and structure of the city all ready gives no idea of the condition of the capital of the Belorussian State in 1935, only 18 short years ago. The architectural planning may be any thing but modern but it is the manner of almost all cities with the airport as its eastern boundary we find a large spread out in Ukraine. Only the skyline, steeled with factory chimneys and chimney-tops, betrays its industrial background. However, I say in appearance because, the tallest building here is the 9 story Black House flanking the main street, Jomstal Stalina, which is over 2 miles long and the only such in the republic. All other streets are narrow, rock laid streets curving through the city like fingers of stone branching off the main street but the other end by extensive parks. The design and content of this prospect is very reflective of the part of this city, from north to south of this straight line as an arrow of the city includes in the first two miles the center district of the city, Hotel Minsk and the Main Post Office. The hotel was built in 1935 on the direct order of the hotel, that only one, old, delapidated, hotel existed at that time when they paid an official visit to this the capital of Belorussia, the hotel was built in three months, a record for the entire Soviet Union, and has over 500 rooms a modern well built hotel, box shaped, it serves many tourist traveling from Germany and Poland through Minsk to Moscow.
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, children's store, The central movie house, the best one in Kinsk, seating 400 people in a small unventilated hall. Next is it stands a shoe store, across from it the central beauty shop, the main drug store, and a dispen (Russian food store), furniture store, The Ministry of Internal Affairs whose boss is tough military Colonel Narkolny, Amon of the "people's militia" he holds the title of Internal Affairs around the corner is his house where the KGB consul, For Internal Security, Intelligence and Secret police, Across from this is the ever crowded prospect. A book shop, across from this is the even more crowded restaurant one of five in the city where for two rubles a person can buy fried buns or plates of chicken with potatoes and fried cabbage, instead of just the "kotlets" (bread and ground meat patties) or cooked with more meat and less bread and beef steak puree (ground beef patties) served with potatoes and cabbage and sometimes macaroni.

are always served in workers' dining rooms and stand up cafes for they open at night). And sometimes sweet rolls, coffee, and fall fruits, salads, and tomatoes can also be bought.

Each trip to these cities of the NKVD Inspector is forbidden even to those who would like to travel their to see relatives.

All cars are loaded towards the German border. Full into this category, then on the Polish border, Sasha being sea port.
To notify the citizens of the Soviet Union, it is necessary to carry these documents at all times. In the Soviet Union, all citizens are required to carry these documents, regardless of nationality. Any person who does not carry these documents is subject to a fine of 10 rubles.

Accordingly, in the Eastern European countries, any person who does not carry these documents is subject to a fine. All citizens are required to carry these documents at all times.

The conduct of the citizens in the Eastern European countries is subject to particular rules. All citizens are required to carry these documents at all times. Any person who does not carry these documents is subject to a fine.

In the Soviet Union, all citizens are required to carry these documents at all times. Any person who does not carry these documents is subject to a fine of 10 rubles. All citizens are required to carry these documents at all times.

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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 1950, occupation student, immi grated to U.S.S.R. 1956. This is enough to insure any and who reads that Carlos, along with any other of his fellow immigrants will be given the proper treatment and attention, so that he never gets to far away from his registered address, or too high at his work. But otherwise immigrants in the U.S.S.R., particularly 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 in the concern of getting an apartment and being assigned to work. His counterpart, this is part of the nation wide drive to impress all foreigners as to the high level of life in the U.S.S.R.

Twelve miles outside of Moscow is a show collective farm for foreign tourists who ask to see a genuine average collective farm on it, is almost every imaginable help to men possible, including automatic milkers, feeders, even automatic floor cleaners. The collective farms at this place along with their counterparts at the same 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 Brecht highway for 18 miles until you come to Brecht where by asking directions you can in five minutes find a real collective farm, a village of the small black...
and scrape wood houses, seen throughout the Soviet Union and although its 50 minutes form the Kremlin it doesn't have electricity or gas. Inside planning 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 by the government. Collective farms number 65.5 million people or 31.5% of the total population.

