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concerning Harriman visit with Khrushchev.

Abstract Notation References:

These dispatches transmit detailed report obtained from Mr. Charles W. Thayer on Mr. Harriman's visit to the Soviet Union and meeting with Khrushchev on 23 June 1959.

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ACCOUNT OF INTERVIEW WITH MR. THAYER ON 9 JULY

AT LAUBAU, BAVARIA, WEST GERMANY

1. Our discussion opened with a question concerning the officials who were present during Mr. Harriman's talks with Krushchev. At the first session held from 1300 to 1530 hours on 23 June in Krushchev's office in the Kremlin, the following persons were present: Krushchev, Mr. Harriman, Mr. Thayer, Mr. Zhukov of the Cultural Committee and Mr. Troyanovski as interpreter. At the very beginning of the interview a TASS photographer and one for TIME-LIFE Inc. (thought to be Howard Sochurek) came in to take pictures, but left immediately thereafter. At the second session held at Krushchev's dacha Mr. Mikoyan, Mr. Kozlov and Mr. Gromyko were present in addition to the foregoing persons. During the entire Harriman visit with Krushchev, no explanations were given for the presence of any particular person or persons. At the dacha the seating arrangement at the rectangular dinner table was as follows: on one side Kozlov, Krushchev, Harriman, Troyanovski; on the opposite side, Gromyko (opposite Kozlov), Mikoyan, Thayer and Zhukov.

2. When asked if he or Mr. Harriman had heard anything about or seen anything of members of Krushchev's family, Mr. Thayer said they had heard nothing and seen nothing, except for a very brief mention of one of Krushchev's grandsons. While walking in a garden near the dacha Krushchev had found a hedgehog and had instructed one of his bodyguards to send it to his (Krushchev) grandson. Later in the day the bodyguard returned and informed Krushchev that the grandson had left with his family for their vacation in the Ukraine, whereupon Krushchev directed that the hedgehog be returned to the dacha.

3. Regarding the general preparation for the interview, Mr. Harriman had been advised on 22 June not to make any plans for the afternoon of the 23rd, because there was a possibility that he might be visiting with Krushchev at his dacha. It was emphasized that no firm plans had been made, but Mr. Thayer stated that it was apparent that everything had been well planned in advance. About halfway through the Kremlin interview, Krushchev had stopped and proposed talking about an agenda for the interview which he suggested be continued at his dacha. Upon arrival at the dacha Messrs. Mikoyan, Kozlov and Gromyko had already been there for over half an hour.

4. Mr. Thayer was asked how Krushchev had conducted himself, especially in view of the plenary session of the Central Committee scheduled for the following day, the 24th. Apparently Krushchev was completely relaxed throughout the interview, showed no signs of wanting to terminate it and in fact, kept insisting that there was plenty of time, even if they wanted to talk all night. His desk in the Kremlin was absolutely clear except for a few pads of paper and an ATS (automatic telephone system) telephone book. Krushchev himself had mentioned that a plenary session of the Central Committee would meet the next day to take up a few questions and to review progress on the

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Seven Year Plan. Krushchev said he himself was going to make a speech and give the "engineers hell" just to keep them moving along. However, at no time did he show any signs of concern for the meeting and everything appeared to be well under control, certainly as of 1300 hours on the 23rd when the Harriman interview began.

5. When asked what sort of treatment Krushchev accorded the other Soviet officials present during the interview and to what extent they participated in the talks, Mr. Thayer made the following comments.

a. Krushchev did most of the talking, although Mikoyan frequently joined in. Krushchev exchanged much banter with Mikoyan and often referred to "Anastas and myself"; he also did not hesitate to make rough remarks to Mikoyan, although the reverse was never true, despite Mikoyan's frequent, but respectful verbal exchanges with Krushchev.

b. On one occasion Mr. Harriman suggested that Mikoyan come to the United States where he would become a great industrialist. Krushchev said this would be impossible because Mikoyan did not have enough money to become an industrialist. Harriman said Mikoyan didn't need any money, because he could immediately get a good job with an excellent salary. Then Krushchev commented that Mikoyan had actually been born a century too late, for he would have made a great "kupets".

c. Kozlov was silent most of the time except when Krushchev turned to him and asked for confirmation of some remark he (Krushchev) had just made. Most of Kozlov's utterances were confined to seconding or repeating something Krushchev had said. For example, when Krushchev said "If you start a war, we may die but the rockets will fly automatically", Mikoyan said "Yes, the rockets will fly automatically" and Kozlov brought up the rear, saying "Yes, automatically, automatically". During an exchange of remarks about Mr. Harriman's suggestion that Mikoyan be sent to America rather than Siberia if he became too obstreperous, Mikoyan noted that it was too late to send him to Siberia since it was no longer the practice. Krushchev allowed that an exception could be made, indicating that Siberia was not out of the question even for Mikoyan. Then Krushchev turned to Kozlov and asked "we could make the exception, couldn't we". Whereupon Kozlov in quite a lively tone said "Oh, yes, we can make exceptions".

d. Kozlov interestingly enough was the only other person at the dinner table besides Mr. Thayer who smoked. Each time Mr. Thayer took out a cigarette, having earlier asked Krushchev's permission to smoke, Mikoyan who was sitting next to Mr. Thayer would nudge him and indicate that he should offer a cigarette to Kozlov who also liked to smoke. On at least three occasions Kozlov accepted the proffered cigarette and then retired to the side of the room to smoke it, apparently in deference to Krushchev. After finishing his smoke, Kozlov then returned to the dinner table.

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e. Gromyko said scarcely a word the entire evening and sat big and grumpily throughout the discussions. Nobody paid any attention to him, and only on a few occasions did he say something, usually inconsequential.

6. During the exchanges on international issues Mikoyan was the only person besides Krushchev who made any substantial comment. Mr. Thayer's impression was that Mikoyan understands more than Krushchev on international issues, is much less emotional in this area and has a more shrewd approach. It was Thayer's very personal feeling that Mikoyan might be a little like Stalin in his approach to international problems. Mr. Thayer had no opinion to offer on how much authority Mikoyan might have in the foreign affairs area. Neither Kozlov or Gromyko made sufficient remarks to enable any judgment either on their competence or authority in this field.

7. When Mr. Harriman expressed surprise at the Institute of World Economy and International Relations' estimate of future American industrial growth at 2% per annum, both Krushchev and Mikoyan came to the defense of this figure. Mikoyan spoke first and strongly defended the percentage, saying it was valid because the United States had been moving at the 2% rate for the past five years and therefore, was stagnating. Krushchev spoke in a similiar vein. Mikoyan appeared to be well-informed on this issue, although it is Mr. Thayer's impression that both of them were holding on to this low figure, much the way a child holds on to a piece of candy. It is much more pleasant to think that the industrial growth figure is 2% and not 4 or 5%, and to tell the Russian people something which is happy news in their strenuous efforts to overtake the West. Unquestionably Mikoyan has a much better background on this issue than Krushchev.

8. Mr. Thayer was asked to tell how and who brought up the subject of Kozlov as the successor to Krushchev, what the reactions of the others were and who took part in the discussion. (NOTE: There is no question that the New York Times 2 July statement that Krushchev had indicated Kozlov as heir-apparent is solidly supported by Mr. Thayer's notes on the interview.)

a. Mr. Thayer did not remember exactly how the subject of Kozlov was brought up, but some conversation on Stalin had preceeded the following remarks made by Krushchev himself. He said, "Let us give you our opinion of Kozlov. I have great difficulties with Mikoyan, but we are agreed on one thing. Kozlov is to follow us". He was born in 1908 and has worked in steel mills. "Mikoyan and I think he is the man to follow us"....."I recommend Kozlov. He is a modest man." Mr. Harriman asked if Krushchev were ever modest and the latter stated, "Perhaps, but I am objective". Then Krushchev continued, saying that anyone who claimed never to be subjective was stupid. For himself he claimed to objective, but not always.

25X1

b. The discussion then turned to Kirichenko after Mr. Harriman had asked Krushchev's opinion of him. Krushchev mentioned that "If you bet on Kirichenko, you'll lose:. Mr. Harriman asked what Krushchev had against Kirichenko, and was told "Don't ask provocative questions. Why do you want to know?" Mr. Harriman mentioned that Zhukov (of the Cultural Committee) had indicated that Kirichenko was an important man. Krushchev said not to try to make use of his followers (Mr. Thayer inferred that Krushchev was implying that "You should not try to subvert them"), because the Communists will "outlive you anyway." Mr. Harriman stated he still wished to talk with Kirichenko, but was told that Kirichenko was busy with the arrangements for the Central Committee plenary session the next day. Discussion turned to Krushchev's comments on Beria, Malenkov, Molotov and finally the last days of Stalin. Then speaking of death and succession, Krushchev said "Kozlov may go, may go first, but if nature permits him, he'll be worthy". Interjecting Mr. Harriman remarked that Krushchev had given Kirichenko the Party to handle. Immediately Krushchev flared up and said very sharply, "I'm a very jealous man. I'll run the Party while I live. If you're trying to bury me, you are wish-thinking. I'll live longer than all of you." Mr. Harriman rejoined that he hoped Krushchev would live a long and rich life, whereupon Krushchev calmed down. Continuing, Mr. Harriman said "we have a high regard" for Mr. Krushchev, but by this he did not mean to slight Mr. Kozlov. Mikoyan piped up and said "Kozlov can wait", with Krushchev following immediately with the comment "Kozlov is our reserve. We are keeping him in the background".

c. Throughout the above remarks Kozlov sat quietly like a "silly cat", grinning with satisfaction. From time to time he nodded at Mr. Thayer to let him know that he, Kozlov, was there.

d. Mr. Thayer related that during a luncheon at the American Embassy Krushchev had warned against trying to keep Kozlov in the United States. Mr. Harriman had answered that such efforts had been unsuccessful with Mikoyan. Then Mikoyan broke in and said "the person you want in the U.S. is Krushchev". Krushchev snapped back rather sharply, "Yes, he wants my job", which brought a general, nervous laugh all around.

9. On the subject of Kozlov Mr. Thayer stated that Mr. Harriman and he had spent an hour with him on 3 June in Moscow. Kozlov began work as a textile worker, graduated later from a polytechnic institute and had become a metallurgist. Later he went on to study economics and worked in Leningrad in all phases of industry. As a metallurgist he had been at one time the chief of a blooming mill. His wife works in an engineering-scientific research institute, presumably in the Moscow area.

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a. Kozlov had talked about the automobile industry, saying that they were reorganizing the entire automotive industry, but not under this Seven Year Plan. This was in contrast to the remark made by the director of the ZIS Plant who told Mr. Harriman and Mr. Thayer that within two years the Russians would have a cheap car, i.e. costing about 8,000 rubles. Another opinion on this was voiced by Mr. Zhukov of the Cultural Committee who stated it was too early to produce such a car and it would be at least 15 years before they would be available.

b. Kozlov also claimed that by 1963 the Soviet workers would be working a five to six-hour day.

c. Regarding agriculture Kozlov said they had 40% of their population in agriculture which was too much. For example, the Soviets were currently allocating 104 billion rubles for development of the chemical and synthetic industry. This would require many new workers, which would be taken from the farms.

d. Mr. Thayer's own impression of Kozlov was that he was "soft" compared with the other Soviet leaders. Mr. Thayer stated he could not imagine him as the ruler of the USSR. Kozlov evidenced "considerable subservience" and played the role of a "Greek chorus" during the entire interview with Krushchev.

10. In the course of Mr. Harriman's visit interesting remarks were made on several occasions regarding Charles Bohlen, present United States Ambassador to the Philippines. On one occasion Mr. Zhukov, out of a clear blue sky, told Mr. Harriman that it was a pity that Mr. Bohlen had been sent to the Philippines. In conversations with Mr. Thayer Mikoyan remarked that he hoped Bohlen would soon return to the State Department and work in Soviet affairs. Mr. Thayer had said that Bohlen was still quite busy working on a new treaty between the United States and the Philippines. Mikoyan said he knew about this and if Bohlen's return depended upon his concluding this treaty, it might be a long time before he came back to Washington. Mikoyan concluded by saying that Mr. Bohlen "understands us". During the Harriman interview with Krushchev the latter at one point made several uncomplimentary remarks about Bohlen, saying, for example, he was respected but not honest. During these remarks Mikoyan kept poking Mr. Thayer in the side, telling him to pay no attention to what Krushchev was saying (NOTE: at this time Mikoyan was aware that Mr. Thayer is related to Ambassador Bohlen by marriage.). At Spaso House one evening, Mikoyan and Krushchev were on the verge of leaving the reception. Mikoyan told Krushchev to wait a moment, and leaving him at the door, came over to Mr. Thayer after their farewells had already been exchanged. He asked that his best wishes be given to both Mr. Bohlen and his sister. Mr. Thayer mentioned this as being a rather unusual and extra effort on Mikoyan's part, for which there was no clear reason.

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11. The subject of China was next raised. Mr. Thayer had noted nothing and heard nothing from any Soviet officials which would indicate the Communist Chinese view on policy towards the Bloc, neutralist countries or the West; their view on Tibet and the Dalai Lama (Mr. Thayer remarked that unfortunately Mr. Harriman and he had forgotten to raise this issue during the Krushchev interview); their view on leadership over non-Bloc Communist Parties or summit meetings. The same situation pertains to statements by Soviet officials concerning Communist Chinese efforts to acquire nuclear weapons and guided missiles (except for the remarks in paragraph 11,c), concerning Communist Chinese leaders or the communes and recent developments connected with them.

a. Mr. Thayer noted that when Mr. Harriman originally applied for his visa to Communist China, he had talked with Mikoyan about it, expressing the hope that he would be a character reference if the Chinese asked about him. At the dacha dinner Krushchev mentioned that the relations of the USSR with China were in a special category, a statement which Mr. Thayer feels was directly related to the issue of the Chinese refusal of a visa to Mr. Harriman. Although the issue was not directly discussed, the Soviets at the dinner table that evening made allusions to the visa refusal indicating that they were sorry that Mr. Harriman could not go to China.

b. At one time or another, both Krushchev and Mr. Harriman brought up the issue of China. When Krushchev mentioned Premier Mendes-France's remark on China's population threat to the USSR, Krushchev only commented that this was hardly true. The USSR, if it desired, could turn its Siberian forests into arable land sufficient to feed all of China.

c. Mr. Thayer was asked to amplify, and expand if possible, Krushchev's comments on China and Formosa, and the statement that the USSR would support the Chinese in a move to take the island. Mr. Thayer recalled that Krushchev had been discussing the Japanese question which had led to the question of ownership of Formosa. Krushchev stated "If anyone intervenes in China's rights to Taiwan, we will support them". The United States has the Seventh Fleet, but if there is intervention, the Soviet Government has given the Chinese rockets (raketi) and they can destroy Taiwan in a day, and the fleet, too. Fleets today are made to be destroyed.

d. Mr. Thayer said that the issue on which Krushchev was most "vehement", next to the Berlin and West German question, was Formosa.

e. During a conversation with Mr. Harriman and Mr. Thayer, Zhukov of the Cultural Committee had remarked that if China considered it not in its interest to grant Mr. Harriman a visa, the Soviets would support them. Anything which the Chinese consider in their interest, the Soviets will support, concluded Zhukov.

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f. Mr. Harriman on another occasion asked Krushchev, "How do you foresee control of armaments with reference to China?". Krushchev answered that the Chinese have the same view as the Soviets - They want disarmament. Of course, the Chinese must be consulted before any discussion or decision takes place. As a matter of fact, continued Krushchev, they are far more interested in this, while they have such enormous problems of industrialization ahead of them.

g. Mr. Thayer recalls hearing the communes mentioned on several occasions, but not the exact circumstances of the remarks. He believes Krushchev at one juncture made some comment about the communes having been misunderstood in the West. Another person at another time said the communes are not organized for military purposes as the West thinks. Only the military form is being used, because it is the best way to organize.

12. When asked if he recalled any other instances during their stay in the USSR when the subject of China had been discussed, Mr. Thayer contributed the following miscellaneous comments.

a. During Mr. Harriman's trip in Central Asia he talked with Prime Minister Kunayev of Kazakhstan on 10 June in Alma-Ata. The Prime Minister remarked that they were trading with China, raw materials out of China and consumer goods into Sinkiang over the railroad into Urumchi. He also said work was being done on both the railroad and road into Urumchi, especially on the railroad from Oktobai (?) into China. Mr. Zhukov also mentioned on one occasion that the Soviets had to build better machines, especially for railroad construction, so the railroads can move faster. He specified, for example, that work was being done on a new link from Alma-Ata to Urumchi.

b. Throughout central Asia it was Mr. Thayer's impression and his observation that English was the most popular foreign language, not Chinese. While visiting the Orientology Institute in Tashkent, neither he nor Mr. Harriman got the impression that Chinese studies were accorded any great or special interest.

c. Both Messrs. Harriman and Thayer had the distinct and strong impression that the idea is overstressed that the central Asian area of the USSR is being used as a training ground for propagandists who are to work abroad spreading the Communist faith, especially in Asia and the Middle East. On the contrary, Moscow seemed to them to be the training center whence persons from abroad are brought for study and schooling in the principles of Marxism and the international Communist movement. Mr. Thayer and Mr. Harriman had the further impression that it is more often the practice to train foreign nationals in the USSR and return them to their native countries, than to train

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Soviet citizens of Asiatic background for work in the underdeveloped Asian and Middle Eastern nations. Mr. Thayer expressed his feeling that the Soviets fear that Soviet citizens, although of appropriate ethnic or religious background, who are sent out to spread the faith, are more likely to succumb to the environment and philosophy of the foreign country than to make converts for Communism. Hence, the preference for bringing non-Soviets into the USSR for training and dispatch back to their native lands as workers for international Communism.

d. While talking with the President of the Academy of Sciences in Sverdlovsk, Mr. Harriman mentioned his admiration for the virgin lands idea, whereupon the President asked if he thought it was really a good idea. Mr. Harriman replied affirmatively and asked "Don't you think it good?". The President said "Well, so far, so good. But you know us scientists, when we are sure of a thing, then we say it's possible". Mr. Thayer stated that many of the scientists in the Central Asian Academies of Sciences voiced their criticism of the virgin lands program with some frankness or expressed a skeptical attitude towards it.

13. Asked if he or Mr. Harriman had heard any statements regarding the offensive potential of the Soviet strategic air forces, Mr. Thayer said no, but noted that they had talked with Malinovsky on 14 May in Moscow. During this talk Mr. Harriman had asked if the Soviets were still building heavy bombers. Malinovsky answered, "Unfortunately, yes". No more was mentioned on this subject other than Malinovsky's remark that most "heavies" were going into civil aviation use. Mr. Thayer said that he had already prepared a ten page memorandum from his notes on this conversation which presumably would be available through ODACID.

14. Berlin and West Germany were next discussed with Mr. Thayer, and although the following remarks are essentially identical with those already contained in his memorandum notes on the Harriman interview, they are included to complete the record of our interview with him.

a. Mr. Thayer stated that there was no question that Krushchev had become most vehement and blunt over the Berlin-German issue. The only other subject which aroused him to any degree was Formosa, about which he spoke in very blunt and flat terms. However, Mr. Thayer did not feel that Mikoyan got as aroused over the Berlin issue as Krushchev, although he seconded all that Krushchev said on the topic.

b. When asked if Krushchev had referred in any way to the second phase of the Geneva Foreign Ministers' Conference, Mr. Thayer stated that Krushchev had essentially said that Gromyko would return on 13 July and have the same instructions as before. Gromyko's position has been fully approved by the Soviet Government. Krushchev termed the occupation as an anachronism and said it must be liquidated. If the West does not agree to liquidating it, the Soviets will turn over their functions in Berlin to the East Germans.

c. With regard to a summit conference, Krushchev volunteered the opinion that if the West wants a summit meeting for the purpose of perpetuating the regime in Berlin, it is barking up the wrong tree.

d. Concerning the level of western military forces to be permitted in West Berlin, Krushchev only mentioned the figure of 11,000, and rhetorically asked why the West wanted them in Berlin. The Soviets could swallow them in one gulp. However, Krushchev was firm in stating that the West could have no more than 11,000 troops in Berlin, and those only for the time being (NOTE: he mentioned no time limit or other conditions for their withdrawal).

e. Concerning the liquidation of western rights in West Berlin, Krushchev simply indicated that these rights would be liquidated by a unilateral agreement with the East Germans, if the West did not go along with an agreement to abolish these rights. He gave no elaboration of when this would be done or under what precise circumstances.

f. Krushchev gave no indication of any time limit or conditions relating to the signing of a separate peace treaty with East Germany. He remarked only that the West should tell the Soviets what guarantees it wanted to preserve the existing social structure of West Berlin, and they would grant them, provided that the Western occupation were ended. The Soviet Government is determined to end the state of war with Germany, even if the West does not agree to it. If the West wants to prolong its rights, the West is starting war. The position of the West is out-of-date. Mr. Harriman suggested it would be dangerous if the Soviet Union hindered the rights of the West in Berlin. Krushchev replied "We'll liquidate them" and continued saying, "I'm hard with you and I'll be harder with Eisenhower. You can assist, you're a clever man". Mr. Harriman rejoined that the West does not want war over Berlin, to which Krushchev retorted "you do, if you want to prolong your rights. We can't let Berlin go any longer. Something must be done".

g. When asked if Krushchev had commented on the Western proposals of 16 June, Mr. Thayer stated that Krushchev had only referred to Western proposals by saying that all proposals from the West thus far have been unsatisfactory because they were designed to perpetuate the situation as it is now, that is, the preservation of western rights in Berlin.

h. During Krushchev's comments about Gromyko's role at Geneva and the fact that he was charged only with carrying out the policies of the Soviet Government, which if he did not do, would lead to his replacement, Mikoyan joined in and said, "Yes, he does as we tell him". Throughout Gromyko sat quietly like a "toad" and showed no emotion.

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1. Krushchev gave no hints that he might agree to explicit guarantees that Western rights would not be challenged in Berlin at the expiration of the proposed 18-month time limit on the negotiations of the proposed All-German committee. Neither did he hint that the USSR is prepared to withdraw its ultimatum-type demands on the Berlin issue.

15. At the end of our talk with Mr. Thayer we briefly discussed Krushchev himself about whom Mr. Thayer made the following comments. He did not appear healthy and perspired profusely, especially when excited. However, he was a "mass of vitality". Concerning his diet, Krushchev helped himself to a little of everything on the menu for the evening meal, but took no butter, sugar or sweets as far as Mr. Thayer could recall. Throughout the evening he drank cognac regularly, but no vodka. However, he consumed no more or less than anyone else present, and although much brandy was drunk, no one became tipsy.

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May 22:

The party arrived at Kiev late in the afternoon and after settling in the Hotel Ukraine went for a tour of the city. Kiev was largely destroyed during the war and there has been much new building since, particularly in the last two years. In the center of town a considerable amount of building had taken place in the immediate post-war years. These buildings were extraordinarily ornate and ugly and reminded one of a late Victorian nightmare in classic style.

It was apparently these buildings built in the Stalin era which had prompted Khrushchev's attacks in 1955 on Soviet architects, accusing them of "excessive finery". Since then, as we observed in Kiev and elsewhere, architectural styles suffer from precisely the opposite fault of excessive plainness and monotony.

The "old city", on the other hand, has preserved some of its old atmosphere with avenues lined with lindens and poplars. From the central park high above the Dnieper we had a view of the city and the new industrial area some 8 to 10 kilometers across the river. Immediately across the river is a "pleasure island" or large park. We were told that Kiev has in all almost 9000 acres of park. Four bridges crossed the river, two of them railroad, one a foot bridge and only one an automobile bridge which leads to the industrial area.

Back at the hotel which is partly Intourist, partly for Soviet clients, we were each given a small room with bath. The plumbing was typically Russian and the toilet in Mary Russell's room next to mine flushed whenever I pulled the chain. Hot and cold water ran spasmodically from both faucets. Although the hotel is only a few years old, not only the

plumbing but the interior and exterior looked as though it dated from revolutionary days. As in other places we were given a special dining room and a special staff of waitresses. At the dinner we were regaled with four different kinds of "vareniki" -- a kind of ravioli filled respectively with cottage cheese, cabbage, meat and potatoes. "Vareniki" are the great Ukrainian national dish.

May 23:

Governor Harriman and C.W.T. made a brief tour of the St. Sofia Cathedral which is now a museum. It dates from the 11th century and still contains mosaics and frescoes from the 12th century. It had partly been destroyed by the Tartars and was rebuilt in the 17th and again in the 18th centuries. In the last few years it has been restored again for the first time since the revolution and restoration work is still in progress. This latest restoration has uncovered many extremely interesting 11th century frescoes. The tomb of Vladimir has also been restored.

