

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE USSRPrices and Availability of Consumer Goods

1. Due to the 1947 currency reform and the subsequent reduction in consumer goods prices, the standard of living of the Soviet population in the Podlipki and Gorodomlya-Ostashkov areas rose [redacted]. However, the rate of improvement has slowed down considerably in recent years. Price cuts carried out in 1951-52 provided no great relief to the average Soviet worker, as the price of luxury items such as radios and furniture were reduced by approximately 30 per cent, but basic consumer goods prices were reduced by as little as five per cent. These measures primarily aided only those who could afford to buy goods which are considered luxury products in the USSR. 25X1
2. In connection with these price reduction laws, [redacted] the Soviet Union is divided into four price-level areas, all of which are exactly delineated by law. Moscow, Leningrad, and certain industrial regions in the Ukraine were included in the least expensive region, and agricultural areas with no industry were included in the highest price region. Kalinin Oblast, and therefore Gorodomlya-Ostashkov, were classed in the latter category. 25X1
3. Apparently most Soviet employees of Branch No.1 wished to find employment in Moscow, because of this fact, but it was difficult to find jobs and housing there. It was obvious [redacted] that as a result of State policy, designed to make Moscow a display window for the outside world, conditions had improved far more since the war in Moscow than in the provinces. Wages are higher, prices are cheaper, and more goods are available in the capital city. 25X1
4. A shortage of many basic food products including noodles, other starchy foods, sugar, butter, and fat developed during the fall of 1950. These shortages continued until my departure in April 1952. [redacted] no explanation for the shortages, although they had one apparent result--they caused consumers to resort to more frequent purchases in the open market. This situation prevailed not only in Ostashkov but also in Leningrad, Moscow, and Kalinin. 25X1
5. Furthermore, meat products have been in short supply in the Ostashkov open market since the winter of 1950-51. [redacted] the livestock tax which went into effect in the summer of 1950 was the cause of this situation. This measure probably caused many private livestock owners to slaughter livestock prematurely in order to avoid the tax. [redacted] See page 11 for a detailed price list of consumer goods with pertinent comments regarding their availability. 25X1

Soviet Attitudes toward Living Conditions

6. [redacted] the average Soviet citizen was neither satisfied with the prevailing standard of living in the USSR nor with improvements in this respect achieved since the war. It is true that not much open discontent was expressed on this matter but this was only superficial. [redacted] Soviet colleagues and acquaintances frequently complained [redacted] about unsatisfactory living 25X1

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conditions when they were certain [redacted] not being overheard. Although the Soviets felt the burden of unsatisfactory consumer goods in all respects--high prices, poor quality, and frequent shortages--one of the greater sore points was the poor quality and high prices of available textile goods, especially woolen products. No inexpensive woolen articles were available in Gorodomlya or Ostashkov stores, and only a few expensive items, priced far above the resources of the average Soviet worker or employee, were on sale locally.

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7. [redacted] Soviet colleagues frequently compared current living standards with those prevailing before World War II. For example, the girl who was manager of a stockroom at Branch No. 1 noted that before the war she at least had been able to afford two or three dresses. Now (1952), she lamented, she owned but one dress, a cheap skirt and a pullover. She had to scrimp and save, do without necessary food for weeks at a time in order to buy a much needed pair of shoes. She remarked [redacted] that, "Here it is five years since the war and we are still living much worse than in 1939. Something must be wrong." Similar sentiments were expressed [redacted]

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[redacted] by other employees in equally high positions. Even they had to live very simply, had to cut down on basic food articles in order to buy a pair of shoes or a new dress.

8. [redacted] Soviet colleagues [redacted] in the Ostashkov market, expressed the opinion that the Soviet planning system was to blame for this state of affairs. They claimed that, with all the natural riches of the Soviet Union, the average Soviet citizen could live on a far higher standard of living if the State so desired. They believed that State planning policies deliberately held their standard of living at a low level.

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9. This was the attitude of [redacted] the stockroom director, and also of a laboratory technician who had returned in 1949 from Germany. The latter had served there as a major in the Soviet Army. He asked in this connection, "How is it possible that Germany lost the war and yet is fairly well off in the Soviet Zone while we are so poor in the Soviet Union?" He too believed that this need not be the situation if Soviet planners decreed otherwise.