True, the collective farmers may own chickens or pigs even a cow, as well as his own piece of land, usually 1/2 of an acre, but the isolation and agonizing hard work in summer and fall affects these "advantages". Nowadays, although still without electricity "collective farms" have wire fed radio programs and a speaker in every house, this is part of the propaganda system instituted by PUIN & CULTURAL to "bring the level of collective farms to that of the city dweller". School attendance for the children of collective farmers is compulsory as it is for all children up to the age of maturity, that is up to the age when they receive their passports, sixteen. Public schools are in general box shaped 3 story affairs with no particular declaration. Teachers receive 60 rubles a month in these general educational institutions, discipline from the student's viewpoint is strong, 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 the teacher asks a question. His studies, particularly foreign languages, are not to be harder and more complex than American counterparts, there is also stress on science and as well as patriotism and Soviet history. An attitude towards his studies of
is instilled in him at an early age and young Russian students are not to appear rather made 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 "children's garden" (these are highly organized and state created care centers for children,) where babies are fed and cared for, their health is checked periodically by doctors; diets are recommended and baths given all for 30 rubles a month. Young children are given pre-school preparation by trained day school teachers who receive 50 rubles a month in pay. A director of such a school may receive 100 rubles a month. 3,050,000 children in 1966, after the U.S.S.R. incident on May 1, 1960 and the following exchanges between the American government and the Soviet governments, Premier Khrushchev invited then President Eisenhower to come to the Soviet Union and become a director of one of these "children's gardens". Since, he said in a speech at the Kremlin in July 1960, "I wonder 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, sanatoriums and hospitals are scattered around the Black and Caspian Seas, the "oasis areas" of the Soviet Union. Any worker to set a reservation for one of these places he should apply to the "Fizionty" for a ticket or ticket reservation, after showing that he has the right to his three weeks vacation. (30 days for persons engaged in dangerous occupations or mining) he may buy the "pochtovka" from Kink to the Black Sea, Yalta resort area, for three weeks at a cost of 0 to 100 rubles, depending a class of service available.
if a member of the trade unions (a worker pays 1% of his pay earning as dues a month) he may only have to pay 20% of the total cost, if it is a trade union built house of rest or Republic of Sanatorium Service at these places included three good meals a day and the attention of doctors and nurses and all necessary facilities, private beaches and all necessities.

More modest workers can however, afford to join the rest homes nearer home, the case of Mingk, to 30 miles located in pine forest about three hours from Mingk where the same services minus the beaches, fruit and sun can be had for as little as 25 rubles for two weeks.

Other rest homes include Litsa and Larko located 100 miles north-west of Mingk on the shores of a 40 mile long lake where hare-hunting and fishing can be had as well as the usual rest home services for 35 or 40 rubles by any workers whose wages are up. The only is sometimes lack of space, especially in summers but that is not an obstacle to one who plans in advance. Russian workers all ways take advantage of these cut prices and fairly good services to escape the noise and dust of factories at least for a while anyway. The capital of Belorussia has 12 institutions of higher learning including a university and polytechnical institution. These institutions are engaged in turning out highly specialist for national economy. The city has secondary schools, colleges vocational and factory schools. These schools teach a rigorous 5 year course of vocational and political subjects.
five year course of vocational and political subjects. 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 three-month summers
session, students live and study for 5 years. Common rooms with
stoves, are also located at the center of 1 room to 6 student living
quarters for the cleanliness of linen, and rooms as well as the
entire dormitory falls upon the students. The number of students
in the U.S.S.R. in 1960-61 was 2,596,000 U.S. figure 1,816,000 or 102-
per 10,000. All students in higher educational institution re-
ceive study or rents of money at the rate of 40 rubles a
month regardless of 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 477,200, TECHANICAL
students and others specialist. This is why the Soviet Union has
more doctors per 10,000 of population (18.5, 1960) than any other
country in the world (U.S. 12.1, 1960) regardless of the lack of
dormitory and living conditions of the students, that we have in the U.S., we could definitely learn from the
regious and highly specialized educational system of the Soviet
Union. A system which jointly and carefully instills political

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 95—Continued
as well as vocational training into each and every student just as at the factories and plants, each and every institute has its corps of party chiefs, sectional and class, for teachers and professors as well as students.