From St. Sofia we went to call on Mr. Baranovski, the Deputy President of the Ukrainian State Planning Commission (the president was reported to have "gone away somewhere."). Mr. Baranovski was previously the Foreign Minister of the Ukraine and represented the Ukraine in the United Nations.

STAAT

After the usual pleasantries Mr. Baranovski read for about an hour a written report in Russian on "The Prospects of Economic Development

of the Ukraine SSR in 1959-1965. Subsequently the report was handed to us already translated in the English language. It is reproduced below.

(Here copy 20 page report)

In reply to questions Mr. Baranovski stated that currently industrial production plans are being over-fulfilled regularly. The increase in industrial production for the first four months of 1959 was 8% as against a total of 12% in 1958. Asked how the machinery of planning operates he stated that every farm and industrial enterprise examined its potentialities and worked out a plan for maximum output, utilizing the equipment, and in the case of farms the land, to the highest efficiency. The plan also specifies what each enterprise will need in the form of fertilisers and machines in the case of farms, equipment and raw materials in the case or plants, from the outside. These plans are then consolidated in each autonomous economic region in the case of industry and in each district planning organ in the case of agriculture. These consolidated plans then go to the Gosplan of the Republic. It is the job of Gosplan to reconcile the output of the whole state with the needs of individual enterprises for raw materials and equipment. For example, Mr. B rnovski stated the plan might call for a large increase in grain or sugar beets provided five or six times more fertiliser or more machinery than available were supplied. Since the equipment is not available Gosplan must reduce the plan accordingly. The Gosplan then issues what are known as "control figures". These are production indices for the essential and main branches of industry. By the use of these "control figures" for essential materials the output of other industries and collective farms is again corrected.

Recently, Mr. Baranovski stated, many collective farms had suggested completing the 7 Year Plan in five years. In many cases this would not require more machinery or raw materials but in other cases it would require additional equipment. "We are considering the possibility of permitting the collective farms to fulfill the 7 Year Plan in five." In subsequent interviews in other parts of the country it became apparent that the slogan "Seven Year Plan in Five" for agriculture has been generally adopted and approved.

Discussing the division of collective farm profits, Mr. Baranovski was not very informative. He stated that the 7 Year Plan envisaged a 40% increase in farmers' income in cash and in kind but he did not state what this represented in actual rubles nor did he reveal any absolute figures on average collective farmers' incomes. Depending upon the economic "strength" of the farm profits were distributed both among members and to build up the farm's inventory in such matters as schools, bakeries, hospitals, etc. Mr. Baranovski stated, however, supervised the distribution of funds in order, he said, to protect the interests of the individual. For example, he said there might be some hotheads who would spend too much on capital investment and not enough for the individual farmer. He said that there is no minimum amount which must be put in the "indivisible fund" of the farm each year.

On the subject of prices for agricultural products Baranovski stated that these are currently established so that both rich and poor farms have the incentive to produce as much as possible. Five years ago this was not the case and procurement prices were so low that they provided no incentive. The State thereupon at the cost of its own immediate interests

abruptly increased procurement prices so that the cultivation of basic crops became profitable both for the State and the farms. Mr. Baranovski also stated that there was, of course, a difference in xproduction costs between farms. Prices vary, therefore, according to zonal differences in climatic and soil conditions. However, no compensation is given to poorer farms whose poverty is due to bad organization or leadership. In the case of farms suffering from special catastrophes such as drought or hail, these are sometimes given long term credits. On the other hand, when unusually favorable conditions prevail, prices are lowered. For example, this year the fruit crop in the Ukraine is expected to be unusually good. The State, Mr. Baranovski, explained, cannot be expected to pay as much for fruits as in a normal year and if it did so this would result in "excessive accumulations" of money by the collective farms themselves. The interview with Mr. Baranovski lasted about two and a half hours.

There followed a luncheon given by Mr. Baranovski at a guest villa in the city. The luncheon was characterized by its "western" style. For example, the guests, chiefly male high officials of the State and city governments, assembled in a drawing room wherecocktails (fruit juices and vodka) were served. During the luncheon Ukrainian dishes were served. There was not too much drinking or toasting. After the luncheon coffee was served in the drawing room (This was the only meal in our entire six weeks in the Soviet Union thus osterniged.) During the luncheon and the coffee period conversation was desultory. In a discussion with the Chairman of the Sovnarkhoz C.W.T. asked whether a conflict of interests would not arise between Sovnarkhozes on the disposal of

products. For example, if the Chairman's wife wanted furniture in short supply produced within the Sovnarkhoz and the wife of the Chairman in the neighboring Sovnarkhoz wanted the same furniture wasn't the Sovnarkhoz Chairman under pressure to satisfy local demand first? The Chairman replied, "That depends entirely on my relationship with the wife of the Chairman in the neighboring Sovnarkhoz." After luncheon the Harriman party visited the Kiev Secondary School No. 6. The Directress, Nina Iranovna Bodichenko, was a little gray-haired old lady who had received her own education in Czarist days and who obviously ran the school with an iron hand. "I have a Guards officer manner" she readily admitted.

The Directress said she was already planning for the eleventh year of schooling called for in the new educational reform for next year. Furthermore, from the fifth grade down a new curriculum is being organized to prepare for the school reforms. One of the changes involves consolidating history, natural history and geography in one course and one textbook. (Although she did not say so, we gathered that this consolidation was to compensate for the reduction of school years from ten to eight years, and that the additional three years for the eleven year course would be so taken up with manual training that there would be little time for regular subjects. The Directress stoutly defended the new reform, stating that practical work was good for students before university careers. Of the 56 graduates she had last year only 9 went on to institutions of higher learning. More would have liked to have gone but couldn't because of the competition. Now she stated, under the new law many when they go to work will like it and stay there and not try to go on to higher schools.

Pressed on the question of how many would prefer to go on to university she said thather duty was to train them and not to find out what they wanted to do later. In the end, however, she admitted that in addition to the 9, 15 had tried and failed. There was only one general trait among students, she noted, and that was to loaf. If a student really wanted to go to university he could study in correspondence or night school until he made it.

Especially gifted children, she said, don't have special classes but get special training by their own teachers. For example, each year an Olympiad is held in Kiev in a number of subjects. This very day, she said, one of her students had won first place in the Kiev Olympiad for mathematics. The winner, she explained, did notgx not get any special prize or preferi ence for going into university.

The 6th Secondary School specializes in Exx French. Other Kiev schools specialize in English or German. All students must study Russian but except for languages the courses are in Ukrainian.

There are 772 students in the school, classes are limited to a maximum of 30. In the French language classes there is one teacher for every 10 pupils.

The Directress said that children could leave school after seven years and that, in fact, about 20% did so, usually for economic reasons, i.e., their families needed the extra income earner. Mr. Bodichenko said, somewhat reluctantly, that she knew of cases in which wealthy families provided special coaching for their children before taking examinations for university.

After showing us through the classrooms, laboratories, etc., of the school which was a "Realgymnasium" ~~Sxtms~~ in Czarist times, she took us to the new workshops where students were making rakes and shovels for the school garden in a metal working shop and other articles out of wood in a carpentry shop.

The workshops appeared to be fairly well equipped and were being expanded.

We then returned to the Directress' office where she in turn asked Governor Harriman a number of questions about educational practices in the United States. She was particularly interested in how the school day was divided for the various grades. For example, she said, the first grade had a maximum of thirty-five minutes per class. Governor Harriman, unable to give the exact figures, promised to send her exact data on this matter when he returned to New York.

Nina Ivanovna Bodichenko's address is 6 Srednaia Skhola, Bolshaya Zhitomirskaya No. 2.

At the end of the interview Mrs. Bodichenko described her experiences during the war. She had, she said, been one of the last to leave before the Germans captured the city and had gone away on foot. She was one of the first to return after the Germans were finally thrown out and in a choking voice with tears welling in her eyes, she described how she had come back to her school through streets that were absolutely deserted, to find the building had not been, as she had feared, destroyed.

In the evening we went to an exhibition of national Ukrainian dances at the Palace of Culture. The palace holds about 3000 people but was not full. We were seated in the principal box and between acts refreshments

were served in a side room.

The dancing and the costumes were simply superb. They included the usual Ukrainian gopak (the dance Khrushchev complained at the 20th Party Congress Stalin used to make him dance) and some Cossack and Russian dances. One dance depicted the sowing and later the harvesting of a field of corn -- Khrushchev's pet scheme. It was done amusingly and with skill.

During the intermission the director of the dance troup, the State Dance Ensemble of the Ukrainian F.S.R., Pavlov Virski, said that the group had already performed in Paris, Vienna and London. They plan to go to the United States but not this year, as they had already contracted to make a tour of Ukrainian collective farms. The tour, he said, would take place in three railroad cars which would hold 102 performers. Three special trucks would carry the stage. The tour would last 38 days and would give seven performances a week outdoors. If it rained they would have to have two performances in the small collective farm auditoria. He admitted that the tour would be both difficult and strenuous and said it was the first time they were taking it.

Sunday, May 24:

At 10 A.M. Governor Harriman and C.W.T. went to a collective farm "Kommunist" about half an hour from Kiev on the road leading past the national Ukrainian exhibition grou nd. The highway was wide and asphalted. Fruit trees had been planted ond the side which are cultivated by the Ukrainian Road Administration.

At the farm, which was founded in 1931, the Director stated that it consisted of 5000 acres of arable land. 700 families lived on it furnishing 713 able bodies workers. 600 additional people lived on the farm, consisting either of children, old people or members of families who had jobs in nearby factories.

In addition to oats and buckwheat the farm cultivated 900 acres of wheat, 750 acres of corn (all square planted), 625 acres of potatoes, 275 acreas of vegetables (for the Kiev market), 275 acres of orchards and a few acres of berries. The rest of the arable land was in pasturage.

The farm has 6 tractors, 15 trucks and 5 combines, 200 horses, 960 cows of which 430 are milk cows, 12 pigs, 370 rabbits, 5100 chickens, 100 beehives and two fish ponds.

The Director stated that all farmers had wired radio receivers and all houses were electrified. ~~Privatexcarx~~ Privately owned luxuries included 480 TV sets (?), 12 private cars and 93 motorcycles. The farm also has two schools, one seven and one ten year, the former with 430 students, the latter with 780. It has two hospitals with a total of 50 beds, two clubs and four libraries.

In the first four months of 1959 the milk herd has produced 1495 liters of milk. Average output is 17 kilograms. The average production per 100 hectares is 315 centners of milk but by the end of the year it should be 800. In the first four months of 1959 they produced 10 centners of meat per 100 hectares.

The farm's 1958 income amounted to 5,170,000 rubles. In 1959 it is planned to have an income of 6.2 million rubles.

The Director stated that it had already been decided to fulfill the 7 Year Plan in five. This meant they would increase their livestock from 35 to 45 milking cows per 100 hectares, their grain yield from 16 centners per hectare to 26 centners per hectare, and meat from 30 centners per 100 hectares or 800 tons total to 150 centners per 100 hectares or 4250 tons total.

Last year the farmers received per work day 10 rubles cash, 1 kilo of wheat, 2 kilos potatoes and 1 kilo vegetables. Cattle herders received in addition 100 kilos of meat for the year and ~~xx~~ milkmaids from 15 to 1700 kilos of milk per year. The minimum work days per worker are 800, the maximum from 12 to 1400 per year. The milk is sold fresh in Kiev. The farm also sells sour cream and cheese.

In 1959 the Director stated collective farmers will be paid on a cash per month basis. Each farmer has ½ hectare of private plot; in addition he is provided with cheap transportation to get his vegetables to market. Almost all the ~~x~~ corn produced is for silage for milk and beef cattle. 750 acres of grass is mown for hay. Very little concentrated feeds are used, some sunflower seeds. The farm was started in 1931 when it consisted of 2000 acres. During the war all farmhouses were destroyed.

Average yield per cow in 1958 was 3850 kilograms. Total milk production in 1958 was ~~xxxxx~~ 1,360,000 kilos. In April of 1959 total milk production was 158,000 kilos.

Every family has built its own home. Some, as we saw, are being modernized. Collective farmers build them individuals and each year about 80 get credits. Sometimes collective farmers help each other in building.

sometimes they hire a team of builders which the farm maintains. If neighbors help build they usually are paid in vodka which is called in the Ukraine "washing the house."

The increased production for the 7 Year Plan is to come by more mechanization, more use of fertilizers and more planting of corn. The corn is first generation hybrid which they buy.

To increase meat production they are improving breeding by the use of artificial insemination. Cattle are sold when they are two to three years old depending on their weight. We saw milking machines being installed and milking is done three times a day. The milk is sold to a State retailing outfit. The farm used to maintain 8 small milk shops in Kiev, but they have now been liquidated as unprofitable. The price of milk which changes with the season, the price of meat also. The first half of the year it is higher and the second half lower. All vegetables are sold to a State retail enterprise. About half the income of the farm is from cattle and dairy products which is the most profitable side of the operation, and half from gardening.

On the subject of collective farm incomes, the Director was particularly evasive. Each job, he said, had a different norm and rate of pay. Each farmer is paid per month and then at the end of the year profits which remain are divided up. Milkmaids, for example, are paid according to the milk yield and the pay varies from 1200 rubles to 700 or 800. They get 15 kopeks per liter and average 15 cows.

Tractor drivers get between 1500 and 1700 rubles per month, field workers 500 to 600 rubles per month. (In winter time field workers do

maintenance, hot beds, distribute fertilizer, etc.) Fewer women are employed in the winter. Every worker gets one month vacation and the Director maintained, usually go to a resort or a sanatorium.

Gross profits are distributed as follows: 20% to the indivisible fund, 7.5% taxes and insurance, 40 to 45% are divided among the farmers and 28% go to current expenses, maintenance, fuel, etc. Last year 2,035,000 rubles were distributed among farmers in cash. The farm bought out the local MTS last year. They could have got credit too but did not need it. The insurance is obligatory to a certain minimum and thereafter voluntary. Accident insurance, machinery and farmhouse are all obligatory. Collectivd farmers may insure their own houses .

When it was pointed out that his average income figure was far in excess of the total distributed income divided by the number of workers, the Director explained that of the 713 workers many did not work in winter. Based on the figures for gross income and income distributed to farmers in cash, it would appear that the average monthly income of the 713 workers is in the neighborhood of 250 rubles. Since some get as high as 1500 rubles, the lowest paid must have a very small ruble income per month indeed. Nevertheless, the Director persisted in maintaining that average income was between 500 and 600 rubles per month.

The Director then took us for a brief tour of the farm, beginning as usual with the workers club and then to some new barns and milking stations. We also inspected a few of the milking cattle.

During our visit to the farm the allegation that it was not a model or superior farm but an average farm was made at least ten times by guides

interpreters, directors, etc. However, the fact that special signposts along the highway pointed to it and other circumstances made it obvious that this allegation was open to question.

After luncheon at the hote, we went to the Pecherski Lavra, the famous monastery of Kiev on a hillside on the south of town. Unfortunately the main church was closed at the moment but the courtyard was filled with old women collecting holy water in bottles or sleeping in the shade of the trees or sitting on the grass reading their Bibles and crossing themselves periodically. An old monk allowed himself to be photographed with Governor Harriman. We visited the Dolgoruki Church and saw a tomb built in 1947 by "The Workers of Moscow" above the grave of Dolgoruki, the founder of Moscow. 11th century frescoes in the church are now being restored.

As we left the monastery Larissa, our female guide, expressed disgust with the whole place, saying that it was very depressing. "They ought to be washing their filthy clothes instead of mumbling silly prayers."

At 4:30 Governor Harriman and C.W.T. visited the UHR exhibition of industrial and agricultural progress where we were shown some rural models housing which were intended to instruct collective farmers on the best and cheapest ways of building their own houses. One model of 53 square meters of living space (not including kitchen, baths, halls, etc.) subdivided for two families and made of plaster and straw could, it was maintained, be built for 8,000 rubles. A single family brick house of 61 square meters could be built for 45,000 rubles. Another of only 38 square meters could be built for 34,000 rubles. A one family

34 square meter house was shown for 7,000 rubles and a fifth with 28 square meters for 4,000 rubles. The last three were made of building block and cement. The construction methods were well shown by cut out sections of the wall and plans so that any farmer could see exactly how to build each house. But even the model houses were poorly constructed and the fixtures shoddy. They were furnished in "Soviet modern" style with rather tasteless color combinations.

From the model houses we visited the cow barns and horse stables. Various varieties of cattle were being exhibited in a large ring, while a woman speaking over a loudspeaker described the advantages and disadvantages of each breed and each exhibit. The breeds included gray and red Ukrainian, Holstein and Ziementhalers.

We next visited the horse stables where the Manager showed us a number of excellent examples of Orlov trotters and ~~thoroughbreds~~ "thoroughbreds."

We also visited the Agricultural Exx Pavillion where we listened to a short recorded talk in English on the soil zones of the Ukraine illustrated by colored maps. There are six zones: forest, forest-steppe, steppe, black earth, Crimea and Carpathian.

At 7 in the evening we went to church services at the St. Vladimir Cathedral. Earlier in the morning Maryn Russell had gone to a service and found the crowds miserably dressed, diseased and maimed. However, at the later service the congregation seemed to be no shabbier than the average people one saw in the street. Young people comprised about one quarter of the congregation. Several older men seemed very well dressed indeed, and

gave the appearance of being professors or academicians. A few ragged old women were wandering about. The service, an Easter service with choir, was impressive. The singing was superb and the evening sunlight streaming through the high stained glass windows added to its beauty.

An ordinarily dressed man sidled up to C.W.T. and asked if he could speak Russian. He added: "This is the most beautiful service in the Orthodox Church." Then he continued: "I understand Mr. Harriman is in town. Is that he standing in front of you?"

A xxxxxx moment later a woman sidled up and said to C.W.T. very apologetically: "Young man, in an Orthodox Church it is not proper to stand with your hands folded behind you."

May 25:

After rounding up the interpreters who were late as usual, we went to the airport and were taken to a special waiting room until our IL 19 took off for the south. We stopped briefly at Kherson, distinguished by the blaring music from its loudspeaker and its abominably filthy outside toilets. Several Air Fleet personnel, presumably pilots, nodded knowingly at M . Harriman and called him by his name. (Word seems to be filtering on ahead of us, probably through the press or radio that Governor Harriman is on the march). We arrived at Simferopol in the Crimea about four hours after leaving Kiev. We were met by a female Deputy Mayor with bouquets of flowers for all of us and taken in Zims and Volgas to town behind a motorcycle escort (the first we have encountered) where we were given a luncheon by the Deputy Mayor

who is in charge of schools, health and culture. Simpferopol is a town of 200,000. It has 12,000 school children and 5 higher technical schools, including a medical institute and agricultural institute. Recently a large reservoir was built near the city which is now called a "sea". We then hurried on to Yalta. In the confusion of leaving ~~xx~~ Valentin, the Inturist interpreter, got left behind while he was paying our bills and had to commandeer a car, reaching Yalta some time later.

The road to Yalta, once a narrow winding track which Harriman had taken with Roosevelt at the Yalta Conference, is being widened and straightened and electrified so that trolley buses soon will be in operation along the 100 kilometer route. Large earth moving machines, graders and steam shovels were busily at work, some manned by soldiers, others by civilians, mostly women.

Around Simpferopol the landscape was hilly, with vineyards in the foreground and the Crimean mountains, unfortunately covered by clouds, in the background. The road grew steeper as we crossed the mountains at a low pass and dropped down to the seaside at Yalushta, whence we followed the coastline to Yalta, passing the famous Pig Mountain which looks like an enormous wild boar with its head half immersed in the sea. (The legend is that the wild boar's beautiful human bride was kidnapped by Turkish pirates and to rescue her he tried to empty the sea by drinking it.) At Yalta we went to the Ukraina Hotel, an old-fashioned quiet little establishment with panelled walls and elegant suites with large balconies overlooking the tree-lined streets. Mary Russell and C.W.T. shared a large two bedroom suite with two bathrooms and sitting room. The service was excellent and the maids and waitresses hovered

constantly in the background waiting to provide any desired service, including instant laundering, pressing and shoeshining.

After settling in, we walked about the town and along the Promenade by the sea, window-shopping and looking at the old pre-Revolutionary villas which have now been converted into rest homes, workers' clubs, etc. The Promenade was crowded and the shops along it filled with clothing, shoes and souvenir booths. One shop advertised "sound letters" where visitors could record messages to the folks at home on plastic records.

After dinner Mary Russell and CWT took a long walk up the Promenade where restaurants with jazz bands were filled with vacationers. At the end of the Promenade we entered a cafe just as the music was closing down. However, excellent beer from Pilsen was being served and while we drank it we were entertained by a very drunk and morose individual who seemed to resent the fact that we, too, were not in tears. Several couples, obviously workers on vacation, were busily feeding themselves. Their table manners lacked the elegance one would associate with an Atlantic City cafeteria.

May 26:

The Mayor of Yalta, Vasili Nikolaevitch Krastow, a native of Buryat Mongolia, who had come to the Ukraine after the war (and after the exile of the native Tartars in 1943) took us on a tour of the sanatoria beginning at Livadia. As our xmxg cortege drove up to the palace door a group of 20 or so Pioneers in white sailor blouses with red kerchiefs around their necks marched up and greeted Governor and Mrs. Harriman with chants of welcome, bouquests of flowers, red

kerchiefs and Pioneer pins which they tied and pinned on them. Two supervisors with accordinans then led them in a series of songs extolling the Soviet Union, the Pioneers, peace and friendship and football. Mary Russell delighted them by taking endless photographs with her Polaroid camera. After an enthusiastic half an hour we went into the palace and were greeted by the Director. It is now a sanatorium where about 900 working people come for rest cures from xiiex all over the Soviet Union. We visited the Conference Hall of the Yalta Conference, now a gleaming white dining room. In President Roosevelt*s old dining room a group of nurses were resting. In the Czar*s xx old bedroom ten women vacationers had their beds. In the room once occupied by Governor Harriman four coal miners from the Conbas were taking a cure. The Director of the Sanatorium told me that the vacationers paid only about 500 rubles for a standard 24 day rest cure to which the trade unions contributed the balance of the total cost of 1600 rubles. We then went to the Director*s office where Roosevelt*s chair was carefully preserved and where Mr. Harriman made the usual inscription in the visitors' book. After more Polaroid pictures werd taken with the Director, we went on to the Sanatorium Ukraina, a ghastly gleaming concrete pile of neo-classic columns and statuary from which a series of imitation marble staircases led several hundred feet down a steep hill to the sea. (Governor Harriman commented: "You can*t make marble out of Soviet cement.") We were shown through a number of dormitories, including one deluxe suite, unoccupied, which the Director, Dr. Ostrovski, said was for the ordinary workers with families. The cost was again 1600 rubles per person, including food and board, for 24 days. The sanatorium had five such

deluxe suites. The rest of the 700 patients lived in large, airy, sunny double bedrooms. The Ukraina was built in 1956, but already the plaster is cracking, the shoddy fixtures are coming apart, and the windows do not shut. From the Ukraina we went to the Vorontsev Palace where Churchill had lived, 17 kilometers from Yalta, duringkk the Conference. It was built at the end of the last xxk century by a very wealthy Russian aristocrat-landowner. In the entrance hall a series of charts demonstrated the number of serfs Vorontsev had owned and the extent of his private income. The palace is now a museum and its walls are covered with family portraits and other knickknacks in rather appalling Victorian taste. M As Mr. Harriman remarked: "You can scarcely blame the Soviets for some of their more outlandish interior and exterior decorating."

The gardens of the Vorontsev Palace were, however, quite impressive, with many types of shrubbery from all parts of the world, including particularly magnificent rose bushes. The garden was studded, however, with lions in various forms of repose, which Mr. Harriman recalled had been the subject of considerable teasing of Prime Minister Churchill during the Yalta Conference. In the afternoon the Harrimans went to the Massandra wine cellars and to the botanical gardens. In the wine cellar or "bibliotheque" a number of wines were sampled. The manager told Mr. Harriman that production of the cellars consists of 30% sweet muscat, 40% sweet port madeiras, and other dessert wines, 20% Riessling and a little over 5% champagne, which probably reflects the inordinate taste for dessert wines of the wine drinking section of the Soviet upper-crust.

