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(New Moscow
commentary)

Part 1

The kind of Russian worker is governed, first and foremost, by the "collective", the smallest unit of authority in any given factory, plant, or enterprise. The sectional and shop cells have 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 overruling organ of all activities at any industrial enterprise whether political, industrial or otherwise personal relations. The party secretary is responsible for political indoctrination of its workers, the discipline of members, of the communist party working at the plant and the general conduct and appearance of all members.

The March Radio and Television plant is known throughout the Union as the major producer of electronic parts, and sets. In this vast enterprise created in the early 50's the party secretary is a 6'0" man in his early 40's. He has a long history of service to the party. He controls the activities of the plant communist party members and not otherwise supervised the activities of the other 5,000 people employed at this major enterprise in the capital of the red working Republic of Belgorod.

This factory manufactures 12,000 large and powerful radio and 6,000 television tubes in various sizes and ranges of frequency, most radios which are not made anywhere in the U.S.S.R. It is this plant which manufactured the most modern and intricate radio-phonograph television sets which were shown as mass produced items of commerce before several hundred of thousands of Americans at the Soviet Exposition in New York in 1959. After the exhibition these sets were duly shipped back to Russia and are now stored in a special storage room on the first floor of the plant for the next international exhibit at this factory, ready for the next international exhibit.

I worked for a while at this plant, a fair sample of which I could give you. The management is very efficient. The plant is very modern and is in a district in which the air is very clean. The plant has been built to the very latest standards. It has 5,000 full time and 300 part time workers 80% percent women and girls.

2. this factory employs 2000 workers in three of the
first main shops mostly these shops are filled with
concrete belts in long rows on either side of which
sit the long lines of bustling workers.

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

another 500 people are employed in an adjoining
building for the cutting and finishing of rough
wood into fine polished cabinets. a laborious
process mostly done by hand, the cutting turning
all the processes right up to hand polishing are
carried out here at the same plant. the plant
also has its own stamp making plant employing
150 people at or assisting at 80 heavy machine
lathes and binders. the noise in this shop is
almost deafening as metal grinds against metal and
cutted 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 during work
so one has to watch one footing, here the workers
have no clock as the floor only seems to be
eternally. the foreman here ~~is~~ the Russian
version of "Pater noster" "fall and as strong as
an ox he isn't fully but he gets the work out.

the plant has its electric shop where those
who have finished long courses in electronics work
over general radio television tubes, testing equipment
of all sorts the main work tables are filled high
here. electric gauges are not to be relied on here.
Mostly due to the poor quality of wires which
keep burning out under the impact of the
usual 220 V. home voltage. in the US its 110 V.

The plastic department is next, here 47
women and three physically disabled persons keep
the red hot liquid plastic flowing into a store
of cold pieces turning out the quotas of knobs
handles non-conducting tube bases, not to part.
These workers suffer the worst condition of work
in the plant, in advanced model factory for the
Soviet Union. the tool frames and the hardness
of the materials these workers are awarded 30 days vacation
a year, the maximum for workers.

the coming ends of the third year of the current 7-year plan. Now the televisions are carried around the country to go back down the river where others are to complete the process, its waste from the constant rolling doesn't keep it quiet from chattering away, and that coupled with the views at the end of the last thing, the loudspeaker makes for a noisy and lively place, with the laughter of girls mixing with music and occasional jazz program which the workers favor for purely personal reasons until the host looks his way.

As we go out we see crates of the finished product with the well known, "made in Paltamucia" stamp. One of the most interesting things in observing Russian life and conventions, is the personal relationships to each other, here there exist a deepened comradeship springing from the knowledge that in Soviet society the fundamental group is the "collective" or inter-shop group. These groups with the shop or section party chief as a form and the worlds in which the Russian workers live, all actions and conduct of members is dependent upon the will of the "collective".

In the shop where I worked, the experimental shop, of the Minus Radio and television factory, there were 58 workers, including the party shop secretary, who is a communist worker assigned ~~later~~ being shop by the factory party unit. The master person, assigned by the shop production head who is assigned by the director of the factory and is a former formen.

The key person in the shop is everyone's acquaintance is ^{the} party secretary, his background is that after serving his allotted time in the VCh before the war he became a member in good standing of the U.S.S.R. During the war he was from short time a tankman but later made second to last even to go for that job so he was made a military policeman, after the war, starting at that newly built factory he was appointed by the factory communist party, but as shop secretary responsible for shop discipline, party meetings, distribution of propaganda and etc. They all felt that might come up, including, but to it that there is always enough

red and white signs and slogans hanging on the walls. Lieberman held the title Chairman Communist Workshop in a decade ago, in order to get the most out of the extreme patriotism driven into Soviet children at an early age.

Indeed Lieberman is an skilled mechanic and metal worker and for his work he receives 130-140 rubles - month minus deduction. This shop party sitting together with the section party, chief usually selects workers for the little stock works of Communist. These people are not necessarily Communist party members, although it helps in its work was party membership helps in any kind of life in the U.S.S.R.

Meeting of the "Collective": all so numerous as to be staggering.

Take for instance during the month the following meeting and lecture are scheduled: 1. Prof. Union: which discuss to work of the party Union in gathering data, paying out reports on vacation, etc. (p. 24.); 2. Political information meeting, Tuesday on the lunch hour; 3. Young Communist meeting (4) in the 6 and 12 of every month; 4. production committee (made up of workers, business ways of improving work); Communist party meeting (2) in month called by the section Communist; 5. the school of Communist labor meeting (compulsory) every Wednesday; and Sport meeting 1 on month now compulsory. A total of 15 meeting a month 14 of which are compulsory for a Communist party member and 12 compulsory for all others. These meeting are always held after work or on one of lunch hour, the one more held on working time. Absenteeism is by no means allowed. After long years of hard discipline especially under the Stalin regime, no worker will work the mere displeasure of the party men and unfortunately the factory party leaders by trying too deep out of the way as giving to little attention to what I have said.

A strong sign is the picture of the local party men discussing a political seminar to a group of usually robust simple working men. Although some strong forces have been turned to stone, turned to stone all except the hard faced communists with roving eyes looking for any bonus - making catch of inattentiveness on the part of any other - a real sign to those not use to it, but the Russians are phlegmatic. "How like the nature?" "Nobody," but its compulsory. Compulsory attendance at factory meeting is the only way to learn spontaneous demonstrations.

The great Stalin revolution demonstration, the May day demonstrations are all forced in the same way. As well as spontaneous must be for distinguished guests. The well organized party men, much of the bunch of it hundreds of workers organized to arrive at a certain place at a given time. No choice, however small, is left to the discretion of the individual.

For a good cross section of the Russian working class I suggest we examine the lives of some of the 58 workers and foremen working in the experimental shop of the main radio plant. This place is located in the mid of the great training plant which produced some of the best known radios and TVs 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

any shape, all the workers have arrived and at the sound of a bell sounded by the duty orderly who is a worker whose duty it is to see to it that the workers do not slip out for too many smokes, they get up stairs except for 10 turners and lathe operators whose machines are located on the first floor, work here is quiet out in the form of blueprints and drawings for the foreman ~~and~~ Zorov and Dr. Foreman ~~and~~ Dr. Foreman whose various reliability and skill calls for them since each worker has with time acquired differing skill and knowledge work is given strictly according to so called "pay levels," the levels being numbered 1-5 and the highest level "master" for level one (1) a worker receives approximately 68 rubles per work level two a worker receives 79.50 for three 90 rubles, for four 105 rubles for five 120 rubles and for master about 180. These levels of pay vary slightly because workers receive a basic pay of, for 1st level 45 rubles and bonuses dropping the total to 68 rubles including reductions for tops. The basic pay of a master is 90 rubles. Except in instances for poor quality work bonuses are always with some giving rise to a more or less definite pay scale, a worker may demand to be tested for a higher pay level at any time. Only skill is a barrier to higher pay. The foreman and shop head all receive about 120 rubles basic pay but much higher bonuses awards to the best shops by the factory committee for good production standards.

