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and structure of the city all ready gives no idea of the condition
of the capital of the Belorussian State in 1945, only 16 short years
ago. The architectural planning may be any thing but modern but it is
the manner of almost all ^{RUSSIAN} ~~RUSSIAN~~ ^{RUSSIAN CITIES} ~~RUSSIAN CITIES~~ with the airport ~~as its~~
as its eastern boundry we find a large spread out ^{TOWNSHIP} ~~TOWNSHIP~~ in
appearance. ~~Only~~ Only the skyline pierced with factory ~~booms~~ ^{INDUSTRIAL} ~~booms~~ and
chimneys betrays its ~~background~~ ^{INDUSTRIAL} ~~background~~, township I say in
appearance because, the tallest building here is the 9 story
~~black stone house~~ ^{APARTMENT} ~~black stone house~~ flanking the main street, prospect Stalin,
which is over 2 miles long and the only such ^{BOULEVARD} ~~street~~ in the
republic, all other streets are narrow rock laid streets, curving
through the city like ^{RIVERS} ~~stone~~ ^{BRANCHING} ~~stone~~ of stone branching off the main street
~~ending at~~ ^{ENDING AT} ~~the other end~~, by extensive ~~parks~~ ^{PARKS} ~~parks~~. The design and content
of this prospect is very reflective of the ^{LIFE} ~~life~~ of this city, from
north to south of this straight as an arrow ^{MAIN} ~~way~~ ^{MAIN} of the city in-
cludes in the first two miles, the center ^{DISTRICT} ~~district~~ of the city,
Hotel Minsk and the Main Post Office. The hotel was built in
1950 on the direct order of ^{KRUSHCHEV} ~~Khrushchev~~ who was grieved at the ^{FACT} ~~fact~~
that only one, old, delapidated, hotel existed at that time when
he paid an official visit to this the capital of Belorussia, the
hotel was build in three months, a record for the entire Soviet
Union, ~~built~~ ^{RAISED} ~~built~~, and has over 500 rooms a modern well ~~served~~ ^{RAISED} ~~served~~
built hotel, box shaped, it serves many tourist traveling from
Germany and Poland through Minsk to Moscow.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 95

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

Next down the prospect are a clothing store ^{and} childrens store. The central movie house, the best one in Minsk seating 400 people in a small unventilated hall. Next to it stands a shoe store, across from it; the central beauty shop, the main drug store and a ~~basar~~ ^{basar} (Russian food store), furniture store, ^{NEXT IS} The Ministry of Internal Affairs, whose boss is a tough military Colonel, ^{MINISTER} Nickolay ~~Alexonof~~ ^{Alexonof} of the "peoples militia", he holds the title ^{SUBSIDIARY} ~~minister~~ of Internal Affairs. around the corner is his ~~subordinate~~ ^{subordinate}, the ~~FCB~~ ^{FCB} ~~commiss~~ ^{commiss} For Internal Security. (Intelligence and Secret police) ^{THE MINISTRY} Across from ~~these~~ is the ever ~~xxxxxx~~ ^{crowded} prospect, book shop, across from this is the even more crowded ~~restaurant~~ ^{restaurant}, one of five in the city where for two rubles a person can buy fried touns or plates of chicken with potatoes and fried cabbage, instead of just the "Kotlets" (bread and ground meat patties) or ~~snitsek~~ ^{SNITSEL} with ^{A LITTLE} more meat and less bread ~~and~~ and beef steak pure (ground beef patties) ~~served~~ ^{These} served with potatoes and cabbage and sometimes macaroni. ~~These~~ are always served in workers dining rooms and stand up cafes for they open at night). ^{AND} ~~some~~ ^{some} times, sweet rolls, coffee, ~~and~~ and fall fruits, salads and tomatoes can also be bought.

~~And~~ ^{MANY} Even trips to ~~many~~ ^{MANY} cities of the Soviet Union is forbidden even to those who would like to travel there to see relatives. All cities ~~above~~ ^{above} ~~bordered~~ ^{bordered} towards the ~~Polish~~ ^{Polish} border fall into this category. ^{BRIST} ~~Best~~ on the Polish border, Odessa being sea port.

EVEN TRIPS TO MANY CITIES OF THE SOVIET UNION IS FORBIDDEN
 EVEN TO THOSE WHO WOULD LIKE TO TRAVEL THERE TO SEE RELATIVES
 21) ALL CITIES ABOVE Leningrad TOWARD THE FINNISH BORDER
 FALL INTO THIS CATEGORY, BREST ON THE POLISH BORDER, ODESSA
 MAIN 5 cities in the Ukraine and Siberia connected with ~~an~~ indirectly
 SEAPORT

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

It may be explained that in the Eastern European custom all
 citizens upon reaching the age of 16 years are given a ~~pass~~ ^{Grey-Green}
 "passport" or identification papers. On the first page is a foto
 and personal information, on the following 4 pages, are places for
 the registering of address; this includes ^{and} rented rooms, on the
 next four pages are places for making particular remarks as to
 the conduct of the carrier, ² place better kept blank, the next
 three pages are for registering the places of work, then the next
 page is for marriage license and divorce stamps, these "passports"
 are changed for a small ^{CARAGE} ~~charge~~ every five years, a lost passport
 can be replaced after a short investigation for 10 rubles, all
 persons regardless of ^N nationality are required to carry these ^{AT ALL TIMES}
 in the Soviet Union ^{NATIONALITIES} are all ^{of} marked on the passport, for instance
 a Ukrainian is Ukrainian, a Jew is marked Jew, ^{NO MATTER WHERE HE WAS BORN.} an immigrant is
 marked as to place of birth, as in the cases of the many ^{IMMIGRANTS}
 in the U.S.S.R. also on the pages ~~marked for special reasons~~

Marked for special remarks usually of a criminal nature, immigrants have a short autobiography painted such as, Carlos Venters, born in Buenos Aires, 1934, resident Buenos Aires till 1955, occupation ~~was~~ student immigrated to U.S.S.R. 1956. This is enough to insure any and ^{all} ~~who~~ ^{the PASSPORT} reads that, Carlos, along with any other of his fellow immigrants will be given the proper treatment and attention, so that he never gets too far away from his registered address, ^{without a good reason} too high at his work. But otherwise immigrants in the U.S.S.R., ^{RELATIVELY} view French, Spanish, and Eastern European, are treated with more respect than the Russians treat each other, particularly in the matter of being awarded an apartment, any immigrant, no matter how unimportant he may have been in his native country, has much less to worry about ~~concerning~~ ^{than} getting an apartment and being assigned to work, ^{RUSSIAN} his ~~own~~ ^{home} centerport, this is part of the nation wide drive to impress all foreigners as to the high level of life in the U.S.S.R.