10. It was true in general that all Soviet citizens who had served in the Soviet Army in Germany, Austria, or other Central European countries were deeply impressed by the relatively high standards of living there, even under postwar conditions. They frequently echoed the statement of this former major, saying: "You can buy anything you want in Germany. How is it possible that Germany lost the war and yet is so much more prosperous than we are?" These were the comments of one of the "guides" in the consultation office (Betreuungsbuero), who in January 1952 had accompanied to Germany the first group of returnees [redacted]

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This man [redacted] had never before been outside of the Soviet Union. He returned to Gorodomlya completely enthusiastic about the economic conditions which he observed in Berlin, Leipzig, and Dresden. In fact, he repeated essentially the same statement as quoted above to all Germans who entered his office when his Soviet colleagues were not present.

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13. Price reductions were generally preceded by 14 days of steady propaganda concerning the impending change. The Soviets were very pleased and excited during this period. They eagerly anticipated large savings in their household budgets. But with the actual publication of the most recent price reduction laws, Soviet colleagues were shocked to see that the prices of bread and other basic commodities were only reduced by perhaps five per cent, while major price cuts were reserved for luxury articles. They had anticipated far greater savings, had felt that, "This time they will really bring the prices down". Furthermore, the prices of some foodstuffs slowly began to rise after two weeks or so had passed. The Soviets were naturally indignant about this development. As they had to make every kopek count, they were acutely conscious of those creeping price increases.

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#### Housing Conditions

14. [redacted] 12 square meters of living space (as usual, corridors, the shared toilet and kitchen were not included in this figure), for [redacted] a rent of 1.32 rubles per square meter. This was the standard rental rate for housing in the Ostashkov area provided with running water and indoor toilets. A rent of .90 rubles per square meter was charged for housing without indoor plumbing. [redacted] additional fees for electricity and heating. Electricity rates on Gorodomlya Island were set at .44 rubles per kilowatt hour if calculated according to an electric meter, or else were established according to the number of electrical outlets in a given apartment. Wood was also very expensive for those families living in apartments not provided with central heating. It cost from 44 to 54 rubles per cubic meter.
15. Soviet inhabitants in the Ostashkov area were allotted only eight square meters of living space per person and, even then, only a few families received this quota. Families who occupied more living space than this allotted amount had to pay double rent for the extra space. The Soviets at Branch No. 1, at least the workers, lived under catastrophic housing conditions. As most workers lived in the town of Ostashkov, [redacted] it is enough to note that in Ostashkov, a town of 20,000, there were no plumbing or water facilities except in the hospital. Some workers lived in dilapidated shacks

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located on the island itself. [redacted] a family of five was living in quarters totaling no more than nine square meters. They had no running water and seldom any heat because wood was so expensive.

16. Soviet engineers and other managerial personnel of Branch No. 1 enjoyed more comfortable housing, as they were quartered in four newly-built apartment buildings on Gorodomlya Island. Their situation was far better than that of working-class families. Their apartments were equipped with running water and central heating. But even so, they were packed in closely. These buildings were so poorly built that the roofs leaked, doors would not shut, and the furnace did not function properly.

17. Even the housing assigned to Soviet engineers and technicians in Podlipki was catastrophic when measured by our standards.

[redacted] an apartment occupied by a Soviet technician and his family, consisting of eleven square meters for a family of four. Furniture in this room consisted of nothing more than one bed for the entire family, a table, and four chairs, all of which were rented from Institute 88. [redacted]

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[redacted] two female engineers at Institute 88 who lived in one tiny room furnished with one bed. One of these girls was married but her husband worked in Moscow. When he visited her on week-ends, her roommate had to sleep on her desk at the institute.

