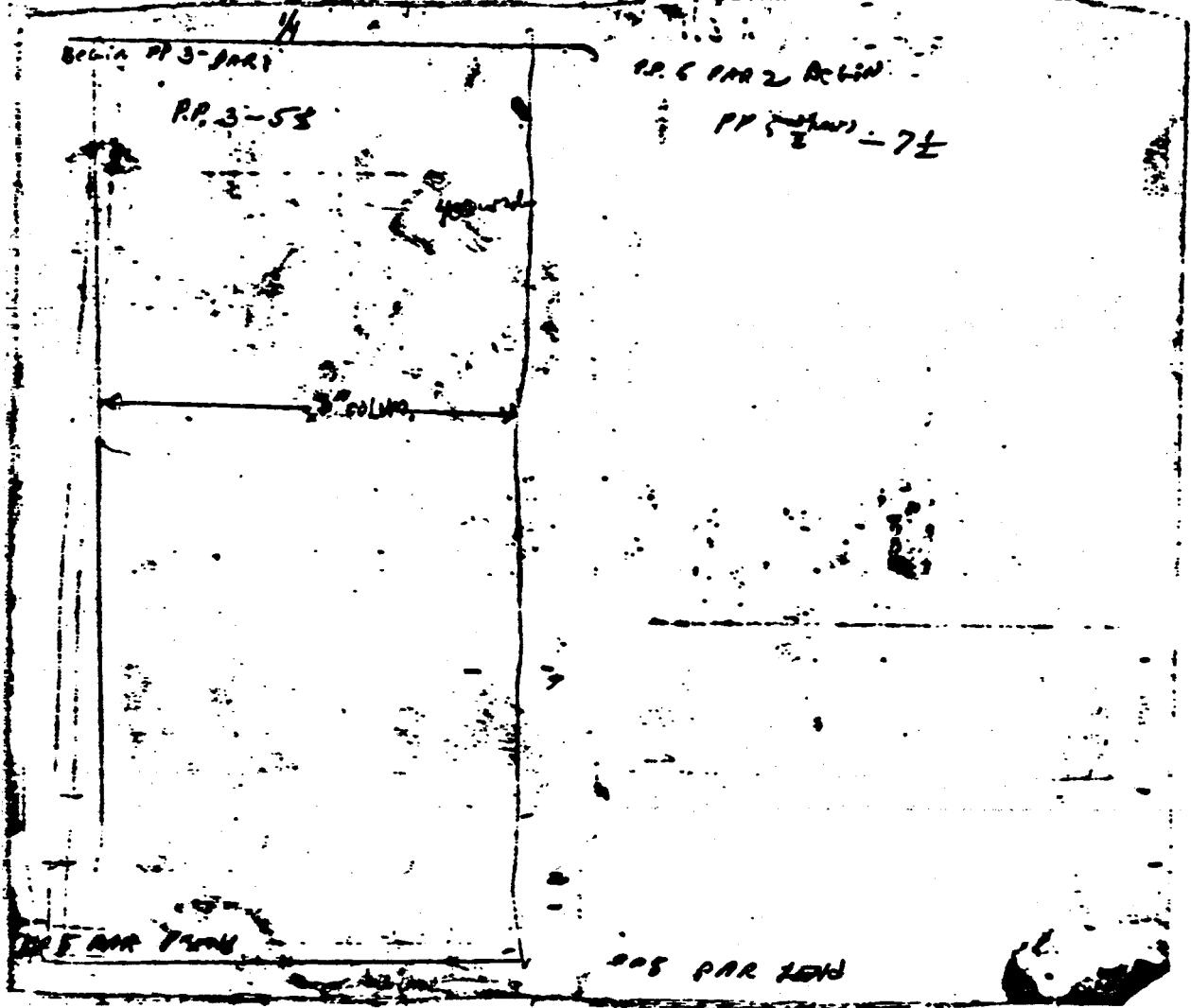
This Pocket Book edition includes every word contained in the original, higher-priced edition. It is printed from hand-set type, made from completely new, clean, easy-to-read type. Pocket Book editions are published by Pocket Books, Inc., and are printed and distributed in the U.S.A. by Affiliated Publishers, a division of Pocket Books, Inc., 430 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N.Y. *Trademark registered in the United States and other countries. **Trademark of Pocket Books, Inc., 430 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N.Y., in the United States and other countries.

Copyright, 1948, by the University of Chicago. All rights reserved. This Pocket Book edition is published by arrangement with the University of Chicago.
Printed in the U.S.A.

D 64
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

COMMISSION EXHIBIT



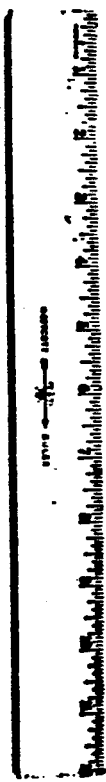
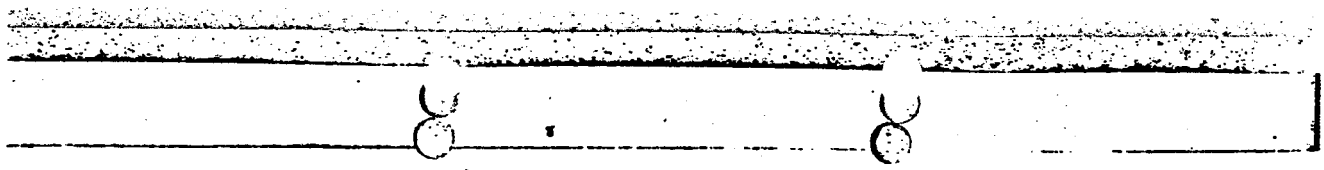


119
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
117

<p>SPB MAR 2 861W</p> <p>5/11/11</p>	<p>11</p>	<p>11</p>
<p>11</p>	<p>11</p>	<p>11</p>
<p>11</p>	<p>11</p>	<p>11</p>
<p>11</p>	<p>11</p>	<p>11</p>
<p>11</p>	<p>11</p>	<p>11</p>

111
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

A7D
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#119



375
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#120



LANACANE

Таблетки жевательные

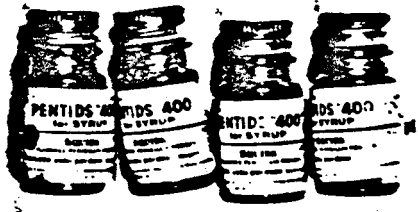
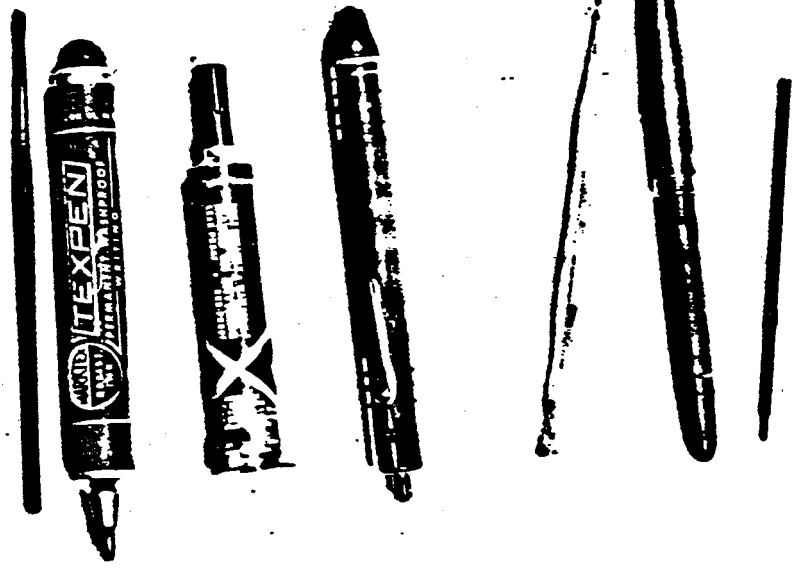
Тыленол

30 DOSES
TYLENOL

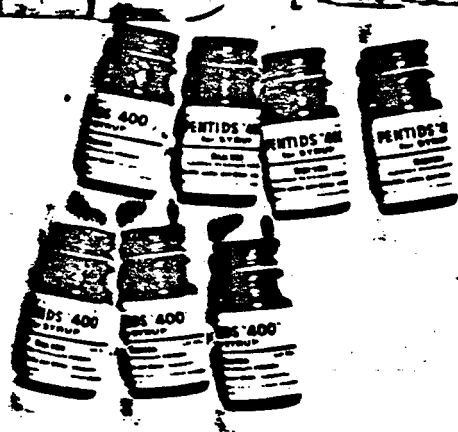
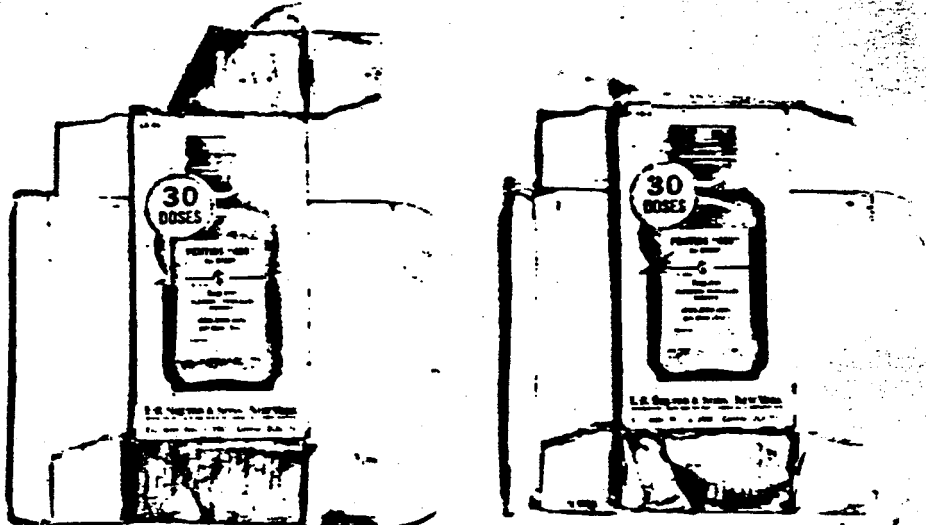
Feen-a-mint
THE CHEWING GUM
LAXATIVE

Handwritten notes on a lined card, including the word "Tylenol" and other illegible scribbles.