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

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

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

22 True, the collective farmers may own chickens or pigs or even a cow, as well as his own piece of land, usually $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre, but the isolation and agonizingly hard work in summer and fall affects these "advantages". Nowadays, although still without electricity "collective farms" have wire fed radio programs and ~~a~~ speakers in every home, this is part of the propaganda system instigated by ~~SPAIN~~ ^{CULTURAL} to "bring the ~~cultural~~ level of outlying collective farms up to the level of the city dweller". ^{There are no lights there} School attendance for the ^{is always} children of collective farmers is compulsory as it is for all ^{the incessant} children up to the age of maturity, that is up to the age when ^{blat of the} they receive their passports, sixteen. Public schools are in general box shaped 3 story affairs with no particular decoration. teachers receive 80 rubles a month in these general educational institutions; discipline from the student's viewpoint is strong, ^{starting} school at 7 years he is taught to keep his pioneer school costume, which all students must wear, in neat appearance, is thought to stand rigidly at attention when any adult enters ^{the} room or when the teacher asks a question. His studies, particularly foreign languages, are apt to be harder and more complex than ^{their} American counterparts ^{since} ^{science} is also ^{stressed} as well as patriotism and Soviet history. An attitude towards his studies of ^{complete seriousness}

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

Since most women work for a living in the U.S.S.R. (with or without husbands) they usually leave their non-school age children in the care of the local "childrens garden" these are highly organized ~~government supervised~~ ^{STATE CREATED} care centers for childrens. Here babies are fed and cared for, their health is checked periodically by doctors; diets are recommended and baths given, all for 30 rubles a month. Young children are given pre-school preparation by trained day school teachers who receive ~~20~~ ⁸⁰ rubles a month in pay. A director of such a school may receive 100 rubles a month 3,050,000 children in 1960 ^{WERE CARED FOR BY THESE ESTABLISHMENTS.} After the U-2 incident on May 1, 1960 and the following exchanges between the American government ²⁴ and the Soviet governments, Premier Krushchev invited then President Eisenhower to come to the Soviet Union and become a director of one of these "childrens gardens". Since, he said in a speech at the Krimlin in July 1960, ^{Eisenhower} ~~he~~ doesn't know how to run his country.

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

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 five year course of vocational and political subjects. ^{Hospital} ~~Hospitals~~
 for students are located near their respective Institutes, non-
 residential students live here. Often these numbers exceed the
 rooms and many have to rent rooms in the city. All rooms 15-15
 feet house 5-6 students with just enough room to allow metal beds
 to be placed around the walls and a table and chairs in the middle,
 there is not room enough for closets so clothing is kept in suit-
 cases under beds. Here, except ^{during} ~~the~~ the three-month summers
 vacation, students live and study for 5 years. Common rooms with
 stoves, are also located at the ^{RA-TP} ~~rate~~ of 1 room to 8 student living
 quarters for ^{cooking} ~~cooking~~ the cleanlines of linen, and rooms as well as the
 entire dormitory ^{is} ~~falls~~ ^{is} ~~for~~ the students. The number of students
 in the U.S.S.R. in 1960-61 was 2,396,000 U.S. figure 1,816,000 or 102
 per 10,000. All students in higher educational institution re-
 ceive ^{stipends} ~~stipends~~ or grants of money at the rate of 40 rubles a
 month, regardless of ^{choice} ~~choice~~ vocations, for ^{excellent} ~~excellent~~ to outstanding
 grades a student may receive the maximum of 50 rubles per-month.
 Thus all students are paid to study in the Soviet Union, unlike
 the United States where students must pay tuition to learn. This
 is the reason why the Soviet Union turns out almost three times
 as many engineers 159,000 in 1959, twice as many ^{technicians} ~~technicians~~ 477,200,
^{technicians} ~~technicians~~ and others specialist, this is why the Soviet Union has
 more doctors per 10,000 of population (18.5 in 1960) ^{is} ~~than~~ any other
 country in the world (U.S.A. (12.1) 1960) regardless of the lack
 of dormitory ^{ies} ~~ies~~ and ^{aided} ~~aided~~ living conditions of the students,
 that we have in the U.S., we could definitely learn from the
 rigorous and highly specialized educational system of the Soviet
 Union. A system which jointly and carefully instills political