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18. The housing situation was the subject of much discussion, especially at shop meetings, which were periodically held at Branch No. 1 for all Soviet workers and employees. The workers who lived in Ostashkov were particularly vocal in their complaints. The director of the installation had promised them for three years that they would be provided housing on the island, a situation which would eliminate long hours of daily travel to and from work. They were even more incensed when they saw the the housing which was finally constructed on the island was assigned only to engineers and none to workers. Next they were promised apartments on the island when the Germans departed. However, even this has evidently not been realized. [redacted]

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[redacted] vacated apartments were standing empty, two months after [redacted] departure.

19. The failure of the Soviet Government to alleviate the housing problem since the war's end was also the subject of great dissatisfaction and frequent complaints on the part of the Soviet population. Although housing has always been anything but favorable in the USSR, the housing situation was evidently far better in the Ostashkov area in 1939 than after the war. The critical housing shortage in Ostashkov was both the result of a substantial influx of peasants seeking work in industry and the failure to build new dwellings. No houses or apartment buildings had been constructed in Ostashkov after the war. The only new building [redacted]

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[redacted] was the hospital, and even that was an exceptional case, inasmuch as the old hospital had been destroyed by artillery fire. [redacted] postwar construction of housing in the USSR has only been carried out in large cities such as Moscow and Leningrad, or in towns such as Kaliningrad which were severely damaged during the war.

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SOCIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS IN THE USSRWomen and Family Life

20. Informal "marriages", cases in which a man and woman live together without the benefit of a marriage ceremony, were extremely common in the Ostashkov and Podlipki areas. This was equally true of all elements of Soviet society and amounted to perhaps 50 per cent of all "marriages". The offspring of such unsanctioned unions took their mother's name. It also was not uncommon for a Soviet to leave his or her spouse and take up with another partner prior to divorce. Divorces were sometimes obtained later and in other cases not at all. No one appeared to be at all concerned with this informality in marital relationships. [redacted] no word of disapproval from local Party or governmental agencies. 25X1
21. Divorces were easily obtained in the USSR. [redacted] the "guilty" partner of the couple was required to pay alimony. [redacted] one man who, after obtaining a divorce from his wife, had to pay 25 per cent of his salary for the upkeep of his children. In view of the looseness of marriage ties, [redacted] not at all certain of how guilt was determined in a divorce case. [redacted] the spouse who first left the home and established residence with another partner was considered guilty. 25X1
22. Most married women, the wives of laborers as well as engineers, felt compelled to work out of financial necessity. They looked upon a full-time career outside the home as neither a duty nor a privilege but simply a result of economic pressure. 25X1
23. Certainly the average Soviet woman would rather have fulfilled the role of housewife than follow a career, if family finances had permitted. They were envious of the German housewives of Gorodomlya Island who devoted their full time to household and children and who did not have to work. There were a few minor exceptions to this rule. The unmarried woman who could not find a husband naturally considered her job in a slightly different light than the majority of female workers. Others who were university graduates were compelled to work for a period of five years as a condition for State support in attending a university. 25X1
24. Almost every wife of male Soviet employees at Branch No. 1 was engaged in some kind of full-time employment. This was the most disruptive factor in their family relationships, as they had little time free for normal family life. If a woman lived in Ostashkov and worked at Branch No. 1, she had to be up by at least 0600, as the ferry for Gorodomlya Island left at 0700. She had to report for work before 0800 and remain on the job until 1700. She was faced with the normal household tasks when she returned home at 1830. As it was time for bed by the time these were accomplished, there was little or no time free to relax with husband and children. 25X1
25. Like all other Soviet employees at the institute, married women were forced to attend frequent meetings after working

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hours. There was no way of dodging these meetings, as the ferry did not leave for Ostashkov until they were completed. In such cases, they did not return home until 2200 or 2400 hours and were faced with the prospect of but a few hours of sleep before beginning the daily grind once again. A large part of a married woman's free hours on Sunday were devoted to washing clothes and other basic, urgent household tasks. Perhaps all she could look forward to on her day of rest was a brief walk or outing with her husband and children. From all this, [redacted] Soviet women were anything but satisfied with their present family life.

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26. This killing pace took its toll of Soviet women, despite their natural strength and vitality, especially those who were engaged in manual labor. Many became old overnight, prematurely old from overwork. Incidentally, most of the heavy manual labor at Branch No. 1 was carried out by brigades of female workers.