Our shop head Stephen Tarasovich ~~is~~ is a stout open faced and well skilled metal worker who although he hasn't got a higher education which is now a ~~prerequisite~~ prerequisite for a foreman job now, managed to finish a 4 year night school specialty course and through the help of the director of the factory Mr. became shop head in an important segment of a large plant employing 5000 people. Stephen has on all most both hands except for a ~~small~~ ^{small} part of hair on the left side of his head which he is forever combing across his shiny top. Aged 45 he is married with two children aged 8 and 10 it may be explained that Russian seem to marry much older than their common counterparts, perhaps that can be explained

by the fact that in order to recruit an apartment people often must wait for 5 or 6 years and since security is so constant until the commonly desired goal is reached that is, an apartment for oneself, most persons do not chose to start families. But little later in life a slumped so responsible to the factory community and directors for the filling of quotas and production quotas. his foreman to Mot is 3 1/2 years old has a wife and 15 month old baby not to long ago moved out of his one room flat without kitchen or private toilet into a newly build apartment house and flat of two small rooms kitchen and bath, a luxury not felt by most Russians. a tall thin man with dark creases in his face his manner nervous spontaneous and direct betrays his calling his job keep the working on the premises going as quickly and efficiently as possible. his assistant Dr. Polomov Dubrovsk is much younger, ten years younger energetic, handsome, quick, he climbed to his post through a night school degree and a sort of rough chain which is unfortunately used in the presence of accidents. The shop's mainstay is composed of 12 so called "black workers" whose pictures hang on a wall near the stairs so that all might attend to irritate them. usually of the 5 level or master class of workers, they are experienced in work and politics. Most black workers are men of old age aged 40-50 not always members of the communist party, they carry the production load and most of the responsibility of the with lack of the "Kolkhoznik".

The remaining 41 workers are divided about half into 18-22 year olds, new metal workers, trying to fulfill their obligatory two year at a factory, before going on to full time day studies at the local university, or one of the specialized institutes, and older workers who have been working at the plant for 4-6 years and occupy the middle incomes wages, levels 3, 4, these workers are aged about 24-30 and form the mass of labor at the factory. ~~There~~ 20 to have fairly, apartments are few most occupy rooms belonging to relatives ~~and~~ or rooms let to rent by holders of two or three room apartment often for as high as 20 rubles a month although rent in the Soviet Union is paid by the sq. meters and 3, 15 meter rooms with kitchen and bath cost only about 22 rubles a month. the housing shortage is so grave that people count themselves lucky to even find a person willing to let his room, room renting also is the most common form of speculation in the USSR after it reaches height almost by proportion with ability, such as the man who is used to rubles a month from letting his room in the barracks while he himself having in a summer house or dacha in the country, such speculation is forbidden and carries ~~possibly~~ penalties including deportation. it also accounts a large of the USSR per capita of up to 6 months since there are the most common instances

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most workers in mines come from peasant stock while repopulating the city at the end of the 2nd war.; like most Russians they are war-hardened and simple but often stubborn and untruthful.

The life of the "collective" or rather inter-lift series 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, ~~and~~ determining the actions of every individual and group, placing upon society a course, so strict, as disciplined, that any private deviation is interpreted in political direction and the enforced course of action over the years has become the most comprehensive educational and moral training probably in the history of the world.

To understand the work and workings of the "collective" one must find out who controls who leads the "collective" the answer is that it 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, ~~may~~ might all factors pertaining to the work, alterations, and production of any given plant. It must be noted that officials of the party occupy a position equally equal to the party men head of any factory, ~~however~~ the facts point out that he has due to the fact that communist hold the leading positions in plants that the party men hold considerable more sway over the activities of the workers than anyone else. No suggestion of the party men is ever turned down by the directors of our factories, that would be regarded as treason. The party men designate who shall be shop and section party secretaries, a post well coveted by employed communist, these communist usually control every move of "collective" they are responsible for the carrying out of directives pertaining to meeting, ~~collective~~, and party activities in that local cell.

These meetings or "Soboraniya" are almost always held at the same hour or after working hours. The number of meetings of a strictly political nature is not small considering that on an average ~~one~~ meeting is held a week and of these you have "party common party common meeting" "political information" and the school of common labor. There is a daily week and a half compulsory for all workers, also monthly meetings and trade "production meeting" "General Trade Union" "Shop committee" and "sport meeting" none of these are compulsory. The number of meetings held a month average 20. 50% of these are political or ~~by~~ political meetings last anywhere from 10 minutes to two hours usually half of "political information" held every Tuesday

is 15 minutes. an amazing thing in watching these political lectures is that there is taken on by the lecturer a most phenomenal nature, one impervious to outside interference or sound. After long years of hard field discipline no worker allows himself to be troubled and called out for inattentiveness by the every present and watchful party secretary and members of the communist party. This is mostly taken in political information or party party directives. At these times it is best to curb one's natural emotions and such natural body the left by left picture of Lenin founder of the Soviet State, the party secretary stands at our shop in intelligible grooved man by the name of Dockapo, an image looking man wearing glasses, his wrinkled face and twinkling eyes give one the impression that at any moment he is going to tell a long story of funny jokes, but he never does. Behind this man stands a mass of party left too high part, relatively speaking for him, is witness to his efficiency, and the intense expounding from notes in front of him. The weeks "information", with all the lack of enthusiasm of someone who knows that he has no work to do, an audience or about someone getting by and going away.

In the same way many days and other "demonstrations" are arranged as well as spontaneous receptions for distinguished guests. I remember, when I was in Moscow in 1937 I was just passing in front of the Metropole restaurant when out of the side street rushed a 10 man police unit which stopped all people on the street from passing in front of the entrance surrounding the crowd and keeping them removed in (not detouring the flow of traffic as would be expected) for 3 minutes, until right on schedule, as obviously foreigner lady was driven up to the restaurant, where a meeting in her honor had been arranged, and taken through the spontaneous welcoming crowd" after which the police withdrew, allowing the passers by to continue.

At the same time factory, holiday demonstration (these are things a year) may they and revolution day are arranged in the following manner. Directives are passed down the comm. party line until they reach the factory, shop and mill "collective". Here they are implemented by the comm. party. Directives are issued instructions as to what time the demonstrators are to arrive, at the arrival point route are taken well into advance of the march so that late comers and absentees may be easily noted, nothing more is allowed. At the collection point signs, banners and flags are distributed and marchers formed in ranks. By the time of march on such days all roads are closed by double trucks across them, except the prescribed route. This, as well as meticulous attention

to attend in a 10% turnout of the entire population. Therefore of late since war has started the streets may be more crowded, but not into the hands of workers by the power of violence as was bonded, military, anyone who argues may be subject to close investigation later on, or thing to be avoided in any police state.