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

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

Foreign languages also hold positions of favor in the Soviet Educational plan. ²⁶ Much more than in the U.S. in ^{scientific} ~~scientific~~ fields of vocation, two foreign languages are compulsory over a five year period, in engineering and also medicine at least one language is compulsory. The studied languages in order of importance and popularity are, English, German, French, Italian and Spanish with far Eastern Languages following. The text books from which these languages are learned are very interesting in themselves, they combine politics and education at once, a very common occurrence. An example is that texts in English or German for instance are given on the life of Lenin, founder of the Soviet State, or the structure of the communist party of the Soviet Union, formerly the life of Stalin was a favored subject to fill a text book, these books are no longer in circulation. A good text book for English speaking students studying Russian is the one by ^{NINA} ~~the~~ ^{POTKIN} ~~the~~ ^{chairman} of the U.S.S.R. society of friendship with the United States and England. This book published in 1959 by the Moscow publishing house Lulovski Blvd. 29, Moscow is a good ^{START} ~~start~~ ^{ANYONE INTERESTED} for ~~anyone~~ ^{ANYONE INTERESTED} interested in the highly expressive Russian language, political texts are kept to a minimum in this book and only make

about ~~25%~~ ^{20%} of the text. Most of the millions of text books printed in the Soviet Union every year are published at the Central Moscow publishing house a ^{TRULY Gigantic} ~~large~~ ^{monopolistic} enterprise printing ^{TITLES} (6,000 in 1959 and 1,160,000,000 copies) ~~and~~ ^{these demand to centralizing} here foreign books are printed in the Russian language and others into anyone of the 100 of languages of minority groups in the U.S.S.R. ~~90%~~ ^{of} the population of the U.S.S.R. speak Russian, however ^{NATIONAL} ~~national~~ languages are ^{PROTECTED} ~~protected~~ and propagated by law, of the 208,827,000 million people in the Soviet Union 114,114,000 ^{COUNT} ~~count~~ Russian as ^{their} ~~the~~ national ^{LANGUAGE} ~~language~~ next is ^{UKRAINIANS} ~~Ukrainians~~ 37,253,000 and ^{BELE RUSSIANS} ~~Belarusians~~ 7,913,000 and ^{UKRAINSTANS} ~~Ukrainians~~ 6,015,000. The remaining population figures are distributed among 18 minority, and 60 fractional groups. Some of which have as few as 4,000 people speaking the tongue. Also there are 60,000 persons in the Soviet Union who are ~~of Soviet~~ ^{of Soviet} not ~~of Soviet~~ origin, of these the leaders are Yugoslaves 5,000; Albanians 4,800; Afgans 1,900; Ungols 1,800, Italians 1,200, ^{FRANCEMANS} ~~Frenchmen~~ 1,000, Spanish 1,000, and Argentines (estimated) 4,000. Since the figures from Argentine immigrants is not given in the 1960 figures for the Soviet Union pages 74-75.) ^{20%} ~~20%~~ cent of all the 60,000 titles printed in the U.S.S.R. in 1959 were technical or industrial text books. Only 20% of these titles were for light reading, of these most ^{concerned} ~~concerned~~ war stories reflecting the struggle and victory of the Soviet armed forces over the Nazis during the 2nd world war as well as heroic novels about opening up the Virgin lands in Siberia and the wild country East of the Urals. As was

described by Erving Levine in his book "~~MAIN~~ Street U.S.S.R." Love stories are few and far between with them apt to be "boy loves - tractors - loves girl" episodes or how Iven increased production at his machine to win the ~~admiration~~ ^{ADMIRATION} of Natasha, the shop foreman. Foreign novels are very popular in the U.S.S.R. because of their ~~comparatively new~~ ^{COMPAR: TABBY RACY} lines, however foreign ~~stories~~ ^{WRITERS} seem to be chosen because they write about the decay and ~~immorality~~ ^{FOREIGN} of their respective country. Every ~~foreign~~ ^{CAP: TALISM} book seems to be chosen to show that if ~~capitalism~~ ^{capitalism} isn't dead or dying it should.

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

For a person reading detective stories by foreign writers one gets a very depressing feeling and is overwhelmed by the ~~GREYNESS~~ ^{GREYNESS} ~~QUALITIES~~ ^{QUALITIES} and ~~dimness~~ ^{dimness} of the life depicted in them, other foreign ~~authors~~ ^{AUTHORS} include Leonard Frank, German ~~novelist~~ ^{NOVELIST}; William Goodwin, "Things As They Are" English; and more classical writers such as Alexander Druce "Count Marco" French author, "Sherlock Holmes and Captain Flood" are also known and read in the U.S.S.R. but such titles are few and hard to find. Dickens however is in ~~abundance~~ ^{ABUNDANCE}.

wherever one goes. Mark Twain books are also found in quantity
such novels of 300-400 pages sell for 1.50 rubles or less. Spy
stories rank high in publication and therefore, ~~are popular~~ ^{FICTION} ~~are popular~~
with the ~~people~~ ^{PIOTS} more often than not American or West German spies, ~~are~~ ^{control} ~~captured~~
^{and} captured in the end by the young, ~~handsome~~ ^{handsome}, Soviet counter espionage
agent.

28) Newspapers and magazines are also a giant undertaking with
the printing if not the information agencies, less centralized and
controlled. In 1959 periodicals and magazines numbered 4,029 titles
and 10,000,000 copies.

Newspapers numbered 10,603 ^{TRAD} Union, ~~Republican~~ ^{Republican} and city and
~~collective farms~~ ^{collective farms} papers, with 13 and one half billion copies. Foreign
newspapers are not allowed in the country except representative
communist party papers such as the "Workers" United States, "Daily
Worker", England, "Humanity" France, "New Germany" East Germany,
"the Daily Berliner", West Germany, ect.

The main publications in the U.S.S.R. are "Pravda" ^{TRUTH} "Truth"
organ of the communist party of the U.S.S.R. and ~~Pravda~~ ^{TRUTH} "The News"
organ of the council of ministers of the Soviet Union, it may be
noted that the chairman of the council of Ministers and the first
secretary of the communist party of the U.S.S.R. is one man,
Nikita S. Krushchev. All ~~union~~ ^{REPUBLICAN} and city newspapers ~~are~~ ^{TAKE THEIR}
~~from~~ ^{from} these two leading dailies, reprinting articles passed to
~~them~~ ^{them} by TASS, Soviet news agency, government ~~controlled~~ ^{controlled}. All newspapers

are organs of one or another ministry or their subsidiaries.
In Minsk, the newspapers are "Soviet Belorussia" organ of the central ^{committee} of the communist party of ^{Belorussia} ~~Belorussian~~, a sport newspaper ^{AKP} ~~the~~ organ of the ^{ministry} ~~Ministry~~ of physical culture.