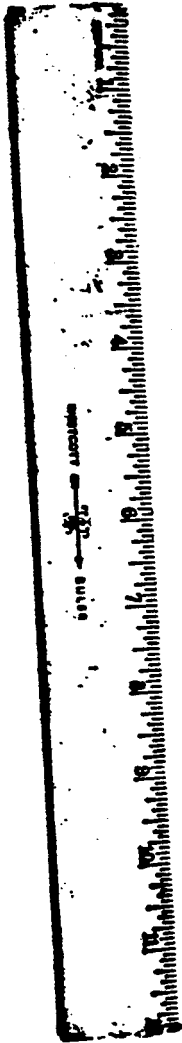
373
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#121



284
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#122

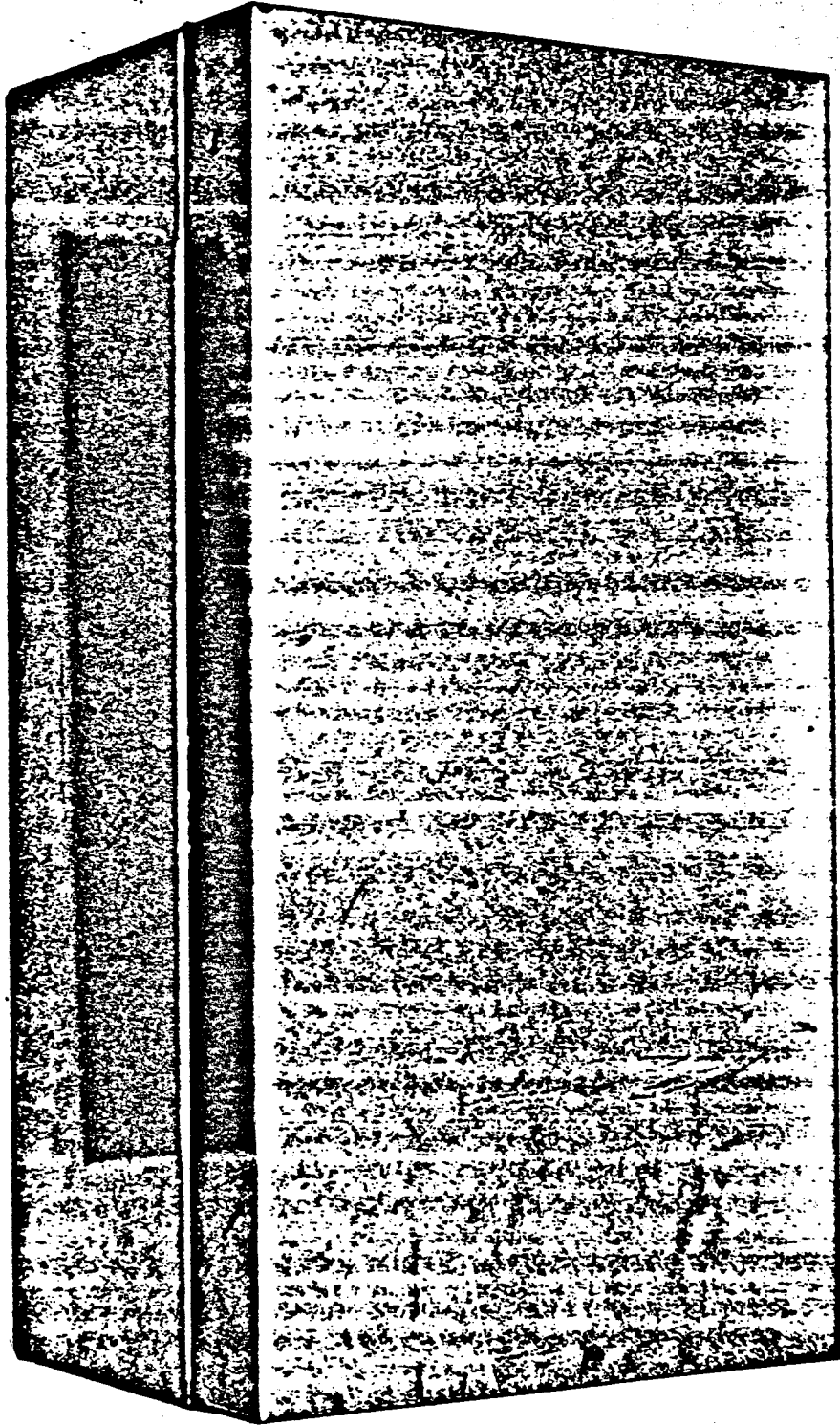


A31
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#123

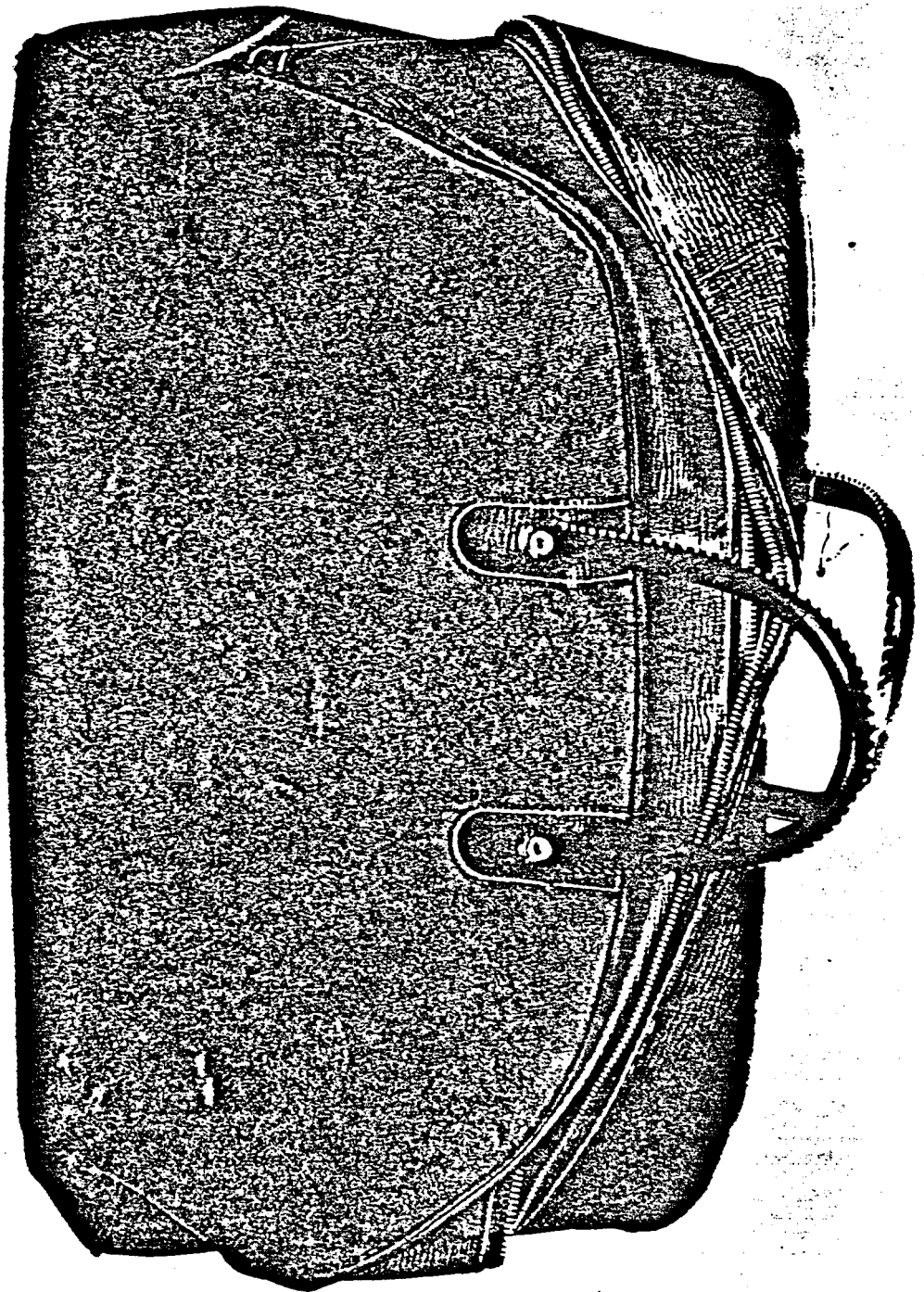


B5
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#124

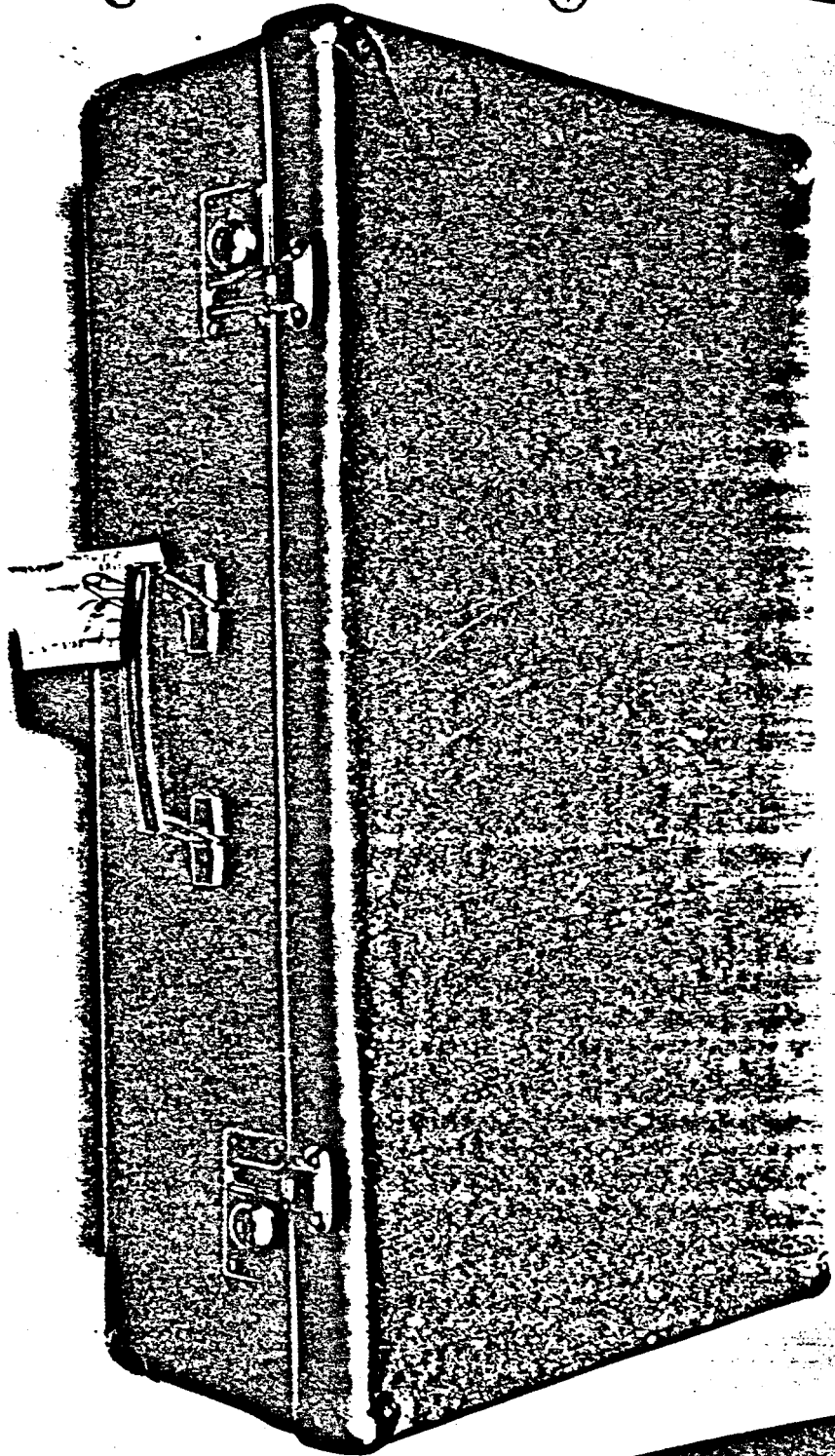
ABO
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