The voting population in average divided into voters for the candidates for one post, one party system, in the Soviet Union. Before state, republic, city elections, a committee called at the residence of each and every person in the city, he inquires regarding the members of eligible voters, voting age throughout the USSR is 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. He asks all eligible voters, when, where and how to vote, he can explain to all the individuals, although he is forbidden by law to help for one or the other, and insures the prospective voter that his name will be on the voting register located at the poll where he must sign before voting by secret ballot. At the voting poll, after signing the register a person will receive a voting slip with the names of all candidates for different post. He may either place an X next to his choice or strike out any name he doesn't like as with an X or write in any name he wishes, names written into the ballot are compiled about noon on election day and the post of office in this manner, it may, however, mean that this person will be a candidate for a chosen post sometime in the future 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 height at all without being approved by the party, even if he has never made an application for the party, at the 22nd congress KPCU Khrushchev revealed that out of a population of 270 million 9 and one half million persons are members of the communist party, that is less than 10% of the total population actually engaged in production, not wanting children and pensioners, etc.

But in order to get to know the workers how they think and hope and have lived a well state samples from the lower and middle and upper age groups. Starting with the lower.

Ustka Mikhailovich born in what is now South Western Belarussian territory, he is 28 years old makes 80 rubles a month without deductions he is married and has a young baby, he and his wife live in small room in a small property of his father, he is on the working list, as a "young" hope to work at a "first" job, he is hoping he enters the

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7/210
18/30

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university night course next year so that he can become a
 doctor. Anyway he went to school during and after the war
 in the last where his family took him during the evacuation
 moves still further east after an all out attack at a drive
 by the nazis in which his mother was killed
 after finishing his schooling at the age of 19, in the
 Russian Army. He was drafted into the army, served in
 Hungary when the Russian Revolution broke out as a spy
 driver, when asked who started the war then he says
 "american imperialism" and "spys" when asked who he killed
 he says "he didn't kill anyone" when asked who was killed
 during the revolution he says "bureaucrats" asked what he
 thinks of that revolution he says it was a glorious victory
 by our forces. S. W. R. I. C. I. C. also tells a story about how
 one Russian "newly arrived with the occupation forces was
 walking down the street when he came upon a group of
 young "burgess" children, one of them was aged he
 says and he took at me so hard I thought he must
 of known me, one of the young people came forward
 and asked for a match just then a "burgess" people
 policeman" come around the corner, this he probably asked
 about the match but the police arrested him and
 one of the young people come up behind him and hit
 him on the head, when he awoke there were three
 of the group dead and the others run away, "officially
 a revolution of spys and imperialism I think."

A picture of a different sort is that cut by
 mild mannered he served his army, since
 along time ago on the Tigris front during the war.
 married and for the years he has three children aged
 4 4 he lives with a house like many freely exchange
 profuse straw closed his he makes 15 rubles a month
 likes fairly well owns a television, radio, and refrigerator
 in his two room flat with neighbors who share bathroom
 and bath a very good arrangement for the Soviet Union
 he pays 15 rubles a month rent has a middle school
 education last finished a metal workers course
 at the night school facilities of the University in 1958
 he has been working at this plant for 5 years.
 a skilled worker when he is accepted and is a
 member of the shop production community, non-union.
 he believes in the politics of the party as he almost all
 Russian. his hobby is fishing on the banks of the little
 creek near his home during the summer every morning he
 spends 20 minutes on a boat coming to work, this is the most
 important aspect of his otherwise simple and uneventful life.
 Does he have many personal belongings, not many, but he
 has an apartment "that is the most important thing in life."

and structure of the city already. Give no idea of the condition of the capital of the Poles. In 1946, only 10,000 people were left in the north of almost all Poles. The city is a good spread out, low-rise, in appearance, only the industrial buildings and some of the houses are in the 9-story style. The main street is a wide, straight, and the only such street in the city. The city is built on a grid of streets, with some streets curving through the city, but the rule of stone branching off the main street is evident. This project is very reflective of the layout of the city from north to south of the street as a narrow road of the city includes in the first two miles the center district of the city, Hotel Mikolaj and the main post office. The hotel was built in 1950 on the direct order of the government who was gripped at the fact that only one, all dilapidated, hotel existed at that time when he paid a official visit to this the capital of Belorussia. The hotel was built in three months, a record for the entire Soviet Union, I think, and has over 600 rooms. It serves well served and built hotel, but shaped Poland through travel, traveling from Germany and out of the city, handles all mail coming in and enters in the break style. The central market house, the best one in the city, is a shot store across from it. The central drug shop, the main drug store and a house of medicine, and a pharmacy (Russian style). Further south is the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which has a large military zone. Mikolaj district of the "people militia" is the center of the city. The KGB Communist for Internal Security (Intelligence and secret police) across from this is the five-story project. Book shop across from this is the even more crowded restaurant, one of five in the city where for two rubles a person can buy fried lung, 80 plates of chicken with potatoes and fried cabbage instead of just the "Kottlet" break and ground meat patties, or skinned with more meat and use bread and beefsteaks pure ground beef, patties served with potatoes and cabbage and sometimes macorai. These dishes are always served in workers dining rooms and stand up cafeterias (open at night). At some time sweet rolls, coffee, in summer and full fruit, salad and tomatoes can also be bought. 72

down from the cash call "springtime" as the shop
they sell for 13 K a person can buy unwrapped bread
for 7 copples sweet rolls of different kinds of black
bread for 20 copples the black bread is in great demand
as large as the white is there for cheaply and most in
demand also black bread remains fresh for some
extremely long time ^{due to the fact that it is}
the only one that ^{can be bought here}
from the bakery shop is the confectionery
shop here is a kids dreamland of sweets and chocolate
although owing to its limited chocolate costs
4 times as much as in the US (for instance one may
pay 60 copples. chocolate is much in demand
and Russians have a voracious sweet tooth.
here there is always a crowd
putting down like come to the only Department store
in Munk the "G.M.M." which means "the universal
store" here one may buy any sold in the market
specialized store as eggs on the list for refrigerators
vacuum cleaners, and even cars, none of which can
be bought anywhere, outright, the waiting list
for refrigerators ¹⁹⁵²⁻⁵³ ^{11.12.11.11.11} 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 existing makes one makes a down-
payment on the "Moskvich" which cost 3500 rubles
is presumed to be the best as the waiting list is about
a year for that, however the "Volvo" and "Moksha" are sold
cheaply and so one can expect it after only a 6 or 7 month
wait, cars are bought more or less to order here. ¹⁹⁵²⁻⁵³
styles are not very important the Moskvich looks like a
bug on wheels, while the Volvo looks like a 1938 Studebaker
which by the way is what it is modeled after, "American" green
aid" 300

Motorcycle and television sets can, however be bought
on the spot for ready cash a good high powered motorcycle
costs ¹⁹⁵²⁻⁵³ 350 rubles and this quality it apt to be better
than the more complex automobile, television cost anywhere
from 80 rubles for a 6 in by 6 in screen to 350 rubles for
a well made television of 22 inches screen. Other models
light table models, cost 190 and 15 rubles are also really
made out of bought material can be bought to change
a double travel this for 110 rubles as a better made type costs
about 250 rubles and pocket cost 40 rubles in pairs of pairs for not
less than 35 rubles and few however in stock they
usually cost 30 rubles.