The Director of the Botanical Gardens, Professor K[illegible]chkin, who has recently taken charge, complained that he did not have all the contacts with fellow botanists in the United States that he would like to have, nor were his facilities for exchanging specimens as extensive as he would like. Governor Harriman promised to look into the possibility of helping him extend his exchanges with merican botanists.

May 27:

At 10 .M. the party left Yalta in three cars behind two motorcycle police escorts who stopped all traffic coming and going to speed our way across the mountains. As a result we reached Simpferopol after a two and a half hour drive with a tail of seven cars to our convey, taking advantage of the escorts. They included one Australian and one British car. Simpferopol was crowded with columns of paraders gathering to celebrate the award to the Oblast of the Order of Lenin. At the airport we had a picnic lunch waiting for the plane which was a half an hour late, and at 1:30 took off for Stalingrad.

Our first intermediate stop was Krasnodar after flying over the southern end of the Kuban with large fields in winter wheat and some spring crops. At Krasnodar Airfield a new runway was under construction and a pilot who introduced himself explained that heretofore when it rained the field had been "up to your ~~ass~~ knees in mud." He was therefore impatient to get the new concrete runway in operation. We took off after a ~~h~~ short stop and landed next at Rostov-on-Don where the airfield had a perfectly good concrete runway but the pilot put down on the grass alongside it, for no apparent reason. ~~The~~ At Rostov we were taken to a private dining room and given tea and cake. The head of the airport talking about the weather said casually that there had been no rain in Rostov since April. This was the first inkling that a drought of some magnitude was endangering crop prospects throughout the Kuban and Volga areas.

From Rostov we flew along the Don on the left bank of which we noted shelter belts of ~~h~~ trees that had already been planted. There was considerable barge traffic on the river. The soil, from fairly rich arable land, gradually shifted to dry steppe. As we approached Stalingrad we noted a great deal of erosion. Hay was being cut on some of the fields. We flew over a number of large villages but there was less and less cultivated land as we reached our destination.

At 7 P.M. we landed at Stalingrad and were met as usual by the Deputy Mayor, the head of Inturist and four large bouquets of flowers. The airport at Stalingrad is about half an hour from town. We were taken to the new Inturist hotel which is lavishly ~~furnished~~ finished in marble,

but, as elsewhere, the plumbing and other fixtures were already coming apart. In Mr. Harriman's three room suite an electric owl was prominent on the bedside table. It consisted of a blue glass owl with scarlet eyes, inside of which an electric lamp glowed luridly. (Two or three years ago the electric owl was the symbol of Inturist luxury and was found only in deluxe suites. Apparently tastes are changing for this was the only owl we ran across in our travels - perhaps they have been transferred to hotels for Soviet citizens. After planning our program with the Deputy Mayor and the Inturist, we had dinner in a gaudy pillared dining room where an orchestra was playing for ourselves and one or two other tables. The star performer was a silver-toothed lady singer. At our request the orchestra played Stenka Razin, Kolo Kolchik and other old Russian songs.

May 28:

At 10:30 Governor Harriman and C.W.T. called on the Mayor of Stalingrad, M. Dynkin, who is by profession a construction engineer who returned to Stalingrad after the war in April 1956. He stated that before the war the city had a population of 450,000. After the famous battle not more than a few hundred remained in the city. Material damage was estimated at 9 billion rubles and included practically every large building in the city. Today the population is almost 600,000. The natural growth of Stalingrad is approximately 13,000 per year. New arrivals average about 10,000 or a little more. By 1965 the population will, it is predicted, be about 800,000.

Recalling his wartime visit, Governor Harriman asked what had become of the famous statue of the dancing children in front of the ruined station which was almost the only surviving landmark in the city in

1943. The Mayor replied that it had been removed, no one knew where, because it did not fit in with the monumental style in which the city has been rebuilt.

Housing is the major preoccupation of the Mayor. Presently, he said, there is 60% more housing than there was before the war. It is going up at the rate of 350,000 square meters or 13,000 to 15,000 apartments each year. Almost all the apartments are small, i.e., two rooms plus bath and kitchen. The rate of construction is double the growing demand so that they are actually catching up and improving the present level of housing.

The Mayor asked particularly that Mr. Harriman note the private individual housing that had been built since the war. In the early days after the battle most of the inhabitants of Stalingrad lived in ruins, trenches, dugouts and cellars. They gradually built their own houses from material in the ruins. "Our task now is to build apartment houses," the Mayor said, "For this purpose we must destroy the small temporary houses and put in their places the large apartment buildings.

"Nevertheless," he said, "Many people still prefer to live in private houses and the government has encouraged their building these by granting loans from 7 to 10,000 rubles," which, he estimated covered 50 to 60% of the cost of housing. The rest was raised from accumulated savings. A private individual house is often built by the owner himself, though the usual way is for the owner to hire one expert foreman xxxxxxxxxxxxxx to supervise the work of the owner and his family and friends. The plans of individual houses, the Mayor said, must be approved by the city authorities and conform to established standards. The city architects supply model designs

but these can be modified by the owner provided the housing standards are maintained. In the areas reserved for individual housing the Mayor said the city or the factory must provide roads, water, sewage, lights. The individual home owner then pays taxes for the maintenance of these facilities but not for the capital construction cost.

In some instances ~~as~~ several families form a cooperative and build a four apartment or two apartment house.

The government loans for individual construction are for ten years. Occasionally, if the owner runs into financial troubles not his fault, loans can be forgiven.

An individual home owner can sell his house completely freely. While an official commission establishes the value of an individually owned house for insurance purposes or in the event the house is condemned to make room for an apartment building, in the case of sale, the owner can put whatever price he wants on it. The government, the Mayor says, never interferes in private negotiations on the sale of private housing.

Occasionally, the Mayor said, a family grows and the plot which the government or city has given him is too small to permit additions to the house. In this case the owner can sell his house, apply for a larger plot and build a bigger house. In addition to individual housing which comprises about 40% of the present plan, the 7 Year Plan calls for construction of large apartment buildings by the city and similar construction by factories for their own workers, using the profits of the enterprise.

The Mayor stated that another problem of the city was electric power. The great Stalingrad hydroelectric plant which is now coming gradually into use already has four large generators. It will produce

two and a half million kilowatts or 14 billion kilowatt hours per year. Until recently there had been a severe power shortage in Stalingrad. However, the hydroelectric station and several thermal stations had liquidated this shortage. The new thermal plants use natural gas which the Mayor said made it only slightly more expensive than hydroelectric power to operate and far cheaper to build. He stated that progress is being made on connecting the Stalingrad power system with one single central European Russian electric grid.

Apart from housing the Mayor said that education was one of Stalingrad's foremost problems. There are now some 70,000 students in Stalingrad and by 1965 there will be 110,000. Not only must these new students be provided with classrooms, but additional buildings for night schools for the new 9th to 11th year classes envisaged in the school reform must be built.

The Mayor said that in Stalingrad there are now four boarding schools with 1100 students. This year boarding school capacity will be increased to 3000 students and in the future it will increase at an even greater rate. The average ordinary school, the Mayor said, had places for 900 to 1000 students. The typical boarding school with two dormitories housed approximately 600 students. The Mayor highly praised the boarding school system, saying that this he regarded as one of them nuclei of communism. Not only could boarding school students be better taught, but they could also be "brought up in the spirit of communism." The selection of students for boarding schools is difficult since there are far more applicants than vacancies. The first selectees are chosen from children of disabled veterans, poor families and orphans, except in the case of

special schools, for example, schools for musically talented children. There is no aptitude test for the boarding school since the children begin at boarding school at seven years and have had no previous schooling. The original plan called for a twelve/fold increase in boarding schools, but the decree published a day or so ago now states that there will be a fourteen-fold increase and by 1965 20% of all Soviet students will go to boarding school.

Boarding students can go home on Sundays or holidays or have their families come to visit them. The Mayor stated that there were very few cases in which children must be expelled from boarding schools. The only cases he knew of were children who "destroyed the collective morale."

The Mayor also stated that there were two or three schools in Stalingrad for backward children. He said that many backward children could be rehabilitated by the new methods of psychiatry. However, there were some cases which could never be cured and the only thing to do in these cases was to train rather than educate the children as carpenters, for example in the case of boys, and seamstresses in the case of girls. The Mayor stated also that special sanatorium schools were maintained in the suburbs for children with bad lungs. The Mayor said that corporal punishment is not a problem in the schools as it has long since been forbidden and a teacher is not even allowed to shake a child. The only corporal punishment that he knows of is that administered by one child to another, but this, he pointed out, is universal. The Mayor stated that to solve the problem of education in STalingrad it was necessary to build seven to eight large schools each year. This year alone twelve schools are being

built. In addition, there are more nurseries and kindergartens and more social facilities for the so/called micro-communities. A micro-community, he explained, is a subdivision of a city district comprising several blocks and holding perhaps 5000 children.

Another problem of the city was health. At present STalingrad has 9 beds per 1000 population, 5 large hospitals are being built, both for therapy and preventive medicine. The Mayor stated that there had recently been a flurry of excitement over a few cases of infantile paralysis but this had been brought to check immediately by innoculation. The Mayor stated that by 1960 Stalingrad planned to have 10 beds per 1000 population and by 1965 12 to 13.

He asked Governor Harriman how many xx hospital beds per person there were in New York City and other towns and especially how many there were for mentally sick.

Mr. Harriman stated that for the 16 million population of New York State there were 95,000 beds for mental patients which struck the Mayor as extraordinarily high. Governor Harriman promised to get fuller statistics on the number of hospital beds in general for patients per thousand population in New York City and other prominent cities and to send them to Mayor Dynkin.

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Mayor Dynkin said another problem was improvement of the general layout of the city which runs for almost 75 kilometers alongthe Volga and is cut by 800 deep ravines caused by erosion. Some of these ravines are now being filled by sand dredged from the Volga, but to do this in only the two most central districts of town requires 10 million cubic meters of sand.

Some of the ravines will be dammed, and by diverting an irrigation canal, filled with water and used as reservoirs.

The Mayor stated that another problem was climatic. Stalingrad, he says, suffers from a very harsh continental climate, with a dry desert steppe to the east. The hot winds from the east blow a very fine dust into the town all the year around. To deal with this the city plans to plant as many trees as possible. By 1965 it is hoped that they will have 17 square meters of green area per capita. They are also building an extensive tree belt east of the Volga to check the winds from the desert.

The Mayor stated that the last problem was that of the development of industry. By 1965 the output of Stalingrad must be increased 2½ tons and it will become a center of machine building industry, oil extracting and refining machinery, chemicals and building materials industries. They have already a considerable iron and steel industry and are now working on non-ferrous industries. One aluminum plant was just finished in January and a second is under construction. Of the two and a half-fold increase 30% will be by new industry and 70% by increasing production through automation and modernization. They plan to have only a 20% increase in manpower. Mayor Dynkin then turned to the Stalingrad hydroelectric station, stating that the engineers there disliked his mentioning the subject to visitors as they felt it was their province and not his. Nevertheless, he said, 4 of the 22 turbine generators are now in operation. Each generator was built for 110 kilowatt capacity, but they find that they operate satisfactorily at 115 kilowatts. The hydro-

electric station is being built by the Ministry For the Construction of Electric Stations, which builds only the biggest hydro and thermal stations. As long as the plant is under construction the Ministry is operating it and is selling the electrical energy at State prices to local consumers. When the station is complete it will be taken over by the sovnarkhoz.

The Mayor stated that the biggest bottlenecks in industry and construction were steel and other metal pipes, cement and other construction material. He says also there is a shortage of certain equipment of a non-standard or specialized variety. He said that neither the designers nor the planners are adquately keeping up with the planned rate of expansion.

At 12 o'clock, at the suggestion of Vasili, a ~~wreath~~ wreath laying ceremony was arranged at the monument to the heroes of Stalingrad. A wreath was produced and Governor and Mrs. Harriman placed it on the monument. There were no crowds but a considerable number of photographers.

After the ceremony we visited the museum of the defense of Stalingrad which was crowded. ~~The~~ The museum begins with souvenirs of the battle of Tsarintsin during the Soviet civil war. Among the exhibits are photographs and paintings of the leaders of the defense of Tsarintsin. Although during Stalin's day he was generally credited as being the sole defender, now he takes a relatively minor role. One exhibit shows his original credentials signed by Lenin showing that he was sent to Tsarintsin to be in charge of supply problems only. One photograph of a war council in Leningrad shows, in addition to Lenin, Molotov and a person whom the

guide identified to C.W.T. as Manenev (who was shot in the purge trials). In the part of the museum dealing with the battle of Stalingrad against the Germans Mr. Khrushchev is prominently figured, and the guide stated that Khrushchev had been in STalingrad throughout the entire siege. One exhibit of the war heroes includes a photograph of Mikoyan's eldest son. In the last room a number of trophies presented to Stalingrad includes King George VI's sword (not very prominently displayed) and a scroll sent by President Roosevelt, much more prominently displayed. One exhibit is the July 3, 1941 issue of Pravda which contains Stalin's famous appeal to Russian citizens at the outbreak of war. (It makes fascinating reading today).

From the museum we motored to a hill, Mamaev Kargan on the outskirts of town, which had been fought over and captured and recaptured three or four times by both sides. It is a windy, dusty, dry place. The Mayor stated as he took us across it that the area needed rain very badly. He added that there had been no rain whatever since April 2. The ground was speckled with bits of shrapnel from the fighting , and an unintelligible interpreter told the Governor "The 1200 pieces of shrapnel per square meter which we have measured demonstrates the bravery of the Soviet defenders."

After luncheon the Harriman party visited the Stalingrad hydroelectric plant which is about three quarters of an hour's drive from Stalingrad over roads which are tarred but exceedingly rough, constantly torn up by heavy trucks and badly laid trolley tracks. A new road is under construction. The soil is exceedingly sandy. As the cars crossed the first shoulder of the dam which is sand filled a high wind blew dust into

the cars despite closed windows. Several trucks were bogged down in the sand and we had to wait for a considerable time in sweltering heat until they were extricated and the road free. At the dam site we were met by the chief engineer who stated that he had no office and therefore took us directly on to the dam and the power plant below it. Police were very conspicuous throughout the site (this is the only area we found police in large numbers). While they looked askance at the photography we engaged in, they raised no objections. The site itself seemed tremendously disorderly with trash, junk, dirt, rickety ladders and gangways littering the whole area. (Mrs. Russell got a bad gash on her head by striking against a projecting steel rod).

The dam was started in 1955 and was scheduled to be completed by 1961. However, the chief of the construction stated that they now plan to step up construction and finish it by 1960. It will consist of 22 turbo-generators of which four are already in operation. At full capacity it will produce 2½ million kilowatts. It operates with a low head and can produce full capacity with only 19 meters head. However, when the reservoir above is filled and the dam at its maximum height it will have a 27 meter head. The chief of construction was particularly proud of the design of the sluices past the turbines which produce a suction on the lower side, thus increasing the efficiency of the blades. As the Volga is a dirty river and carries a large quantity of logs and jetsam, a screen is being constructed about a hundred meters above the dam to catch debris before it runs into the ~~sluice~~ chutes. On the dam Mary Russell took one or two photographs with her Polaroid, to the amazement of the few workers standing about. Later, as we were about to get into our cars half a mile away another worker

approached her and stated "You have a wonderful camera. Can you take a picture of me?" This launched another Polaroid session and to the annoyance of local policemen an enormous crowd soon collected. Two young workers approached Governor Harriman and asked whether we had any dams comparable to Stalingrad in the United States and plied him with further questions as to the capacity and size of the Hoover Dam and Grand Coulee. They then turned to political subjects and asked why the United STates would not cooperate with the Soviets to prevent war. "When you were an Ambassador we had good relations Why can't we have them now?" At the end they said, "Why don't you invite Nikita Sergevitch to the United States?" They also asked what position Governor Harriman now had in government. "Are you a Congressman?" they asked. "Nikita Sergevitch's proposals are very fine" they said, "Why can't you agree to them?" The Governor stated that the American people were just as much for peace as the Russians and as to the various proposals for strengthening peace this was a matter for the statesmen in office to decide. After a great deal of milling about we finally got away and returned to the hotel.

After dinner the Hartimans went to the Vladimir Durov Circus (C.W.T. remained at home and worked on some writing).

May 29:

At 10 A.M. Governor Harriman and C.W.T. went to the Stalingrad Tractor Plant where they were met by the chief engineer who seemed a little evasive in answering questions, perhaps because he was young and

a junior. His name was Mikhail Stepanovitch Sidelnikov.

The plant had been completely destroyed during the seige but reconstruction started directly thereafter. Within a year they were turning out tractors with kerosene burning engines. In 1949 they switched to diesels. They are now producing 54 HP diesel tractors and certain special types of tractors for use in swamps and peat bogs. They also produce a great many spare parts. The general purpose tractor can be fitted with springs and used for transportation as well as agriculture. A third type of tractor is being developed for work on steep slopes for cultivating vineyards, orchards, etc., in areas such as the Caucusus. However, not even a prototype of this kind of tractor was available for inspection. The engineer stated that it could work on slopes up to 40%. It does not turn around but shuffles back and forth.

Total production at present is 30,000 tractors per year. By 1965 it is planned to increase from 70 to 75,000 a year. The general purpose tractor weighs 5200 kilos and though the engine is guaranteed at 54 HP it can produce when broken in up to 60 HP.

Until the war the entire tractor was produced in the plant with the exception of the electrical system, the fuel pumps and the ball bearings. Now, however, the factory is specialized and many of the parts are produced elsewhere.

All buildings are new since the war, with the exception of the foundations and one or two walls, including the electrical power station. When the battle for Stalingrad was at its height the power plant continued to operate, generating electricity for both sides.

Some of the machines were buried in rug rubble and thus protected from further damage, and later reconstructed.

Some of the supplies and raw materials for the plant are produced locally, but most of it is brought in from specialized plants outside the Stalingrad Sovnarkhoz. The chief engineer stated that when the sovnarkhoz has decided what each factory has to make in general terms, the tasks are divided up and sent to each individual workshop where they are discussed by the workers themselves. Then they go to a technical meeting of technicians. If the plan involves important issues, it is discussed in the union meeting and by the Party cells in the shops. The factory has a Party Economic Council in which Party organizers and technical and administrative personnel are members. It is usually chaired by the Party Secretary. There the director of the factory makes reports and sometimes the chief engineer does to. The plant is now working a 6 hour day on Saturdays and by October it will go to a 7 hour day for other days. Increased production in the 7 Year Plan will require no additional manpower, except in certain auxiliary departments.

The chief engineer stated that discipline was maintained by administrative rules for which the workers felt themselves responsible. In addition the main force in discipline is the union and Party organization. To spur production socialist competion is used. The chief engineer stated that the worker realizes that he is the owner of the plant and this spurs him to work more. Profits from overfulfilling production go to raising the living standards of the workers. Apparently

"comradely courts" are not used nor are ~~Druzhiniki~~ Druzhiniki except in the town.

The plant has 16,000 workers, 20 to 25% of whom are women, allegedly for only lighter work. However, in our inspection we saw women operating a good deal of heavy machinery. Daily production is 100 tractors per day in two shifts of 50 tractors each.

Average wage is 950 rubles a month, the maximum is 3000 in heavy foundry work and the minimum 550. The chief engineer stated that no one could be fired without the approval of the plant's trade union committee. The Party organization is not involved in hiring and firing.

The standard 54 HP tractor designated as DT 54A costs 13,500 to build and sells for 16,500 without accessories. With all accessories it sells for 23,300. The accessories include pneumatic equipment and attachments for hauling agricultural machinery.

The chief engineer stated that he would welcome more trade with the United States. The Soviets would readily buy a number of tractors for specialized purposes which it is too expensive to build in small numbers. He stated that the factory had catalogues of many types of American machine tools, many of which he would gladly buy if they could. He stated that there were a few machines in the plant from post-war Lend Lease days.

After the interview we inspected the factory. A cloudburst had just occurred. We had asked to see a plan of the plant to make the inspection more comprehensible but the chief engineer said there was no such thing. The plant itself was filthy. The floors were of steel which were greasy and exceedingly slippery. At one point through a hole

in the roof water was pouring in a heavy stream directly on a machine tool where a young girl was working. The tractors were coming off the production line in two colors, red and gray. An assistant engineer explained to me that the gray paint was for northern areas and the red paint for hotter climates. On closer questioning he admitted that all tractors for export had red paint. (We noted in other factories that equipment produced for export is painted a different color, apparently to make sure that it is all of the highest quality). Throughout the plant crowds gathered whenever Governor Harriman stopped to speak to a worker. It was therefore difficult to tell how busily they were all engaged. As we left the plant a large crowd collected at the door and waved good-naturedly. We then visited the Palace of Culture of the plant which was very elaborate with a large library. The librarian said that Theodore Dreiser was one of the most popular authors and "we can't get enough copies of his books." The Palace of Culture includes a theater for 700 and a large, well-equipped gymnasium where V[illegible]sili demonstrated his skill on the parallel bars.

After luncheon we took the Leningrad-Rostov steamboat down the Volga. There was a slight rain when we started, the first to break the drought, but it quickly cleared up. We traveled about an hour and a half down the river, passing numerous passenger boats and barges (both pusher and tugs). After considerable effort, the captain was persuaded to join us and was questioned about the depth of the channel in the Volga. He said he did not know what the depth of channel was but only that it was sufficient to take his ship. He was equally evasive in all other questions. At

length we reached the mouth of the Volga-Don canal where a gigantic statue of Stalin rises 70 meters above the river on a granite pedestal. The statue alone is 27 meters high - so high, indeed, that looking up at it the proportions seem distorted. The river itself was very high, due to spring thaws - 4 meters above normal, and full of driftwood.

After a brief stop we turned up the canal and into the first lock. There we were met by the director of the lock and disembarked. As we went into the lock C.W T. took frequent pictures until two little ioneers protested that it was forbidden to photograph in the locks. (Governor Harriman asked them if they were policemen and they looked somewhat confused. C.W.T. continued to photograph).

The lock director, after pinning the usual souvenir pins on us, stated that there were 11 locks to carry the canal up 86 meters from the Volga level and then 46 meters down to the Don level. The canal can handle barges up to 3000 tons. The present maximum draft is 3 meters but will be increased to 3½ meters. The upward gate of each lock rises from the bottom while the lock is being filled and then drops 15 meters while the ships pass over it. The lower gates swing horizontally in two parts like a double door.

The director also stated that except for two supports the Volga has a draft of 3½ meters - we gathered as far as Gorki, but this was not specified.

That evening we were entertained at dinner by the Mayor, the Vice resident of the Sovnarkhoz, a prominent Stalingrad surgeon and a female member of the Executive Council in charge of education and health. She told us that there were 120 mentally backward children in

Stalingrad, some of whom could be taught, but the large majority simply trained for simple manual jobs. Asked how many women in the Soviet Union worked, she said, "To be frank, I would guess that 90% of all mothers have jobs."

The dinner was convivial and there were a great many jokes. The subject turned to caviar and the Mayor stated that currently there was a closed season on sturgeon, apparently because the number is diminishing. He stated also that the question has also arisen about the effect of the Stalingrad and Kuibyshev dams on the Volga sturgeon and caviar production. He stated there are three methods now being discussed for getting the sturgeon to climb the dams. One would be a series of steps, another would be to trap them and carry them over, a third would be by means of elevators. However, he stated all systems presuppose a college education on the part of the sturgeons, and quite frankly, he concluded, the problem is still unsolved.

May 30:

Before leaving Stalingrad the Governor and C.W.T. visited the House of Architects where one of the city architects, Levitan, showed the plans for the reconstruction of the city on a relief plan. He said one of the first decisions when reconstruction recommenced was to lay out a city better than the original one where the shoreline had been occupied by industrial establishments, lumber yards, etc. Now, as we had seen, in the central part of the city the shoreline had been converted into parks and promenades. Only where the tractor plant was and one or two other large factories were it was too difficult to move them. A main highway through

the center of town where there had been none before is already half completed. A second highway for truck traffic is being built three miles back from the river. A huge park and war memorial is being planned for the Mermaev Kurgan hill, the central feature of which will be a statue of Mother Russia welcoming home a returning soldier. It is all in the monumental socialist realism style. The memorial will be called "Hold the place even if death is imminent." There will also be a stadium for 40,000. Governor Harriman asked whether any experimental work was going on in developing new types of building materials. It seemed to him, he intimated, that there was an awful lot of plain cement. The architect stated that various types of new slabs were being worked on, but locally in Stalingrad only three main materials were available: reinforced concrete slabs made to look like stone, ceramic slabs and pseudo ceramics of pressed silicate in large brick forms. Recently they are working on making wall sized slabs of this pressed silicate. The architect explained that because of the urgent need of housing the problem was to favor material susceptible of prefabrication and this, he admitted, imposed certain restraints on architects. The aim today was to build the cheapest and most convenient house and to eliminate all superfluous decoration. He said that immediately after the war the "pathos of victory" had influenced architects to employ a grand but very expensive style of architecture which has now been eliminated.