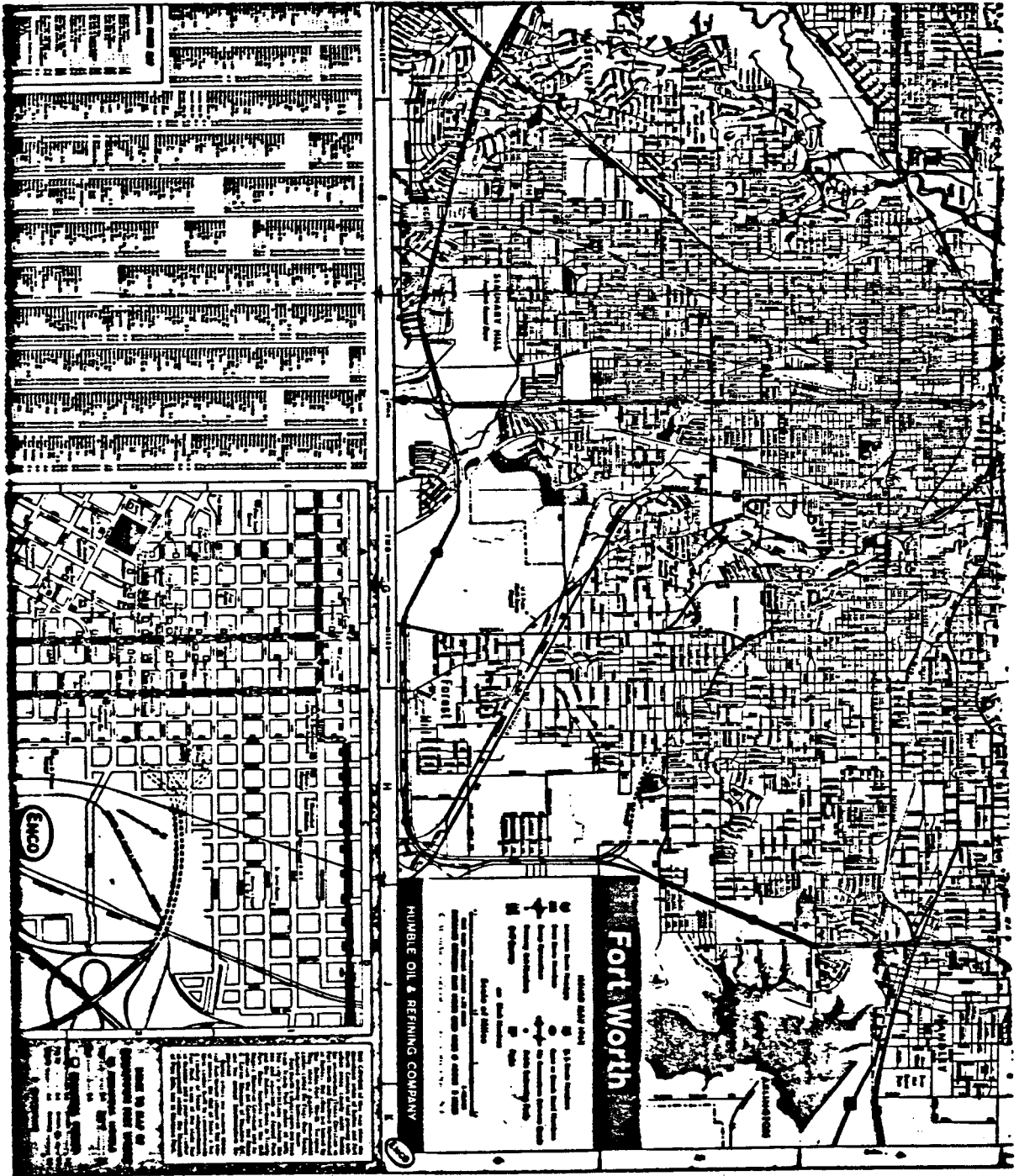


A/
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
2215



2-5-5
COMMISSION EXHIBIT





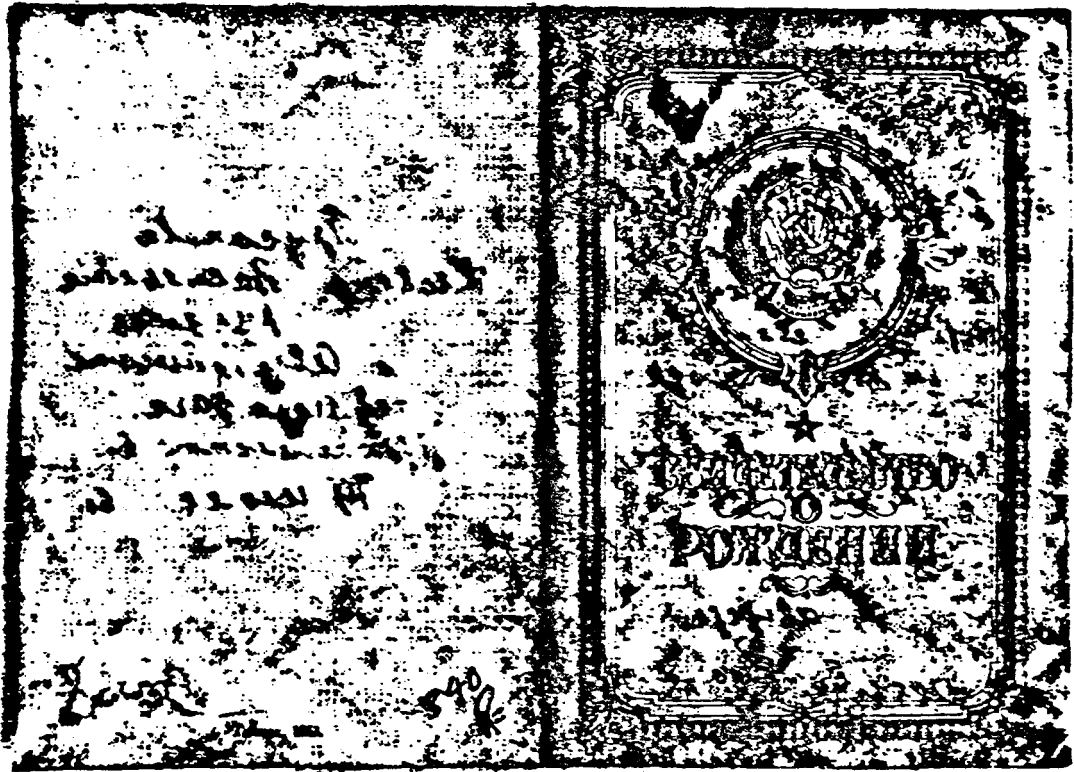
G-57
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#120



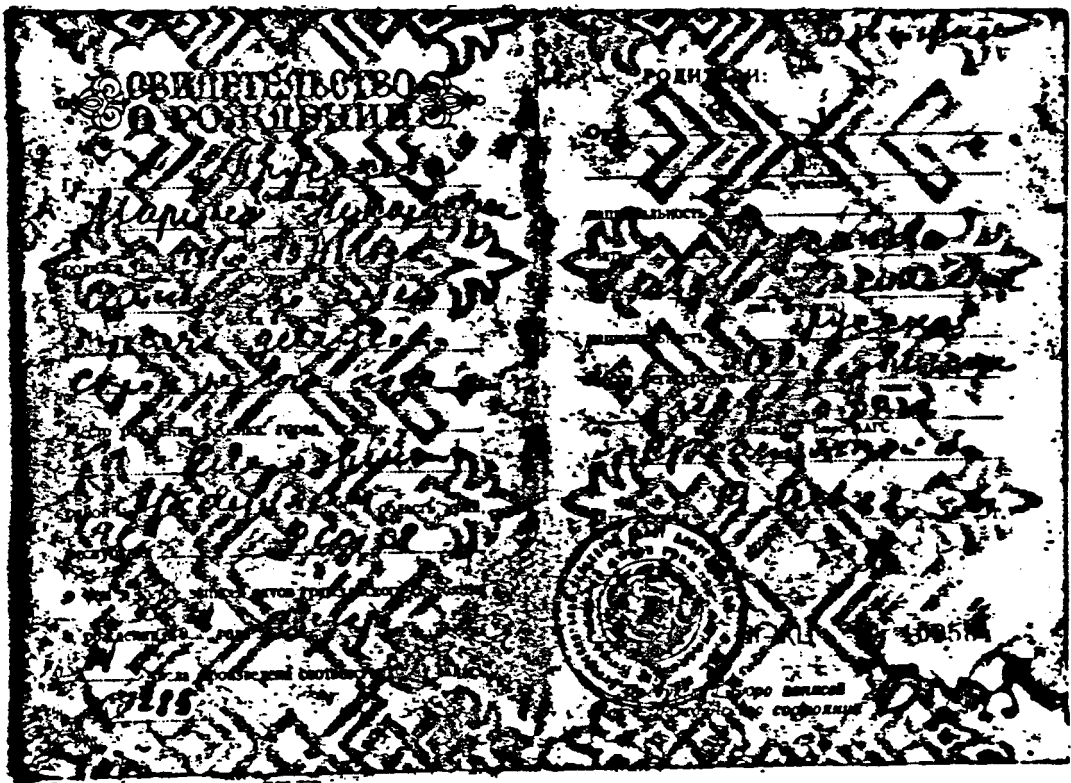
G-37
COMMISSION EXHIBIT



C-37
COMMISSION EXHIBIT



340
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#129



340
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#129

Копия

СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О РОЖДЕНИИ

Имя: *Александр*

Фамилия: *Сидоров*

Место рождения: *Республика Беларусь, город Минск*

Дата рождения: *1985*

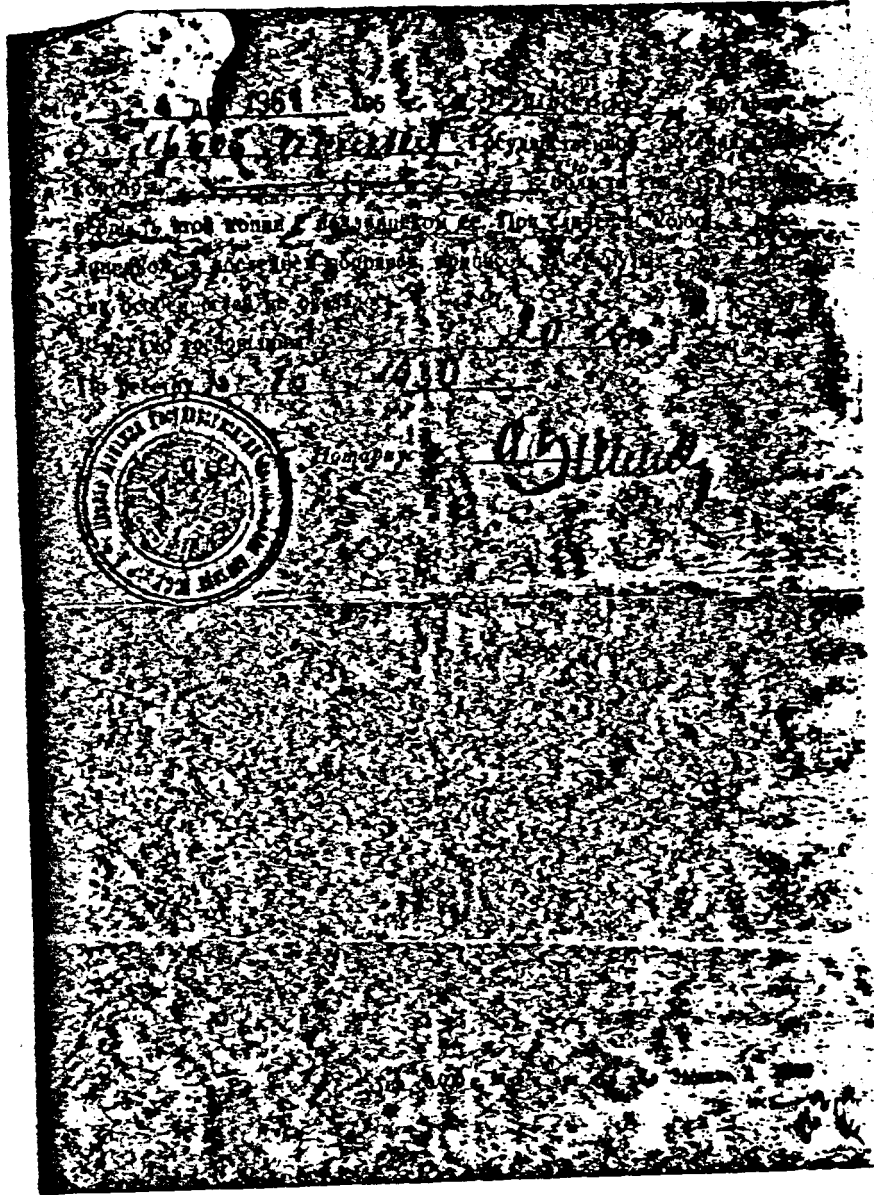
Пол: *Мужской*

Место регистрации: *Республика Беларусь, город Минск*

Дата выдачи: *1985*

Подпись: *(подпись)*

262
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#130



262
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#130

Копия

Свидетельство о рождении

Прозубова
(фамилия)
Мария Николаевна
(имя и отчество)

родился(лась) 12/01/1971 года
(пропись в цифрах)
в городе Ульяновске
(наименование населенного пункта)