just before we come to "Helen's square" the end of the central
 sidewalk along the prospect. we find the two "entrances" or
 stand up, cafes where cafes are located across the prospect
 from one another. The interval between is largely the area
 no doubt, both places, serve the same dishes at the same price
 why these were not built at opposite ends of the street, instead
 of instead, is not known, although it would of course be
 more convenient. The reason is that the architectural plan
 for all the city in the Soviet Union, come directly from Moscow
 which, as one can imagine is a big Moscowish city, and
 since, in the USSR, one pays for a mistake with one's life
 it seems that the logical reason is that in building
 the street so it is the simple, and therefore safest way.
 Another, fascinating and interesting situation in which
 is the Trade Union building this house is an anticomunism
 office for the training and continuing of the amateur groups
 who perform here periodically and a small dance hall.
 That all not as one might assume, office of my Trade Union.
 They do not expect as we know them, since strikes or
 negotiations for higher pay or better working conditions are
 not allowed, of course, suggesting many to my by my
 workings but these all are handled through the local
 communist factory committees and are passed along or
 shelved as it suits the committee, an organizing
 figure strictly at looks like a black through with
 figures atop the V-shaped roof, supported by long white
 marble columns all around. However, a close look reveals
 not naked Greek gods but, from left to right, a woman
 complete with scepter, a trucklayer holding a hammer
 a sports woman in track shoes, and a horse symbol
 statue of a man in a double breasted coat holding
 a brief case, either a bureaucrat or a ~~unintelligent~~ ^{unintelligent} ~~unintelligent~~
 apparently.

The rest of the prospect for the remaining miles is
 enclosed with the so familiar square shaped 5 storied
 apartment house, it may be said that at the present time
 60% of all living is in apartments for 20 years to 7000
 all living quarters will be in these many storied barracks.
 The building space is in full swing although
 at the 22nd congress Khrushchev announced that so many
 building projects were started in 1958-1959 that for a
 year after the finish of the congress only special important
 projects will be allowed to be begun in order to give a chance
 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 consequence Krushchev called a halt to the construction plans of the present 7-year plan, this will mean, especially on apartments, for which there is a dire need.

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

At the 22nd party congress Khrushchev, in his speech, gave note speech for all practical purposes the only speech, since all others followed in passing the first speech, revealed that in 1960 200,000 people in the Soviet Union went abroad, this year grows over, estimate including engineers and technicians sent abroad which make up 20% of this total all others are delegations of Intellectuals, students and scientific works the 250,000 "tourist" who do manage to go abroad are carefully selected from applicants, the main requirement is, is he loyal and politically dependable?? any worker at our plant could apply for a tourist trip under the limited number rules applying to delegations for 140 rubles he can go to China for two weeks from which or for 80 rubles up to Czechoslovakia for most if he passes the regulations he can even get to England, the hotel is ¹ that he must be checked by the Committee ² he must account for the presence of excess money, since speculation is not allowed in the USSR ³ he must leave behind close relatives, preferably a wife and children, or mother and father, this last is actually the most important, the Russians know that a person will not voluntarily leave a delegation or group of tourist to seek asylum if he knows he'll never see his family again not alive anyway. Individual tourist who go abroad when and where they want to, because of their own desires are unknown in the Soviet Union. Passports abroad are issued only after a 6 month extensive investigation by the K.G.B..

Even trips to many cities of the Soviet Union is forbidden even to those who would like to travel there to see relatives all cities above Leningrad towards the Finnish border falls in to this category, but on the Polish border Obessa main sea port some cities in the Ukrainian and Siberian coincide with was indirectly, all cities along the southern border of the USSR from Moldova to India and further, without a pass, all cars, trucks and other private vehicles are stopped at such 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, whose owner's address is in the forbidden city, persons already living in these cities may travel freely to and from them, however, they may not bring letters in with out passes, passes are given out by the local KGB office, ~~directly~~ and one must apply directly to it.

It may be explained that in the Eastern European custom all citizens upon reaching the age of 16 years are given a "green" passport or identification papers. on the first page is a photo and personal information, on the following 4 pages are places for the registering of addresses, this including rented rooms, on the next four pages are places for making a particular remarks at to the conduct of the carrier, or place better, kept blank. the next three pages are for registering the places of work then the next page is for marriage licenses and divorce, stamps, stamps. these "passports" are changed for a new one every five years, a lost passport or is replaced after a short investigation for 10 rubles. all persons regardless of nationality are required to carry these papers at all time, also in a matter of fact nationality, they are 65 in the Soviet Union in all markets on the passport for instance a Ukrainian, a Ukrainian a Jew is marked Jew an immigrant is marked so the place of birth, as in the cases of the many Argentinians now in the U.S.S.R. also on the page

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marked for special remarks, usually of a criminal nature. Immigrants have a short booklet autobiography printed such as, Carlos Venter, born Buenos Aires, 1934, residence Buenos Aires till 1955 occupation was student immigrated to USSR, 1956. This is enough to insure any one who reads it that Carlos along with any other of his fellow immigrants will be given the proper treatment and attention, so that he never gets too far away from his registered address, or too high at his work. But otherwise immigrants in the USSR, a few french, spanish, and Eastern European are treated with more respect than the Russians treat each other, particularly in the matter of being awarded an apartment. Every immigrant's matter shows unimportant he may have been in his native country, he must learn to worry about as concerning getting an apartment and being assigned to work as far as possible from home. Consequently this is part of the nation wide drive to impress all foreigners as to the high level of life in the USSR.

12 miles outside of Moscow is a show collective farm for foreigners. Tourist who ask to see a genuine orange collective farm, or it is almost any immigrant help to men possible including automatic milkers, feeders, even automatic floor cleaners. The collective farms at this place along with their counterparts at the same sort of place just south of being had live in well built apartment houses with food and clothing stores built right into the first floors.

For the benefit of anyone who doesn't want to be lured I suggest, you take the Moscow to Belost highway for 24 miles until you come to the first village by asking directions you can in five minutes find a real collective farm, a village of the small black wood and scrap wood houses, even throughout the Soviet Union and although it's 50 minutes from the Kremlin it doesn't have electricity or gas, aside plumbing and unknown and the only automation is that alone with a vacuum. There are ~~only~~ 4,500 collective farms in the Soviet Union of that type as well as 7,400 state farms run by the government. Collective farms number 5,5 million people or 31.4% of the total population.

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True, the collective farmers may own chickens or pig or even a cow, as well as his own piece of land, usually 4 of or more, but the isolation and agonizingly hard work in summer and fuel offsets these "advantages". Nowadays, though, still without electricity, "collective farms" have wireless radio programs and a speaker in every home. This is part of the propaganda system instigated by Khrushchev to bring the cultural level of collective farms up to the level of the city dwellers.

School attendance for the children of collective farmers is compulsory as it is for all children up to the age of maturity, that is up to the age when they receive their passports. Public schools are in general box shaped 3 story affairs with not particular decorations. Books, about 80 rubles a month in these general educational institutions, are supplied from the students' newspapers. It is strong, starting school at 7 years he is taught to keep his pencil, school routine which all students must follow, in neat appearance, is taught to stand rigidly, at attention when engaged in studies the room or when the teacher asks a question. His studies, particularly foreign languages, are apt to be harder and more complex than those American counterparts, mine is also emphasized, as well as patriotism and Soviet History. An attitude towards his studies of complete seriousness is instilled in him at an early age, and young Russian students are apt to appear rather bookish than Americans.

Since since most women work for a living in the USSR (with or without husbands) they usually leave their young school age children in the care of the local "children's garden". These are highly organized, government subsidized care centers for children, have large paid and casual staffs, their health is checked periodically by doctors, meals 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 100 rubles a month in pay. A director of such a school may receive 140 rubles a month. ^{3,000,000 in 1960} After the 16-20 year old in May 1960 and the following exchange between the American government,

and the Soviet government, Premier Khrushchev invited, then President Eisenhower, to come to the Soviet Union and become a director of one of these "children's gardens". Since, he said in a speech at the Kremlin in July 1960, he doesn't know how to leave his country.