Mr. Levitan, however, gave the impression throughout the discussion that he agreed secretly with the criticism which Governor Harriman's

remarks implied, but that speed and economy took precedence over aesthetic considerations. [redacted] Indeed, he said, to a certain degree he accepted the criticism. In Moscow at the old Palace of Soviets, for example (which was never built) they were tied down to old forms. He meant, it seems, that in Stalinist days architects were expected to develop and improve on Soviet classical architecture and that the only direction for development was the use of excessive embellishments.

After this we went with the architect to see some new housing going up. He inspected one two-room apartment (exclusive of corridor, bathroom and kitchen) of 34 square meters. The cost, he said, was 1600 rubles per square meter. However, it was hoped that this cost would be reduced to around 1000 by mass production/ prefabrication methods. The cost of an apartment, he stated, was 50,000 rubles. It should be reduced to 25,000. The total square meters of the apartment was 50 square meters and the living space, as stated, about 34 square meters. M . Levitan stated that 7 and 8 storey apartments had been built in the center to give an air of grandness to the city. This involved the installation of elevators which, he stated, increased the cost of an apartment by 300 rubles per square meter.

Around noon we took off from STalingrad by plane and arrived in Moscow at 6 .M. After dinner we went for a drink with the D vises at the Embassy and from there with them to the "Amerikan House" where a dance was in progress. Guests were chiefly clerical staff of the Embassy and other Embassies, journalists and members of the diplomatic corps. Music was provided by juke box. The light was dim and the sm hall smoky and crowded.

May 31, Sunday:

The Harriman party went to Arkangelskaya on a sight seeing tour. C.W.T. worked in the hotel and at the Embassy.

June 1, 9:00 A.M.

We called on Mr. Yuri Zhukov of the Committee of Cultural Relations for Foreign Countries on his request at 9 o'clock. (Mr. Harriman commented that in Stalin's day an appointment with a Soviet official before 4 P.M. was most unusual. The fact that Soviet offices now open at 9 or even earlier, and close at 6, is characteristic of Khrushchev's reforms)

We discussed briefly some of the things we had seen, particularly the housing program in Stalingrad. Mr. Zhukov remarked that in New York the housing program was also very active. He himself had noted the enormous improvement between 1947 and 1958 when he was last there.

He also commented on the "satellite city" program which, he gathered, was not popular in the United States - at least Mr. Dowling, the real estate expert who is his friend, did not like it. The satellite city scheme, he said, was a British idea and was also being developed in Sweden. The Soviets were also adopting it. (The satellite city plan is to build small towns of about 70,000 thirty or forty miles away from a larger city and to establish in it not only consumers for its local demand such as bakeries and garment industries, but also some heavy industry for the main city). Mr. Zhukov then stated that our Bratsk trip would be of particular interest as the Plan called for the closing of the Angara River close to the time we would be there. He gave us an article published by the Komsomolskaya Pravda with a picture of the dam. (this was the first of a series of articles publicizing the Bratski project.) It was probably only a

coincidence that shortly after Khrushchev had publicly announced that we should go there the Soviet press began publicizing the project widely with articles and photographs.

At 10 o'clock, together with Zhukov, we called on Mr. Kosygin in the Council of Ministers Building on Okhotni Ryad. Mr. Kosygin, who was Minister of Consumers Industries for many years, including the time when Governor Harriman was Ambassador, has recently been made Chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Kosygin stated that he and his colleagues were entirely satisfied with the "decentralization" of the economy and said that the system would be extended and strengthened. He explained that decentralization gave management more scope to carry on local planning. It had also opened up new resources and made possible a better use of manpower.

Mr. Kosygin Harriman stated that he was amazed that the 41 hour week should be introduced at the very start of the 7 Year Plan with its very ambitious goals. Would this not, he suggested, lead to labor shortages?

Mr. Kosygin replied somewhat dogmatically that the Plan had foreseen the needs of manpower. They had just completed a census of the U.S.S.R. and they foresee no difficulties with labor shortage.

Mr. Harriman asked whether the low birthrate during the war years was not now being felt. Mr. Kosygin stated that this question was fully justified and that indeed from 1941 to 1945 the low birthrate had produced a current drop in manpower. However, he added, the aims of the XX 7 Year Plan were being met despite this because of an increase in labor productivity. Mr. Kosygin went on to state that at the 21st Party Congress a

promise had been made to the workers to shorten working hours to 6 in hours a day in heavy labor and 7 in others. Whenever the government and the Party makes a promise, he said, it must be fulfilled.

M . Harriman remarked that American workers would prefer longer hours, especially higher paid hours, so as to increase not only the supply of consumer goods but the income with which to buy them.

Mr. Kosygin stated that in his opinion we should go to the 30 hour week in order to abolish unemployment. Mr. Harriman stated that whatever unemployment existed the State provided temporary relief benefits. Mr. Kosygin again somewhat dogmatically stated that the life of the unemployed is a difficult one. It is hard for a worker to go about with his cap off begging for a cup of coffee. Skilled workers, he said, resent any lack of opportunity to use their skills.

Mr. Harriman retorted that nowadays no one has to take his cap off in America whether he is unemployed or not. He suggested that a better understanding of the merican economy would not do the Soviet leaders any harm. Perhaps Mr. Kosygin should invite some American economists to exchange ideas and information with Soviet economists. Mr. Kosygin agreed that this was a good idea and that Khrushchev had already extended an invitation to Mr. Donald David to come to Moscow for this purpose but that Mr. David was delaying his acceptance.

M . Harriman asked what was the purpose of the current nation-wide inventory of plant equipment. Mr. Kosygin replied that Soviet factories had been built at various periods and their costs had been calculated on different bases. Now they wanted to unify the standard of evaluation so

that they could rationalize their investment policies and get at the actual real values of their equipment. In this way it would be possible to establish more accurate rates of amortization. When the census is finished, Mr. Kosygin said, he would have a more accurate idea, not only of capital investment, but of industrial capacity. He asked how the same was accomplished in the United States. Mr. Harriman stated that each enterprise had a current census of the value of its property, its capacity and actual productivity through the calculations necessary for income tax purposes.

Mr. Kosygin was asked what had happened to the personnel of the Ministries which had been abolished when the Sovnarkhozes were established. He said that a few had gone into the Gosplan and most had gone to the Sovnarkhozes themselves or to industrial enterprises throughout the country where their previous experience was of great use. Though the Gosplan is organized by Republics, it also has special departments for each branch of industry. Asked the purpose of the Scientific Economic Council, of which Kuzmin has just been made head, Kosygin said that it deals with certain special problems such as the correlation and the proportional distribution of various branches of industry. For example, it was studying the proportional output of the means of production as against consumer goods. It was also making a study of the distribution of the gross national production. These were continuing questions that might occupy a council for a decade, he said. Governor Harriman asked whether the chemical industry, which is being expanded, was not taking a disproportionate cut out of the national income. Mr. Kosygin said that this, too, was a justified question. However, it had been carefully planned and funds for

investment in the chemical industry were being accumulated from the peofits of other industries and would not upset the overall investment program.

In connection with the development of the chemical industry, Mr. Kosygin said that they were carrying on talks with the British for the acquisition of machinery for the synthetic industries such as nylons, and also for some semi-manufactured products. They were also talking about the possibility for credits. They had already agreed to get a tire plant with an annual capacity of 3 million tires.

Asked whether he was planning to buy more chemical equipment from abroad, he replied that plans called for the manufacture of all necessary equipment to meet the Plan within the country. However, he was always prepared to buy more equipment abroad, as this would accelerate the fulfillment of the Plan. He added that the Soviet Union had the wherewithal to buy such equipment and said that 104 billion rubles had been set aside for the chemical industry in the 7 Year lan.

He went on to state that since the war Soviet industry had acquired considerable experience, and although the embargoes and prohibited lists of the United States and other countries had given them difficulties in another sense these obstacles had proven a boon since it had forced the engineers and technicians to learn how to design their own equipment.

While the Soviet Union is fast broadening trade with all countries, it nevertheless can produce any type of equipment it needs. This is not a boast, Mr. Kosygin stated. Of course, in many cases, he admitted that the cost of designing and producing special equipment in small quantities which could be acquired more cheaply abroad created a problem.

Mr. Kosygin expressed the conviction that in the end the United States would have to agree to broaden its trade with the Soviet Union and that eventually all artificial obstacles would be broken down.

Mr. Harriman expressed the hope that if a summit conference comes to pass it will pave the way for an expansion of trade.

Mr. Harriman brought up the question of amortization rates for different branches of industry. Mr. Kosygin stated that these varied from 20 to 25 or 30 years. In the case of machine tools it varied from 10 to 20 years. Asked about rates in the United States, Harriman stated it varied considerably with the type of machines. In some cases it was 5 to 7 years and in some from 10 to 12 years, and in the case of buildings, up to 25 years.

Mr. Kosygin agreed that in many cases today thermal power plants were more economic than hydro plants because of the high rate of amortization. He also stated that amortization is now looked upon differently than it had been in the past. Nowadays, he said, machinery is often scrapped while it is still good because it is no longer economic and because other more efficient machines have been developed.

At Mr. Kosygin's request, Mr. Harriman agreed to send him more detailed figures on amortization rates in the United States. The conversation then turned to interest rates on capital investment. Kosygin stated that of course the problem was where to invest to get the quickest return on a given investment. In the Soviet Union, he says that the proportion between hydro and thermal power was about 20 to 80. Mr. Harriman said this was about the same proportion in the United States, and Mr. Kosygin replied that both countries have unused potential for hydro-electric power.

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The problem, he said, was to figure the cost of the kilowatt hour per ruble of capital investment. For example, the Kuibyshev hydro-electric plant cost 10 billion rubles and produces 2.1 million kilowatts. The Bratsk hydro-electric dam has a lower cost per kilowatt. It would cost 8 billion rubles and would produce 4.2 million kilowatts. Thus, Kuibyshev produces a kilowatt for every 5000 rubles invested, whereas Bratsk produces a kilowatt for every 2000 rubles. Thus every plant has its own specific problem, Kosygin stated, and when a project is drawn up, the first thing the Gosplan does is figure the relative investment cost per unit of production.

Kosygin also stated that the transmission costs of power from Bratsk would be high, but that it was planned to develop local industries in the neighborhood to consume the power.

Discussing the organization of the Sovnarkhoz and the development of a plan, Kosygin stated that the Chairman of an individual Sovnarkhoz develops the plan for his region and signs it himself. Then it goes to the Republic and through it to the Council of Ministers and to the Gosplan.

In the development of planning in an individual Sovnarkhoz, the Sovnarkhoz ordinarily does not have any planning staff to participate in the discussions. It, however, trusts the planning staff of the individual Sovnarkhoz. Every plan at every level is fully discussed by those who must carry it out. Every worker knows exactly what task is assigned to him individually in the 7 Year Plan. Every shop in turn knows what is expected of it. The trade union organization likewise takes part in

the deliberation on the plan. "When fifty million workers are united on a plan, it works," Kosygin said.

Turning to the needs of agriculture for artificial fertilizers, Kosygin stated that the Soviet Union produced phosphates and nitrates and and were developing the use of artificial proteins from nitrates as is done in the United States for feeding cattle. Asked if investment in chemical fertilizers was competing with other industries for investment funds, Kosygin denied this and stated it was all a ~~ex~~ question of proper planning.

Mr. Harriman pointed out that Mr. Kosygin had long been connected with ~~xxxxxxxx~~ consumer industries. Now that he is a chairman of the Gosplan does that mean that the ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ consumers are going to get a better break?

Mr. Kosygin replied, somewhat emphatically, that this question was not one of personalities. The decision on the proportion of capital to consumer goods was taken by the 21st Congress, to which he, Kosygin, was as much bound as anyone else.

Returning to the reorganization of the economy, Kosygin reiterated that the decentralization plan was working very successfully. He conceded that disputes arose between regions and even between Republics. In the case of the latter, Gosplan was the arbitrator. He further conceded that as in every economy there was no lack of disputes in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Harriman stated that we had seen a good deal of housing and that he was under the impression that quality was suffering at the expense of quantity.

Mr. Kosygin fx replied that "We take the position that quality must never suffer, no matter how brief a period is allotted to a task." Indeed, he said, quality is often more important than quantity. He implicitly conceded the correctness of Mr. Harriman's observations by remarking that Gosplan is currently devoting considerable attention to quality in housing. However, he added, if you compare quality mxx with what it was fxxxxxxxxx five or six years ago, you will note a great improvement. Mr. Khrushchev, especially, has been exceedingly critical on the question of quality.

Mr. Harriman asked whether the demands for equipment by the Chinese were putting a strain on Soviet resources. Mr. Kosygin answered, again rather dogmatically, that the needs of China had been included in the Plan and that therefore they were putting no strain on other aspects of the Plan. Mr. Harriman remarked that the Soviet Union was importing manganese from India, yet the Union itself exports its own manganese. Mr. Kosygin replied that there must be some misunderstanding as, so far as he knew, no manganese had been imported from India. Imports from India, he said, consisted chiefly of tea, raw materials, even some consumer goods, skins, jute (although, he said, they had some difficulty in disposing of jute) and other materials. So far as he knew, the Indians were satisfied with current trade relations. He suggested that the Soviet Union was often willing to accept in trade exchanges materials which it did not vitally need, as in the case of INdian jute. In order to expand trade it is willing to absorb these materials or, if necessary, even re-export them.

Turning to the international scene, M . Kosygin said that competition in missiles must be stopped. It is time, he said, to find a common point of view. Mr. Khrushchev had often suggested how this could be done and now it was up to the United States to come to an agreement.

Mr. Harriman retorted that President Eisenhower had also made a number of proposals which the Soviet Union could accept. It was more, he said, a question of patience.

Mr. Harriman then asked whether expenses for civil dense were included in the Gosplan, i.e., protection against both atomic explosions and fallout. Was there anything in the 7 Year Plan on this or were there any plans for the diversion of plants.

Mr. Kosygin was distinctly evasive in replying. The question of protection against atomic explosion was primarily one of coming to agreement with the United States; in the meantime the more one side improved its weapons, the more the other side had to expand on defense against it. If there was an agreement, he said, limiting nuclear experiments, then each branch of government would have a better idea of exactly how to fulfill its responsibilities. The implication was clear that Gosplan is not involved in civil defense and that whatever branch of government was involved in this was not going to show its hand.

There was further discussion about the necessity for coming to agreement on nuclear disarmament and Mr. Kosygin agreed with Mr. Harriman that when we have such destructive weapons at our disposal it is the duty of the great powers to prevent war.

Mr. Harriman finally brought up the question of statistics. He said that in the United States statistics were published in great detail on every aspect of the economy. American economists who stucy the Soviet Union, however, constantly found that the published statistics were inadequate, both in the detail and in the definition of what they individually included. Mr. Harriman stated that often when American economists came to the Soviet Union they were frequently given all the statistics they need. Why not, therefore, publish these so that they don't have to come to the Soviet Union? In reply Mr. Kosygin suggested that the difficulty was that American economists did not procure all the available statistical data. In recent years, he said, there had been a great increase in the amount of statistics produced. These were not only percentage figures, but also absolute figures. The quarterly reports on Plan fulfillment, for example, contain very full statistics. Nevertheless, he did admit that there was some lack of articles on statistical analysis by Soviet economists. However, he excused them on the ground that they were so busy on other matters.

Mr. Zhukov intervened to state that there were many statistics published in the English language. Perhaps, he said, the fault lay in the failure of American economists to search widely enough. Mr. Harriman repeated that the problem had improved, but was not yet sufficient. Mr. Kosygin expressed the hope that Soviet economists could write more in American publications. Perhaps, he said, there is a great deal that has been published, but has not been brought to the attention of United States economists.

Mr. Kosygin is a small man. He has strong crewcut hair which is slightly gray and sparse. He has a toothy smile with two large gold teeth in front and ears which stick out a bit. He wore a gray suit, a blue shirt and rather fancy cufflinks. Deep lines under his eyes indicate that he was very tired. He liked to laugh and make jokes, sometimes a little roughly.

At 3 P.M. C.W.T. called at the Chinese Embassy and was told that the Peking Government considered that in view of the state of Chinese-American relations it would be "inconvenient" for Mr. Harriman to visit China this year. However, the Secretary of the Embassy, Mr. Gun Ting said the Chinese Government thought that perhaps next year if Mr. Harriman so desired a visit would be possible.

Mr Barholomew, the head of UPI, called on Mr. Harriman for lunch with Mr Schapiro.

In the evening the entire party went to the Praga Restaurant for dinner, where a table had been reserved in the roof garden. The food was mediocre, the champagne sweet and the atmosphere dull.

During the afternoon a message was received from Mr. Zhukov that Mr. Frol Kozlov would be glad to receive Mr Harriman at 10 A.M on June 3. This would mean that our scheduled departure for Tashkent would have to be postponed 24 hours In view of Mr. Kozlov's high position in the government, it was believed to be best to accede to this arrangement.

June 2.

Afforts were made to see Yuri Zhikov concerning the Chinese visa question. At 5 P M. Governor Harriman and C W T called on him. Mr Zhukov stated he thought the message from the Chinese was considerate; furthermore, he did not feel that the Soviets could do anything in the matter because it was a matter purely within the internal competence of the Chinese Whatever they decided to do, the Soviet Government would fully support them. Mr. Zhukov then went on to discuss internal

affairs in the United States. He had read somewhere that Truman and others were opposing the "young Turks", Kennedy, Stevenson and Humphrey, and that the nomination now hung between ~~[illegible]~~ Lyndon Johnson and Symington. A prolonged discussion ensued in which Governor Harriman expressed some of the intricacies of the nominating system.

At 6 P.M Governor Harriman went to the Italian Embassy for a reception where he talked at considerable length with Minister of Education Elyton and other Soviet figures who presented themselves.

June 3:

At 10 A.M. Governor Harriman and C W T went to the Kremlin with Mr Zhukov to see Mr Frol Kozlov. Previously, Mr Zhukov had told us that Kozlov's background was chiefly in Party work, that he operated on the same level as Mikoyan, but chiefly in internal affairs, in contrast to Mr. Mikoyan who worked in foreign affairs, especially trade matters.

Mr. Jozlov has silver hair swept back in curly waves. He has a double chin, dimples, small hands, and a pointed, chiseled nose. He has black eyebrows and gray eyes, rather thin lips, and when he talks he ~~ax~~ fumbles with a paper clip. His teeth are small and regular and his ears stick out a little bit. A few gold teeth show when he laughs which is quite often and usually hearty. [redacted] 25X1

25X1 [redacted] When he got excited he pointed his finger at the person he was talking to and shook it as he raised his voice. [redacted] 25X1

He was wearing a black single-breasted suit with a white shirt and gray tie. He also wore a waistcoat.

Kozlov stated that he had started as a textile worker, had then gone to a polytechnical institute and become a metallurgist. He then went into various forms of economics and worked for a number of years in Leningrad in numerous branches of industry, including being manager of a blooming mill. He is about 52 years old.

Kozlov stated that he was glad to go to the United STates where he had never been. His visit might coincide with the end of the Geneva Conference and perhaps he might be able to discuss some outstanding questions with U. S. political leaders. He planned to stay no less than two weeks, but this, of course, was all too short. He was going to leave around the 26th or 27th of June. The point of his trip was to open the Exhibit and talk to various political leaders. He also was particularly interested in meeting American industrialists and seeing American plants. "Your industry," he said, "is on a very high level. We are now planning a great expansion of our industry and we want to make as much xx use as possible of your xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx experience."

Kozlov felt that perhaps a little progress had been made at Geneva, but he felt that the main issues would be left to the Summit. If only nuclear weapons did not exist, he said, the xxxxxxxxx improvement of our relations would be much easier.

Turning to the economic problems, Kozlov said that the Soviet authorities were planning to reconstruct their entire automobile industry. Their aim was to provide cars for all the people. "We would like to see the United STates as a partner in a competition of automobile manufacture. We should compete in cars, meat and milk."

He agreed with Mr. Harriman that it had been a mistake for the American industry to increase the size of automobiles to the extent that it had. He said that the Soviet industry had made precisely the same mistake and that now they want to return to a small car. He said he ~~xxx~~ planned that the big increase in production would be in automobile of the ~~Mxk~~ Moskvich type. (Elsewhere we were told that the Soviets were working on a popular car that would cost 8000 R and would probably be manufactured in the Zaporozhie area.) However, there were divergences as to when the car would be put into production, varying from two to three years to fourteen or fifteen years.)

Mr. Harriman asked the question he had put to M. Kosygin - why had the Soviets cut working hours to 41 per week just when they were entering their most active stage of expansion in the 7 Year Plan? Mr. ~~Kxzixxxtax~~ Kozlov's answer was that the 7 Year Plan was concentrating on the modernization of industry, the introduction of automation and the increase of productivity through rationalization, hence no great increase in manpower was contemplated except in special industries. For these, he said, extra labor could be obtained from agriculture. In the United States 19% of the population, he believed, was engaged in agriculture as against 40% in the Soviet Union. With increased mechanization, this excess rural ~~xx~~ population could be used in special industries, for example, the chemical industry. For this reason he thought the cut in hours was both politically and economically justified. Asked about the role of women in industry, he said that in certain branches such as textiles the majority of workers were women. In metallurgy, he claimed, hardly any were. (In those

metallurgical plants we visited we saw a great many women.) Kozlov said he had no statistics at hand to show how many women under 60 worked, but undoubtedly there were more than in the United States, particularly in the fields of medicine, education and science. His own wife, he said, refused to sit at home idle. She is an engineer and works at an engineering scientific research institute in Moscow.

Mr. Kozlov suggested we see the new residential areas of Cheriomochka (?) in Southwest Moscow. He had recently been there and seen the new community foodstore which provided both ready meals in a cafeteria and also semi-prepared meals which families could take home and heat after warming them up. These kitchens, he said, are helping to free women of their household chores. He added that Soviet efforts to free women from heavy kitchen work were proper and necessary. In this respect, he said, both capitalism and communism are moving in the same direction. Another way of freeing women is the rapid expansion of boarding schools which he presumed we had already heard of.

Mr. Kozlov said he had read extracts from Mr. Harriman's first article and had found it objective and correct. He stated that the biggest problem at the present was meeting the housing demand. To increase housing by every means the government was strongly supporting private initiative, both in rural and industrial areas, to build their own houses.

Kozlov suggested we visit the tractor station at Dubne. Mr. Harriman stated that we would hardly have time, and mentioned casually that on his way home to the United States he would pass through London, to which Mr. Kozlov replied: "My greetings to Comrade Macmillan."

He said that he had recently been at Bratsk and was glad we were going there. He said that they planned building cellulose and paper factories near Bratsk ("Our paper, as you may have noted, is not very good."). They also plan to build an aluminum plant as they have bauxite nearby and because the U.S. won't sell aluminum. (This was the only reference to a desire on the part of the Soviets to buy American aluminum.) Bratsk provides an example, he said, of Soviet planning. Here fx raw materials, power and labor are concentrated and a single construction organization will build not only the power plant but the factories to use the power. The whole operation is a unified one. (Pounding his first and raising his voice in emphasis.)

Turning to imports of mechnical machinery from England, Mr. Kozlov said that quite independent of any English imports the Russians will plan to expand their synthetics production tremendously. "You are very far ahead of us in synthetic textiles and plastics," he said, "but we'll catch up." Recently, M . Garst, the American agricultural expert, had visited the Soviet Union and had told him, "You have overtaken me."

The conversation with Mr. Kozlov lasted about one hour and fifteen minutes.

At 1 P.M. the Harriman party took off in a TW 104 to Tashkent, arriving after four hours of flight at 8 P M.local time. After being met by the usual officials, we were taken to the big new Inturst Hotel opposite the opera house. It is one of the few buildings we have seen thus far with a certain style and color. It has a colonnade on its roof where eventually a restaurant is to be installed. Currently a small outdoor restaurant, more or less on the sidewalk, is in operation.