Место рождения ребенка город Ульяновск
район Ульяновский область Ульяновская
республика РСФСР
гражданского состояния о рождении 1971 г. 12/01
14 числа произведена соответствующая запись за № 1205

Родители:
Отец
(фамилия, имя, отчество)

национальности
Мать Прозубова Мария
(фамилия, имя, отчество)
Васильева

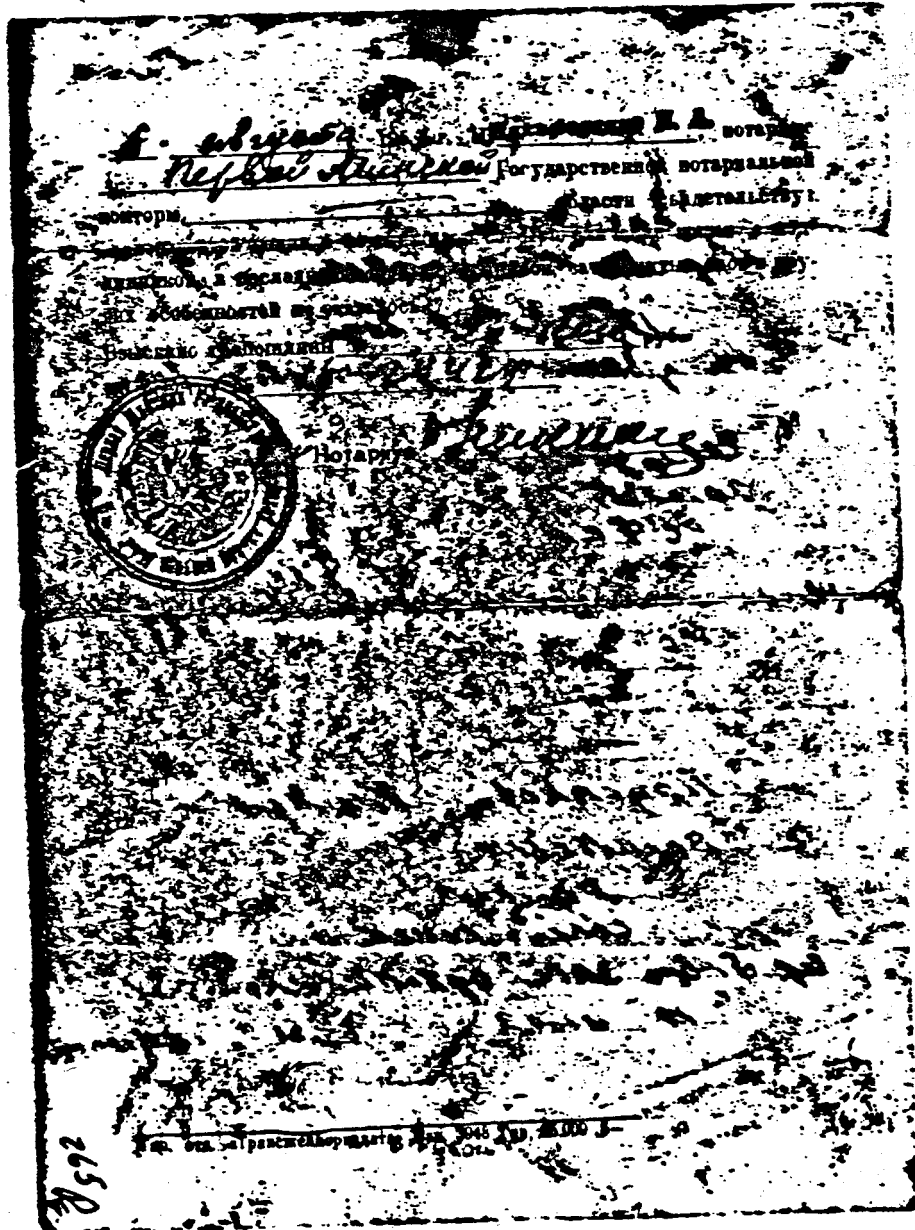
национальности
Место регистрации Ульяновск
ул. Дачная дом 10
(наименование населенного пункта и место нахождения бюро ЗАГС)

Дата выдачи 12 июля 1971 г.

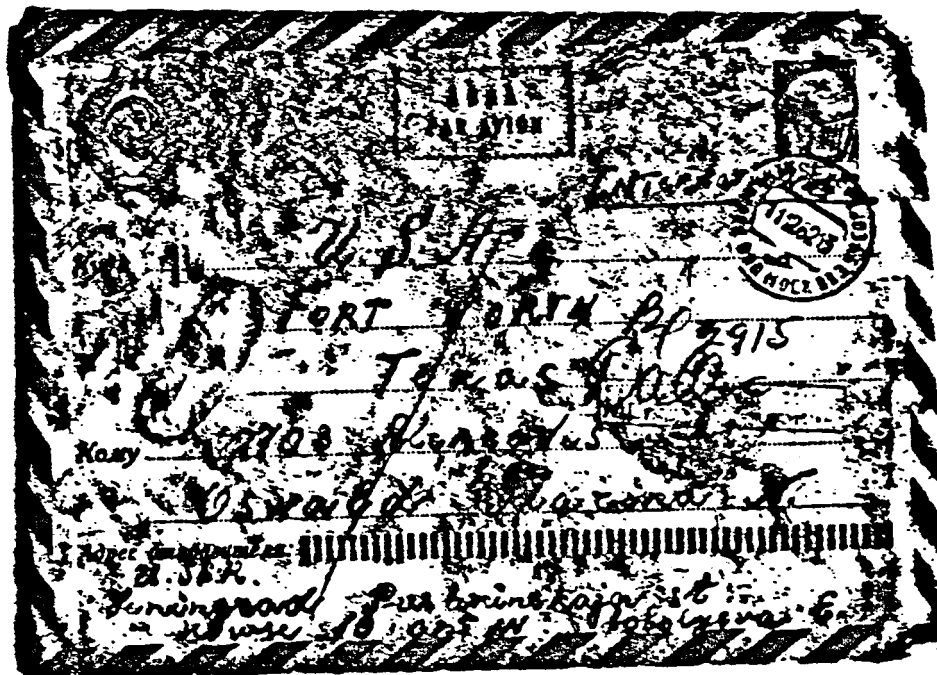
Почты учреждений
выдавшего документ

Посмотрите на обороте (подпись)

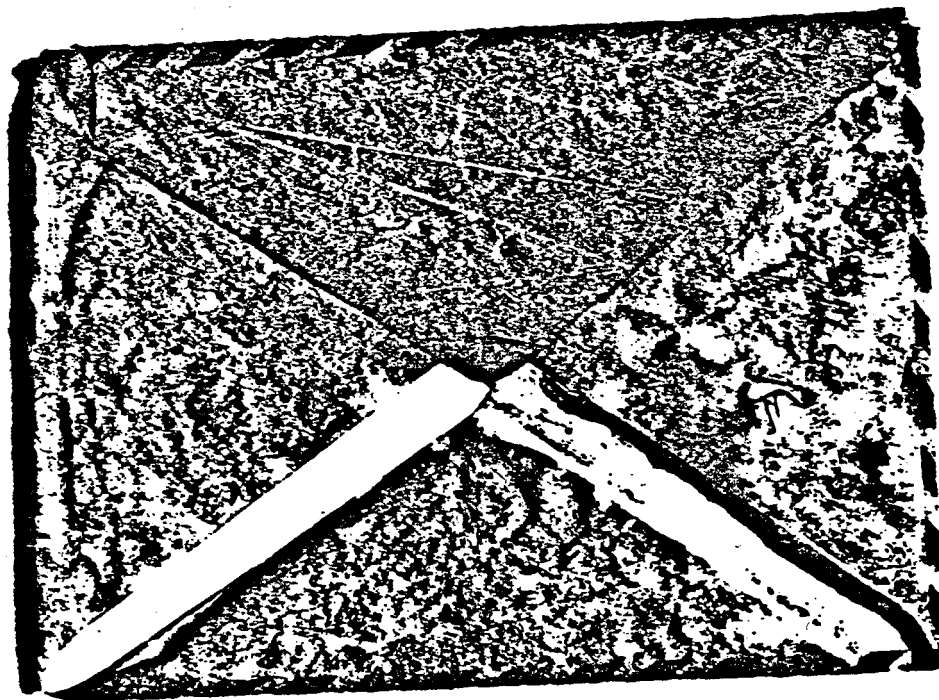
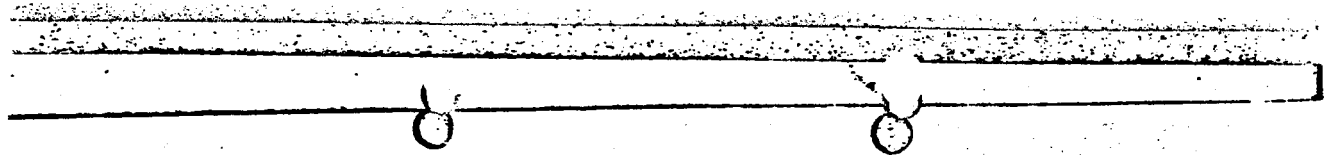
265
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#131



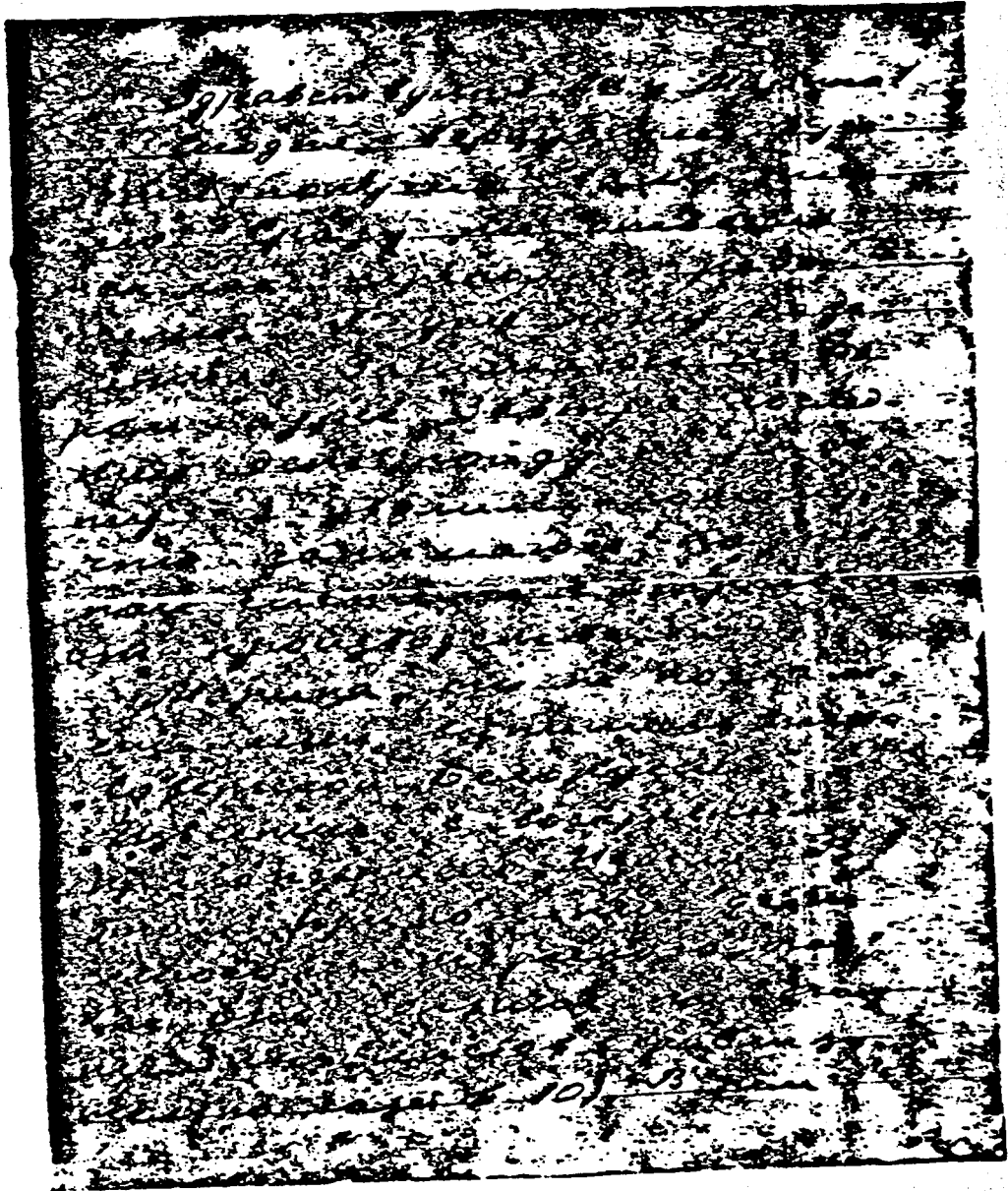
265
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#131