Public welfare centers for young and old are a well established principle in the USSR. Thousands of flat-topped sanatoriums and hospitals are scattered around the Black and Caspian Seas. The "best area" of the Soviet Union for my cousin Joe is the "best area" of the Soviet Union for my cousin Joe. He got a reservation for one off that, whenever he should apply to the fact, the reservation for a "retention" or ticket reservation after showing that he has the right to his three weeks vacation (30 days for persons engaged in dangerous occupations or mining). He was kept the Petrovskiy from March to the Black Sea Yalta resort area for three weeks, cost 70 to 80 rubles, depending on class of service. Since availability of a member of the Trade Unions (a worker pays 1% of his pay earning as Luis's a month) he may only have to pay 50% of the total cost if it is at a Trade Union built house of Rest or Republican sanatorium. Services at these places included three good balanced meals a day, the attention of doctor and nurses, sporting and sailing facilities, private beaches and excursions in the summer, bath and all necessities.

most modest pocket books can however afford
journeys ~~into~~ to visit homes nearer home, in the
case of manak, the ~~THECIT~~ ~~ecology~~ in pure wood
three hours from manak, where the same services
~~can~~ minutes like bunches fruit and seen can be had
for as little as 25 miles for two weeks.

Other best names include Liowab one Attoch
located 100 miles north west of mouth on the
shores of 20 mile long lake Attoch deep in the
pine forest of Borneo where game hunting and
fishing can be had as well as the usual best home
since for 200 years when our workers whose
vocation is up. the game in retirement is sometimes
lost of sight, especially in summer but that
is not an obstacle to me. We plan to in advance.
Russian workers advance into agencies of these cut prices
and fairer goods. In order to reap the riches and best
of these frontiers at least for a while, anyway.

much more than in the U.S. in hundreds of vocations. 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 few Eastern languages following. The text books from which these languages are learned are very interesting in themselves and they combine politics and education at once, a very common occurrence. An example is that text in English or German for instance is given on the life of Lenin, founder of the Soviet State or the structure of the Communist party of the Soviet Union, for on the life of Stalin was a favored subject to fill a text book. These books ~~have~~ are not only in circulation.

A good text book for English speaking students attending Moscow is the one by Nina Potapova, chairman of the USSR Society of Friendship with the United States and England. This book published in 1957, by the Moscow publishing house, ~~Moscow~~ ^{Moscow} ~~Zelovskii~~ ^{Zelovskii} Blvd. 21, Moscow, is a good states for anyone interested in the Russian highly expressive

Russian language. Political text 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 were published at the Central Moscow publishing house, a truly gigantic and monopolistic enterprise, and for these spread the centralization, here printing books of ~~various~~ ^{various} and reprinted in the Russian language and other ~~languages~~ ^{languages} ~~of the 100 languages of minority groups in the USSR~~ ^{of the 100 languages of minority groups in the USSR}

75% of the population of the USSR speak Russian, however, national languages are protected and propagated by law of the ~~Union~~ ^{Union} ~~of the 100 languages of minority groups in the USSR~~ ^{of the 100 languages of minority groups in the USSR} ~~Union~~ ^{Union} ~~208, 923,000 million people in the Soviet Union~~ ^{208, 923,000 million people in the Soviet Union} ~~114, 114,000 count Russian as their national language~~ ^{114, 114,000 count Russian as their national language} ~~is 40,000,000 372,530,000, and Belorussian 2,912,000~~ ^{is 40,000,000 372,530,000, and Belorussian 2,912,000} ~~and 60,000,000 6,015,000. The remaining population~~ ^{and 60,000,000 6,015,000. The remaining population} ~~figures are distributed among 18 minority, and 60 ethnic~~ ^{figures are distributed among 18 minority, and 60 ethnic} ~~groups. Some of which have as few as 4,000 people speaking~~ ^{groups. Some of which have as few as 4,000 people speaking} ~~the language. Also there are 60,000 persons in the Soviet~~ ^{the language. Also there are 60,000 persons in the Soviet} ~~Union who are from rich non Union origin of whom~~ ^{Union who are from rich non Union origin of whom} ~~the leaders are. Yakuts 5,000; Albanians 4,800; Avars~~ ^{the leaders are. Yakuts 5,000; Albanians 4,800; Avars} ~~1,900; Khetols 1,800; Italians 1,400; Frenchmen 1,000~~ ^{1,900; Khetols 1,800; Italians 1,400; Frenchmen 1,000} ~~Armenians 4,000, and Argentinians (Latinized) 4,000. Since~~ ^{Armenians 4,000, and Argentinians (Latinized) 4,000. Since} ~~the figures from Argentinian immigrants is not listed~~ ^{the figures from Argentinian immigrants is not listed} ~~in the 1960 figures for the Soviet Union pp 74-75).~~ ^{in the 1960 figures for the Soviet Union pp 74-75).}

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29. 82% of all the 69,000 titles printed in the USSR in 1959 were technical or industrial text books, only 20% of these titles were for light reading, of these most common were stories reflecting the struggle and victory of the Soviet armed forces ~~and~~ over the Nazis during the 2nd world war, as well as heroic novels about opening up the virgin lands in Siberia and the wild country East of the Urals, as was described by Erasing Levens in his book, "main street USSR." Love stories are few and far between with them apt to be "boy-love" "liar-love" "love girl" "epic" or how Iven increased production at his machine to win the admiration of Natasha, the shop foreman. Foreign novels are very popular in the USSR because of their comparatively easy tone, however, foreign writers seem to be chosen, because they write about the decay and dissimilarity and immorality of their respective countries. Every foreign book seems to be chosen to show that if capitalism isn't dead or dying, it should!

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

For an ~~american~~ ^{person} reading selected stories by foreign writers, one gets a very depressing feeling and is overwhelmed by the gloom and drabness of the life depicted in them. Other foreign authors include:

Leonard French, Russian socialist; William Goldstein, "Things as they are" English; and more classical writers such as, Alexander Dumas, "The Three Musketeers" French authors.

"Sherlock Holmes and his friends" are also known and read in the USSR, but such titles are few and hard to find. Dickens, Tolstoy, and other great writers are also found in great quantities and some of the best of the USSR. All for 1.50 rubles or less.

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The price of a book is not high in publication not that it is not, but the books are often more than 10 years old, and the paper is captured in the end of the revolution.

Newspapers and magazines are all under a great centralizing
with the printing, if not the information agencies, are
centralized and controlled. In 1957 periodicals and magazines
numbered 4,029 titles and 1,000,000,000 copies.