27. [redacted] no indication that Soviet citizens had been influenced by official propaganda and awards encouraging large families.

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[redacted] It was not unusual for a working-class family to have four children, but families of six or eight children were a rarity. Most families of the intelligentsia had one child, occasionally two, but seldom more.

28. There was a kindergarten on Gorodomlya Island for children from six months to seven years.

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[redacted] attendance at this kindergarten was free of charge. The kindergarten was a boon if not a necessity to parents of pre-school children who were both employed. However, families of higher income brackets did not send their children to the kindergarten but rather relied upon the services of an elderly female relative or a hired maid.

29. Incidentally, swaddling of infants was practiced by about 98 per cent of all parents in the Podlipki and Ostashkov areas. Children were bound until they were able to sit up and walk, for approximately the first six months. The Soviet women were outraged to see German mothers mishandle their infants by allowing them to lie exposed to the sun and fresh air without any clothing. They considered this to be criminally negligent.

### Class Structure

30. Upper-class elements in Soviet society (engineers, managerial personnel, party functionaries--in short, the so-called intelligentsia) were distinguished and privileged by virtue of disproportionately high incomes, preferential treatment in respect to housing, and favoritism in the distribution of scarce consumer goods. Soviet propaganda to the contrary, salaries and wages were not always established in accordance with performance. For example, the party secretary on Gorodomlya Island received a monthly salary of 3,000 rubles,

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the same salary as received by the director of Branch No. 1. However, the Party Secretary by no means deserved such a salary. As recently as 1946, he had been a simple messenger boy employed at Plant No. 1.

31. The upper elements of Soviet society were the object of a distinct envy, dislike, but perhaps not hatred on the part of the mass of Soviet workers. Although there was little open criticism of engineers and administrators, the workers frequently indicated indirectly that they had a low opinion of these nachalniki. They complained about the exaggerated differences of income between the various social groups and the unwarranted privileges granted to the upper classes. The intelligentsia, on their part, seemed to be entirely unconcerned with the social and economic lot of the workers. They would not even look at these "little people" when on the street. When a nachalnik or the institute director stopped to talk to a worker, it was not to be sociable but simply to reprimand him. There was little social intermingling between the various classes and groups. Protocol was very well laid out on this matter; workers went with workers, section chiefs associated with other section chiefs, and directors with other directors.

#### Relations between Soviet Nationalities

32. [redacted] 25X1  
 the Soviets had a very unfavorable opinion of Armenians and Jews. This prejudice was probably brought about by the fact that Jews and Armenians were more ambitious, intelligent, and intellectually-minded than the average Soviet. They were hard workers and hence were frequently more successful than other nationality groups.

33. [redacted] many manifestations of anti-Semitic attitudes on the part of Soviet employees at Branch No. 1. For example, [redacted] laboratory was once required to merge with the personnel of another laboratory at the institute. The Soviet members of my laboratory immediately objected, saying that the other was a "Jew laboratory". When asked why they said this, the Soviets pointed out all the Jewish and even half-Jewish employees of the other group and indicated their dislike of associating with them. Evidently the Soviet citizens of Jewish origin are well typed and identified as such by their Soviet fellow workers and neighbors. 25X1

#### Religion and Religious Attitudes

34. Churches in Ostashkov, Pushkino, and Tarasov (Moscow Oblast) were renovated and opened in 1947 and 1948. This development was repeated throughout the Soviet Union [redacted] 25X1  
 [redacted] The opening of these churches in Moscow and Kaliningrad Oblasts was a postwar and not a wartime movement. [redacted] no church was open in Pushkino in 1946. Workmen began to renovate it in the spring of 1947 and it was opened later that year.