164
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#132



164
OMMISSION EXHIBIT
132



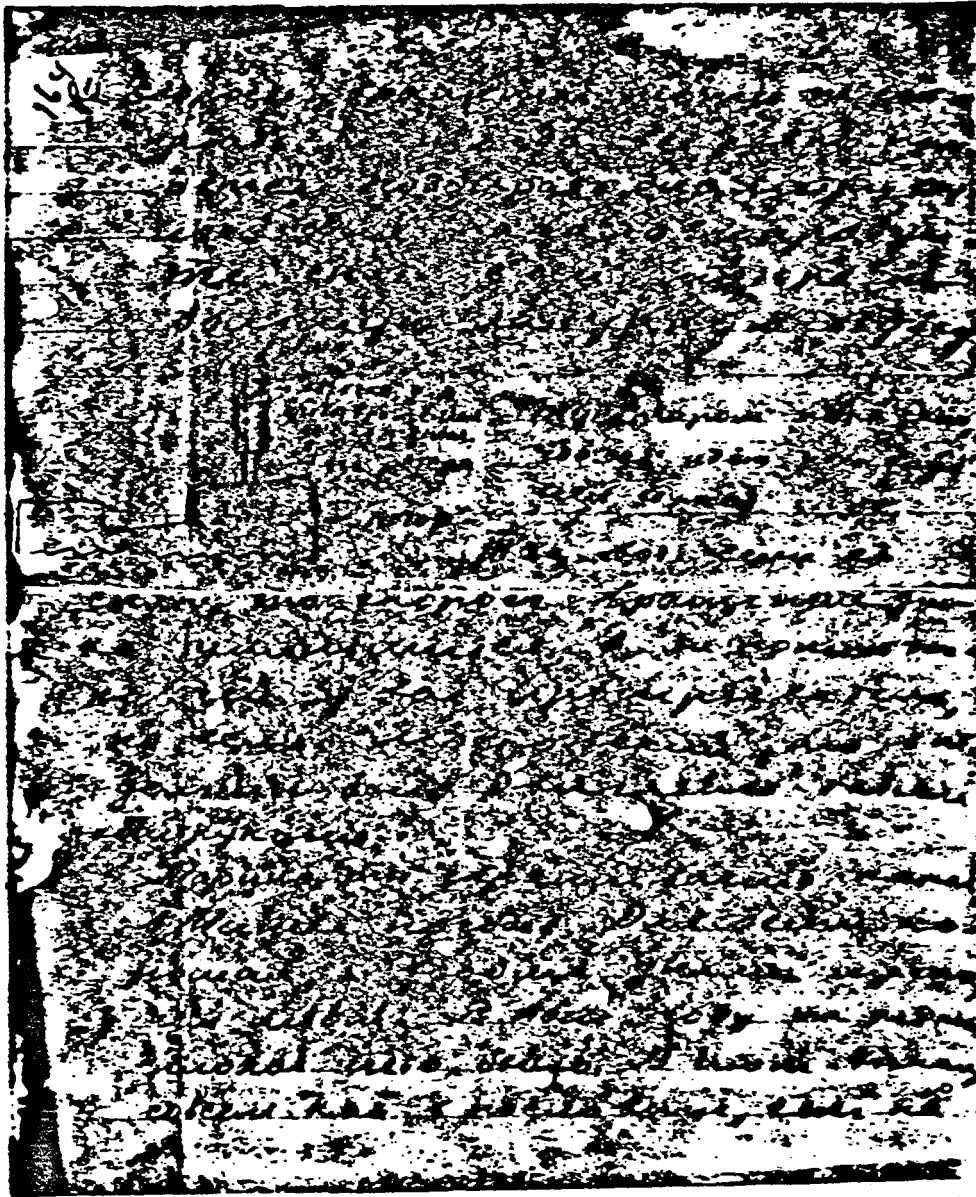
164
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
132

[Faint, illegible handwritten text on lined paper, possibly a letter or document.]

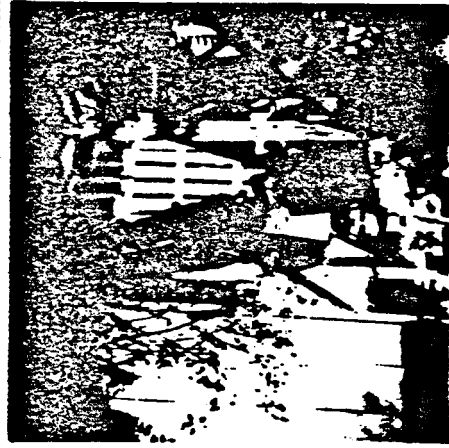
164
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
132

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
FROM: SAC, [illegible]
SUBJECT: [illegible]

164
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
132



164
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
132



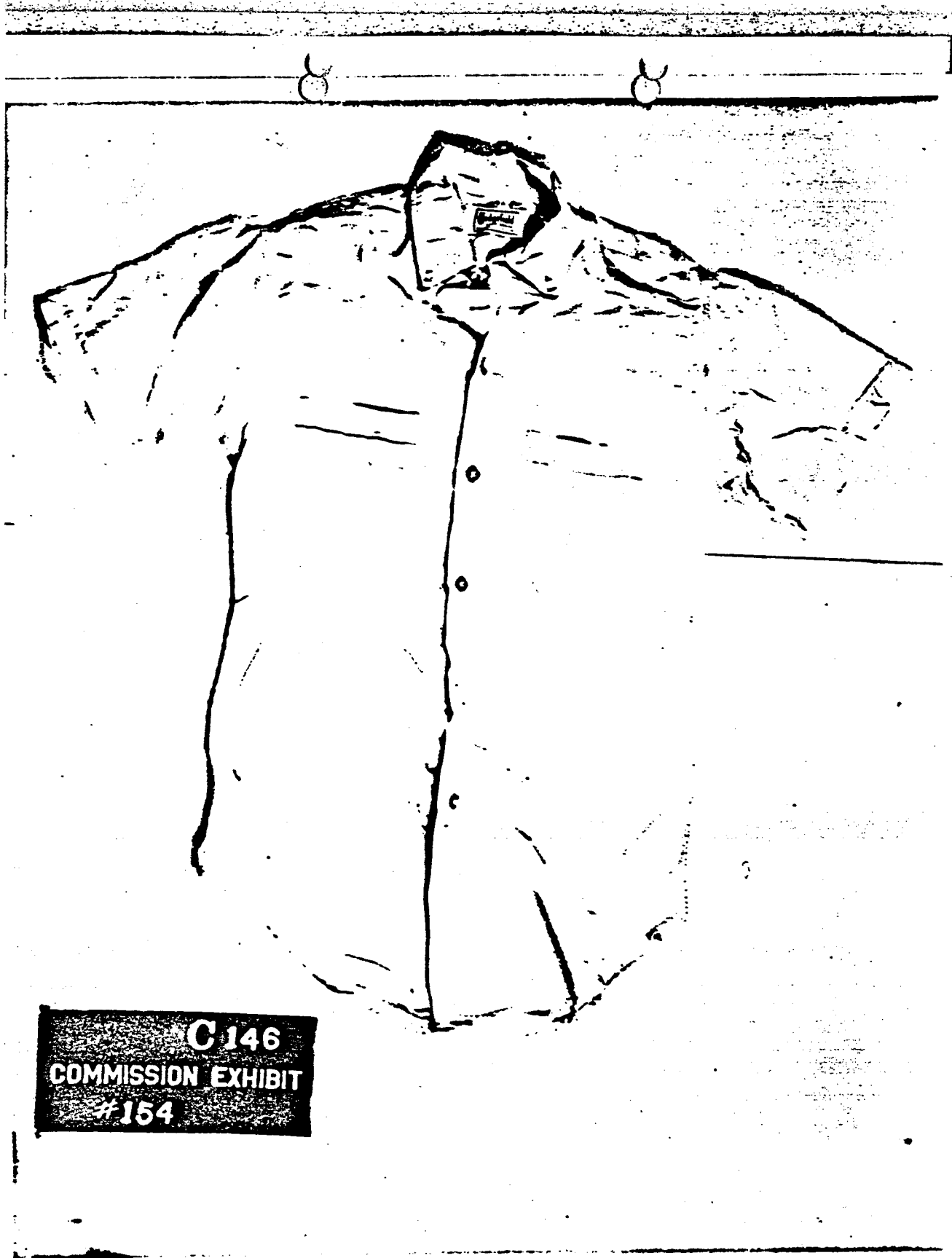
D-3
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1133



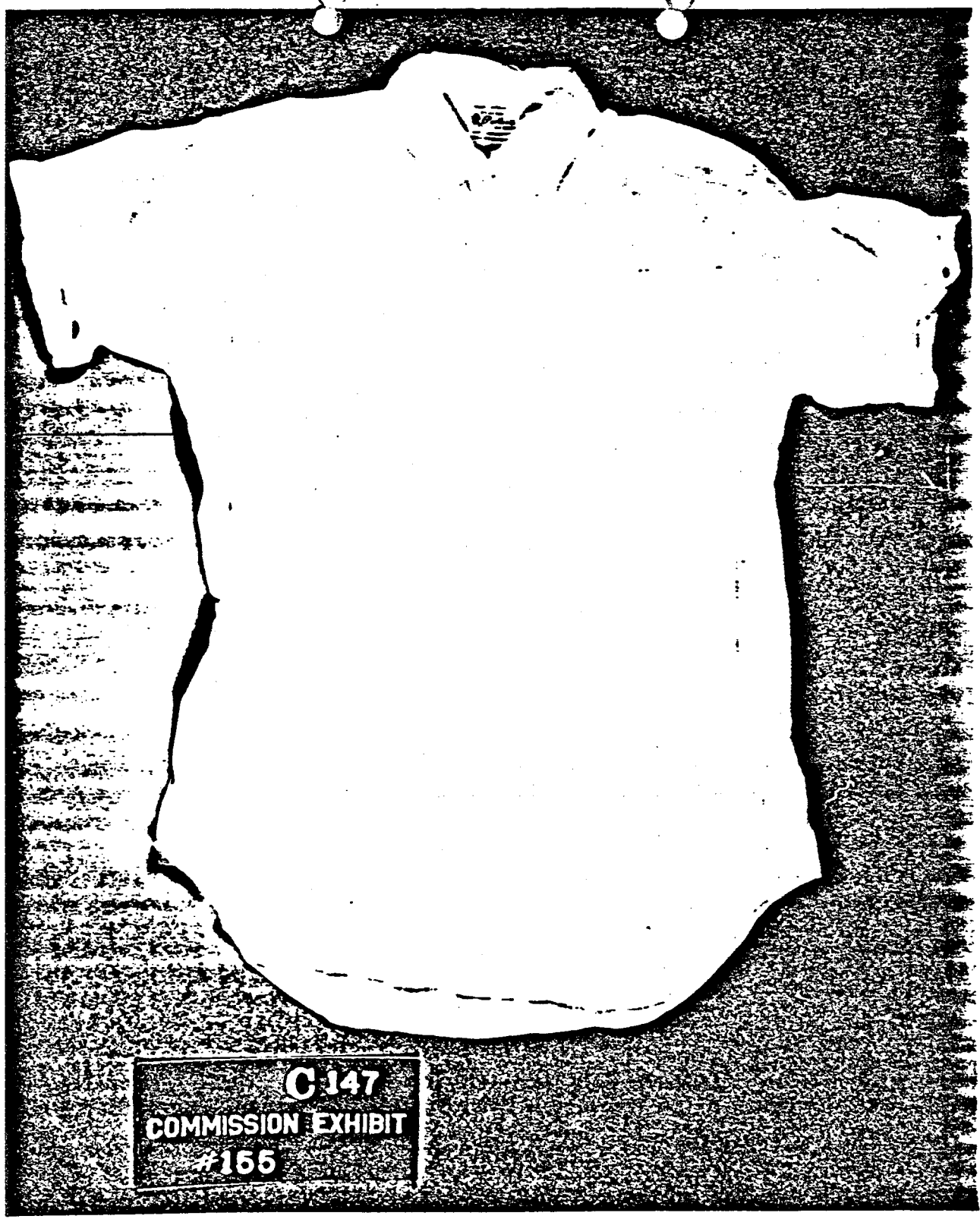
174
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
7-15