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

The main publications in the USSR are "Pravda" the
organ of the Communist Party of the USSR and "Izvestia" the
organ of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, it is
noted that the chairman of the Council of Ministers is
The first secretary of the Communist Party of the USSR is
one man, Nikita S. Khrushchev. All Russian and city newspapers
that they give from these two leading Dailies, reprinting articles
passed to them by TASS Soviet News Agency, government owned
all newspapers are organs of one or another ministry or their
subdivisions. In Munich the newspaper is "Arbeit" Daily German
organ of the central committee of the Communist Party of Germany
a sport newspaper is the organ of the Ministry of physical education
a railroaders newspaper is the organ of the Ministry of Railways
transport and etc. The Russian newspaper from Pravda
right on down consist of four pages except on special
events where the number is increased from 4 pages for
2 Kopecks to 8 pages for 3 Kopecks. Advertising is unknown
and unnecessary, in a government controlled economy
where prices are used are lowered as to plan the 8 pages
slow. The first page in all Soviet newspapers is devoted
to party news and speeches. The second too, production
notices or local industrial achievements such as the
opening of a new dam or the outpouring of quotas at a plant.
The third page is filled with foreign news items, often
unverified and credited to A.P. or other news agencies, they usually
concentrate strikes and clashes with police, crime and race
incidents in capitalist countries as well as other "news",
designed to give a bad impression about all countries
except those who are members of the socialist camp or
their fellow travelers such as Cuba who are painted as
progressive democrats fighting against imperialism
and war from without, and capitalist spies and agents
from within.

27
Films cover the propaganda hall where books and newspapers lie
off. with 90,872 movie houses in the USSR. with outtakes
collective farm clubs bringing the total to 118,000 movie houses.
The average number of films a Soviet citizen gets to the movie,
its men, including men, women, and children is 16 times (p. 319.)

there is a joke current in the Soviet Union all the while:
N.S. Khrushchev never had his thick Hero of the Soviet Union, painted
On his, lighted only in the Soviet Union, the one way in for
his part in the film. "Our Nikita Khrushchev" a documentary
circulated the summer of 1961, of old films showing
Khrushchev in his younger days, as a comrade on the Eastern
front, as tearing industries after the war.

Half of the hundreds of films made in 1959-1960 were
either Revolutionary historical or war stories others were
Virgin land or far north adventure stories, most every
Republic has its own studios which shot pictures
concerning their respective places. In Belgrade it
the Belgrade film "Soviet Street" it employs scores of
operators, technicians, writers, costume fitters and actors.
all of these have finished the artist and operators
higher school of ~~filmmaking~~ ^{filmmaking} in Leningrad, a 3- or four
year course, and have diplomas in their respective fields.
During the week of Oct. 9-15 the following movies were shown
in "Minsk" this time, revolutionary film of the 1915's
"Clear Sky" the film presented at the film festival in
Moscow in the July, 1961, which took 3rd place, a film
about the post Stalin era, it contains regression of
the main character, a spy, prisoner of war who is driven
out of the party, because he didn't die, an all good soldier
must. This film is very symbolic of the new government
line condemning some of the tactics of Stalin and his
as quick. The fair a west German film, against militarism
and "The poor street" a Bulgarian film about the
resistance in the 2nd WW.

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

German, Italian and French films, as well
as 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

omenin films shown in 1959-1960 in USSR:
"Rhapsody" with Elizabeth Taylor, "Circus" with Joan Crawford,
"The Seventh Voyage of Sindbad" made in 1959, and "Treasure
of the Valley", made in the 40's, others are "Viva Walla" about
the life of the composer and "Old man and the sea," a
technicolor product of Ernest Hemingway's book.
"Was and Peace" was also shown to vast audiences in
two serials.

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

Television is organized and shown, in order not to
interfere with work in industries, Monday to Thursday
evening programs start at 6:00 in the evening quite early
so allow one work day to get home in time for the start
but not enough to allow him to take time off
to watch television as becomes a television addict as
we have in the U.S. Programs finish at 11:00 in
the evening so that all the workers are getting
sleep. On Saturday start at 3:00 to compensate for
the two work days and end at about 10:00, Sundays
programs start as early as 10:00 in the morning and end
at 11:00 - 12:00. Programs are varied but include as
always more than 30 percent pure Soviet politics but
there are often good films, series of movies and cartoons
for the kids the best programs sometimes are the ballet
performances from the Moscow and Leningrad Bolshoi
Theater. So everywhere music meant as often used
to back the monotonous run of politics and dry facts
in figures. A schedule for a Sunday afternoon
is like this: 11:00 - 12:00 in church on Sat. 12:00
6:30 sports 7:45 Soviet Army show 20:45 a feature length
film "Bull's Eye" 21:30 at the 22nd Congress
of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, January, 1960

small miles "Svishchok", behind it stands the impressive steel radio tower, the largest structure in Belorussia. The radio towers and building are enclosed with high fences and patrolling armed guards with dogs. Entered into the courtyard must be through the building itself and persons cannot enter without a special pass shown to an authorized performer all takes to a recording studio near the city center, where production and preparation, are fed back to the station and then to the broadcasting tower, in the way, the all important communication system is guarded against sabotage or especially "takeovers" of the sort often achieved by Latin American counter-revolutionary and nationalistic elements.

Near the television tower, 4 blocks east on "Dzhalovadskaya" St. stands two more towers approx. 300 feet high each, they are not engaged in broadcasting quite the opposite in fact, these very apparent but small 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 transmitter of the "Voice of America" programs although they are employed to disrupt the B.B.C. and sometimes French broadcast in Russian. These towers are likewise guarded by armed guards and entrance to the wire enclosed blockhouse and tower area is forbidden except by pass. The amount of voltage used by these towers is known to be fantastic, and when one considers that needed lighting at work places is only gradually turned on, even on the cloudy days, it is ironical and sad to think of the tower 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 airtime plays in 81 countries that the Iron curtain as long as Lenin never did exist, and is in general a fictitious shield against the Soviet Union though up by reactionaries, such!.

Opera is also a favorite entertainment in the U.S.A. with 32 opera and ballet houses throughout the 48 republics. As compared with one in the United States the metropolitan opera house in New York, perhaps that ~~one~~ is because the Russians have their own operas written by Ethical this, and other Russian composers, while we have none. Let any person can tell you about such splendid operas as "Reigo", "The clown", "Queen of Spades", "Ivanhoe", "White in the U.S. Most cities are sadly lacking in this field of art due not to the ~~for~~ facility that we are undeveloped as the Russians think but to the fact that we simply do have the facilities to put such productions on, although there are those who prefer to remain tied to their T.O.S. and Gaudy shows.

only Drama theatre number 500 with Non Belarusian.
by amateur and professional groups in the Russian language
as the language of the republic. In Minsk the Belarusian
drama theatre on "VOINOVAYA ST." has a total of 85 professional
singing from 90 to 140 while a month putting on 4 plays
in the Belarusian language. Sets and costumes were always
well made in any productions I saw, but the scripts are
apt to be over loaded with politics in the dramas.

Musicals make up for the education and learning
of the population of this; 36,000 are Historical Revolutionary,
89,000 historical, 171,000 memorial, (the house of Chikovsky
on Chikovsky st in Moscow, near the American embassy).
421 of local or regional interest, and 122 art musicals
as well as 68 more of different kinds bringing the total
to exactly 907. In the year 1957 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 museum "Shokhikov" park.