A railroads newspaper is the organ of the ministry of ~~the~~ transport and ect. The name of the organ of control is printed ^{AT THE} ~~at the~~ top of the first page. ^{OF THE FIRST PAGE.} ~~top~~ Russian newspapers from "Pravda" ~~consist~~ ^{right} ~~consist~~ on down consist of four pages except on special event's where the

number is increased from four pages for two kopecks to six pages for three kopecks. Advertising is unknown and unnecessary in a government controlled economy where prices are ^{AND LOWERED} ~~raised~~ ^{FLUCTUATE UP AND DOWN.} ~~as~~ the 7-year plan. The first page in all Soviet languages ^{NEWSPAPERS} is developed to party news and speeches. The second top production

notices ^{and} ~~the~~ local industrial achievements such as the opening of a new ^{DRM} ~~company~~ ^{OVERFULFILLING PLANS} as the overfilling of ~~mine~~ at a plant. The third page is filled with foreign news items. Often covered and credited to A.P. or ^{AUTORS} ~~other~~ news agencies, they usually concern strikes and clashes with ^{Police, Crime} ~~police~~ and race incidents in capitalist countries as well as other "News", slanted to give a bad impression about all countries except those who are members of the Socialist camp or their fellow travelers such as Cuba who are painted as prosperous democracies fighting against imperialism ^{FROM} ~~from~~ without, and capitalist ^{SPY'S} ~~and~~ agents ^{FROM} ~~from~~ within.

291 Films carry the propaganda ball where books and newspapers leave off, with 90,872 movie houses in the U.S.S.R. with collective ^{FROM} ~~clubs~~ bringing the total to 118,000 movie houses; the average

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number of times a Soviet citizen goes to the movies, per year, including men, women, and children is 16.5 times (page 319.) There is a joke current in the Soviet Union as to why N. S. Khrushchev received his third hero of the Soviet Union, ~~medal~~ ^{medal}, highest order in the Soviet Union, the answer is for his part in the film "Our Nikita Khrushchev", a documentary circulated in the summer of 1961, of old ~~Films~~ ^{Films} showing Khrushchev in his younger days as a ~~commissar~~ ^{commissar} on the Eastern front OR touring industries after the war. Half of the hundreds of films made in 1959-1960 were either Revolutionary/historical or war stories, others were Virgin land or ~~FAK~~ ^{FAK} North adventure stories; most every Republic has its own studio which shot pictures concerning their respective places. In ~~Bolshevik~~ ^{Bolshevik} its the Bale films on "Soviet Street" it employs scores of operators, technicians, writers, costume films ~~and actors~~ ^{BUT NO PERMANENT} ~~actors~~ ^{actors} all of these have finished the artist and operators higher school of film making in Leningrad, a 3-or four year course and have diplomas in their respective fields. During the week of October 9-15 the following movies were shown in Mingk "Too Live", revolutionary film of the 1917's "Clear Sky" the film presented at the film festival in Moscow in July 1961, which took ~~place~~ ^{place}. A film about the post Stalin Era, it ~~condemns~~ ^{condemns} repression of the main ~~character~~ ^{character} an ex-prisoner of war who is driven out of the party because he didn't die as all good soldiers must. ^{BUT WAS CAPTURED instead.} This film is very symbolic of the new government line condemning some of the tactics of "Stalin and his click. "The Fair" a West German film against militarism and "The Poor Street" a Bulgarian film about the

assistance in the 2nd World War.

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

German, Italian, and French films as well as ~~quite numerous~~ ^{made numerous} films from the "peoples republics" ~~are~~ ^{are} popular here. American films are few, although well liked for their technical skill and production.
 30/ American films shown in 1959-1960 ~~are~~ ^{were}; "Rhapsody" with Elizabeth Taylor, "Eve" with Joan Crawford "The Seventh Voyage of Sinbad" made in 1959 and "Serenade of Sun Valley, made in the 40's others were "Vienna Waltz" about the life of the composer and "Old Man and the Sea", a technicolor ~~film~~ ^{film} of Ernest Hemingway's book. "War and Peace" was also shown to vast audiences in two serials.

Prices for seats in movie houses, unlike the United States ~~do not~~ ^{and also} change for adults and children ~~but rather~~ for the location of rows with the center rows costing 50 Kopecks in the ~~evening~~ ^{evening} and front row seats 30 kopecks. Shows ^{is} until 5 o'clock are 10 Kopecks cheaper per seat, until the prices change. Showings are at posted times on the tickets and doors are opened for only five minutes while spectators take their designated seats. Nobody even has to stand because tickets are sold only according to the number of ~~seats in~~ ⁱⁿ the hall, ~~per~~ ^{per} showing.

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

30 the evening, quite enough ~~to~~ allow any work to get home in time for the start but not enough to allow him to take time off to watch television or become a television addict as we have in the U.S. Programs finish at 11:00 in the evening ~~so~~ that all the workers can get enough sleep. ~~ON Saturday~~ ^{they} start at 8:00 to compensate for the shop work day And end at 12:00 or 12:30. Sundays programs start as early as 10:30 in the morning and end at 12:00 a'clock. Programs are but include as all ways more that 33 percent ~~PURE~~ Soviet politics; but ^{varied} ~~OF THIS THERE ARE~~ ^{AC-RUNS} ~~many~~ good films, ~~number~~ of movies and cartoons for the kids, the best programs however all the ^{OF ARE COLLECT} performances from ~~the~~ Moscow and Leningrad, Bolshoi theaters, also symphonic music concerts are often used to break the monotonous run of politics and dry facts and figures. A show for a Sunday evening is like the one show in ^{MINSK} ~~Belarus~~ on October 22, 1961, 6:30 sports 7:25 Soviet army show 8:25 a feature length film "Baltic Sky" 2nd part 10:30 "at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union ^{news} ~~news~~ ^(31 Nov) performance by people's artist of the U.S.S.R. G. Glebova, ^{who} ~~who~~ sings songs of the mother land, 11:50 news and 12:00 sign off with the playing of the National Anthem and the anthem of ^{Belarus} ~~Belarus~~. Television however is not a farce as it is in the U.S. ^{Because of poor programs} ~~the weak channels~~ and the cost of television, a good one cost 350 rubles and the light table models for 190 rubles ~~are~~ rarely bought in, are quickly ^{bought up} ~~used~~. There were 103, 200 television ^{sets} in Belarussia in 1960. The really penetrating voice of modern society comes from radio, ~~and~~ ^{means} and extensive it is the ~~means~~ by which the Kremlin reaches into every