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35. [redacted] churches were well attended and that interest in religion is not dead in the Soviet Union. [redacted] the Pushkino church held daily services [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted] the church was unbelievably full, even though it was a mid-week service. Not only were women and older people in attendance but also many youths and children as well. [redacted] 25X1
36. [redacted] the Tarasov church at Easter [redacted] was crammed full. Men and women of all ages were represented. Moreover, the Soviet worshippers were evidently not there out of curiosity, as they remained in the cold and uncomfortably crowded church during the very long service.
37. The Ostashkov, Pushkino, and Tarasov churches were allowed to hold public processions and special church ceremonies in addition to their normal services. In addition to Christmas and Easter ceremonies, the churches held special services on Ash Wednesday and Candlemas. [redacted] never heard of the occurrence of church weddings or funerals. 25X1
38. [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted] 90 per cent of the Soviet population would attend church if religious worship were truly free, that 90 per cent of the Soviets believe in basic religious tenets. [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted] Christmas, Easter, and Whitsunday were celebrated by at least 90 per cent of the Soviets in the Ostashkov and Podlipki areas, although these religious holidays were not recognized by the State. Some section or shop chiefs at Branch No. 1 even allowed workers to quit work early on January 5, the day before Christmas. [redacted] however, [redacted] they did this on their own initiative and not on the basis of any order from the management of Branch No. 1. 25X1
39. [redacted] many Soviet women wore a cross on a chain around their neck. This was not obvious when they were dressed in street or work clothes but was quite apparent when they visited the public bath. Indicative from a negative standpoint of religious sentiments was the fact that [redacted] never heard a Soviet citizen personally attack or ridicule the Orthodox Church or religion in general. 25X1

40. [redacted] 25X1

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[redacted] an ikon was conspicuously located in each house. These ikons obviously were not mere relics, as they showed signs of daily attention. Fresh flowers were placed in front of several of them. The other Germans had similar reports of the farm houses which they visited.

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Crime and Corruption

41. Although there was apparently no more than the usual number of major crimes in the Ostashkov and Podlipki areas, embezzlement was very common, especially by cashiers, bookkeepers, salesgirls, and others in similar positions. [redacted] two major scandals of this type at Branch No. 1. In one case, the girl in charge of the local magazin embezzled approximately 100,000 rubles in the course of a year by overpricing goods and juggling account books. She received a sentence of 15 years' corrective labor for her avariciousness. The baker on Gorodomlya Island was involved in the second case, involving the embezzlement of large quantities of flour. He hanged himself upon learning that his crime had been discovered and that he was about to be arrested. Bribery of officials in the Soviet Union has not changed in the least since tsarist times. Every Soviet was open to bribery, everyone had his price, depending on his rank and the danger of discovery. The only deterrent to these practices was the fear of being caught.
42. [redacted] numerous daily examples of bribery. For example, the "guide" assigned to the Consultation Office at Podlipki normally collected about 100 rubles when he accompanied a group of ten or so Germans on an approved shopping trip to Moscow. The Germans, of course, preferred to shop on their own rather than in a guarded group and were only too willing to slip him ten rubles each. The guard would travel with his charges as far as the first subway station in Moscow and would leave them to their own devices after making arrangements to meet them for the return trip. He was, in a way, typical of petty Soviet officials forced to supplement their meager income by such means. He received about 550 rubles per month, far from enough to support his five children, as his wife was not able to work.
43. Then again, the girl employed at the Gorodomlya post office would gladly allow Germans to send parcels to Germany unchecked when they handed her an appropriate appreciation of her services. Even the dentist in the Gorodomlya plant would give one better treatment, would use better materials in filling one's teeth, after a corresponding fee had been offered.

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Beggars

44. Although there was a decrease in the number of beggars seen in the streets of Soviet cities after the currency reform, they were still a common sight [redacted] There certainly were far more beggars in Ostashkov than in a comparable town in West Germany. These unfortunates included mostly old people, disabled war veterans, and young children. They naturally tended to congregate in strategic spots where they could exact hand-outs, near the market place and the church. [redacted] Soviet citizens always favored religious beggars with larger donations. Beggars included [redacted] people who had been forced by unfortunate circumstances to resort to this practice as well as professional beggars who followed this career as a matter of choice. The beggars who frequented the suburban train leading from Podlipki to Moscow were notable examples of the latter type [redacted]

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Price List of Consumer Goods as of June 1952

45. [redacted] the prices of goods sold in State stores in Ostashkov and on Gorodomlya Island, and in the Ostashkov open market as of June 1952, with allowances for seasonal products.