Here a huge display covering 25 acres was set up
in 1955 it advertised real and forced progress for
Soviet and Russian alike. In it are statistics and
and just as interesting a tractor exhibition housed in a
building 300 feet long, and showing and industrial sample
the light consumer industry is shown more as the Russian
market like it to be than as it is. with pocket radios
(these are now made in quality in the USSR) automatic
weeding machines with two squirrel from 1952-1953 (this was 100%
all simply for squirrel) and modern vacuum cleaners (1952-1953 500,000)
however this doesn't keep business from hoping that some day
these things will be in mass production, inevitably, they will be

Museums ~~not~~ exist for the education and pleasure
of the population of this; 36,000 are Historical Revolutionaries
8,000 historical, 171,000 memorial, (the house of Chkovskiy
on Chikovskiy st in Moscow, near the American Embassy).
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Here a huge display covering 25 weeks ~~was set up~~
in 1955 it advertised real and forced progress for
democrat and American alike. In it are 50 exhibits and
and yet visitors, a time to exhibition housed in a
building 300 feet long, and showing and industrial sample
the light consumes and today is lower ~~more~~ as the museum
itself like it to be than as it is. with pocket radios

(This work now made in quality in the U.S.A.) automatic
washing machines with two spinners from 1952-1953 this was 1.6 million
altogether (one spinners) and modern vacuum cleaners (1952-1953 500,000) ^{more}
However, this doesn't keep Americans from hoping that some day
these things will be in mass production, undoubtedly, they shall be

Another means of distributing propaganda are thought the ~~agitation~~ ^{agitation} points, or in English ^{agitation} points. These are located at desks or in small offices, open 18 hours a day. They are manned by "volunteer" communist and young communist party members. They 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 could put down a "white" uprising, or conveniently arrest anyone in the neighborhood. Now these features have slightly changed ~~but~~ it is still known that any party member may come in and report disloyal comments are an unguarded moment on the part of any citizen. There is always a telephone handy here. In Munich there are only 12 movie houses, but 58 ageographs in the telephone books. They can be recognized at a distance by red flags and banners draped over the doors and windows of the respective building.

The Young Communist League or YCL embraces all young people from the age of 16, when they quit grow the ~~German~~ Pioneer League. 90% of all persons between the ages of 16 to 20 belong to this organization, although they may attain communist membership as early as 17 or 20 years. Signed on as soon as they receive their passport at 16, they receive a YCL party ticket and must pay a small fee of 70 or 80 copecks a month. After this they are obliged to attend YCL meetings, go on harvesting trips on weekends, during the fall, to collect funds to help bring in the potatoes and grain, and to keep their studies up to high standards. A flagrant violation of conduct is reported to show the group will result in expulsion from the League, and is a block to personal progress in the Soviet Union, since membership is considered a reference to hiring factories or Institute reviewing request for a place at higher educational institutions, but expulsion is fairly common about 20% being expelled before reaching the age when 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 YCL secretary in his class at school or at work. A sure way to success in the remainder of this post is, and 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 would do for them. ~~It is the right~~

35.

at our shop the VCL secretary is Orlabia ^{with a broad grin.} a tall handsome longish Russian of 23 years ^{who} remains out of a slope on Oklahoma day, his father is a ^{while} mother works there for they have a full three room apartment. his ^{also} a VCL member is the youngest and least member of this family group.

Orlabia has worked at this factory for [—] years after serving his 3 years in the navy in the Black Sea. He was only recently elected to the post of VCL secretary in our shop after the former person received C.P. membership, usually on every going fellow if you don't yet him called, he takes his VCL duties seriously collecting dues on every other pay day (which are on the 5th and 20th of the month) at 1/10 of the total paycheck ^{the} public 90 copesko, he checks off names and is responsible for turning in the cash to the factory VCL committee. He is responsible for posting distributors handed down by the VCL factory committee and for delegating to draw up the list of DROZHNIKS who shall have the duty during this month, DROZHNIKS are volunteers within who patrol streets and parks as peace and order keepers, they are given a special card which they carry and when on duty wear red arm bands, they help to subsidize the police in its more routine work, such as walking a beat in a usually quite district, DROZHNIKS always work in groups of threes and fours, often women and girls are seen in this capacity, this custom is relatively new, it is not going well except on Saturdays and Sundays, when there are no other groups or teenagers and a large number of friends to be seen. Both these ^{types} of groups are up the downgrowth at least, partly due to these volunteers efforts.

Beside helping draw up the list of DROZHNIKS is their respective shops. VCL meetings are expected to set high examples of work and political propinquity to their fellow members, and to help the shop and sections leaders get to know their workers.

In month 40 by many communist headquarters is a long grey cement factory building on "Krasnaya Armia" St. or in English "Red Army Street" kind, the building is honey combed with 200 rooms, a auditorium and meeting hall. 300 people are permanently employed here to do the work of the VCL, also, here is the central committee of the VCL of Belorussia they review cases of application and no direct VCL party requests. The actual political influence of this committee is almost nothing, since the C.C. VCL in all cities are directed by the C.P. headquarters in their respective cities.

The headquarters of the Central Committee of the KPB is located on "Karl Marx St." a 8 storied yellow metal and brick structure. It is a rectangular shaped with straight sharp lines and almost none of the gaudy decorations found on most buildings in the city. The first deputy of the central committee of the KPB by Aleksandra is the imposing little, carved on short, stocky man, in his late 50's, K.T. MAZOROFF. Rarely seen on the streets, he and his family occupy a snug 8 room apt. on the top floor of a government apartment house on prospect Stalin. Entrance to this apartment building is guarded night and day by one uniformed policeman who checks passes and keeps unauthorized persons out. Here is also the residence of several ministers, such as, Minister of Education, M.B. DOROSHEV and Minister of Construction, E.ZHESHEV. Mazoroff controls and directs all activities in the republic with authority, no United States government has ever enjoyed, until this authority is cannot be challenged or challenged by court order or injunction, as it often is in the United States. Mazoroff is responsible directly to the Moscow and the party presidium directed by Khrushchev. He appears in the receiving box at in the center of his crimes, on May 1st and November 1st on holidays, birthdays, when he greets a conquering hand, occasionally without the trace of a smile. He is elected to his post in a general election, more than 100,000 is elected to the post of president, but rather appointed from the members of the League Soviet, who are elected on the one candidate ticket, which is prepared and authorized in the first place, by the central committee of the Communist party of the republic's republics. Therefore, the members of the League Soviet from the republics, replacements for vacated seats in the central committee may be required for the case of a higher appointment to the central committee of the republics from the party, under the same procedure in the central committee.

Corruption in the USSR takes a major form in embezzling and misusing of funds as in any purely bureaucratic society. In 1950 the death penalty for embezzlement of state funds in large sums was re-enacted as a measure to ward against pillaging of goods, crops and embezzling of money and state funds. Usually money on any collective or state farm that is the a certain percent of state goods illegally appropriated by its collect farmers for their own private use to make up for low wages and therefore low living conditions or for sale to private individuals, stores, or at the open market type of bazaar. These goods may consist only of a pillaged lamp or ringlet or may run in scores of sheep or cows hidden in backwoods swamps or thick pine forest and sold by the appropriator piecemeal or wholesale lots to crusted store experienced who are supposed to buy state meats and crops at government prices but who pocket the difference of prices from the black market which makes entrances in their books that such merchandise was bought for state prices. Such practices are so common that without them many stores would be almost empty if they had to rely on the sporadic, poor quality of goods brought in from the state slaughter houses at high prices. The knowledge of how a small fruit or milk store opens up whole opportunities for lucrative enterprising by the person with a slight business sense, it is almost impossible for the authorities to act on such going on because of difficulties in obtaining proof in acceptable amounts since such going on are usually in small amounts. Materials, electric appliances, food supplies are all ridden with speculation which often leads to poor goods or bad goods brought in and sold under the counter examples are local meat dealers used to subsidize a "beef stew".