C145
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#153



C 146
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#154



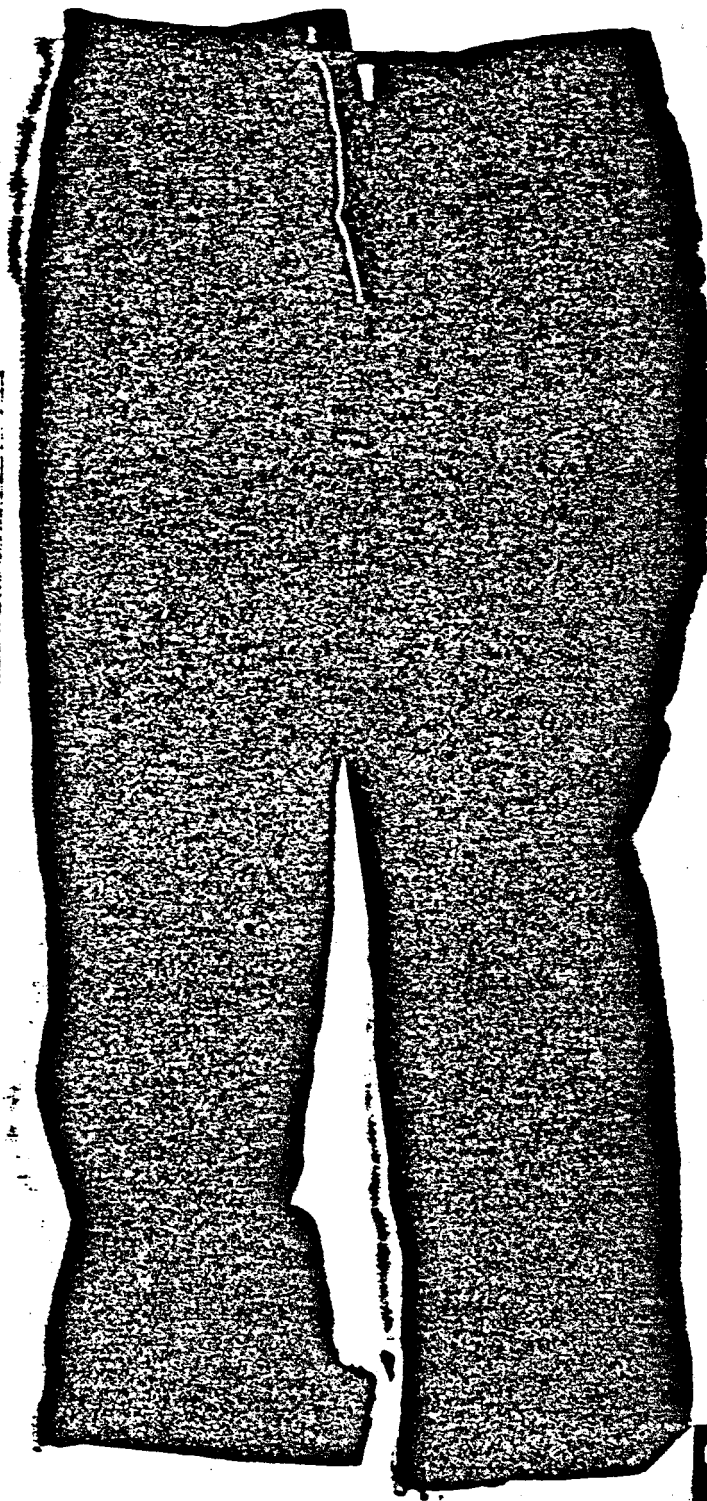
C-147
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#155



A14
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#156



A15
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#157



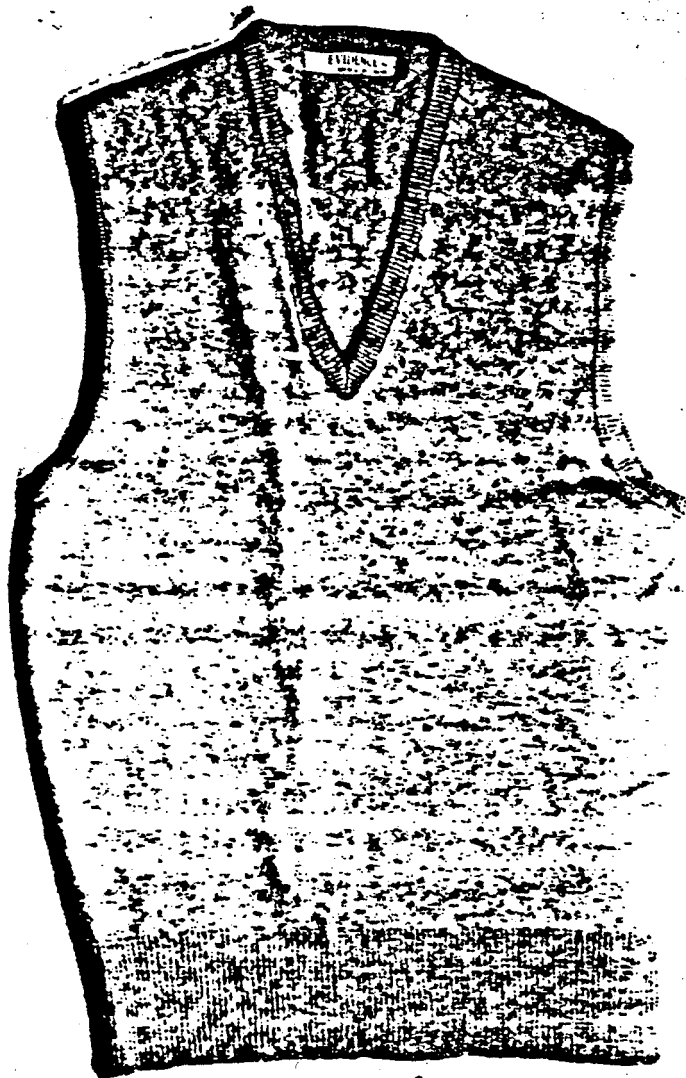
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
158