36 ^{CARRY} back and ~~carry~~ to the most out-lying collective farms or villages. While 3 million television sets were sold from 1952-1958 in the Soviet Union (facts and figures page 343) over 29 million radio sets were sold and this figures is brought up considerably when one considers the fact that ~~hold~~ collective farms which may not have a radio in the place have programs fed to reproducers in each home from points many miles away in keeping with the general plan to bring the cultural level of these collective ~~FARMS~~ ^{FARMS} up. And in the Soviet Union there are 45,000 collective farms and 9,400 State farms with 65,500,000 people on them or 31.4% of the total population (facts for 1961 page 27). So radio may be said to be the all ~~important~~ ^{composed} programs ~~start~~ ^{START} in ~~King~~ at 600 and may end so late at 02:00 however 24 hours a day broadcast are made to all parts of the Soviet Union from Moscow, there are 18.5 million radios in ~~Siberia~~ ^{AND REPRODUCES} which can turn all stations to its one ~~channel~~ ^{channel} in a matter of minutes, this ^{was} when Gagarin made his ~~space~~ ^{space} trip into space, the entire Soviet Union was blanked out with nothing but reports and intermittent music, for a solid day in this way the Government gets the most propaganda value out of its achievements. Again when Herman Titov made his flight for two days this process was repeated. Also all stations are immediately turned to the Kremlin whenever Premier Khrushchev makes a policy ~~speech~~ ^{speech} all stations in the Soviet Union are regularly turned every hour on the hour to the "news" from Moscow, unlike the U.S.A. where small independent station can operate, the Soviet Union rigidly ~~imposes~~ ^{imposes} control over all its state broadcasting stations which, like industries, are

all state financed and built. The radio and television station in Minsk is a four storied ~~cement~~ ^{small} building located ³² no. 6 Kollainia Street near the ^{River} ~~small~~ "SVISHLICH", behind it stands the impressive 500 foot steel radio towers, the highest structure in Belorussia. This radio tower and building are enclosed with high fences and ^A patrolling armed guards with dogs. Entrance into the ^{COURTYARD} ~~courtyard~~ must be through the building itself and persons cannot enter without a special pass shown to an armed guard. Performers are taken to a separate studio near the city center where production and performers are fed back to the station and then to the broadcasting towers, in this way the all important communication system ^{is} ~~is~~ guarded against sabotage or ~~occasionally~~ "take overs" of the sort often achieved by Latin American counter-revolutionary and ^{mel} ~~and~~ contents ~~ELEMENTS~~.

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

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

32/ Opera is also a favorite ~~entertainment~~ ^{ENTERTAINMENT} in the U.S.S.R. with 32 operas and ballet houses throughout the ~~5~~ ¹⁵ republics. As compared with one in the United States, the metropolitan opera house in New York, that is because the Russians have their own operas written by ~~their own composers~~ ^{THEIR OWN COMPOSERS} Russian composers, while we have none. Here any person can tell you about such splendid operas as "Reiglo" "the Clown", "Queen of Spades", "Treviate" while in the U.S. most citizens are sadly lacking in this field of art due not to the felicity that we are ~~uneducated~~ ^{UNCULTURED} as the Russians think but do to the fact that we simply do have the facilities to put such productions on. Although there are those who prefer to remain tied to their T.V.'s and ~~shows~~ ^{and shows}.

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Comedy and drama theater number ~~500~~ ⁵³ with 11 in Belerussia. Plays are put on by amature and professional groups in the Russian

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

Musems exist for the education and learning of the population, of these; 26 are historical Revolutionary 89 historical, 171 memorial (the house of ~~G. I. Shukovskiy~~ ^{shikovski} ~~street~~ in Moscow near the American embassy) 421 of local or regional interest, and 122 art museums as well as 68 more of different kinds bringing the total to exactly 907. There are 37 in Minsk. In the year 1959, 43 million people visited these places of interest as well as 7,200,000 people who visited the famous permanent exhibition of Soviet achievements in Moscow's "SKOLNIKEY" park. Here a ~~new~~ ^{huge} display covering 25 acres was set up in 1955, it advertizes real and ~~the~~ ^{imagined} progress for tourist and Russians alike. In it are spudniks and jet airliner's a tractor exhibition housed in a builidgn 300 feet long ~~and~~ housing and industrial samples, the light consumer industry is shown more as the Russians would like it to be then as it is. With pocket radios ~~(there~~ ^{there} are none made in quantity in the U.S.S.R.) automatic washing machines with two spinners (from 1952-1958) there were 1.2 million made and sold all simply one spinners) and modern vacuum cleaners (1950-1958 500,000 sold) however this doesn't keep Russians from hoping that some day these things will be in mass-production,

undoubtedly they shall be ³⁴ other means of distributing propaganda are thought the ~~meetings~~ ^{AGITPUNKS}, or in English "agitation points" these are located at desks or in small offices open 16 hours a day, they are manned by ~~volunteers~~ ^{volunteers} communist and young communist party members. They are for the distribution of pamphlets, bulletins and other party literature, for the more or less informal meetings of groups of communist party members. Formed in the early 1920's they were then points of armed workers located near to each other who would ~~put~~ ^{could} down "white" uprising or conveniently arrest anyone in the neighborhood. Now there ~~functions~~ ^{FUNCTIONS} have slightly changed but its still known that any party member may come in and report disloyal comments ~~at~~ ^{at} an unguarded moment on the part of any citizen, there is always a telephone handy here. In Minsk there are only 12 movie houses. but 58 agitpunks in the telephone books, they can be recognized at a distance by red flags and banners dropped over the doors and windows of the respective building.