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<u>Article</u>	<u>State Price in Rubles</u>	<u>Free Market Price in Rubles</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<u>Food Products</u>			
1. 1 kilo black bread	2.10	-	Very scarce in June, July, and August of each year.
2. 1 kilo white bread	3.50	-	Seldom obtainable, unavailable from Dec. 1951 to May 1952.
3. 1 kilo mixed bread (rye and white)	2.50	-	(Same as No.2)
4. 1 roll, 100 grams, wheat flour	0.85	-	Seldom available.
5. 1 roll, 100 grams mixed flour	0.65	-	Seldom available.
6. 1 kilo granulated sugar	11.50	-	Unavailable in summer of 1951, afterwards little available.
7. 1 kilo cube sugar	13.00	-	(Same as No.6)
8. 1 kilo second-grade butter	32.00	45-75.00	Supply of butter very short since fall of 1950. From Oct. 1950 to Jan. 1951 unavailable. Butter sold in open market since May 1951, prices varying according to supply and demand.

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<u>Article</u>	<u>State Price in Rubles</u>	<u>Free Market Price in Rubles</u>	<u>Comments</u>
9. 1 kilo first-grade butter	34-35.00	-	(Same as No.8)
10. 1 kilo margarine	19-22.00	-	Seldom available.
11. 1 kilo shortening	22.00	-	" "
12. 1 kilo mixed vegetable fat and suet	17.00	-	" "
13. 1 kilo lard	-	45-50.00	Available only in open market. Seldom available.
14. 1 kilo beef or mutton suet	12.00	30.40.00	In short supply. Mutton suet sold only in State stores.
15. 1 kilo sunflower seed oil	26.50	-	
16. 1/4 liter olive oil	11.50	-	Seldom available.
17. 1 kilo honey		22.00	
18. 1 kilo curds	5-7.00	10-15.00	Sold almost exclusively in open market.
19. 1 liter milk	3.20	3-5.00	Seldom available in State stores, open market prices varying according to season.
20. 1 liter cream	20.00	20-25.00	(Same as No. 19)
21. 1 kilo smoked bacon	28.00	35-45.00	Almost unavailable in State stores, also short in open market.

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22.	1 kilo smoked ham	34.00	35-45.00	(Same as No. 21)
23.	1 kilo salted bacon	-	45-50.00	Only available in fall and winter, then seldom.
24.	1 kilo fresh bacon fat	-	38-40.00	(Same as No.23)
25.	1 kilo pork	-	25-40.00	Only available in open market, price varying according to supply. Main supply in fall through early winter.
26.	1 kilo pork giblets (heart, lung, liver)	-	15-18.00	(Same as No.25)
27.	1 kilo pork liver	-	20.00	(Same as No.25)
28.	1 kilo beef	-	16-25.00	Available only in open market, with prices varying according to demand. Seldom available in all years during the months of April to Aug. Almost no meat available in 1950-1951 in these months; and, when available, a very poor quality.
29.	1 kilo ox tongue	-	25-30.00	(Same as No.28)
30.	1 kilo beef giblets (heart, lung, liver)	-	12-15.00	(Same as No.28)
31.	1 kilo beef liver	-	15.00	(Same as No.28)
32.	1 kilo veal	-	14-22.00	Available only from Jan. to approximately May.
33.	1 kilo calf's liver	-	12-15.00	(Same as No.32)
34.	1 kilo mutton	-	16-25.00	Primarily available only during period from end of July to beginning of October.