C142
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#169



C143
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#160



C141
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#161



C 60
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#162



C226
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#163

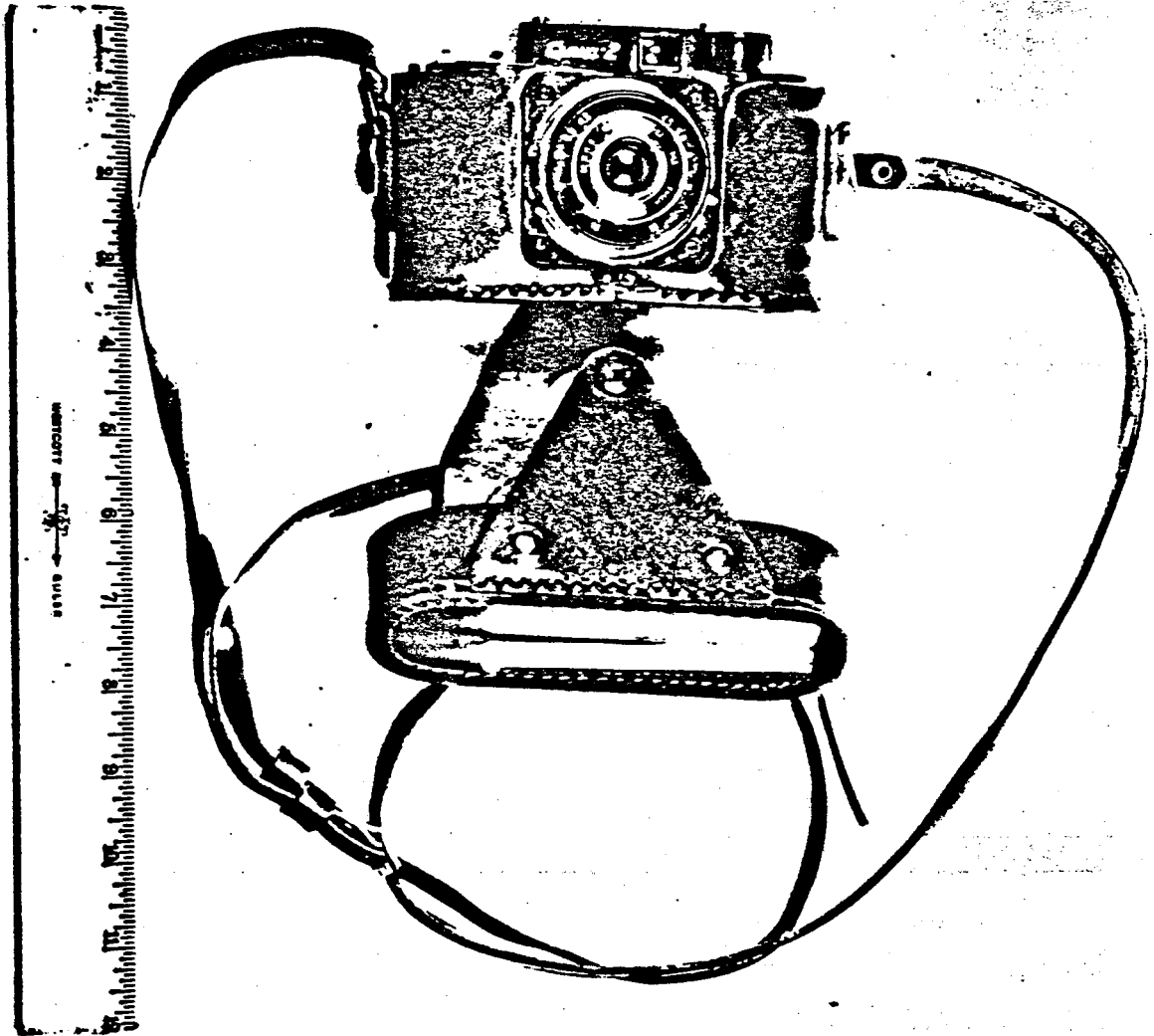


COMMISSION EXHIBIT

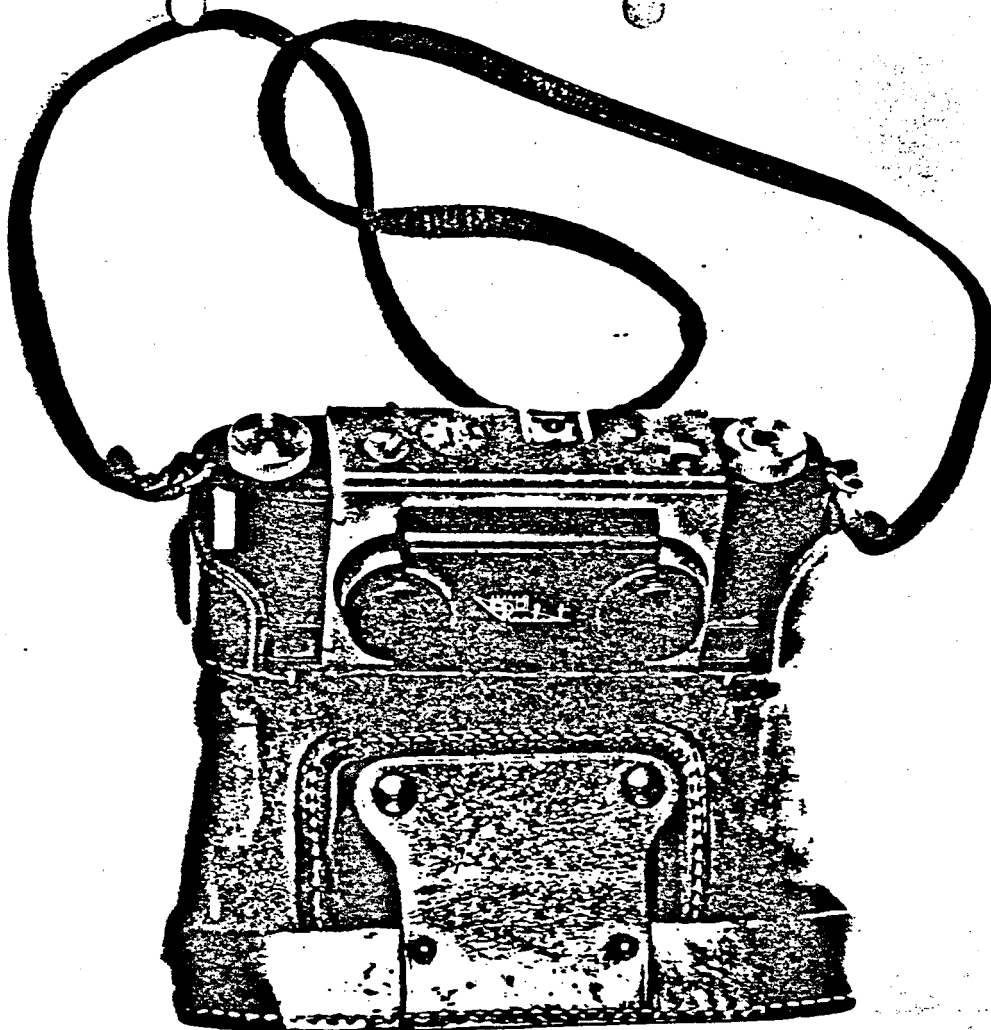
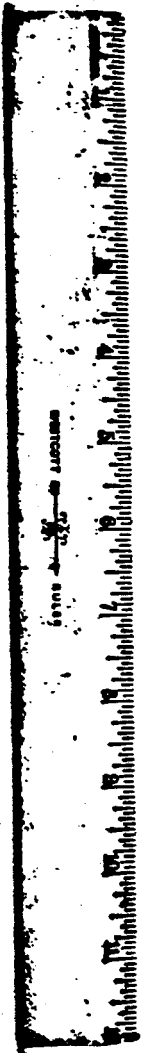
161



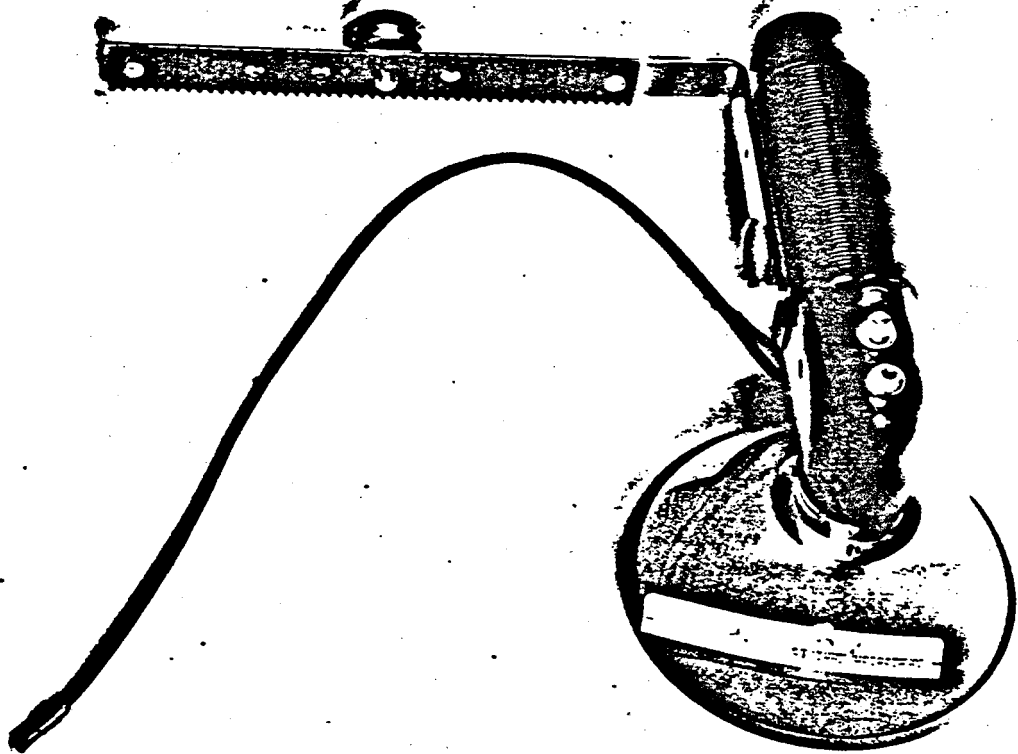
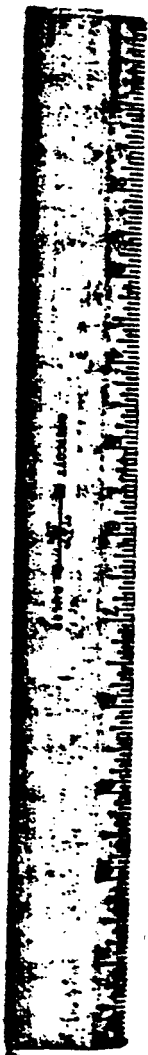
D-20
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
P-134



378
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#136



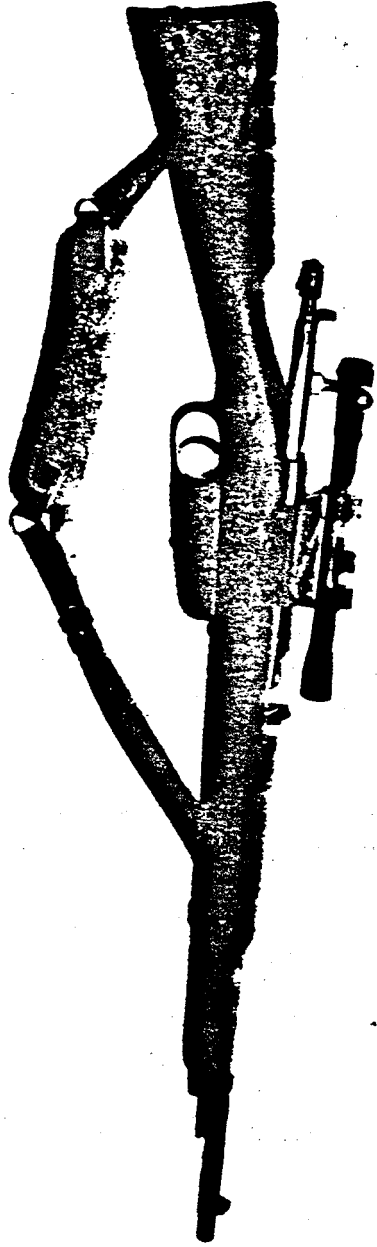
378
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#137



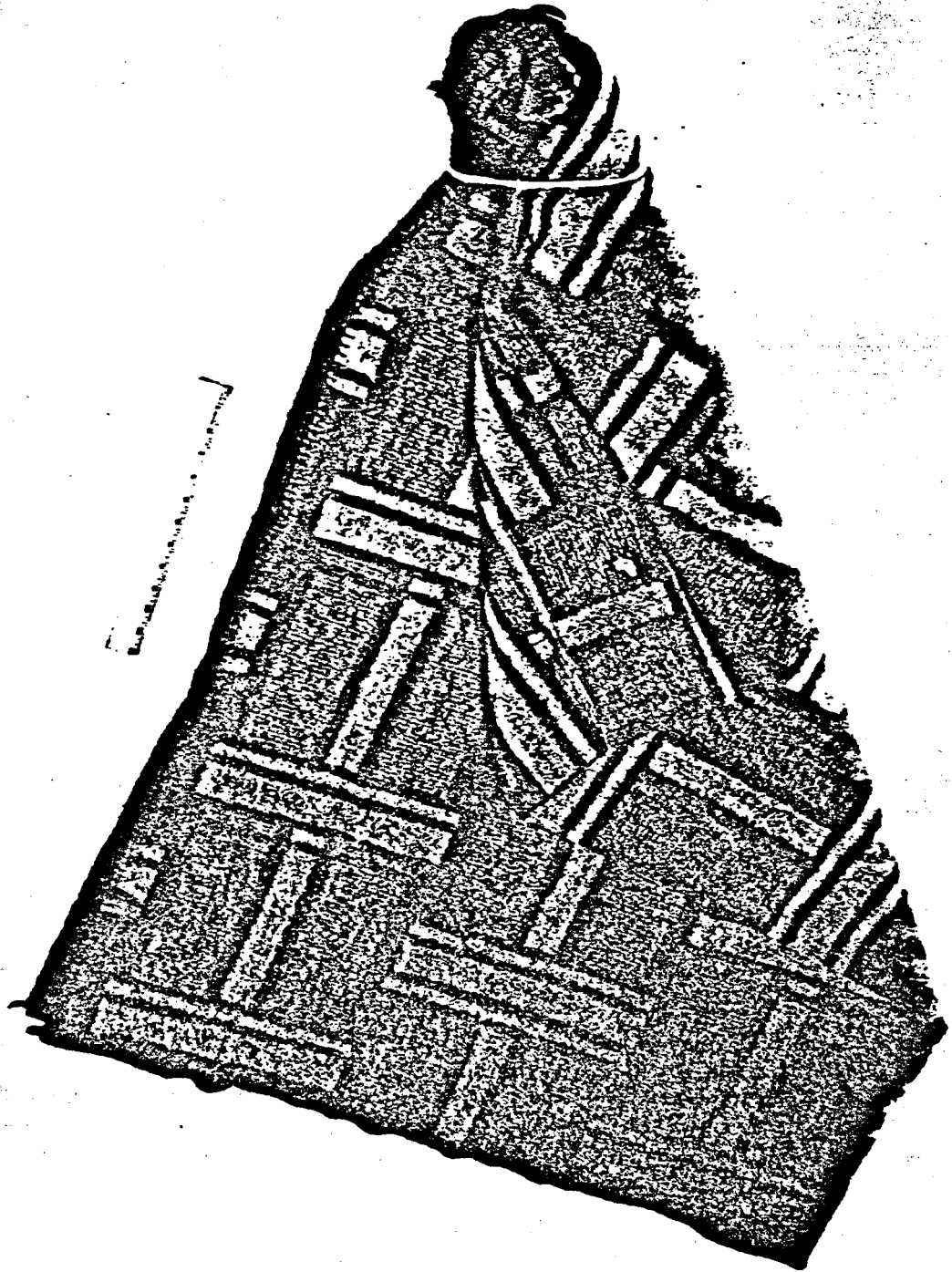
379
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#138

C 14
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

...