Our rooms were on the 4th floor which is the only floor which has suites. The elevator, we were told, was not working. Later we discovered that though the building is over a year old, no elevator has as yet been installed. We asked that a member of the City Architects Office show us around town as quickly as possible before it grew dark. After a short delay the Chief Architect, a roly poly little Uzbek with a delightful cheery manner, was produced and took us on a tour.

xRxxxxTxxkkxxtisx

Tashkent is composed of three compoents: the old native town of mud and straw houses huddled together behind blank walls, with narrow dirt lanes between; the old European town which housed the Russian officials when Tashkent was a garrison; and the new Soviet town with its Stalinesque public buildings and large apartment houses. Of the three, the native town is by all the odds the most picturesque and despite its primitiveness, it appears clean, swept and whitewashed. The old European town is the most charming with its streets lined with large shady trees and its low 19th Century houses copies from the post-Napoleonic Moscow style. The Soviet town is an improvement on European-Soviet architexture since it has employed more color and, to a small extent,xpx Persian and native decorative themes, to break the monotony of the concrete blocks. During our whirlwind drive, we were held up near the new Soviet stadium where a football game had just ended, and it seemed that half the city debauched into the streets, overloading the trolley cars, hanging from the steps and the couplings and crowding the streets.

Back at the hotel we were shown to a private dining room, as usual. However, for some inexplicable reason, the windows were not even made to open

and the only air came through the doors which were heavily draped. Eventually a small fan was produced. After dinner we went for a walk around the public square between the hotel and the opera house which itself is not a bad bit of architecture finished some three years ago. The fountains were playing, and crowds of parents and children were seated around it enjoying the cool breezes.it generated.

Though the hotel rooms were big and roomy, the bathrooms were already beginning to fall apart. Flies were everywhere. In an effort to get rid of them Mary Russell asked the manager for some flypaper because, she said, confusing two Russian words, our rooms were swarming with mice!

Later in the evening we managed to get hole of some ice and had a long cool drink before going to bed.

Juune 4:

1 At 10 A.M. Governor Harriman and C.W.T. called on the Prime Minister of Uzbekstan, Mr. Alimov, together with his deputy, Mr. Aimov, the Foreign Minister, and the Mayor of Tashkent, Mr. Uldashaev, a prominent wit among Soviet officials who locked horns with Adlai Stevenson and Bob Tucker during their visit. Mr. Alimov stated that although the massive construction styles of Moscow had to be adopted because of the rapid growth of the native population, it was planned to build only three and four storey and even two storey apartment buildings. In addition to government building they were encouraging individual housing which many people greatly preferred because of the heat in the summer months which made gardens particularly desirable. The Prime Minister pointed to a grape

arbor outside the window and said, "Even the Council of Ministers has its garden." Considerable emphasis is being put on the increase in greenery throughout the city. The Mayor said the water supply of Uzbekstan was satisfactory. (We had frequent occasion to question this statement during our journey.) Drinking water is piped into town, irrigation water comes by open canals. There is more than enough irrigation water from the Cherchik River and other rivers in the neighborhood which are fed by glaciers and the snowfields in the mountains behind Tashkent.

The Prime Minister stated that in the past 15 to 20 years, arable land in Uzbekstan had been increased by some 800,000 hectares. The original impulse had come from Lenin himself who had insisted on a great expansion in the irrigation system. Total irrigated land today was 2 million hectares, an additional 200,000 hectares in the Hungry Desert, and 120,000 hectares in the Ferghana Valley are coming into cultivation. These are irrigated by canals with a capacity of 300 cubic meters per second. The canals are still dirt, but in some places they are starting to line them with concrete.

The Prime Minister stated that in the provinces of Bokhara, Khorasman, the Hungry Desert, and Ferghana, they were suffering from salinization of the soil due to heavy irrigation. Mr. Harriman recalled that experiments had been carried out for the growth of red cotton. Mr. Alimov said that the experiments had not been very successful; only one State farm today is growing any red cotton. In the end he said it was easier to dye the cotton red.

Azimov said that Uzbekstan was undergoing considerable industrial growth. A chemical phosphate plant had been built in Samarkand and another in Kokhand. Several machine building plants for cotton growing and cotton manufacture were being built.

He said that only 10% of the cotton today was picked by machine, since it is long fiber. However, by the end of the 7 Year Plan they hope to raise this to 60%. It was his impression, he said, that all irrigated cotton land in the United States, such as New Mexico, only 2 or 3% was harvested by machine pickers. (He said one of his deputies had been in the United States with a cotton delegation not long ago.)

Cotton is the principal crop and provides 65% of total Soviet output. Caracul is also highly developed. Uzbekstan provided "almost enought" meat for local requirements.

The chief emphasis of the 7 Year Plan is to develop cotton growing and cotton textiles. Presently 3 million tons of cotton are grown; by the end of the 7 Year Plan it should be 4. Asked whether synthetic fabrics were competing with cotton, he said, "No, we are trying to develop both and have sufficient demand to use all the cotton and all the synthetics we can grow." The 7 Year Plan calls for a 1.8-fold increase in industry, to be achieved by rationalization and the natural growth of population. Alimov ~~xkxkxd~~ pointed out that Uzbekstan has the highest birthrate in the Soviet Union and that many Uzbeks think 7 or 8 babies are too few.

The Prime Minister said that electric power came from both hydro and thermal plants. However, the 7 Year Plan was putting the emphasis on thermal plants using as fuel natural gas which has recently been discovered in large quantities around Bokhara. Indeed, this deposit was so great that they are planning to pipe Bokhara's natural gas

as far north as Chelyabinsk and Sverdkovsk. While occasionally temporary delays occurred in deliveries of supplies between Sovnarkhozes, this was neither chronic nor serious and the laws were adquate to punish delinquents, both materially and morally.

A unified electric power grid was being planned for all of Central Asia and by the end of the 7 Year Plan all collective farms should be electrified. Some are in on city lines and some have their own hydro or thermal power stations. 30% of the farms, however, were still without power and the rest did not have sufficient power for production, but only for household use.

Turning to schools, Alimov stated that Uzbek is used as the basic language, although some schools teach Russian, Tartar, Uzbek, Kazakh and Hindi. The Uzbek schools have foreign language courses, including French, English and German, also Hindi, Parsi and Urdu and Arabic. The majority of students prefer to study European languages, particularly English. Courses in Hindi have only recently been started. Chinese is not studied in the schools but only in the Institute for Foreign Languages and Oriental Studies.

Prospects for the cotton crop this year are good in general. Some difficulties were encountered during the sowing season with heavy rains and in May temperatures were lower than usual, but he said these difficulties are being overcome. The crop suffered from parasites, but there was sufficient chemical insecticides to handle this. Such difficulties, Alimov said, are natural. There is a Uzbek saying: "Whoever fears sparrows doesn't sow wheat."

Mr. Harriman asked about the Tashkent football team and the Prime

Minister admitted that he didn't have a very good team. Tashkent was in the "B" League, and whenever it lost, the Mayor could be sure to catch hell from the local population. Mr. Alimov, however, promised that they were making every effort to improve their team and by the time Mr. Harriman visited Tashkent again he would promise that the team would be in the "A" League. They had already built a stadium of a capacity of 50,000.

Asked about the Uzbek Dance Ensemble, he said that it was very active and that it would come to the United States at once if invited. Alimov pointed out that the shorter hours involved in the 41 hour week was increasing the local demand for cultural outlets and more people were taking part in amateur dancing, theatricals, etc.

12 A.M.:

At 12 Mr. and Mrs. Harriman went to the village of Zangata to visit a cotton farm. It was created in 1955 by uniting four collective farms and ix now has arable land of 5,280 hectares, of which 1x760xxxx undrxxxxpsx 1760 are under crops, including 1100 under cotton and 600 under wheat and barley. The remainder, over 3000 heactares, are under pastureage. The farm has 7 large tractors for plowing and 23 for cultivation and sowing.

This year 800 hectares will be exclusively machine cultivated and picked. In 1956 they experimented with machine picking on 30% of their land. (Apparently the experiment was unsuccessful)

The farm has 4 secondary schools, 3 seven year and xxx 1 ten year, 2 baking (packing ?) houses, a maternity house, a club and 700 wired radio sets.

There are 775 households on the farm with total population of 4,110, of which 1330 are able bodied and 1568 are students (848 men and 621 girls). About 200 people are living retired on pensions on the farm.

In 1958 the total income was 9,980,000 R. The workday for 1958 gave 10 R plus 2 kilograms of wheat. Workers earned a maximum of 1500 work days per year. Some families received an income of up to 20,000 R in cash. Each family is entitled to .13 of a hectare in private plots, 1 cow, 1 calf, 5 sheep or goats and unlimited poultry. On their plots they grow chiefly vegetables, potatoes and grapes. From this they can get incomes up to ~~8xRximax~~ R 8 to 10 thousand a year by selling their products on the bazaar. For example, early tomatoes are a great source of private income. The farmers use only natural fertilizers on their plots but they can, if they want, buy mineral fertilizers.

If a young collective farmer marries, he is given a ~~mxt~~ separate plot and a subsidy up to R 10,000 to build a house. The collective maintains a building team which does the entire job up to turning over they key. A house costs between 10 and 14 thousand R.

Some of the people on the farm work in factories ~~ix~~ on the side and study either at night school or by correspondence.

The 7 Year Plan calls for an increase in cotton up to 1400 hectares (now 1100) by reclaiming new land and expanding the capacity of canals and extending the canal network. Most of the irrigation today is by canal flow although 300 hectares are irrigated by pumps. All other crops are to be increased as well. Fruit orchards, for example, are to go up 50% and silk cultivation 1½%. (Thus far they are producing

20% more silk than the plan provides for.) Corn is also being increased from 85 hectares to 315 hectares. Children from 11 and 12 years up are used in picking cotton during vacation. Children are paid at exactly the same rate as adults but their norm is half as much.

Yield of cotton in 1957 was 30.4 centners per hectare unirrigated land, in 1958, 19 (90 ?).

The farm income is divided as follows: 15 to 20% to the indivisible fund, 60% distributed to the farmers as pay. (Only 25 to 30% of the able bodied workers on the farm are employed the year around. The others work from 200 to 250 days. Of the 1330 able bodied workers 611 are women). The farm has 198 horses, 16 trucks, 32 oxen, 3400 sheep, 501 cows.

The farm maintains 5 milk shops in Tashkent and several in the Kolkhoz villages. Members of the collective are required to work a minimum of work days varying from 180 to 300 per year, depending on their sex and occupation. This year the monthly average income per worker is 600 R.

Members of the collective must get permission from the collective farm to take a job in town. However, students graduating from school need no permit to go into an institute of higher learning. If a worker leaves the farm, the farm pays him for his house.

After interviewing the farm director who read the above statistics from a prepared report, we went for a tour of the farm installations. In the Director's office a large banner and various diplomas testified to the oustanding quality of the farm. However, the Director, and as usual our guides, reiterated that this was an "average farm." We

visited a field camp where about 10 workers were engaged in cultivating cotton, in addition to as many women. The women had their small children with them and the field camp had a nursery for infants and another for older pre-school children. We then visited the maternity home which Mrs. Harriman found exceptionally clean. Finally we visited one of the schools which closely resembled every other school we had been to. We then returned to Tashkent for lunch in the windowless dining room, in stifling heat.

In the afternoon Governor Harriman visited the President of the Academy of Sciences in Tashkent, Kh. M. Abdullaev. Mr. Abdullaev is a geologist and specializes in the theory of ore formation of non-ferrous metals. He reads but does not speak English and was in the United States in 1956 in transit from a geological conference in Mexico.

Mr. Abdullaev said that though there remained some unexplored areas in central Asia, most of the area was thoroughly surveyed. However, modern knowledge extends only one layer below the ground. The problem of geologists the world over is to seek deposits that are deeper than immediately below the surface.

Asked how he rated American scientific endeavor, Mr. Abdullaev said he could only judge in his own specialty of geology. Up to 1935, he said, American geologists were among the best. "All our textbooks and technical literature cited U.S. geologists." In recent years, experimental work has been fairly well developed, especially in complex problems and new methods of geophysics, but theoretical work in recent times has made little progress in the U.S. Though they are not lagging, they are not keeping their leading position. One reason for this is that in recent years the

Soviet Union and other Oriental countries' geologists have greatly enlarged their field of activities and have produced a large number of studies which are not properly evaluated in the U.S. For example, Mr. Abdullaev said, we translate every available American scientific study in geology. The American geologists, however, do not do so. We have in the Soviet Union 40,000 geologists who are producing studies which American ~~x~~ geologists are not making use of.

For example, Mr. Abdullaev said, he had written a book in 1950 which was re-published in 1954. However, it only came to the attention of American geologists in 1958 and just recently has the first critique appeared. (See article entitled "Genetic Relation of Mineralization to Granitoid Intrusions" in Economic Geology of December 1958.) His book, Mr. Abdullaev said, had been translated into Chinese, but not into English. Another book entitled "Dykes and Ore Formation" is, however, being translated in the United States. Mr. Abdullaev said he had discussed this matter with American scientists in Mexico and had suggested the United States establish a publishing house for scientific translations from Russian.

Mr. Abdullaev stated that presently in China some excellent work is being done in the field of geology, but the U.S. scientists know nothing at all about it.

The Academy of Sciences of Uzbekstan had a special institute for the study of oil and gas deposits and 23 other institutes. The Academy has handbooks in Arabic, Persian and English, describing its work. A copy was given to Mr. Harriman.

Mr. Abdullaev said that scientists can do academic research only if they are not over-burdened with teaching at universities. At the present time the Academy includes 4443 research workers. 1500 of them are scientists, 47 have doctorates (equivalent to U.S. professor), 473 are candidates (equivalent to U.S. Doctor of Science). Of these 4443 only 50 teach. They are the best people, but they teach no more than 100 to 150 hours at most per year. Mr. Abdullaev teaches himself, but only 26 hours a year. He has 3 candidates (equivalent to U.S. Doctor of Science) working as his personal assistants in his scientific research.

The Academy has an Institute of Orientology which has assembled 70,000 manuscripts in the history of the science and culture of the area beginning with the 19th Century. The area includes the Moslem east, central Asia, Pakistan, Persia and Afghanistan. This, Mr. Abdullaev described as a unique collection.

For the earlier periods of the 6th and 7th Centuries their sources are chiefly archeological. "Our archeologists," Mr. Abdullaev said, "have found the remains of the oldest known human beings."

The 16th Century Khoresem (not Khorasam) has been opened up by archeologists and the remains of a burn brick civilization have been discovered. This city was destroyed by the Arab invasions of the 8th Century and the Mongol invasions of the 11th Century. However, the excavations have uncovered some well preserved and very beautiful frescoes and some excellent written materials.

Khoresem is a very ancient country built by Uzbeks with a very high standard of civilization. It was the home of Avitsena (1037), the great

forerunner of medical science, and Biruni (1048) whose works have been translated into English.

Mr. Abdullaev said that no congress of scientists throughout the world takes place without participation of the Uzbeks. The Secretary of the Academy has just returned from ~~x~~ Japan and Belgium. The President himself has been in every country in Europe, as well as in Japan and in India.

The basic research of the Academy covers Uzbekstan, but some of the work covers both Afghanistan and China.

Mr. Abdullaev pointed out that the Moguls were Uzbeks. The diary of Babur was written originally in Uzbek (an elaborate volume of Babur's diary in the Uzbek language was given to Mr. Harriman). Babur started ~~x~~ his life in the village of Andijan. It ended, of course, in Delhi. President Abdullaev said that t ere had been a special session of scientists on ~~M~~ Babur recently. "We do not support his conquest of India," he said, "but we regard him as one of the greatest lyrical poets." During Babur's stay in India he wrote a letter home every day in verse in the Uzbek language. Educated Uzbeks can read these verses today, as the language is 70% the same as in Babur's time.

Parenthetically Abdullaev said that the Chinese are doing a great deal of research work at the present time, mostly in scientific fields and also in archeology.

The Institute of Archeology keeps 15 groups of explorers in the field.

On the subject of space exploration, M . Abdullaev said that Samarkand as an "international latitudinal station." Seismographic and cosmic rays are studied in the laboratory at Tashkent where there is also an observation

station for the Soviet sputnik. As he is not a specialist in space exploration, Mr. Abdullaev refused to comment on American space exploration research.

Abdullaev said he was in correspondence with a Professor Buddington of the Princeton University. He said that he emphasized the importance of cooperation in science through the exchange of delegations. He said that while his Academy cooperated with almost every country in the world, cooperation with the United States was very limited. Recently, two American scientists had been in Tashkent and 3 American specialists in polomers. Mr. Abdullaev said that while the U.S. was very much advanced in the science of synthetics, in some other areas Soviet science was in front.

He considers Tashkent the world center for the study of the chemistry of alkaloids, which is done at the Institute of Chemistry of Vegetable Substances. It is also a leading center for Orientology and for the theory of mathematical statistics. "In this respect," Mr. Abdullaev said, "we have long since outstripped the U.S in mathematics." The President said that while they have comptometers in Tashkent, they are not good. There are much better ones elsewhere in the Soviet Union. He said that the Rector of Tashkent University had been to the U.S., but no one from the Academy had been. The reason was that they have received no invitations. They had been invited to an international oil conference in May but had not sent a delegate. Mr. Harriman asked whether the obstacle was political or scientific. Mr. Abdullaev said that the American scientists were probably ill informed about Uzbek scientific progress. Despite the fact that the Academy publishes about 10 monthly

journals, he doubted that one would find them in the United States. These journals cover: literature, geology, chemistry, medicine, engineering, social sciences and physics - mathematics. They also publish five to six hundred books annually. Some of their journals are monthly, some bi-monthly. The Academy receives all U.S. journals and books in its special fields in English. Mr. Abdullaev said he was ready to send all his publications to the U.S.

Turning to international politics, President Abdullaev said that he expected a Summit Conference would bring results. Cooperation in nuclear research, he said, could increase progress in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. He himself was all for coordination rather than competition. The Pugwash Conference had recently circularized scientists asking how scientists can help improve the international situation. Abdullaev had replied that the best way would be by exchanging scientists and by interchanges of scientific views.

At the end of the conference which was attended by the Secretary of the Academy and two or three other academicians, Mr. Abdullaev presented Mr. Harriman with several large tomes on Babur and other subjects, and copies of all the Academy's periodical literature.

The conversation, which lasted the better part of the afternoon, was most impressive. Both Abdullaev and his Uzbek colleagues seemed to a layman to be not only highly intelligent but to have a very broad viewpoint on scientific, if not political, matters. Their comments were frank, straightforward, but modest and restrained. If the standards of the Uzbek Academy of Science are typical, the Soviet system of scientific

research by means of a network of Academies is well worth studying, if not copying.

When we returned to the hotel, a local Russian was waiting on the main floor to interview Harriman on a private matter. C.W.T. talked to him and came to the conclusion that he was an unbalanced individual who was anxious to go to the U.S. He said he was an engineer and had developed certain processes which should be of interest. After some difficulty it was explained to him that Mr. Harriman was a private citizen and had nothing to do with granting of visas. The man was told to forward his application dther to the Soviet authorities or to the Visa Section of the Embassy.

June 5:

At 6 A M,Governor Harriman and party flew to Samarkand in an IL 12 The flight took one and a half hours. First we flew over the green Tashkent Oasis which gave way gradually to desert and then to high barren hills. On the other side of the hills the desert slowly grew greener as we approached the oasis of Samarkand. The Samarkand Airport was under construction. A number of military jets were landing and taking off, raising enormous clouds of fine dust. We were met by the Mayor of Samarkand, the head of Inturist and some women with the usual bouquets of flowers. After some delay we were taken to a government dacha on the outskirts of town which contained, in addition to a large billiard room a dining-sitting room, three bedrooms and one bathroom. There was considerable discussion as to how these accommodations were to be divided up, and it was suggested that the interpreters find quarters elsewhere. However, in the end Larissa moved in with Mary Russell and the two boys had beds put up in a pavillion in the garden. As we were moving in, a two-star general was moving out

and the rooms were not ready. While we waited breakfast was served, during the course of which Mary Russellslammed an egg on the tablecloth thinking it was hard-boiled. It was not. During the course of our stay in Samarkand we had frequent occasion to recall the Prime Minister's assurances that Uzbekstan had an adequate water supply. The toilet could be flushed only rarely, water (cold) flowed from the spigots only on rare occasions. In the end we discovered that the water tank on the roof was practically empty and to get water to fill it it was necessary to shut off the supply in the rest of the town. After breakfast we at off on a round of the mosques of Samarkand, accompanied by a young female assistant researcher of Professor Umnikov, the great specialist who had shown Samarkand's ruins to C.W T and many other foreigners in the past. (Unfortunately Umnikov, now 70, was seriously ill and could not accompany us)

Our first visit was to the Observatory of Ulug Beg, the grandson of timur, whose astronomic observations in the 14th century were probably the most advanced in the world at that time. All that remains of a gigantic observatory is an enormous quadrant buried in the ground made of marble. It is supposed that a wheeled ~~xxxxxx~~ platform with instruments ran along this quadrant on tracks and formed the azmuth by which heavenly bodies could be measured. The second stop was at the Shah Zindah which contains a series of magnificent tiled tombs lining a ~~xxxxxx~~ steep staircase which culminates in the tomb of one of Mohammed's immediate successors. Although the mosque with this tomb was undergoing restoration and though it is still under the jurisdiction of mullahs and not part of a public

exhibition, we were permitted to enter and to peer through a grating at the tomb itself. From the Shah Zindah we went to the mosque of Bibi Khanum, one of Timur's favorite wives who, according to legend, built the mosque as a surprise for her husband then on campaign. The legend says that the young architect who built it was in love with Bibi Khanum and delayed construction as long as he could in order to prolong his association. At Bibi Khanum's insistence, he finally agreed to finish the mosque on condition that he be allowed one kiss. Eventually the mosque was completed and when the architect demanded his tribute Bibi Khanum put her hand to her cheek. The architect's kiss was so hot, however, that it burnt its way through the hand and left a scar on the cheek. When Timur returned he noticed the scar and wormed the story from Bibi Khanum. He then ordered the arrest of the architect, but the latter fled up to the top of the highest minaret of the mosque and, according to legend, took flight into the sky and disappeared. The Bibi Khanum mosque is largely in ruins due, we were told, to frequent earthquakes (Samarkand is in a highly seismic area, but it was clear, too, that lack of maintenance was responsible for much of the deterioration). The few arches that remain are deeply cracked, so much so that the authorities state that it is hopeless to try to preserve what remains and that it is only a matter of years before the whole beautiful mosque collapses.

We then went to the Registan where one mosque and two madrasahs (theological schools) line three sides of a square. These very handsome ancient buildings are greatly deteriorated, one minaret has already collapsed and another is being held up by steel cables. However, here restoration work is going on rapidly and the foundations repaired

to prevent further collapse. We watched a group of artisans cutting and sculpting the rectangular tiles which, after beinf baked and glazed, will be used to restore many of the mosaic designs.

From the Registan we went home to lunch, and in the afternoon Governor Harriman and C.W.T. visited the University. The Rector of the University, a Uzbek, and his Russian assistant greeted us in their office. The Rector in his speech of welcome remarked that "Samarkand is a special sort of a city. Within ten years it will be two thousand years old and yet for the most part it is a very young town." The University was established in 1927. It specializes in the history of Uzbekstan and, in the realm of natural sciences, in the flora and fauna of the area. It has 7000 students of which 3000 are day pupils, 3000 correspondence, and 1000 evening school. It has four faculties: ~~gaukagy~~ biology and geology; physics and mathematics; history, and philology. The last is divided into Uzbek language and Uzbek literature, Tadzhik language and Tadzhik literature and Russian language and Russian literature. It also teaches foreign languages, including English, French and German.

72% of the students are Tadzhik or Uzbek and the remaining 28% are Russian, Ukrainian, etc.

64% of the students are girls, a fact, which the Rector said was of particular interest to Mrs. Roosevelt when she visited it a year or two ago. The large number of girls is explained by the popularity among Soviet women of both biology (for the study of medicine) and philology, which is particularly popular among Soviet girls.

In addition to the foreign languages mentioned there are optional courses in Arabic, Persian and Hindi. English is the most popular foreign

language. No Orientology is studied in Samarkand. Those who want to must go to Tashkent. Teaching is in either Russian, Tadzhik or Uzbek, according to the native language of the student. Historians study chiefly the history of Uzbekstan. For example, the relations of Timur with ~~Foreign~~ foreign countries.

The Rector of the University stated that the main purpose of all university studies was to prepare people for research and teaching. (Apparently for practical skills such as engineering Soviet educators believe polytechnical and technical schools adequate.)