3. ¹⁹⁴ But most of the wage bureaucratic appointments can be obtained by a well placed 10 apt, most persons occupying part of the housing thinking and passport and visa office expect remuneration for the life and death services which all Russians seek namely - to receive person for an apartment and official visa to live in such an apartment. Compulsory laws in the Soviet Union without a city "visa" stamp a person cannot work in that city, unless a portion or work in decided or taken it is very difficult process to receive person to receive an apartment in another city therefore to live in another city. In such instances the administrator of apartment house may expect 60-100 rubles for his stamp of approval on a request blank for an apartment or into an apartment already occupied by one family, who are expecting to leave the city for another the usual method of getting a room or apartment without having to wait an the so-called housing line which may take 5-6 years to receive a one room "apartment." In my bureaucratic society - class of desk administrators is always down who expect their palaces and who exploit their positions for self-purposes elsewhere in the USSR such practice takes on a particularly potent nature since it is not simply a matter of receiving rare services or conveniences but a matter of getting the things of life a single room, a work stamp, permission to see relative in a restricted city inside a restricted zone such as boarder zones, or military zone and such like zones. In order to receive permission to leave one city and live in another an individual chooses a person must receive permission from the local passport agency in the city from which he is leaving and from the city to which he is going. Then he must show that he has received a place of work everywhere that city in which he is going as well as permission to move from the military authorities, if he is militarily obligated from the police and security agency in case he has government or secret work. He must show that his expenditure of cooperation will be used on the to which he goes and this creates piles of paper work and

27 photos, references, documents and notorized declarations that
the main obstacle to moving in the U.S.S.R. is getting a place
to live since it would be difficult if one simply applied
for a place in the housing line. Even if one can ^{wait} ~~wait~~ ^{wait} ~~wait~~
with friends or relatives for the time being they
could rent a room from somebody, they could not
work because without a living visa stamp on
ones "passport" it is against the law for any director
or administrator, or any enterprise, store, or office to
give work to that person, since without a living
visa one cannot get a "work stamp", even renting a
room to a person who cannot get a living visa to
that room is against the law (speculating). So although
moving from one city to another is quite legal now (after
the war it wasn't) it is a long process of red tape, green
papers and struggling against bureaucratic procedure, that
is why few people actually do change cities or change papers
rights. The structure and procedure of Soviet society controls
the flow of people and their occupations and hence values to
the 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 and although he may indeed quite any
job he likes up till 1950 a person could not quite
a job without police and state security agency permission.
It was simply compulsory to work at the job one had been
assigned to. Now days it is rare that foremen enforce a
Soviet Law making permissible the holding of any worker 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 people court and sent to
a work camp or prison on terms ranging up to 3 years

40. Such work laws save ground the state from taking
of state property, work stamps and passes as well as plan
from proper authorities in regards to conditions of labor
passes and therefore the "work passes" is the indirect control of
influx and out flux of what is called surplus
labor which in capitalist society has no control and is
determined by mode and method of production and
economic conditions which are allway fluctuating in
capitalist society. Therefore it is not liberation of
the proletarian masses but rather the fine
of state machinery which regulates population and labor
is a geographical sense, and isolates instead of localizing
of labor in economic areas which leads to unemployment
in capitalist countries due to automation and overproduction
both of which are carefully controlled by the state which
builds and operates all enterprises in the U.S.S.R. In such
cases as there are of overflow of labor the excess
is rationed off by the "living visa" system and
since there is not place for them to live
the virgin land program is instrumental
and surplus labor is promptly shipped off "voluntarily"
a promised room and work. This program has failed
and has been a spectacular failure mostly owing to
the quick subsiding of enthusiasm due to the young people
(for most part) see conditions of 5 to a room which
exact towns of correct blocks with approved streets
in village conditions, a 1000 miles from their mothers
and families in the overcrowded, lack of work-demanding
cities, mostly Moscow, Leningrad, Khriv, and a few of the
other heavy population centers, conditions for leaving the
virgin land center and going back home are simple
get up and go, but few do because they must pay their
own way back and cost of sometime 100 rubles or more
and also face the same conditions which force them to
the cities on the plan.

41
When elections are instituted in the USSR one finds
a whole huge mechanical apparatus is started, not only
to ensure victory but to safeguard the state from any
voice of dissent, either in abstention or opposition. All
possible 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 motherland in voting, in the case of
the elections held throughout the Soviet Union on Jan-
January, on March 18, 1962 to "elect" the Supreme Soviet
including Khrushchev, the people's Goliath (house of representatives
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 are
give a ballot which they dominantly keep into a box
on the ballot is with single name of the candidate for
each post. That all organized, everywhere to vote the
system ensures a 99% turnout and predetermined vote.
In each polling place there is a bottle for secret ballot
(crossing out the candidate my writing in your own)
under Soviet law anyone can do this, nobody does for
the obvious reason that anyone who enters the bottle
my be identified. There is a Soviet joke about the
floor dropping out from anyone stepping into the bottle.
But the fact is that if the entire population used the
polling bottle they could beat the system, but long
years of mass discipline and fear have made the people
afraid to attempt any such demonstration. and
with no means of communication at the level of a ward
the candidate there is no way of communicating with the
people and workers. if support for a black horse candidate

revised military training has been in force in the USSR for several years unlike the U.S. Drafting always takes place at 19 years of age, all other reasons for exemption with standing. periods of service are from 2 years in the north to 3 years in the south climatic conditions very so much that many young men elect to go to the relatively sunny south to serve for three years than to the 9 month bitter cold of camps in Siberia or Sakhalin in the far north-east. clothing issues are scarce in the beginning and in getting only clothes decreed as is officially ordered ~~that~~ they are thrown into a common pile to be sorted off and returned and brought back ~~with~~ ⁱⁿ some ~~common pile~~ common pile with the result that a soldier's wardrobe gets to some jackets and trousers twice barracks are usually bare and damp even in Murmuk where they are located in the desert parts of town behind high wall. passes are never given except on holidays and sometimes on Sundays or after maneuvers leave of 30 days is our armed forces guarantee in their contracts are unknown. however the greatest difference is pay after Marshal Mikhalyan became commander in chief of the Soviet armed forces in the early 1950's pay was summarily cut for common soldiers ("privates") from 600 rubles old money to (300 ~~rubles~~ ^{new} money) a loss of 297 rubles ^{new} 3 rubles are brought to buy 12 packets of cigarettes 20 cigs to a package. whereas 30 rubles ^{new} brought for a soldier to save up for his discharge. the pay of a bath worker in Murmuk 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

and no less of pay after major and above

on lieutenant in the Russian land army gets 100. rubles
a full colonel gets 200. rubles, around 200. rubles, but
although "daily expense" pay like our tunnel pay.

- Discipline in the Russian army is supposed to be the
most rigid in the world and the top sergeant can
hand out up to 15 day sentences to any private
any time he wants to without a court-martial
for ~~minor~~ minor offenses. Duties at a base camp
or barracks may be more like a prison than
an American base as we know it with soda
fountains, clubs where alcoholic drinks are served,
stock bars and R.K.'s, or soldiering is not allowed
to wear civilian clothes (this is against military
law) we might think such life to be exceedingly
drab even for a soldier but Russians have
such drab lives on the outside that there is no
conflict of colors between civilian and military life.
When I told about the basic features of American
military life in the U.S. Marine Corps, 2d of
soldiers I have usually laughed and said we
have no discipline and am quite sure the ops
and the war was a sign of admiration when I spoke
of our "undisciplined" army especially the complete
absent of public life, under our system of separation
of army and state and also the fact that at the
end of each war they could clean cities and pile
up a lot of it to learn to move on
a base and even discipline means with without a
war with ~~us~~ us protect and our own
military discipline clearly understood in our own hands.