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

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

31 At our shop the YCL secretary is Arkadia ~~_____~~ a tall handsome ^{LARRY} ~~_____~~ Russian of 24 ~~_____~~ with a broad grin. He reminds one of a Texas or Oklahoma boy, his father is a ^{miner} ~~miner~~ while his mother works ^{as a nurse} ~~as a nurse~~ ^{TARAPPORE} ~~_____~~ or they have a full three room apartment. His ~~brother~~ ^{brother} also a YCL member is the youngest and last member of this family group. ^{ARKADIA} ~~_____~~ has worked at this factory for 2 years after serving his 3 years in the navy in the Black Sea. He was only recently elected to the post of YCL secretary in our shop after the former person received CP membership, usually an easy-going

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fellow if you don't get him rallied, he takes his YCL duties seriously, collecting dues on every other pay day (which are on the 5th and 20th of the month) of 1% of the total paycheck, of 1% of 80 rubles. 80 copecks he checks off names and is responsible for turning in the cash to the factory YCL ^{Committee} ~~committee~~. He is responsible for posting directives handed down by the YCL factory ^{committee} ~~committee~~ and for helping to draw up the list of ^{DROOZHNIKS} ~~Droozhniks~~ who shall have the duty during this month, ^{DROOZHNIKS} ~~Droozhniks~~ are volunteer civilians who patrol streets and parks as peace and order keepers, they are given a special card which they carry and when on duty wear red arm bands, they help to subsidize the police in its more routine work, Such as walking a beat in a usually quite district. DroozhNiks always walk in groups of threes and fours often women and girls are seen in this capacity, this custom is relatively new and is not generally used except on Saturdays and Sundays, when there are boisterous groups of teenagers and a large number of drunks to be seen. Both these types of groups are ~~on~~ the downgrowth at least partly due to these "volunteer" efforts. Besides helping to draw up the list of DroozhNiks is their respective shops ^{the} YCL secretary ^{is} expected to set high examples of work and political ^{"preparedness"} ~~preparedness~~ to their fellow members and to help the shop and section leaders get to know ~~this~~ workers.

In Minsk the young communist headquarters is a long grey cement 4 story building on "^{KRASNOARMY} ~~Lenin~~" street or in English "Red Army Street" inside, the building is honey combed with 200 rooms, an

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auditorium and meeting hall. Three hundred people are permanently employed here to do the work of the YCL, also, here is the central ~~committee~~ ^{committee} of the YCL of Belorussia, ^{Russian} they review cases of expulsion and direct YCL party organization the actual political influence of this committee is almost nothing ^{compared to central comm.} the YCL in all cities are directed by the CP headquarters in their respective cities.

- 36/ The headquarters of the central ^{committee} ~~committee~~ of the CPB is located on "Karl Marx St." a 8 ^{storied} ~~storey~~ yellow metal and brick structure it is a rectangular shaped with straight shape lines and almost none of the ^{gaudy} ~~decorations~~ ^{modern} ~~buildings~~ in the city. "the first secretary of the central committee of the CP of Belorussia" is the imposing title carried by a short stocky man in his late 50's K.T. Mazoroff. Rarely seen on the streets he and his family occupy a huge 8-room ~~apartment~~ on the top floor of a government apartment house on prospect Stalin. Entrance to this apartment building is ^{guarded} night and day by one uniformed policeman who checks ^{passes} and keeps unauthorized persons out, here is also the residence of several ministers such as, Minister of Education M. B. Poroshebed and Minister of Administration E. Zhezhelev. ^{Mazoroff} ~~controls~~ controls and directs all activities ⁱⁿ his republic with authority no United States ^{GOVERNOR} ~~GOVERNOR~~ has ever enjoyed, ^{while} ~~while~~ his authority cannot be controlled or challenged by court orders or injunctions as it often is in the United States. Mazoroff is responsible directly to Moscow and the party ^{chairman} ~~presidium~~ ^{chairman} by Krushchev. He appears in the reviewing box in the center of his cronies, on May 1st and November 7th holidays, ~~where~~ ^{where} he wields a conical

stand occasionally, without the trace of a smile. He isn't elected to his post in a general election any more than Krushchev is elected to the post of premier but rather appointed from the members of the ~~Soviet~~ ^{SUPREMACY} Soviet of the Republic who are elected on the one candidate ticket which is prepared and authorized in the first place, by the central ~~committee~~ ^{committee} of the communist party of the respective republics, therefore the central committee chooses the members of the ~~Soviet~~ ^{SUPREMACY} Soviet from whose members replacements for vacated seats in the central committee are filled. Replacement may be required in the case of "Death, ~~disengagement~~, a higher appointment to the central committee of the Soviet Union ^{OR} expulsions from the party" under the party constitution, government procedure, in the central committee. ³² Corruption in the U.S.S.R. takes a major form in embezzeling and greasing of palms as in any purely ~~democratic~~ ^{democratic} society. In 1961 the death penalty for embezzlement of State funds in large sums was enacted as an answer to wide spread pilfering of goods, crops and embezzlement of money and State bonds. On any collective or State ~~farm~~ there is a certain per cent of State goods illegally appropriated by the collect farmers for their own private use to make up for low wages and therefore low living conditions, often sold to private ~~individuals~~ ^{INDIVIDUALS} stores or at the open market type of ~~markets~~ ^{BOULEVARDS}. These goods may consist only of a pilfered lamp or picket or may run in scores of sheep or cows hidden in ~~brush~~ ^{BACKWATER} swamps or thick pine forest and sold by the appropriator piecemeal, or in wholesale lots to crooked store supervisors, who are supposed to buy state meats and crops at government prices, but ~~who~~ ^{without} pocket the differences of prices from the black market ~~which~~ making entrances in their ~~books~~ ^{BOOKS} that such merchandise was brought for State prices, such