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35.	1 kilo sausage (Kochwurst)	12-18.00	-	Seldom avail- able.
36.	1 kilo sausage (Kochwurst) with fat content	18-34.00	-	(Same as No.35)
37.	1 kilo sausage (Kochwurst), pure pork	38.00	-	(Same as No.35)
38.	1 kilo macaroni	7-9.00	-	Gray macaroni, 7 rubles; white macaroni, 9 rubles.
39.	1 kilo grits	6.00	-	
40.	1 kilo noodles	5-9.00	-	
41.	1 kilo potatoes	0.80	1.20-2.00	Potatoes almost unavailable in State stores. Those sold at the Gorodomlya State store were of poorer quality than potatoes fed to pigs. The market price varied according to season. Most expensive at end of season (begin- ning of May) and at beginning of season (beginning of June). Very short in May, June, and July.
42.	1 kilo salt	1.92	-	
43.	1 kilo cheese (Edam)	28-38.00	-	Price varied according to fat content,
44.	1 kilo gray flour	5-6.00	18.00	Sold only on occasion of four holidays: Jan.1, March 8, May 1, and Nov.7. Each worker received approximately three kilos. Seldom available in open market. When sold there, punishable by law.

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45.	1 kilo white flour	8- 9.00	25.00	(Same as No.44)
46.	1 kilo carrots	-	2- 5.00	Prices decreased after beginning of season in middle of June.
47.	1 kilo beets	-	2.00	
48.	1 kilo sauerkraut	6.00	10.00	Available only in winter.
49.	1 kilo cabbage	-	8.00	
50.	1 kilo cauliflower	-	12.00	First available in open market in 1951. Very difficult to obtain.
51.	1 kilo tomatoes	4.00	4-15.00	Price varied in open market according to supply and crop. Seldom available in State stores and then of poor quality.
52.	1 kilo cucumbers	3.00	4-10.00	Seldom available in State stores.
53.	1 kilo cucumber pickles	5.00	4-12.00	First and last of season and expensive on open market.
54.	1 kilo onions	10.00	8-20.00	Seldom available in State stores.
55.	1 kilo apples	10-12.00	10-20.00	Seldom available in State stores and open market. Fall of 1951 was an exception in that good supply was then available in open market. Railroad personnel had brought them from the Ukraine.
56.	Mandarines	8-10.00	3.5-5.00	Almost never available in State stores. Those sold in open market brought from Moscow or Leningrad.

EXHIBIT (A)

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57.	1 lemon	4.5-6.00	6-10.00	
58.	1 kilo pears	-	15.00	Seldom available.
59.	1 kilo plums	-	12-15.00	" "
60.	1 egg	0.90-1.50	1- 2.50	Seldom available in State stores. Market price varied according to season.
61.	50 grams tea	4-11.00	-	Poor quality tea sold at 4-7 rubles. Ceylon tea sold at 11 rubles, available only in big cities.
62.	1 kilo fish	5-10.00	7-10.00	
63.	0.5 kilo canned peas	5-7.00	-	
64.	0.5 kilo canned plums	8.00	-	
65.	0.8 kilo canned peaches	13.50	-	A rarity.
66.	0.5 kilo canned marmalade	8-13.00	-	Price varying according to type of fruit.
67.	1 kilo marmalade (not canned)	15, 22.00	-	Price varying according to type of fruit. Seldom available in 1951-52.
68.	1 kilo dried beans	5-6.00	-	
69.	1 kilo dried peas	3.00	-	
70.	1 kilo herring	16-22.00	-	Seldom available.
71.	1 pkg. matches	0.10	-	Very short supply in 1948-49.
<u>Luxury Items</u>				
72.	1 kilo natural coffee	57.00	-	Poor quality. Price before beginning of 1952, 75.00 rubles.

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73.	1 chocolate bar	15-26.00	-	
74.	1 kilo bonbons	13-18.00	-	
75.	1 bottle liqueur (0.75 liters)	35-38.00	-	Seldom available, relatively good quality.
76.	1 bottle 40 per cent vodka (0.5 liters)	25.00	-	Potato distillation.
77.	1 bottle "Moskovskiy" 40 per cent vodka (0.5 liters)	27.00	-	Grain distillation.
78.	1 bottle 40 per cent cognac (0.5 liters)	32-60.00	-	
79.	1 bottle white wine (0.7 liters)	15-18.00	-	Seldom available.
80.	1 bottle port wine (0.7 liters)	22-30.00	-	" "
81.	1 bottle red wine (0.7 liters)	30.00	-	" "
82.	1 kilo black caviar	220.00	-	" "
83.	1 kilo red caviar	70-90.00	-	" "
84.	10 "Dukat" cigarettes	0.72	-	
85.	10 "Port" cigars	5.00	-	
86.	50 grams makhorka	0.90	-	
87.	50 grams other tobacco	1-4.50	-	