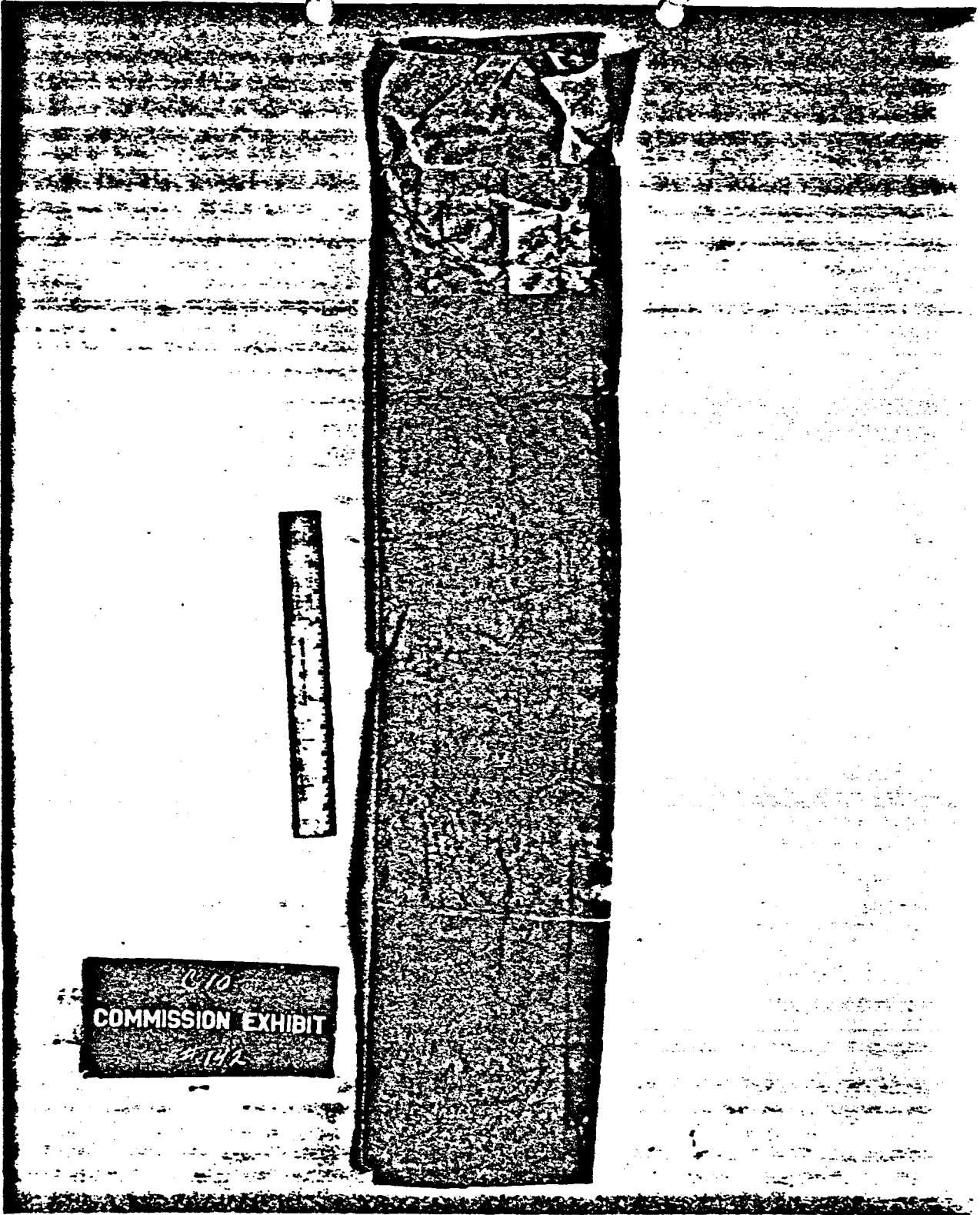
C 12
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
7/11



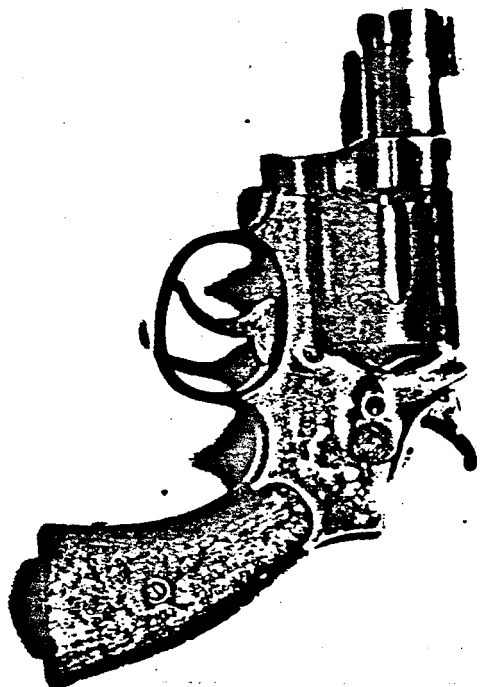
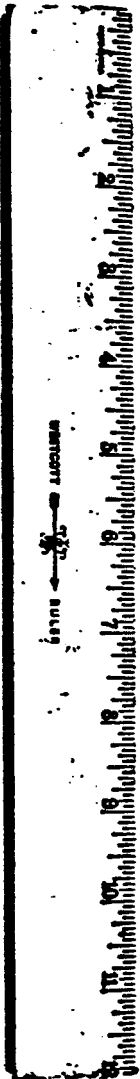
Vertical text on the left edge of the page, possibly a page number or reference code, appearing as a series of small, illegible characters.



08
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#141

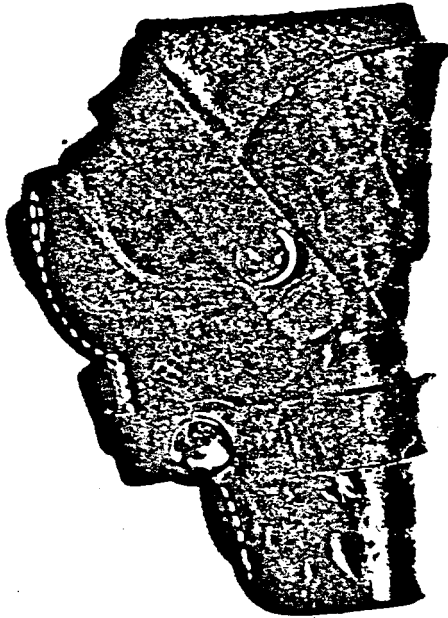


810
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
4197



C 15
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#143

WISCONSIN
ST
RULES

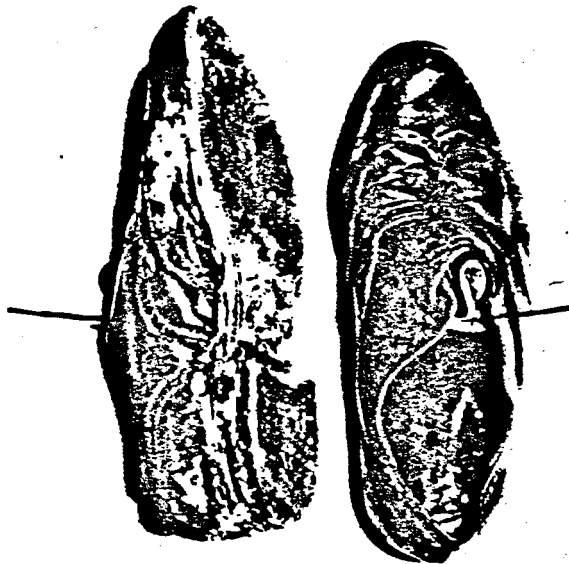


B-4
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
144

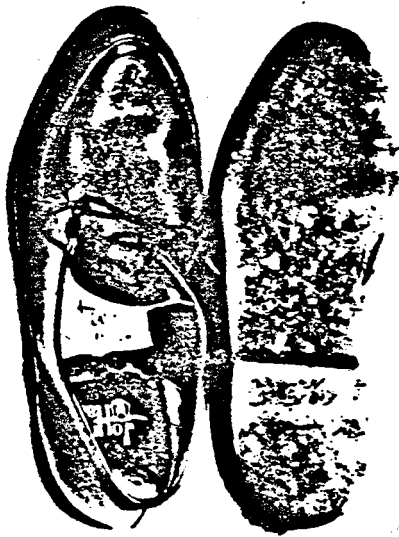
WASCOTT 5737 BULLER

17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

C137 and C138
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#145



A3
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#146



A4
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#147

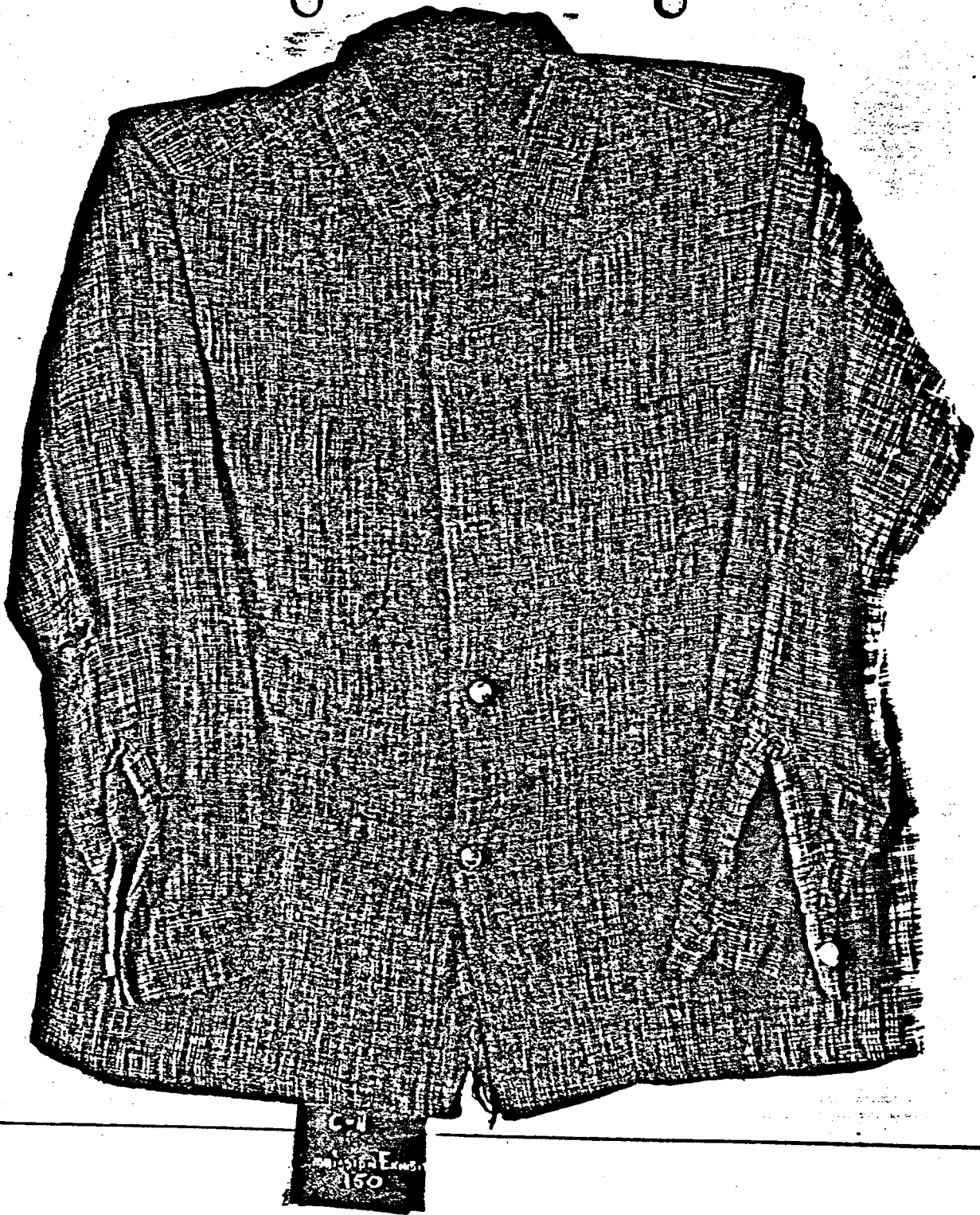


A 5
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#148



COMMISSION EXHIBIT

149



COI

150



A16
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#161