practices are so common that without them many stores would be all most empty if they had to rely on the sporadic, poor quality ~~meats~~ ^{meats} brought in from the State slaughter houses at high prices. The directorship of even a small fruit or milk store opens up wide opportunities for lucrative enterprising by person with a slight ~~business~~ ^{business} sense, it is almost impossible for the authorities to act on such going on because of difficulties in obtaining proof in acceptable amounts since such going on are usually in small amounts. Materials such as electric appliances, ~~and~~ ^{house} ~~are~~ ^{are} ridden with speculation which often leads to poor goods or bad foods brought in and sold under the counter examples are ~~meat~~ ^{meat} used to subsidize a "beef stew" (most of the ~~bureaucratic~~ ^{APPARATUS} ~~can be~~ ^{can be} ~~obtained~~ ^{obtained} by a well placed ~~10 spot~~ ^{detoured} ~~persons occupying~~ ^{persons occupying} most of the housing ministry and passport and visa offices, expect ~~remuneration~~ ^{remuneration} for the life and death services which all Russians seek namely - to receive permission for an apartment, and official visas to live in such an apartment, and compulsory laws in the Soviet Union without a city "visa" stamp a person cannot work in that city, Once a position or work is decided or taken it is a ~~very~~ ^{very} difficult process to secure permission and work ^{in order} to receive an apartment in another city therefore to live in another city. In such instance the Administrators of an apartment house may expect 60-100 rubles for his stamp of approval on a request blank for an apartment or into an apartment already occupied by a family who are expecting to leave one city for another the usual method of getting a room or apartment without having to wait on the so called housing ~~list~~ ^{list} which

which may take 5-7 years to receive a one room "apartment". In any bureaucratic society a class of desk administration is always ^{BORN} who expect their palaces ^{IGRESCO} and who ^{EXHIBIT} their position for self-purposes, however in the U.S.S.R. such practices take on a particularly potent nature, since it is not simply a matter of viewing rare services or conveniences but a matter of getting the fundamentals of life, a simple room, a work stamp, permission to see relative in a city inside a restricted ^{ZONE} such as border zones or military ^{BASE} and ^{ROCKET CASE} ~~base~~ zones. In order to receive permission to leave one city and live in another ^{BECAUSE OF} individual choice a person must receive permission from the local passport agency in the city from which he is leaving, and from the city to which he is going, then he must show that he has received a place of living in that city to which he is going, as well as permission to move (from the military authority if he is military obligated) from the police and security agency in case he has government or secret work. He must show that ^{his SPECIALTY PROFESSION} ~~his specialty or profession~~ will be used in ^{the CITY} to which he goes, all this creates piles of ^{PAPER} ~~work~~ work and photos, references, documents and notarized declarations but the main obstacle to moving in the U.S.S.R. is getting a place to live since it would be years if one simply applied for a place in the housing line. Even if one can live until with friends or relatives for the time being they could rent a nook from somebody, they could not work because without a living visa stamps on ones "passport", it is against the law for any directors or administrators of any enterprise, store or office, to give work to

39 that person since without a living visa one cannot get a "work stamp", even renting a room to a person who cannot get a living visa to that room is against the law (speculating). So although moving from one city to another is quite legal now (after the war it wasn't), it is a long process of red tape, greasing palms and struggling against bureaucratic procedure, that is why few people actually do change cities or exercise paper rights. The structure and procedure of Soviet society controls the flow of people and their occupations and hence value, to state, any Russian will tell you he can change jobs or move to another city any time he wants to, this is true, however he must meet certain requirements in order to receive new work although he may indeed quite any job he likes. Up till 1950 a person could not quit a job without police and state security permission. It was simply compulsory to work at the job one had been assigned to. Now adays it is more ^{common} that foremen enforce a Soviet law making permissible the holding of any workers who cannot be replaced. In the event ³ workers does not chose to remain at his place of work or choses to refused a certain job he can be tried by a peoples court and sent to a work camp or ^{prison} ~~prison~~ for terms ranging up to 3 years. ⁴⁰ Such work laws safe guard the state from "sabotage" of State property, work ^{STAMPS} and passes as well as permission from proper authority in regards to ~~conditions~~ of living passes and ⁴⁰ ~~therefore~~ the "work passes" is the indirect control of influx and out flux of what ^{MARX} ~~is~~ called "Surplus of Labor", which ^{IN} ~~is~~ a capitalist society has no controll and is determined by mode and ^{production} ~~matter~~ of ^{production} ~~production~~ and economic conditions which are all ways ^{production} ~~production~~.