Clothing Items

88.	1 meter wool material for woman's dress	180-230.00	-	Seldom available.
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89.	1 meter material for woman's suit	200-500.00	-	Seldom available.
90.	1 meter wool material for man's suit	180-350.00	-	Seldom available.
91.	1 meter wool material for overcoat	250-350.00	-	Seldom available.
92.	1 meter 50 per cent wool material	100-150.00	-	Abundant.
93.	1 meter cotton material	11- 40.00	-	Abundant.
94.	1 meter silk material	70-140.00	-	
95.	1 pair woman's nylon-type stocking (kapron)	32- 45.00	-	
96.	1 pair woman's artificial silk stockings	20.00	-	
97.	1 pair woman's cotton stockings	7- 18.00	-	
98.	1 pair man's cotton socks	7.00	-	
99.	1 pair man's silk socks	7- 14.00	-	
100.	1 pair man's wool socks	25.00	-	A rarity.
101.	1 pair man's cotton shorts	45.00	-	A rarity.
102.	1 man's cotton undershirt	45.00	-	A rarity.
103.	1 woman's artificial silk slip	70.00	-	A rarity.
104.	1 woman's winter overcoat	500-1500.00	-	
105.	1 man's winter overcoat	700-2000.00	-	
106.	1 raincoat	180- 300.00	-	
107.	1 child's raincoat	80.00	-	

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108.	1 child's fur coat	100- 450.00	-	
109.	1 man's shirt	40- 120.00	-	Price varied accord- to material (cotton, linen, and artificial silk).
110.	1 man's silk shirt	250.00	-	
111.	1 man's cotton ready-made suit	175- 300.00	-	Seldom available.
112.	1 man's 50 per cent or pure wool suit	500-1000.00	-	Seldom available.
113.	1 woman's ready-made suit	300- 900.00	-	Price varied accord- ing to material. Seldom available.
114.	1 suit, quilted jacket and trousers	120- 150.00	-	
115.	1 fur hat	50- 160.00	-	
116.	1 pair adult's felt boots	90- 160.00	-	Gray, 90 rubles; white, 120 rubles; black and brown, 160 rubles.
117.	1 pair child's felt boots	30- 40.00	-	Poor material.
118.	1 pair rubber overshoes	30- 40.00	-	
119.	1 pair child's leather oxfords	40- 60.00	-	
120.	1 pair child's leather high shoes	50- 70.00	-	
121.	1 pair man's linen shoes	40- 48.00	-	Without leather soles.
122.	1 pair man's linen shoes	90-120.00	-	With leather soles.
123.	1 pair man's leather oxfords	350.00	-	Most shoes manufactured by "Bata". Also avail- able were cheap leather shoes for 80- 160 rubles, but they soon wore out.

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124.	1 pair man's leather oxfords with crepe soles		494.00	-	
125.	1 pair woman's linen shoes	35-	40.00	-	Without leather soles.
126.	1 pair woman's leather shoes	280-	300.00	-	
127.	1 pair woman's leather shoes with crepe soles		390.00	-	
128.	1 pair man's leather knee boots	-		250-500.00	Not available in State stores.
129.	1 pair woman's leather knee boots	-		250-400.00	(Same as No.128)
130.	1 pair child's leather knee boots	-		100-200.00	(Same as No.128)
131.	1 pair man's rubber boots		50.00	-	
132.	1 pair leather house slippers	20-	40.00	-	
133.	1 pair linen house slippers		50.00	-	
134.	1 handkerchief	7-	14.00	-	Seldom available.
<u>Other Articles</u>					
135.	1 simple wooden wardrobe		800-1000.00	-	
136.	1 iron bedstead		350.00	-	
137.	1 table		120.00	-	
138.	1 couch		700.00	-	
139.	1 tea cup	5-	16.00	-	
140.	1 kitchen pot	10-	40.00	-	Prices varied according to size.
141.	1 piece toilet soap	2-	5.00	-	

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