The Rector stated that the most popular subjects were mathematics and philology. He said that correspondence students differ "hardly at all" from day students. (The slight reservation is not insignificant.) Before each winter and summer examination period correspondence students are given vacations by their factories to come to the university for a period of one month in winter and two weeks in spring and again a month and a half in summer for practical work and laboratory exercises. At the same time, he said, correspondence students take exactly the same examinations as day students. The Rector said that correspondence students are given three months ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ extra vacation, but it is in addition to their regular month's vacation. (This is the first we have heard of these concessions and perhaps the Rector was referring to plans rather than reality.) The Rector said that night classes at the University were very popular but they were small because they had only recently been started, besides which, he said, "our town is a very small one." Samarkand has Institutes for medicine, caracul production, agriculture and Soviet trade (apparently a sort of business course) which has a five year

curriculum. As in other places, the University curriculum is 5 years for day students and 6 for correspondence students.

The Rector said that the new school reform was ~~x~~ "very precise" (we had exactly the opposite impression). The University was now working out concrete plans for the students. The Rector stated that 65% of the students lived in University dormitories.

After the interview we toured the University. At the small biological museum we were shown fossils which had been unearthed by Professor Lev Leonid who was presently in the outskirts of Samarkand. Professor Leonid said that a Harvard professor Movinis (?) had declared that these fossils were the earliest in history. During the tour the Rector remarked that in connection with the school reform all students would do their practical work required by the law in the University, e.g., in the library, the laboratories, the administration or the museum. The work would take place only the fourth year and would take two to four months. (This is an entirely different concept than that given us by Mr. Ilyutin in Moscow.)

Mrs. Harriman and Miss. Russell had gone on to the bazaar, and we met again outside the University to go to Timur's grave (a large mosque in a wooded grove within the city). Children were playing outside the mosque and drawing water from an open well. Our archeological guide took us through the building and down into the tomb below where Timur and his offspring are said to be buried. The guide told us that some years ago a commission of Soviet archeologists had opened the tomb and found a man with one leg considerably shorter than the other and certain other bone defects which history records Timur had. Furthermore, she said, the tomb in which Ulug Beg was supposed to be buried had a body in which

the head had been severed from the rest of the body. This also appeared to verify the records that Ulug Beg had been beheaded by a conspiracy.

We returned to the dacha where C.W.T entered into a discussion with the Mayor who asked whether any of the books he had written were published in the Soviet Union. When he was told they had not been, he said "They must not be very good because all books worth publishing in the world are published in the Soviet Union." The Mayor also expressed considerable interest in the pension system and asked what percentage of one's ~~ax~~ salary one received as pension. He concluded that American pensioners got about the same percentage as Soviet pensioners. After dinner in the garden pavillion we went with the Mayor for a walk in the Park of Culture and Rest, a large area under great shady trees, ~~xxx~~ apparently a favorite spot for the Samarkandians on a hot summer's evening. One of the attractions was a tight-rope pefformance by a family of Uzbeks circus performers. It was, we were told, a traditional Uzbek attraction. While father and son performed ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ hair-raising stunts on a high wire, 40 or 50 feet above the ground, another performer acted the clown on the grount, shouting jokes to the delight of the audience seated on the ground about the high wire. At the end of the performance the little children seated in front were given coins by their elders and ran out to place them in the cap of the boy performer.

As we strolled through the grounds, we passed a gallery of portraits of current Soviet political leaders on one side of us, and opposite, a gallery of famous Russian poets. The head of Inturist turned to Mrs. Russell and C.W T. saying: "Whenever I pass these Russian poets I think what a tragedy it is that scarcely one of them died a natural death.

Pushkin was shot. Chekhov died of tuberculosis, Mayakovski committed suicide . . ." It apparently had not occurred to him to regret the unnatural deaths of the predecessors of the political leaders portrayed on the other side of the path. We then went to a small auditorium and listened to a Uzbek band playing ancient and modern Uzbek folk songs.

The Deputy Mayor told us that while an entrance fee is now being charged, the City Council had recently decided that as of the following week entrance fees would be abolished. The cost of circus performances, jazz bands and other entertainment, he said, was met out of the city budget.

Back at the dacha there was a rush to use the single bathroom facilities. However, Larissa, the interpretress, slipped in ahead of all of us and we had to wait while she did her week's laundry, somewhat to the rage of the rest of the party.

At that point the telephone rang and Vasili answered. It was the city water station wanting to know whether the water tank was full. After some scrambling about we found that it was lot, whereupon the water station stated they would suspend water service to the rest of the town to build up enough pressure to fill the tank. With that good news we all retired to bed.

June 6:

At 8:30 A.M we took off for Stalinabad, a flight of one and a half hours. We were met at the airport with the standard bouquet and driven to an exceedingly sumptuous dacha in a large private park on the outskirts of the city. Xx As we drove through the city, we noted a refreshing individuality of architectural styles. The apartment houses were more

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not more than three or four storeys high, many were painted in bright colors, some had balconies recessed in the walls and decorated again in bright colors, and much of the ornamentation had the light filagree alabaster work typical of Persian buildings.

The dacha was one of several (number 3) in the park. It was surrounded by large irrigated gardens and in front of it was an elaborate but rather small swimming pool, the water of which, however, was not precisely tempting, despite the heat. Each of us was given a large suite, each with a private bath which worked. (In Moscow it has been rumored that a great many Volga Germans were exiled to Stalinabad and hat they are the backbone of the construction industry, which may account for the better building methods and plumbing work, as well as perhaps the architecture. The living room contained a large table sagging with food: almonds, pistaschios, walnuts and raisins, white shelled almonds, various varieties of cherries, fresh and dried apricots, caviar, cakes, candies, cold ~~skkk~~ chicken and mutton, herring, and a dozen wines, beers and lemonades and mineral water. After we had helped ourselves to these delicacies, a meal of hot chicken and rice, then shashlik with new potatoes and a dozen other hot ~~dishesxxxx~~ dishes was served. A little sad-eyed waitress covered with costume jewelry and wearing a smart yellow uniform was immensely distressed that we had not made more of an impressionn on this mountain of food.

We had hardly finished "breakfast" when two members of the Tadzhik Foreign Office called. One was the "Foreign Minister", the other the Chief of Protocol. With considerable ceremony they conveyed an invitation from the Prime Minister of the Republic to Mr. Harriman to call one hour hence. (This was our first and only taste of Oriental protocol

and ceremony during the trip.)

At one o'clock we were taken in several cars to a large imposing government house and escorted to the Prime Minister's office which again was laden with fruits, nuts, lemonades and mineral waters. A waitress served both black and green tea throughout the conversation which lasted about an hour and a half.

Prime Minister Dado Khudaev opened the conversation by remarking somewhat sadly that apparently no one in the United States has ever heard of Tadzhikstan. He said he hoped that our visit would contribute to improving relations between Tadzhikstan and the Americans and added that he was ready to show us everything he could about the life of the Tadzhikstan people. He said that he had read some of the articles Mr. Harriman had already written during his trip and deeply appreciated them.

He then said that the Tadzhikstan Republic had been founded in 1929. It was the most backward area perhaps on the outskirts of the Soviet Russia. Its national budget was only 14.5 million R, of which 9 million was paid by the central government in Moscow. It had only 3 schools, with 150 pupils. It had no medical services, no concept of science, and it had not even dreamed of having a college or higher institute. Cotton production in 1929 was a mere 45,000 tons.

In the intervening 30 years, the budget had risen to 2.6 billion R, there were 2,614 schools with 331,000 pupils. It had 25 intermediary technical schools (vocational colleges), 7 university level institutions, including a State University Agriculture and Medical schools, three pedagogical colleges and 31,000 students of higher education.

Today Tadzhikstan has 2,200 doctors, that is one for 870 population, and one trained medical assistant for every 241 of the population. Of the 2,000,000 population, 50,000 were specialists, with secondary or higher education diplomas.

Tadzhikstan now has 1,110 "Palaces of Culture", 800 libraries, 450 movie theaters, 505 newspapers, 40 periodicals, and 11,000 tractors.

It has approximately 660,000 hectares of arable land and 4300 km. of irrigation canals.

The 7 Year Plan contemplates spending 2.5 billion R on irrigation. Procuction of cotton fabrics will reach 100 million meters. Silk will be 65 million meters per year. In addition, the machine building, chemical, mineral fertilizers industries will be increased.

The Prime Minister told us that 90% of Tadzhikstan is rock and mountain. Its principal crops are cotton and fruits. 200,000 hectares are now sown to cotton. Gardens and orchards are to be increased by 80,000 hectares. In recent years 400,000 hectares of irrigated arable hands have been added. In the current 7 Year Plan a further 160,000 hectares will be added.

In 1933 the first basic irrigation canals since the revolution were built. Three American engineers assisted in laying the groundwork for this project in the Vaksh Valley. In 1940 45% of the arable land was irrigated. By the end of the war this had risen to 55%. By the end of the 7 Year Plan it will comprise 75%. Tadzhikstan has almost 3 million sheep, including the famous gysar breed which averages 190 kilo per head, which is said to be the biggest sheep in the world.

This year the cotton crop suffered from hail early in the year and about 20,000 hectares were destroyed. 14,000 were replanted. This

year there is more fruit than there has ever been, and already the cotton is maturing 20 days ahead of schedule. The cotton includes both long staple and what is known as "Sov", a short staple cotton like the American. It is planned to make a profit of 2 billion R in cotton this year. Tadzhikistan boasts the highest cotton yields in the world. No machinery is used in picking the long staple, but all other operations are mechanized. Aside from the long staple, some is picked by machine. The Prime Minister stated "We are beginning not to use children for picking." He said, however, that during the harvest there was always a severe need for manpower. However, everyone living on the textile farms, whether they are members or not, are induced to work for the two or three months of the picking season. Average ~~yield~~ yield last year was 27 centners per hectare or 2,376 pounds per acre. The Prime Minister requested Mr. Harriman to supply him with data on the yields of various types of irrigated and non-irrigated cotton in the United States.

N.B.

Turning to industry, Mr. Dado Khudaev said that ~~textile industry~~ textiles is the principal industry, after which comes food processing such as conserves, meat canning and silk processing. They also have plants for cotton refining and oil industry machinery, also for coal mining machinery. They make no steel.

Tadzhikistan has some oil deposits and many minerals, including coal, zinc and lead. It has 36 power stations and the electricity shortage is almost liquidated. Several more plants are coming into operation. At present under construction are chiefly hydro-electric plants.

Turning to living standards, the Prime Minister ~~da~~ said that the customs and living standards of Tadzhikston were identical with those of ~~Russia~~

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Persia and Afghanistan. Stalinabad at the time of the revolution had 42 households and a population of 150 people. By 1926 it had a population of 5600. In the present area of the Republic in 1939 there were 1.4 million people. Since then there has been a natural increase of 600,000 people. Mr. Dado Khudaev acknowledged Uzbekstan's claim to having the highest birth rate in the Soviet union, but privately expressed the opinion that Tadzhikstan's was higher.

On the housing front the Prime Minister said they were encouraging private building by loans, priorities on building materials and allocation of large plots. He invited Mr. Harriman to inspect some of the private buildings. In the villages alone within the next two to three years it is planned to build at least 100,000 private houses which will be equipped with electricity. A new TU station is going up now.

Mr. Dado Khudaev said that Tadzhikstan stretches high into the Pamir mountains bordering on China. Peak Lenin, the highest mountain in the Soviet Union, 7500 meters, is in the Pamirs. The Prime Minister assured Mr. Harriman that there was no such thing as the "Abominable Snowman" though some Soviet scientists had recently claimed to have seen one.

He also said that a member of the Presidium ~~is~~ of the Central Soviet of Tadzhikstan had been in California and New Mexico and had discovered no one in the United States had any idea of the existence of Tadzhikstan. Why, asked the Prime Minister, was this so and what could be done about it? Mr. Harriman suggested that the Tadzhikstanians invite visitors from America, particularly from the Western states whose climatic and geological conditions most closely resembled that of Stalinabad. The Prime Minister countered that they had recently had several visitors, including Supreme

Court Justice Douglas and Senator John Kennedy. However, Mr. Douglas had made inaccurate reports and had written about Tadzhikstan as a "colony" of the Soviet Union. This had not helped to improve relations. Senator Kennedy had written similar remarks in LOOK Magazine.

In contrast to these two visitors, Mr. Uljabaev, the member of the Khast Supreme Soviet, when he had returned from America had said only nice things about the United States. He conceded that some other Americans had also written nice things about Tadzhikstan, however. "It is not in our interest," he said, "that you write only rosy stories about our country. You should only write the truth." He added that he had raised the problem only because his people want friendship, and his criticism referred only to writers and not to official delegations. The Prime Minister stated that Tadzhikstan has very free relations with Afghanistan, Persia and India. Its relations with Pakistan, however, are not as warm. Tadzhikstan, he said, has the same religion and customs as these countries. Whereas religion in Tadzhikstan was operated from the state and from the school there was no hindrance to worship and no persecution of Moslems. If anyone wanted to pray, it was his personal matter and he was free to do so. After expressing pleasure with the conversation, we said goodbye to the Prime Minister.

At 2:30 in the afternoon we visited the Stalinabad Textile Kombinat's Director Kholmatov.

The Kombinat was started in 1939, completed in 1945. Presently the plant has one line in operation, a second line is about to go into operation and a third will be completed in 1963. Total capacity of all three will be 5,500 looms and 350 spindles with a production of 100 to

140 million meters of fabrics. The plant works the raw product to the finished fabric. At present it produces 43 million meters and it has taken a pledge to fulfill the 7 Year Plan in 6 years. The plant has 2700 productive workers and 3200 in all, including auxiliaries. Workers average 900 to 1000 spindles each or 16 automatic looms. (Some can handle up to 24 looms). However, each loom operator has three to four helpers. Average salaries are from R 840 to 845. Maximum is R 1800 for very highly qualified operators. All pay is by piecework. A loom operator, for example, gets ~~Ex~~ R 750 to 900, an unskilled worker gets R 550. When the plant was put into operation a number of workers were sent to Ivanova Textile Mills in the Moscow area for training. Some were sent to Tashkent. In addition a school was organized to teach loom operators. The school is still running and graduates about 250 people a year. Production is 65 to 70% automatic on the present line. The second and third lines will be 90% automatic. The 7 Year Plan calls for an increase of ~~63%~~ 63% in labor productivity. Between 1962 and 1963 the plant will go on a 7 hour a day week, depending on equipment available. The 7 Year Plan calls for a replacement of all old equipment and within three years 50% of the machinery will be new. 70% of the workers in the factory are women. Most of the male workers of Stalinabad are on construction or at the meat combine or in ginning mills. Replying to Mr. Harriman's statement that most textile workers in the United States were women, the Director stated this was not true everywhere. In Manchester, England, for example, only 12% are women. In Syria, Egypt and India all textile workers were men, he said. He stated there was a

shortage of skilled operators in Stalinabad and that in order to get enough people for his plant he sent recruiters to the secondary schools before graduation to convince them to sign up for work at the Kombinat. We then walked through the textile plant inspecting the various processes. The plant was immaculately clean, but aside from that, looked about like any other textile factory. The workers seemed exceedingly busy at their looms. At the packaging department at the end of the factory we noted bolts of plain white bleached cotton 76 cm. wide. A printed ticket on each bolt stated that the retail price per meter throughout the Soviet Union was R 7.90. Asked the cost of production one worker stated that it was about 2.20 R, but the head of the section corrected him and stated that the production cost was precisely R. 2.22 per meter. (A markup of about 300%.) After two hours at the textile Kombinat, we took a drive through the town, stopping in the heart of the individual housing area. Here the Mayor suggested we pick any house at random to visit. We went to a neat little blue painted building nearby, knocked and walked in, to find the owner, Mr. Mirza Khudo Dodaev, having luncheon with his wife, three married sons and daughters in law, his mother and an uncountable number of grandchildren.

Mr. Khudo Dodaev was draped in his pajamas, and his wife was barefooted though in a nice flowered cotton dress. The whole family had been perched on the usual Oriental platform about feet off the ground, with a huge plate of pilau in front of them.

As soon as we arrived another plate of pilau, some lemonade and beer were produced and set on the table and before we could leave we each had to take a taste. It was not particularly delectable. Mr.

Khudo Dodaev said that he gets a salary of 1700 to 1800 R a month as a master brewer. His wife, formerly a prominent Communist Party official, is sick and gets a pension of R 1200. His three married sons and two married daughters all work and apparently contribute to the family income. Several members of the family live in a small four-room house at the end of a large garden. The entire house, Mr. Khudo said, cost him R 39,000 to build. It is made of wood. It incluced 4 bedrooms, a small living room and a winter kitchen and bathroom, plus a large porch. One bedroom contained an electric ice box which Mr. Khudo proudly opened, displaying one leg of mutton and the rest of the shelves stuffed with beer. Mr. Khudo Dodaev said that to build the house he had hired one master carpenter as chief contractor and the family had all pitched in to build. The government had provided a design, but this had been scrapped and Mrs. Khudo Dodaev had made her own design.

Mrs. Khudo Dodaev was a large imposing woman who obviously had been very handsome as a young lady.

The Polaroid camera was produced and innumerable photographs taken, to the delight of the Khudo Dodaev family. In a shed beside the house was a small Muk Muskovich car which the family had bought. At the insistence of our guides, we finally left the Dodaevs to their luncheon, and after a tour of Stalinabad returned to our villa.

After pleasant baths and a delicious dinner, it was announced that a special film would be shown for us in a private outdoor theater in the garden. There, as the light faded, we found comfortable wicker chairs spread on deep ersian carpets with tables laden with fruit and the inevitable green tea which was periodically replaced with hot pots

throughout the film. The film was called "I Met a Girl". It was a light musical comedy with considerable singing and folk dancing. The theme was of an old-fashioned Tadzhik father who forbade his daughter to sing at the amateur theatrical club because it violated tribal tradition. However, a young electrician in love with the girl connives with the girl's aunt to have her defy her father. When the father hears her beautiful voice, he relents, Tadzhik tradition is broken and boy and girl live happily ever after. While the photography was excellent and there were some rather interesting sequences of old tribal life in one flashback, the rest of the film might best be described as "naive". Its music was of the "Tea for Two" era.

At 10 A.M. the entire party had a banquet given by the Mayor whose name is Kor Zamravich Bobadmanav. It was held in a private dining room of one of the two local restaurants and lasted for two hours with considerable wine drinking, mostly dessert wine, but no vodka. (Vodka is not popular in Stalinabad because of the intense heat.) At noon we visited the public library where the librarian stated she got books from abroad through Mazhkniga in Moscow. "Universities have broader rights to order books from abroad. University students can order through the library, but they have such good ones of their own that they seldom do." Among the most popular foreign writers was M.s. Voynich, said to be an American writer whose book "The Gadfly", which turned out to be an 1898 novel, none of us had ever heard of. However the Soviets present insisted it was one of the most well known novels ever written in the U.S. and would not be convinced to the contrary. As usual, Jack London and Dreiser were also popular. 29 American scientific journals

are received by the library. [redacted]

From the library we went to the museum which was not unlike other provincial museums in the Soviet Union.

At 2 o'clock we visited a children's clinic. It was only a year or two old but the walls were chipped, the linoleum floors cracked and uneven and the stairs stained and broken. The clinic is mostly for internal diseases. One child suffering from pneumonia was being given oxygen a few seconds at a time at 10 or 12 minute intervals. The mothers of nursing children were kept in a separate wing and brought together with their infants at feeding time in a special room. Otherwise parents were strictly kept away from the children. One gathered that the nursing and medical staff (all female) were competent and the hospital, though shabby, looked clean.

At 4 P.M. Governor Harriman drove to the stadium which is apparently the pride of every municipality in the Soviet Union. In this case it held all of 8000 people. From there we went to the "lake", an artificial body of water much boasted about by officials, which is about waist deep with muddy water. The sandy shoreline was thick with Sunday bathers and the water itself hardly less populated.

Late in the afternoon a press conference was arranged beside the swimming pool in Stalinabad. Comfortable wicker chairs were set out and as usual tables were laden with green tea and fruits. Seated under a banana tree Mr. Harriman greeted about 20 members of the radio press, male and female. The standard question: "What is your impression of Stalinabad?" was he answered by stating that Tadzhikstan reminded him in many ways of the western part of the United States, both climatically and geographically. A slight argument developed with a female

correspondent who seemed to resent any comparison between the development of Tadzhikstan and that of India. Otherwise there were few questions and certainly none of a tricky nature. After the press conference Governor Harriman recorded his impressions of Stalinabad for the Tadzhik radio.

After dinner in the dacha we went to the ballet of "Leli and Medjum", a central Asian version of the Romeo and Juliet legend. The Director of the ballet, a young man, accompanied us to our seats and when we entered, the entire auditorium arose and applauded Governor Harriman. During the intermissions in a private sitting room we discussed ballet at some length. He told us that the star ballerinas was a native who had studied locally. However, presently the ballet, which is 10 years old, has 20 students studying at the Leningrad Ballet School and 10 more in Moscow. They are also starting their own ballet school in Stalinabad. The Director stated that his chief problem was to meld native music and dancing with classical European styles. Unless it is carefully done, he said, the result is a hodge-podge. His attempt at melding, it seemed to us, had not been entirely successful. When he resorted to purely Oriental music and dancing the ballet was first-rate, but when the Asian music was converted to waltz time and the dancers to classical Russian ballet, the result was less happy. Nevertheless, one had the impression that the Director was not being hampered by directives from the outside and that he was seeking a solution to these problems purely on his own. During the performance three Tadzhik mountaineers were seated before us leaning forward on the edge of their chairs in the most intense excitement, with their eyes glued on every movement. Whenever the

villain was worsted they and the rest of the audience cheered wildly, but when he eventually won they seemed most dejected.

On the way home a local official told us that ballet tickets vary from R 11 to R 3, but that the average cost to the State is R 50, the difference being the subsidy the State provides annually. He also stated that the prima ballerina gets about R 3000 a month for 6 performances which is her norm. However, ballerinas usually overfulfill their norms by two to three performances and for each they receive an additional R 500.

June 8:

At 10 A.M. we met with the President of the Academy of Sciences, of Tadzhikstan, Mr. S.U Umarov. Mr. Umarov said he comes from the village of Kokhent, now Leninabad. He said he had been left an orphan as a small child and had managed by 1923 to finish the fourth grade. Since there were no high schools, he wangled a scholarship to Tashkent where he finished his secondary education and finally was sent to Leningrad where he studied for his doctorate. He, therefore, he said, owes his entire education to the Soviet system, and particularly to the Communist Party which aided him since he was a very small child.

The Tadzhik Academy is one of the youngest in the Soviet Union. It was organized in 1951. When the Republic was established, Umarob said, there were hardly any literates in Tadzhikstan, let alone scientists, and universities were unheard of. It therefore took a long time to educate scientists with qualifications of academicians.

The basic task of the Academy, Umarov said, was to study the natural resources, productive capacities, history and culture of the Republic and

problems in its relations with other parts of the world, particularly its immediate neighbors.

The Academy has 13 research institutes grouped in 3 departments. In the first, geology, chemistry and technology. There is a geological institute for the study of mineral resources and methods of prospecting for them. The chemistry institute specializes on oil processing methods, natural gas prospecting, and on salts (apparently in connection with the salinization of soil arising from irrigation.) It also has a technical institute which is the newest, with an astronomy section for the study of meteors and seismology. Since Stalinabad is in the 9 ball seismic zone, this is particularly a problem, especially when it comes to building.

The second department combines biology and agriculture. In the latter field the development of better strains of cotton is a principal function. Also the techniques of cultivation and soil study. The biology institute deals with animal husbandry, the development of new breeds of cattle, and sheep from the north and their acclimatization. The zoology section studies the fauna of the country, with particular reference to parasites and diseases. The botanical institute is concerned with ~~xx~~ improvements in fodder, particularly of desert grasses for sheep. It is also working on the production of better ~~xxxxx~~ grazing land in the mountains and is conducting experiments in seeding mountain pastures with new and improved grasses by airplane. One of its special tasks is to develop better fodder crops for the yaks which are the principal livestock, both for transport transportation and for the production of milk in the high Pamir mountains.

The water problem in the soil institute is especially important, as salinisation has rendered many thousands of acres useless. Mr. Umarov said in this connection that a system they had recently perfected seems to have conquered this problem. Although salinization comes both from the salt dugout carried in the irrigation canals and deposited on the fields during evaporation, the chief source is from the raising of the ground water level as a result of irrigation and the construction of new water reservoirs, which pushes the subsoil salts up to the surface where they produce the damage. Without describing the method in detail, he said that it involves both the installation of drainage systems in the subsoil and the "washing out", as he described it, of the surface soil by irrigating water. His experts had studied the California well system and made us of it in this connection. The soil institute also studies the character of soils in various areas and methods of improvement, soil structures, and finally erosion problems. It has a technical section for the development of special agricultural machinery adapted to Tadzhikstan's problems.