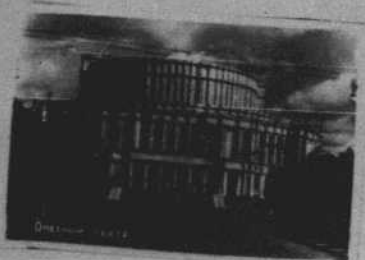
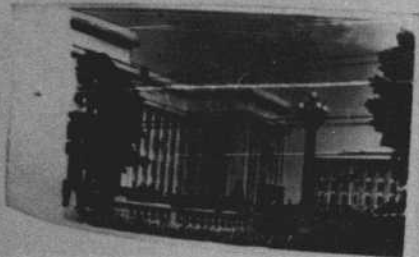
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Therefore it is not the liberation of the ~~political~~ masses but rather the administration of state machinery which regulates population and labor moves in a geographical ^{SENSE} and isolates instances of backflow of labor in specialized economic areas, which leads to unemployment in capitalist countries due to automation and over production, both of which can be carefully controlled by the State, which builds and operates all enterprises in the U.S.S.R. In such cases as there are of overflow of labor, the ^{EXCESS IS} ~~excess~~ is partitioned off by the "living visor" system, and since there is no place for them to live and the extra workers realize there is no place for ~~the~~ ^{THE WORKERS} the "virgin land" program is instrumented, and surplus labor is ^{PROBABLY} ~~properly~~ shipped off to a promised room and work ^{THIS} ~~is~~ ^{OF} ~~one~~, Krushchev's ^{FAVORITE} ~~plan~~ and has been a spectacular failure, mostly owing to the quick subsidizing of ^{ENTHUSIASM OF} ~~enthusiasm~~ the young people (for most part) ^{SEEING} ~~conditions~~ of 5 to a room ^{HOSTEL} ~~hostel~~ erected, "towns" of ^{CONCRETE} ~~concrete~~ blocks with unpaved streets in village conditions, a 1,000 miles from their mothers and families in the over crowded, lack of work - demanding cities (mostly Moscow, Leningrad, ^{KIEV} ~~Kiev~~, and a few of the other big population centers) conditions for leaving the Virgin land center and young back home are simple, get up and go, but few do because they must pay their own way back ^A ~~at~~ cost of sometimes ²⁰⁰ ~~100~~ rubles or more and also face the same conditions which ^{DRIVE} ~~drive~~ them from the cities in the first place. ^{WHEN} ~~When~~ elections are initiated in the U.S.S.R. ~~they~~ ^{they} ~~concocted~~ a whole huge, mechanical apparatus is started ~~to~~, not only to ensure victory but to safeguard the State from any voice of dissent, ^{OTHER} ~~little~~ ^{ABSENTISM} ~~in elections~~ or opposition

42 All ~~eligible~~ ^{ELIGIBLE} voters (that is from the age of 16 up) are registered well before hand by "registrars", who go around to every door in their district getting names and ~~notify~~ ^{NOTIFYING} all voters of their duty to the Mother land in voting. In the case of the elections held throughout the Soviet Union on March 18, 1962 to "elect" the Supreme Soviet including Krushchev, the peoples government (house of ~~representatives~~ ^{REPRESENTATIVES}) and the Soviet of Nationalities, the ~~election~~ ^{ABITATOR} came on January 24 and February 20, on election day all voters go to the polls (usually a school) and vote, they are given a ballot which they ~~insert~~ drop into a box, on the ballot ^{IS} the single name of the candidates for each post. That's all any body ~~needs~~ ^{EVER DOES} to "vote" this system insures a 99% turnout and predetermined victory. In each polling place there is a booth for secret balloting (crossing out the candidate ~~and~~ ^{and} writing in your own) under Soviet law anyone can do this, nobody does for the obvious reason that anyone ~~who~~ ^{WHO} enters the booth may be identified, there is a Soviet joke about the floor dropping out from anyone stepping into the booth. But the fact is that if the entire population used the polling booth they could beat the system, however years of mass discipline and ~~some~~ ^{FEAR} have made the people afraid to, ~~attempt~~ ^{ATTEMPT} any such demonstration. And with no means of communication at the hands of a would be candidate, there is no way for communication with the people and wiping up support for a ~~black horse~~ ^{BLACK HORSE} candidate. Universal military training has been in force in the U.S.S.R. for several years, unlike the U.S., Drafting always take place at 19 years of age all other reasons for exemption with standing, periods of service are from 2 years in the north to 3 years in the south, climatic conditions very so much that many young

men elect to go to the relatively ^{SUNNY} ~~South~~ south to serve for three ~~years~~ ^{rather} years then to the 9 month bitter cold, ^{winter,} of camps in Siberia ^{or} Sakhalin in the far ~~west~~ ^{north-east}. Clothing issues are scarce, in the beginning and in getting ones cloths cleaned ~~as is~~ ^{as is} ~~usually~~ ^{as is} ~~are~~ ^{are} are thrown into a common pile to be cleaned off and steamed and brought back in a common pile with the result that a soldier never gets the same jackets and trousers twice. Barracks are usually bare and damp, even in Minsk, where they are located in the ~~old~~ ^{oldest} parts of town behind high walls, passes are ~~never~~ ^{never} given except on holidays and sometimes on Sundays or after maneuvers, leave of 30 days ^{as our} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~given~~ ^{given} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~armed~~ ^{armed} ~~forces~~ ^{forces} in their contracts are unknown. However the greatest difference is pay, after ~~Marshal~~ ^{MARSHAL} Mikalyan ~~became~~ ^{BECAME} commander in chief of the Soviet armed forces in the early 1950's, pay was summarily cut for common soldiers (privates) from 3,300 rubles old money to 3 rubles new money a loss of 29.7 rubles (new) 3 rubles are enough to buy 12 packets of cigarettes, 20 cigarettes to a packet whereas 30 rubles was enough for a soldier to save up for his discharge, the pay of a lath worker in Minsk is 80 rubles new money. The drop of money was ~~less~~ felt in the offices ranks since they lose only a 10% cut up to the ~~rank~~ ^{RANK} of Major, ⁴³ and no loss of pay for major and ~~above~~ ^{above} ^{1100 TANT} ^{lieutenant} in the Russian ~~army~~ ^{ARMY} gets 100 rubles a full soldier gets around 300 rubles but also gets "duty expense" pay, like our travel pay. Discipline in the Russian army is supposed to be the most rugged in the world ~~since~~ ^{since} top sergeants can hand out up to 15 day sentences to any private any time he wants to, without a ~~court~~ ^{COURT MARTIAL} ²⁵ ~~marshal~~ ^{marshal} for minor offenses. Duties at a base

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



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 95—Continued

Исходный № 1111111 (написано)