The third department of the Academy deals with the humanities. In the field of social sciences it deals with history, culture, ethnology. The history institute has now completed two of four volumes of a history of Tadzhikstan. The institute also maintains a number of archeological expeditions, some of which are working on 7th to 9th century remains, particularly of the area of Sugd where a number of ancient palaces have been found in good condition.

An institute of languages and literature studies not only the literature of the country but also the languages of the neighborhood. It recently celebrated the 1000th anniversary of the Tadzhik poet, Rudaki.

It has a section on Orientology to study manuscripts which the institute possesses on the ancient philosphies of Tadzhikstan. It also has a section on economics for the study of the over-all industrial and agricultural problems of Tadzhikstan. Mr. Umarah Umarov also stated that they are studying the cultural and historical relations of Tadzhikstan with Iran, Afghanistan, northern India and the Arabic lands. In this connection, he stated that recent expeditions of Tadzhik folk dancers and singers in Iran and Persia provoked the remark by one Persian professor that "they are speaking the real, original Persian." Wherever they go, Mr. Umarov said, they are received as representatives of the local national lore.

Mr. Umarov, in answer to a question by Mr. Harriman, explained that an Uzbek, like the Kirghiz and Kazakh, is a member of the Turki family of languages. Tadzhik, on the other hand, is a member of the Iranian family, just as Pushtoon (the language of northern Pakistan) is. He states that the originators of the language came from the area of Khorasan and Balkh between the Oxus and Syr Dara Rivers. In about the 6th century A.D. they moved south. Until the 16th century there were few differences in the languages or culture in the areas they settled. For example, even today the Persians celebrate the anniversary of Rudaki, for which the Tadzhikstanians presented them with four volumes of hitherto unknown manuscripts on the poet. Subsequently the Tadzhikstanians intensified their research and discovered that they had a great deal more original material on Rudaki and furthermore were able to correct errors in the Persian studies.

Mr. Umarov says that a great many studies in these subjects are exchanged with institutes all over the world and if any foreigners are interested they are only too glad to send them the journals. He said

that the Academy receives chiefly technical journals from the United States. He explained, as had others, that in Moscow a central publishing house collects technical studies from all over the world and prints brief summaries of each in a catalogue which is distributed to all interested institutes in the Soviet Union. The institutes can then, if they desire, send for the full text from Moscow.

President Umarov said that the soil institute has its own land for the improvement of cotton strains, as well as an experimental farm of 1000 hectares. It has small stations in each climatic zone. For said experimentation it sometimes uses State farms on specific projects. When a new seed is developed, he said, it is first thoroughly tested and only then turned over to collective farms.

Mr. Umarov stated that one irrigation expert from the Academy went to the U.S. many years ago and one U.S. agricultural delegation went through the Tadzhik Ministry of Agriculture, but that not a single American scientist has come directly to the Academy. They were not a little hurt by this.

In connection with soil improvement, Mr. Umarov said that the work also involved a drainage of swamps for the eradication of malaria. This program, Mr. Umarov said, had been so successful that today doctors are complaining that they cannot find sufficient cases of malaria for their medical experiments. In contrast, Umarov pointed out, he had seen in New Delhi that there are only 20 malaria specialists for a population of 500 million.

Mr. Umarov stated that the erosion problem was still serious. They were dealing with it largely through forestation. They are also trying

to develop fruit trees which can be seeded in mass in the mountain areas. They are not interested in trying to grow trees for lumber as it is easier to bring it from the north. Hence, their forestation is directed toward fruits and they are grafting various types of fruits on mountain varieties of trees.

The Academy, Mr. Umarov said, is today financed chiefly by the local government and by ministries, industrial enterprises and collective farms which contract with it for research and development and development programs. While it has a regular annual budget it often gets supplemental subsidies from the central government in Moscow for a specific experimental projects in which Moscow is interested. This year the annual budget of the Academy is R 40,million, but will probably be raised by supplemental subsidies to R 60 million.

In the early years of the institutes which are now combined in the Academy, the institutes themselves were financed almost exclusively by the central government. However, the development of industry and agriculture in Tadzhikstan gradually made it possible for the Tadzhikstan government to take over the support of these local institutions and finally when it was established, of the Academy itself.

In a parenthetical explanation by the Vice President of the Academy who at one time had been Tadzhikstan's Minister of Finance, the latter explained that in figuring costs of Soviet enterprise includes five items: 1. raw materials; 2. auxiliary materials (presumably lubricants, dyes, et al.); 3. energy - either electric or fuel; 4. labor (salaries); and finally, 5. minimum amortization. At the end of the session President Umarov pointed out that one of the members of the Academy is going to

New York and Chicago this summer, where he expects to arrive as a simple tourist on July 15 or later. He is a philosopher by training and his name is Alaudin Mahmudovich Bakaudinov (presumably he can be reached through the Inturist representative or the Soviet Embassy.) Mr. Harriman promised to facilitate his visit in any way possible.

N.B.

After leaving the Academy of Sciences we took a plane to Tashkent. At 3 o'clock Governor Harriman and C.W.T called on the Deputy Mufti and were shown through the principal mosque and the library. The Mufti received us in a special room which he said had been recently decorated for the entertainment of the numerous foreigners that called on the Mufti himself. The latter unfortunately had just gone to Moscow in connection with some world peace movement. The Deputy Mufti produced a very greasy and unappetizing soupy stew which we were compelled to eat by local custom. However, before anything more could be served, we left. During the reception the Deputy Mufti, a little insignificant looking man, delivered a speech parroting the Soviet central government line on peace and friendship. As we were leaving a funeral was in progress in the mosque and the courtyard was crowded with Moslems.

In the evening we were entertained by the Mayor of Tashkent at his dacha. Among those present were the Chairman of the Sovnarkhoz and several other officials including one woman. Mayor Uldashev delivered a number of toasts and speeches.

In one of these he alluded to the Western belief, not accepted by the Uzbeks, that the Moguls, who incidentally came from Uzbekstan, had established a great new empire in India. In reality, he said, the Moguls

had been swallowed up by the local culture within three generations and nothing was left of it. This, he said, was indicative of the way in which Oriental people had invariably swallowed up their conquerors. As he made these most provocative remarks, Vasili, sitting next to me, giggled loudly and whispered, "Now, watch him wriggle out of that." Uldashev continued, however, to talk about the capacity of Orientals to assimilate conquerors. Then suddenly he turned with a mischievous grin and said, "But, of course, none of this applies to central Asia and the Soviets because the Republics of central Asia and the Soviets join together, and it was not the case of one civilization conquering another, but of various civilizations uniting to form a higher one." (There was little doubt that Uldashev, who apparently is known for his wit, was deliberately being mischievous.) However, one did not get the impression that he, as a Uzbek, resented Soviet domination to the point of entertaining visions of "liberation." At most, one might say he would welcome a greater degree of cultural autonomy. It should be recalled that some weeks prior to our visit almost the entire Uzbek leadership in the Party and the government had been replaced by orders from Moscow without any public explanation.

June 9:

In the morning Governor Harriman went shopping for a suitcase. Mrs. Harriman had bought him one the day before, but it was far too small. At one o'clock we took off for Alma Ata and after about three hours landed there. The Alma Ata airport lies directly under the mountains behind which, only a couple of hundred kilometers away, is the Chinese border. The mountains were still snow covered and the lower slopes were a magnificent green

with lush pastureland. We were taken directly to a building referred to as the "Residence" above the city of Alma Ata and beside a rushing mountain stream. It is a new building and certainly the most luxurious we have yet seen. Each of us had an elaborate bedroom beautifully furnished in sumptuous Empire style, with xxxxx heavy silk curtains in place of the usual cheap plush in other Soviet deluxe establishments. The decoration was done with taste and with inexplicable attention to details. For example each bathroom was equipped not only with enormous bath towels and toilet soap, but even fresh tubes of toothpaste, shaving creams, etc. Each room also had a balcony overlooking the garden and the mountain stream. The major domo recalled having met Governor Harriman when he visited in another villa in Alma Ata in 1943 with Vice President Wallace. The dining room was equally well furnished and the food not only plentiful but excellent.

The interpreters and Vasili were sent off to a neighboring villa, much to their disappointment.

As soon as we were settled we went off for a tour of the city leaving the interpreters behind, which again caused bad tempers. We were accompanied by the Deputy Mayor. Governor Harriman stated that he wanted to go up into the hills which he remembered from his previous visit, from whence there was a magnificent view of the valley. However, the Deputy Mayor insisted that we see the monuments of the city itself -- which were anything but dazzling. These included the "Square of Flowers", the Plaza of Lenin, the marble faced building of the Council of Ministers, a grocery store, the stadium where a number of girls were practicing for a track meet, and finally, the inevitable Park of Culture and Rest which the Deputy Mayor said he himself had planned, supervising the cutting

out of the park from the "primeval forest". We walked through the gardens for ten minutes, Mrs. Harriman remarking loudly, "What lovely dandelions," and then to the children's park where we saw the usual children's railroad and a large pavillion where children were pedaling in toy automobiles.

We eventually arrived back at the Residence too late to go up into the mountains and everyone, including the Deputy Mayor, the interpreters and ourselves in terrible tempers.

We had an early dinner and then, as soon as it grew dark, were taken to the "High Mountain" observatory of Alma Ata which is run by Academician Fesenkov, ~~xxxxxx~~ one of the most noted astronomers in the Soviet Union.

Professor Fesenkov, speaking almost unintelligible English, read us a lecture on the functions of the observatory. (Even had the English been intelligible, the terminology was so technical that no one understood what he was saying.) The best we could glean from his talk was that the observatory has three main functions. The first has to do with "atmospheric optics" and was organized during the war. It has already sent out no less than 15 expeditions to measure differences in the brightness of light. One of these expeditions in February 1947 investigated a shower of meteorites which had fallen between Khabarovsk and Vladivostok on February 10, 1947. The shower consisted of about 1000 tons of fragments which were dispersed over a 2 kilometer area. Academician Fesenkov showed us an interesting film of two expeditions, one shortly after the meteorites had fallen, and one a year later, with photographs of the excavations, the craters and the gashed and fallen trees in the heart of the Tiga.

The second function of the observatory has to do with work in

conjunction with the geophysical year and the third function has something to do with astrophysics. M . Fesenko then took us for a tour of the various telescopes and instruments scattered in buildings up the hillside high above Alma Ata which was gleaming with lights. (Academician Fesenko complained that the bright lights of Alma Ata were interfering with the observations of his telescopes. He did not say, however, whether he proposed moving Alma Ata or the telescopes.) Fesenkov said that his instruments were not particularly powerful. They had received one telescope with a one meter mirror in 1959 and would receive another with a one and a half meter mirror next year. A 2.6 meter telescope was now operating in the Crimea. The Leningrad Optical Works which produced them all is planning to build a 6 meter telescope in a few years, which will be the biggest in the Soviet Union. After peering through a telescope at various planets, we returned home to the Residence where another huge meal was waiting awaiting us which the servants referred to as "tea". They almost burst into tears when we politely refused to eat any more.

June 10:

At 10 A.M. we were received by the Prime Minister of Kazakhstan, D. A Kunaev. Kunaev is a tall, slim, black-haired, relatively young and good looking man. His black hair is brushed straight back from a prominent widow's peak and has the appearance of a lion's mane. He has a dark complexion and has fine hands with long delicate fingers. His nails are well manicured and in his mouth he has the normal quota of flashing gold teeth. He was wearing a light brown suit and brown tie with a white shirt. He smoked regularly. He said he was born in 1912. The earliest census of Alma Ata in 1926 showed 28,000 occupants. The present population is

450,000. In 1944 the ~~pre~~ Republic of Kazakhstan had 6.6 million. It ~~is~~ now has 9.2 million. About 2 million of the increase is due to immigrants working the virgin lands and other new industrial enterprises. In 1944 9 million hectares were under cultivation. At present almost 30 million are under cultivation -- the virgin lands. (About a half million hectares are irrigated in the southern areas under the mountains around Alma Ata.) In 1944 the Republic produced 100 million poods of grain. In 1959 it is producing 1 billion poods of grain. Practically the entire increase is due to the virgin lands, 23 million hectares of which have already been ploughed.

The irrigated lands in the south produce chiefly tobacco, cotton, corn and fruits.

Mr. Kunaev said that prospectors had recently discovered 10 underground lakes in southwest Kazakhstan, each equivalent in size to the Aral Sea. They vary in depth from 15 meters to 300 meters. They are now being used by wells, partly for cattle watering. They are not used for irrigation. However, if they can be properly exploited they will solve the water supply of this heretofore very arid desert.

The national budget of Kazakhstan in 1953 was 4 billion. In 1959 it was 12 billion. This astounding increase is due partly to the virgin lands project and partly to the new industrial plants and mines that are being opened up. In central, eastern and southern Kazakhstan industry is based on non-ferrous metals, copper, lead and zinc, as well as coal. (Russia's third biggest coal deposit is in Karaganda.) In western Kazakhstan there is oil and very recently enormous iron deposits have been discovered in the area of Kustanai which we were later to see.

There are four centers of virgin lands: One around Akmolensk, one around Kustanai, and one in the north and a fourth one in the east. Before the revolution Kazakhstan had about 2000 kilometers of railroad; it now has 11,000. A railroad is being presently built from Oktobai to Urumchi in China. Trade with Sinkiang consists of exports of consumer goods to China and imports of raw materials.

As many Soviets had already told us, Kazakhstan has "all the elements in the Mendeleyev system".) Sheep grazing is an important part of Kazakhstan's economy and there are over 30 million head which in winter live on the steppes in the central desert and in summer are ~~k~~ taken up into the mountains. By 1965 they hope to increase their sheep herds to 75 million. In the last year there was an increase of 3 million. The 7 Year Plan also calls for a 3½-fold increase in meats from cattle, pigs and poultry. Mr. Kunaev said that he did not expect any further great increases in immigration.

Capital investment in the first 37 years of the Republic of Kazakhstan amounted to 53 billion R. In the last 5 years it has amounted to R 120 billion. Of this last sum, about R 20 billion comes from the central government and is chiefly for investment in iron, steel and non-ferrous metal development, as well as for food processing and power plants. R 100 billion comes from the local Kazakh government. The budget in 1965 will be about R 70 billion per year. Mr. Kunaev said that the 7 Year Plan is currently being fulfilled successfully. When it ends, he said, Kazakhstand, for the first time, will produce not only coke, but cast iron and steel.

Kunaev said that the housing shortage was very great, but housing construction has incrdased 4-fold in the last year. "Nevertheless, the crisis is still with us." Last year 140,000 individual homes were built in the villages alone. Village housing does not include plumbing or sewage, but individual housing in the cities includes both.

On the subject of education, Kunaev said that in Kazakhstan there are 9000 schools, 27 institutes of higher education, and 3 technical academies: the Academy of Sciences, the Agricultural Academy and a branch Academy of Architecture and Housing Construction. It also has a univer-' sity. Almost 45,000 are now students in institutions of higher learning. Each year 60,000 students are now finishing school. Of these, ~~180000~~ 18,000 will be in college in the future. Half of the remainder will go to universities in other Republics. The new school reform will be introduced in stages, taking several years. Mr. Kunaev, switching to a philosophical mood, said that the Kazakhstanians have a saying that "Youth extends over two fifty year periods." He himself is just completing his first fifty years of youth. He began life as a nomad. His father and grandfather before him had grazed sheep in the area of Lake Balkash where they had journeyed over hundreds of miles seeking grass for their cattle and sheep. His father had settled down, however, in 1917 and after Kunaev had finished school in Kazakhstan, he had been sent on to Moscow. (Many other officials with whom we talked had been nomads as late as 1929 and 1930, when the collective farm drive had forced the last of the nomads to settle down.)

Mr. Kunaev stated that Kazakhstan is now almost 100% literate. Today the children of the nomads are members of Academies of Science, artists, poets, doctors, etc. He himself is a mining engineer and for a time was

President of the Academy of Sciences.

Referring to the assimilation of the new immigrants from Russia, he said that it had been a mutual assimilation ever since the revolution, but Kazakhstan had never had a real culture, so that the cultural advance of Kazakhstan is chiefly a Russian contribution.

Forty years ago, he said, there were no means of education in Kazakhstan and scarcely 2% were literate. For the enormous increase since then Kunaev said, "We are indebted to the Russians and especially to the Communist Party." The number of Kazakhstanians who went on to higher education when he was a boy, he can remember, was only a handful, and he can remember them all by name. There were 7 or 8 Kazakh doctors at that time. Now there are tens of thousands of doctors and specialists.

40 years ago 1% of the Kazakhs lived in towns. Most of those living in towns were the Russian exiles and immigrants, particularly in the north. "We call ourselves a resurrected people," Mr. Kunaev said.

Turning to the virgin lands, he said that perhaps [illegible] million hectares more will be plowed up, but not more. "We do not yet fear dust bowls," he said, "but we must be very careful. We are taking energetic measures for forestation and to plant shelter belts." Kunaev said that the Kazakh scientists had studied our dustbowl problem very carefully and felt that it could be avoided. During the course of the conversation Kunaev suggested that we visit Karaganda. This had originally been proposed by Mikoyan but it was later crossed off our itinerary. Kunaev said that we could take an early morning plane two days hence, spend the day at Karaganda and fly on to Kustanai, thus cutting short our stay in Kustanai by one day. Mr. Harriman enthusiastically accepted the suggestion, but Vasili pointed out that it would require a major change in our plans and the

approval of Moscow. It was then arranged that Vasili and the Prime Minister between them would get in touch with Moscow to get the necessary permission. When we left the Prime Minister's office, Vasili stayed behind to make the necessary changes.

We then called on the Mayor of Alma Ata, also a Kazakh, Mr. Adilov. M . dilov is considerably older than Kunaev and far less impressive. He has a round face with an Oriental cast, and high cheekbones, brown eyes and gray hair. His teeth are even and there is not a single gold one among them. He was neatly dressed and mild mannered. He said that he had become a mining engineer because Kazakhstan, he knew, was rich in metals and needed engineers. He said that he had been working in eastern Kazakhstan in non-ferrous mines when he was called to Alma Ata as Mayor. He was born in Kazakhstan just across the border from Tashkent and was educated in Moscow.

Explaining how a mining engineer became a political leader he said that "we go where the Party thinks we are most useful." He had worked in Karaganda and had considerable experience in construction work. Today housing is the major problem, also schools are in great demand, hence he as an engineer had been selected to supervise this program. The construction program is now going full speed at the rate of 26,000 square meters per year in Alma Ata. Previously it had been 26,000 square meters per year; it is now 200,000 square meters. Alma Ata has a total of 3.1 million square meters. By the end of the 7 Year Plan it will add another 2.1 million square meters. Mr. Adilov said that the Moscow Party decision had been to solf the housing problem in 12 to 13 years, but he said it had been decided by the City Council of Alma Ata to complete

One of the difficulties in housing is the earthquakes. Alma Ata is in an 8 ball seismic area. This has slowed down industrial methods of construction. The problem has recently been solved by ~~using~~ welding the corners with steel reinforcement. The second biggest problem in construction is wall material. This is being solved by the use of large panels of reinforced concrete. Up to now they had been using brick with various forms of facing. Now, whole floors and walls are being built in one piece. Each slab weighs up to 5 tons and measures 3.2 by 3 meters. Cornices, balconies and other parts will be prefabricated, and there will be no plaster work in future. The slabs will have metal joints buried in the concrete which will be welded together against earthquake.

One of Alma Ata's most serious problems is the frequency of floods of mud from the mountains. In 1921 there had been a disastrous flood which had brought huge boulders as well as a sea of mud through the streets. Presently a dam is being built in the mountains to prevent any possible recurrence.

Water supply is also a problem. The greenery in Alma Ata totals ~~8m~~ 82 square meters per capita. The water from the mountains is glacial and good for irrigation, but it has no iodine. Drinking water must be obtained from wells and from rivers which will also be used for industry and greenery. One river, 30 kilometers away, is going to be diverted to Alma Ata. It has a flow of 30 cubic meters a second, of which 18 will be used for municipal purposes and the rest for irrigation en route. To solve the drinking water problem 40 new wells are being dug.

At 12 noon we went to a collective farm "Light of the East", some hours' journey from Alma Ata. It was described as usual as an "average farm", though it belied its name. Its Chairman is Mr. Dedkovsky. He

received us in his office and gave us the usual preliminary description of the farm. The farm lies just under the mountains, and Mr. Dedkovsky said that they grew some wheat very high in the mountains, however, most of it in the valley. In some places they get a yield of 50 centners. The average year was about 21. He also got yields of 30 to 40 centners of corn in irrigated areas. The farm has a total of 12,000 hectares, of which 9000 are plowed. In addition, they have 72,000 hectares of grazing land or steppe 150 kilometers away. They also have some 46,000 hectares of grazing meadows in the mountains which they use in summer.

The animal inventory is: sheep, 49,000; cattle, 2,800; horses, 1200; pigs, 1600; poultry, 40,900; silver foxes, 350; camels, 220; rabbits, 150 (they are just starting their rabbit farm). The Chairman said that there were many mules in private ownership but very few owned by the farm. The local breed of horses is very hardy and can do up to 250 kilometers without feeding. Crossed with the Orlov trotters it produces excellent saddle horses.

The total population of the area comprising the farm is more than 6000, many of whom work in town or are studying. There are 1678 households on the farm which furnish 2626 able-bodied workers. In winter only 60% of these are employed. In summer there is a lack of manpower during the picking season and children are used. They have 52 hectares of strawberries and up to 400 children, some of them from town, come for a period of from 10 to 15 days in the vacation for picking. In addition, 300 students usually come.

The biggest income of the farm is from cattle breeding, mostly dairy, as well as meat, vegetables and grain. Arable land is distributed as follows: half of the 12,000 hectares is for forage crops, the rest is distributed as follows: 320 for vegetables, 300 for potatoes, 300 for corn, 1300 alfalfa, 100 for fodder beets, 55 for strawberries, 150 vineyards, and 350, orchards - chiefly apples of the Apport variety. (Alma Ata means "Father of Apples".) 2500 hectares are under irrigation and the amount is gradually increasing. The farm has reclaimed some virgin land where barley and wheat are dry farmed. They get yields of 17.5 centners per hectare of barley and 15 for wheat. This was last year which was good, but not the best nor the worst. On the dairy lands they get rain only in spring. If they have plenty of rain in May and one good rain in June their crop is guaranteed. They harvest their wheat beginning 20 July and their barley beginning 10 July. In 1957 they had a complete crop failure. They do not plow deep but use the so-called Maltsev method of cultivation. (This involves scratching but not turning over the soil to a depth of 25 to 30 cm. If they plow they never go deeper than 20 cm.) Generally they cultivate by the Maltsev method the first year, and the second year disc and sow. The farm has 16 54 HP tractors, 16 35 HP, 2 24 HP, 4 20 HP, 3 17 HP and 16 14 HP tractors. During the sowing season they work at night only with caterpillars in two shifts. Since they are a suburban farm the 7 Year plan calls for no increase in grain. They plan increasing yields and their vegetable acreage from 320 hectares to 500 hectares. In 1958 they had 7000 tons of vegetables and in 1959 10,000 tons. By ~~1956~~ 1965 they expect a total of 15,000 tons of vegetables. The Plan calls for doubling barley acreage, increasing

orchards 2½-fold, beef cattle 3-fold, milk, 2-fold, wool 2-fold, eggs, 10-fold.

As in other collective farms the "Light of the East" has promised to fulfill the 7 Year Plan in five years.

The Chairman of the farm has been here now five years. He has been in Kazakhstan since 1933 but he comes originally from the Ukraine. The total income of the farm this year was R 40.3 million. By 1965 it should produce R 65 million. In 1958 the average number of workdays per worker was 463. For each work day a laborer produces R 20 in cash, 2½ kilos wheat, ½ kilo potatoes and about 1 kilo of vegetables. They are now going over to salaries and no longer using workday units. The reason for this, Mr. Dedkovsky said, was that under the workday unit it was impossible to estimate cost of production. With the new system of monthly salaries this would be possible.

Every worker is entitled to .15 hectares of private plots, but the Chairman said many do not make use of this privilege. They may also have one cow and a calf, one pig with its litter, 5 sheep and lambs, xx unlimited poultry and if they want it, one horse.

The farm's income is divided as follows: 11.5% indivisible fund, 12.5 agricultural tax, 2% cultural expenditures and pensions, 2%, advances in salaries for the coming year, 12% for current expenses such as fuel and 50% divided among the workers. Average salary is R 8000 per year. This year they will give a salary advance of R 12 per work day and then will settle at the end. They sell their wheat for 52 kopeks a kilo. There is now only one method of sale; in the future by contract.

The minimum number of work days is 100, the maximum about 1000. Women work chiefly in the orchards and are employed usually only 6 months of the year. We then visited some of the strawberry fields where children were busily gathering large and luscious fruits, many of which, the farmers said, they eat themselves. We then went to a chicken farm where chickens were being raised in what seemed to be very modern conditions. Finally we went to the winery where we tasted various kinds of wine produced by the farm, including one rather good rosé. We then returned to the main farm for lunch, which was exceedingly convivial. The Chairman was soon in a very mellow mood and speeches to peace, friendship, milk, butter and peaceful competition were frequent. The luncheon lasted for several hours, in the course of which the Chairman told C.W.T. that if he would return to Alma Ata he would organize for him the finest pig shooting the world over. In return, he said confidentially, he would deeply appreciate three typewriters, one of which should be a small portable with Russian script. During the luncheon and during the earlier inspection we took numerous Polaroid pictures, but they didn't come out very well due to the absence of Mrs. Russell.

At 4:30 Governor Harriman and C.W. T. went to the Academy of Sciences. The President of the Kazakhstan Academy of Sciences if Mr. Kanym Imatsaevich Satpaev. He was, however, unwell, and his place was taken by Mr. Chokin, the Chief Scientific Secretary. Mr. Chokin stated that the history of science in Kazakhstan is a very short one and started with the revolution. At that time in all of Kazakhstan's 3 million square km. there was not one real scientist. Today they have many ethnographers,

agricultural scientists, linguists and geologists. They have an institute of architecture and building with 6500 scientific workers, in addition to the Academy of Sciences, in Alma Ata. They are independent of each other. The Academy has 40 different institutes divided into four departments: geology and chemistry, metallurgy and mining, power and fuel, and mineral resources. The Academy is divided up as much as the Academy in Tashkent and Salimabad. There are 40 full members of the Kazakhstan Academy of Sciences and 31,000 corresponding members. After describing the work of the Academy the Vice President, a tiny little man, turned to politics. "We represent the working people," he said, "I myself am a striking illustration. I was a sick son of a nomad, but I was educated by Soviet rule." At the end of the presentation Mr. Harriman made a brief speech on the necessity of cooperation in the scientific world, whether scientists believed in Jesus Christ or Karl Marx.

At 6 P.M. we had a birthday party in the Residence for Vasili at which each of us gave him a present, much champagne was drunk, and afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Harriman and Mrs. Russell went for two acts of the opera. Vasili and C.W.T took a walk in the Residence gardens.

June 11:

We rose at 4:30 A.M. and went to the airport. Mrs. Harriman and Mrs. Russell took an IL 18 four-motor turbo jet plane to Moscow from whence they were flying directly to Paris. At 6:30 Governor Harriman and C.W.T took a plane for Karaganda. At about 10 o'clock we arrived, after flying over the desert steppe and Lake Balkash. (Subsequently a scientist told us that the southern half of Lake Balkash was fresh water whereas the northern half is salt. They could offer no explanation for

this phenomenon.) We were taken to a small semi-detached dacha on the outskirts of town where we had a crowded breakfast with various officers presided over by Mr. Anikon, the President of the Karaganda Sovnarkhoz. Mr. Anikon was Deputy Mxxxxxf Minister of coal mining in Moscow under Vasili's father, and has been a great friend of Vasili ever since. He is a small, very active man, who came to Karaganda when the Ministries were broken up in Moscow.

We took a short trip around Karaganda and stopped at the Palace of Culture which has a theater of 1100 seats. Russian and Kazakh theatrical troupes perform their regularly. An Omsk operatic company was advertised as coming shortly. The halls were lined with posters on the evils of drink and the advantages of drinking milk. A teachers' conference was in progress in the Palace. Most of its members were congregated in the cafe where more beer was being drunk than milk. In the library of 42,000 volumes Saroyan was added to the standard list of favorite American authors. The librarian stated that she subscribed to the magazine "America" but it was not in the library. If somebody wanted it she would gladly bring it in. As we drove through the city, Mr. Anikon gave us the following information: Karaganda now has a population of about 400,000. It is divided into new Karaganda which has been built since the war, and old Karaganda. The latter was built on coal mines and consisted only of one-storey houses. Since the coal was mix near the surface it was impossible to build larger houses. The war demand for coking coal increased the population rapidly and huts were built to house the new workers. (Prisoners ?) New Karaganda is also built over coal deposits but the coal is at a greater depth. It has several large apartment

houses and ambitious plans for a modern Soviet town. It has a brewery which produces 2 million dekaliters of beer per year, and a candy factory which produces 10,000 tons of biscuits and candy each year.

Karaganda's coal is both open cast and by shaft. Under the new city itself it is estimated that there are at least 2 billion tons of coal. The open-cut mine on the outskirts is now running out and there are less than half a million tons left.

However, at Ekibastuz there are still large open cuts. This mine was originally operated by an English concession owned by Unquart (?).

In Karaganda they are producing 68,000 tons of coal per day, or 23 million a year. Together with Ekibastuz, it is producing 31 million tons per year. The 7 Year Plan calls for an increase to 48 million tons, of which Karaganda will produce 37 million and Ekibastuz 11 million.

The rainfall in Karaganda varies from 260 mm. to 290 mm. per year. In addition to coal there is a machine building plant evacuated from the Donbas called the Pakhomenka Factory (?). There seems to be a shortage of water, and it is planned to cut an irrigation canal from the Irtysk River. Water will be pumped by 23 pumping stations up some 470 meters. By 1965 the water deficit for industry and agriculture is planned to be cut. The population of the Oblast or Soviet is 1.2 million. By 1965 it is estimated it will be 1.7 million. The Sovnarkhoz of Karaganda includes the Oblasts of Karaganda, Achmolinsk and Pavlodar.

The Mayor of Karaganda whom we visited was an orphan educated by the Communists. He does not know when his parents died. The Deputy Chairman

of the Soviet is a Kazakh, as is the head of the biggest local lead mine. Some entire coal mining brigades are Kazakhs. (Apparently the brigades are organized by nationality.) Some mine superintendents are Kazakhs. Before the revolution there was one school in Karaganda with 45 pupils, chiefly the children of land owners. Now there are 101 with more than 60,000 pupils. At that time literacy varied from 1 to 1½%. It is now 100%. At the time of the revolution there was one doctor and one nurse in all of Karaganda. There are now 2300 doctors and 2700 teachers.

At the time of the revolution Karaganda was run by a handful of Russians, some of them exiles who lived by "exploiting the Kazakhs".

Karaganda is known for its 60 mile per hour winds and its bitter temperatures which drop to 43 and 45 degrees centigrade below zero in winter. This year they have had good rainfalls in the virgin lands. However, between 1954 when the virgin lands were started, they had two droughts in 1955 and 1957. To get a good harvest they need one or two good rains between the 15th of June and the 10th of July. Mr. Anikon promised to send Mr. Harriman a pood of wheat from Karaganda if the harvest was a success.

In 1957 the Karaganda area produced 290 million poods of grain as against 1 billion in 1956 and 950 million in 1958. During the drought of 1957 the Sovnarkhoz loaned the collective farms money to tide them over.

At the City Soviet we were shown plans for the building of New Karaganda. We were told that in Old Karaganda the ax coal shafts were at a depth of from 2 to 300 meters, but in New Karaganda they were between 350 to 500 and in some places up to 1000 meters. As a result

of the settling soil above old mine shafts a great many houses had collapsed in the old town. The new town now has a population of 128,000 people. By 1970 they expect a population of 225,000. The 7 Year Plan calls for 1½ million square meters, half of which in the new city. Private building is encouraged and is going up fast. In the past few years 2000 plots per year have been built, which represents about 35% of the existing 1.7 million square meters of housing. The new 1.5 million square meters of housing will give approximately 8 square meters per capita of living space. Presently the average inhabitant of Karaganda has only 4½ square meters of living space. Most of the new housing will be two-room.

At the end of the interview with the Mayor, he made a speech in which he stated that Mr. Harriman's visit will be an historical event in the history of Karaganda.

After this visit we motored to the new steel plant going up at Timurtao about 30 km. west of Karaganda. On the way, Mr. Anikon gave us the following information: The steel plant was originally planned during the period 1945/1948, but plans were changed and the operation was postponed until 1956. In 1957 the construction was given a high priority and by the end of 1957 6 to 7000 workers were on the job. At present there are a total of 22,000 workers at Timurtao, 80% of which are young people from all over the Soviet Union, recruited by the Komsomol. The project is therefore known as a Komsomol project. In 1957 56 million R were spent in construction, in 1958 R 376 million were spent. In 1959 R 570 million will be spent. The factory will, when finished, produce rolled sheet varying in thickness from .15 meters to 10 mm., in all 3.2 million tons per year. It will ~~xxxxxx~~ have four

blast furnaces, the smallest one with a capacity of 1513 cubic meters, the second with a capacity of 1,750 cubic meters, and the third and fourth each with a capacity of 2200 cubic meters. The plant will produce 400 million tons of iron. The rolling mill will start operating in 1961 and will move at a rate of 15 meters per second.

Turning to Karaganda coal production, Mr. Anikon stated that before the war 4 million tons of coal were extracted per year. In 1945 it rose to 12 million tons.

Convict labor was widely used up to 1954 when it was abolished because it proved to be unproductive. Presently there are 24,000 coal miners employed, together with auxiliary workmen to the total of 35,000.

The coal seams vary from 1 meter to 7 meters in thickness and are on a slope of 6 to 8 degrees. Most of the coal is coking coal.

Turning to housing methods, Mr. Anikon stated they were turning exclusively to concrete slabs varying from 1.5 tons for housing to 9 and even 30 tons for big industrial construction.

At this ~~point~~ point we passed a wooden stockade some 100 meters from the road. At each corner was a watch tower. Inside new wooden houses were being built. Asked what the stockade was Anikon said that it had been a prison camp which had now been closed and new housing for miners was being built within it. The watch towers were obviously unmanned.

Returning to the subject of concrete, Mr. Anikon stated that in 1959 plans called for the production of 420,000 cubic meters of prefabricated concrete slabs.

Turning to the Sovnarkhoz as a unit, Anikon stated that it comprises

660,000 square kms. which is bigger than the Ukraine and bigger than France and Germany taken together. Its present gross production is about 4 billion. By 1965 it will reach R. 221 billion.

Investments for construction in the 7 Year Plan total R 40 billion plus an additional R 20 billion for agriculture. This compares with the industrial investment for the same period in the Tula area (once Russia's chief iron area) of only 9 billion. This fact, Mr. Anikon said, illustrates in concrete terms Mr. Krushchev's advice to Soviet youth to "go east". (40% of the Sovnarkhoz budget now comes from the central government. Light industry of the Sovnarkhoz in 1958 produced R. 2.2 ~~bx~~ billion and heavy industry, power, etc., R 18 billion. By 1965 the area will produce more coal than was produced in 1913 in all of Russia.

Most of the electric power to be built will be thermal using local coal. The coal at ~~Ex~~ Ekibastuz is presently R 16 per ton. At the end of the 7 Year Plan by the use of modern mine machinery the price should be reduced to R 5 per ton.

Turning to the Timurtao district, Mr. Anikon said that iron deposits were 380 km. away, including 54 to 60% iron content. The steel plant, he said, would produce annually steel, the cost of which will be R 2.1 billion and will sell for R 4.178 billion.

On arriving at the steel plant we were met by the somewhat taciturn Director who gave us a brief report on the new ~~skmmix~~ steel plant.

He stated that the first step will come into operation at the end of this year and the first rolled steel will be produced in 1961. The plant, however, will not be completely finished until 1964 or 1965.

He stated the ore would come from Karazhal, 280 km. southwest of Karaganda. The ore will be concentrated to 53%. The coal, of course, will come from Karaganda. There will be four furnaces with a capacity of 1200 tons a day. There will be 6 steel open hearth furnaces with a capacity of 3000 tons a day and 7 coke batteries.

The plant will produce hot rolled steel to 6 mm. and cold rolled steel to 2.3 mm. (with three rollers). The plant will produce 2 million tons of cold rolled steel a year and 1.2 million tons of hot rolled steel.

The plant occupies an area of some 540 hectares. Its total cost when finished will be R 6.9 billion, of which 3.7 billion includes the steel plant and the building construction plant (for concrete slabs, pylons, girders, etc.). The remainder, R 3.2 billion, will be for the housing site, including hospitals, streetcars, etc.

The Director then read from the prospectus of the plant the following costs per ton when the plant is operating at full capacity:

Open hearth	R 267 per ton
High carbon steel	305
Hot rolled sheet	364
White tin plate (for cans)	2600
Roofing sheets	410
Average cost for cold rolled	1100

The Director could not give us the sales price in detail but stated it would be approximately double the cost.

He also explained that cost includes materials, manpower, transportation, maintenance, amortization of equipment, which he estimates at 30 to

50 years for the machinery, insurance and part of the so-called cultural expenses of the community, including pensions and trade xxx union contributions.

At present there are 16,200 workers at the site, 1100 of whom are working on the plant itself and the remainder on housing construction and services. When the plant is in full operation it is figured that there will be a total of 22,600 workers in the plant and servicing the community.

Following this presentation we toured the plant in cars. The building site was a mass of mud and the buildings under construction were in supreme disorder. However, the work itself appeared to be well done. We were struck by the precise and careful way in which fire bricks were being laid in the ovens, which constrasted vividly with the sloppy manner in which bricks are laid for buildings.

Most of the workers were very young and had been recruited by the Komsomol. Many of them in even the heaviest work, as well as in the brick-laying,were young girls. One of the latter with whom Governor Harriman spoke appeared to be about 16 or 17 at the most. However, the Director stated that 19 was the minimum age. (?)

A large artificial lake has been constructed near the plant to supply water for its operation.

After completing our tour, we returned to Karaganda over a bumpy but macadamed road. On the way Mr. Anikon told us that despite the many exchanges of delegations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union there had been no American coal mining delegations. Mr. Anikon xx

had xxxxpx read of the considerable progress American coal miners had made in techniques of mining. The Soviets, too, had greatly developed their techniques and were anxious for an exchange of experience. However, he said, American coal interests were apparently opposed to ~~sharing~~ sharing their experience with the Soviets. In answer to a question, he said their latest information on this matter came from 1958. Perhaps in the meantime, he conceded, something had been done under the exchange program.

The Karaganda coal mines, he said, were started in 1930. ~~ex~~ The mines were noted for their cheap production. Up until recently a ton of coal cost R 48, as compared to the Donbas where it cost R 112 per ton. However, due to the recent wage increases for miners, the cost of coal had risen to R 56 per ton. The difference in cost between the two was explained chiefly by the fact that in the Donbas coal veins are only .92 meters thick, whereas in Karaganda they average 1.7 meters.

Mr. Anikon told us that in winter-time the winds in Karaganda reach 60 miles per hour, and the road on which we were traveling sometimes lay under drifts 17 meters deep.

Mr. Anikon stated that there were several mining machine building plants in his economic region. There is an agricultural machine building plant at Achmolinsk (Kazakh Selmash). At Timurtao, a little further from Karaganda than the steel plant we had visited, there is a chemical machine building plant. In Karaganda the first mining machine building plant makes coal concentrators, coal diggers, coal combines and elevators.

His Sovnarkhoz, Anikon said, planned to make a profit of R 430 million

in 1958. However, it fell short and made a profit of only R 395 million.

The plan for 1959 is the for the production of R 6.5 billion. However, they hope to raise this, in fact, to 6.7 billion. 6.5 billion represents the value of the products turned out at the sales price. The value of the product minus the cost (valovoe productsia minus sebya-stoimost) is profit (prhyl). The total industrial production of the Sovnarkhoz in 1958 was R 5.7 billion. They normally count on a profit of 7%. In 1959 total investment will be 3 billion R, of which 40% will come from the central Soviet government and the remainder from local profits.

At Mr. Harriman's request we visited a machine building plant which we walked through. It was, unfortunately, not yet finished and most of the shops were half empty. It was said to be a machine building plant, but with the exception of a few coal combines there was practically nothing to see.

We then visited a candy plant at the insistence of Mr. Anikon. To his consternation the electric power had failed in the district and therefore the plant was not operating. Nevertheless, we inspected it from top to bottom. Although all visitors were required to dumm don the usual white smock, the hygiene of the plant left something to be desired. Great tubs of chocolate, caramel, pastry, etc., lay strewn about uncovered, while a dozen girls were packing boxes of biscuits with their fingers.

We then were taken to the Sport Palace, again at the insistence of Mr. Anikon. This was a large and impressive building which had several gymnasiums, a large indoor swimming pool, as well as reading rooms and other sports facilities.

We had lunch at the little dacha. Present was the Kazakh Mayor and one other Kazakh official. Also the Chief of Housing Construction of Karaganda, Mr. Nikolai Fedotov and the chief of the Karaganda coal Kombinat. The Kazakh Mayor, after repeated attempts to make a toast and being squelched by the Russians, eventually was allowed to have his say. He stated that the Kazakhs without the Russians would be like fish without water. Many toasts were drunk, including the usual peace and friendship variety. Mr. Anikon stated that the 21st Congress of the Party had decided to make Karaganda the third major coal base, and it is now becoming the third greatest metallurgical base. He added he was sorry Mrs. Harriman had not come, but he was grateful to Mr. Mikoyan and to Mr. Harriman himself that the latter had been able to visit Karaganda, despite his very tight itinerary.

During the course of the luncheon Mr. Anikon lauded the champagne of Alma Ata. He stated that it had been sent to a French champagne competition where the tasters had all voted to give it a gold medal. However, the French had said that it could not compete as champagne because it wasn't champagne. The Kazakh said, "We will admit it is not French wine, but we will continue to call it champagne."

For luncheon we were given a typical Kazakh dish called beshbarmak which means "five fingers" as it is supposed to be eaten by hand. It was a kind of mutton stew with noodles and was quite good. However, then was brought on the traditional Kazakh sheepshead cooked, which the guests were required to eat or at least sample. For one awful moment we feared that the sheep's eyes would be produced, but we were

spared Khis. The flesh from the sheepshead was, however, disgusting. In addition to the head were the guts stuffed with a watery gray concoction which was not much better. Though we avoided the eye, C.W.T. was required to eat part of the ear which was not// very tasty.

Finally, the luncheon broke up after much wine and vodka and the whole party went to the airfield to see us off for Kustanai. The flight took off at 8 .M. and we did not arrive at Kustanai until 11. There we were met by the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Morugov, a fat bullet-headed little man who spoke with a lisp but seemed very blunt and determined. Mr. Morugov drove us to our quarters at a dacha community 25 km. from Kustanai, in the middle of a large pine forest. He told us there were some 25 newly built dachas in the forest. They were rather like an Adirondack camp, but quite comfortable, with running water and plumbing facilities. In one of the dachas we sat down for a "bed-time tea" which turned into the usual groaning board banquet with vast quantities of vodka, cognac, champagne and the regular menu of caviar, cold meats, et al. As quickly as possible we excused ourselves and walked through the forest to our nearby cabin while the mosquitoes did their best to feast off us. Governor Harriman before going to bed launched an aggressive attack on the mosquitoes in his room and annihilated the enemy.

June 12:

At 9 o'clock we had breakfast in the "banquet dacha" and at 10 o'clock started out for Rudni, the new iron mine, where we arrived at 11:30. There we were met by Mayor Morosov and plant Director Sandriganova (who said he was of Greek extraction). We were taken

to the "hotel", about the size of a large quonset hut where we had breakfast, as usual, complete with everything from champagne to roast duck. Then we were taken by the Director for a tour of the mines.

The Rudni mine was discovered in 1948-1949 by an airplane pilot, using electro-magnetic photographic methods. (The pilot was actually working on another project and the discovery was more or less accidental.) After having been thoroughly probed, the plans for exploiting it were drawn up in 1953 and 1954. Actual work did not start until 1955. It is now producing 2 million tons per year, but at full power it will produce 16 million tons. By 1965 it should have reached 20 million tons.

The present production is from the top layers which have a very low sulphur content and a very high content. It is now being milled and sorted but not concentrated. A concentration plant will go into operation in 3 years.

The Rudni mines actually comprise two open cast deposits - Sokolov and Sarbai. The former has an overburden varying in depth from 37 to 70 meters. The latter has an overburden of 70 to 120 meters. The Sokolov cut is in the shape of a crescent and 3 km. long.

The proven reserves of Sokolov are 50 million tons and of Sarbai 1 billion tons. The two deposits are 9½ km. apart.

The Sokolov cut will be from 50 to 600 meters in depth, 280 meters wide and 3 km. long. The Sarbai cut will be 350 meters deep, 2 km. long and 1½ km. wide. When in full operation the two will have 100 excavators and 150 electric locomotives. At present they have two 14 cubic meter shovels. The remainder are 3 cubic meter. Dump trucks

have a capacity of 25 tons and one locomotive carries 10 trucks. They will have 50 ton dump trucks. In addition, there will be 12 to 18 belt lines. To operate the plant will require 50,000 kw. of power.

When the concentration plant is in operation the ore content will be raised to 60%.

The Director showed us a cross-section of the deposit at Sokolov which showed a first layer of overburden of gravel and clay 10 to 12 meters thick, a second layer of what he called "ore as clay" and silicon 20 meters deep, and a third layer of water bearing sand 13 meters.deep. The deepest deposits in 3 separate shafts are, respectively, 343, 477 and 550 meters. In the northern end of the Sokolov mine the deeper deposits will be mined by shafts.

At present the mines are employing 18,000 workers, about 8000 of whom are working in the mine combine. As recruiting appears to be difficult, new workers get a 25% increase on their first month's salary for each member of their family they bring with them. A few top-flight specialists and engineers get as much as a 300% bonus on their first month and cost of installation, etc.

Mr. Harriman was somewhat surprised that the excavating railroad was not diesel but electrified.

The surveys xxxxx are still continuing in the area and new probes are being driven to depths of 700 to 1000 meters.

The iron is being used temporarily at Chelyabinsk and Tagyl. It is carried there in 60 ton gondolas. Eventually xhat the iron will be used at the expanded magnitogorsk which is 480 km. away.

Wages at present are R 1700 per month. Combine operators and big shovel operators get as much as R 3 to 4000 per month.

Electric power comes from Chelyabinsk over steel aluminum wires at 220,000 volts, alternating current.

We observed the roads leading into the mine to be in excellent condition. Scrapers were constantly at work and sprinklers were busy keeping the dust down. As a result, even the biggest dump trucks of 25 tons could operate at a speed of 30 kms. per hour at the most difficult stretches and up to 40 to 45 km. on straight stretches. The smaller 10 ton trucks were allowed to go from 50 to 60 km. per hour.

On the whole, we ~~xxx~~ had the impression of a very efficient, well-run, fast-moving operation, with a minimum of idlers standings about.

The Sarbai cut is much the same as Rudni. The overburden consists of 17 mm. of clay and a further 82 mm. of sand. Whereas to open the Sokolov cut will require the movement of 15 million cubic meters for the first million tons of ore, the Sarbai deposit will require 45 million cubic meters to be moved to get at the first million tons.

Sarbai has two separate veins which run down to 800 meters. For the first 12 years Sarbai will remove 35 million cubic meters and obtain 17 million tons of ore. When the operation is working the Sokolov plant will get one ton of ore for every 1.2 tons of waste. The Sarbai cut will get one ton for every 1.8 tons of waste. At present ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ at Sarbai 130 trucks are working. The Sarbai plant is 3 km. long and 2½ km. wide. In one year they plan to remove 15 million cubic meters. They are at present down to a depth of 30 meters. The Sarbai deposit has a 4% sulphur content, as against a 2% sulphur content in Sokolov.

The Director said he had difficulty building the roads because there was no crushed rock in the vicinity.

When ~~them~~ at full capacity the two plants will produce at the rate of R 27 per ton of crushed ore concentrated to 47%, or R 40 for concentrated ores between 58 and 60%.

We visited the crushers which operated in two stages. The first crushes from chunks of iron ore 1.5 meters (?) in diameter down to 30 cm., the second crushes from 30 cm. to 70 mm.

The present cost of 47% crushed ore is R 45 per ton.

Last year the mine had already made a profit of R 10 million from the small amount it mined.