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

Foreign languages also hold positions of favor in the Soviet Educational plan. In much more than the U.S. in fields of vocation two foreign languages are compulsory over a five year period in engineering and also medicine at least one language is compulsory. The studied languages in order of importance and popularity are, English, German, French, Italian and Spanish with for Eastern Languages following. The textbooks 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, formally the life of Stalin was a favored subject to fill a textbook these books are no longer in circulation. A good textbook for English speaking students studying Russian is the one by Nino Prianova, 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. 39, Moscow is a good choice for those interested in the highly expressive Russian language, political texts are kept to a minimum in this book and only make
From about 5% of the text. Most of the millions of technical and industrial text books printed in the Soviet Union every year are published at the Central Moscow publishing house as technical and industrial enterprise printing (6,000 in 1959 and 1,162,000,000 copies) for one of several reasons, which foreign books are printed in the Russian language and others into any of the 100 of languages and minority groups in the U.S.S.R. 78% of the population of the U.S.S.R. speak Russian, however, the other languages are printed and propagated by law of the 206,357,000 million people in the Soviet Union 114,114,000 Russian as their national language, next is Ukrainians 37,353,000 and the smallest populations 7,913,000 and Hungarians 6,055,000. 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 either of origin of these the leaders are Greeks 5,000; Albanians 4,800; Africans 1,900; Germans 1,800, Italians 1,200, Flemish 1,000, Spanish 1,000, and Argentines (estimated) 4,000. Since the figures from Argentine immigrants are not given in the 1960 figures for the Soviet Union pages 74-75.) 10% of all the 49,000 titles printed in the U.S.S.R. in 1959 were technical or industrial text books. Only 20% of these titles were for light reading of the most popular 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 land in Siberia and the wild country East of the Urals. As was
described by Erving Levine in his book "Street U.S.S.R."

Love stories are few and far between with them apt to be "boy loves - tractors - loves girl" episodes or how Ivan increased production at his machine to win the admiration of Natasha, the shop foreman. Foreign novels are very popular in the U.S.S.R. because of their Socialist lines, however foreign books seem to be chosen because they write about the decay and immorality of their respective country. Every book seems to be chosen to show that capitalism isn't dead or dying it should not be.

American authors include, Jack London, Ernest Hemingway and others. Some of these authors 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 of present day life, Ernest Hemingway, wrote "Old Man and the Sea" a deeply touching story of men's struggle against nature and the sea, while here it is considered an indictment of capitalist society although Hemingway, unlike Jack London, was never a Socialist.

For a person reading detective stories by foreign writers, one gets a very depressing feeling and is overwhelmed by the starkness of the life depicted in them. Other foreign authors include Leonard Frank, German author; William Goodwin, "Things As They Are" English; and some classical writers such as French author, "Sherlock Holmes and Captain Kidd" are also known and read in the U.S.S.R. but such titles are few and hard to find. Dickens however is in...
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, with the handsome, Soviet counter espionage captured in the end by the young.,

28) Newspapers and magazines are also a giant undertaking with the printing of news agencies, less centralized and controlled. In 1959 periodicals and magazines numbered 4,000 titles and 10,000,000 copies.

Newspapers numbered 10,600 in Union, Republican and city and collective farms papers, with 120 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, etc.

The main publications in the U.S.S.R. are "Pravda", "Truth" organ of the communist party of the U.S.S.R. and "Soviet" "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 and city newspapers and farm papers from these two leading dailies, reprinting articles passed to by TASS, Soviet news agency government. All newspapers

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 95—Continued
are organs of one or another ministry or their subsidiaries. In 
U.S.S.R. the newspapers are "Soviet Russia" organ of the 
crew of the Communist party of Soviet Russia, a sport 
newspaper is the organ of the Ministry of Physical Culture.

railroads newspapers is the organ of the ministry of 
transport and etc. The name of the organ of control is printed 
right above Russian newspapers from "Pravda" on 
the first page. The number in Russian newspapers is increased 
from four pages to six pages for three kopecks. Advertising is unknown and unnecessary in 
a government controlled economy where prices are raised 
as in the 7-year plan. The first page in all Soviet languages is 
developed to party news and speeches. The second to production 
notices list industrial achievements such as the opening of a 
new plant, the overfilling of a plant. The third 
page is filled with foreign news items. Often covered and credited 
to A.P. or other news agencies, they usually concern strikes and 
crashes with political 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. 

Films carry the propaganda ball where books and newspapers 
leave off, with 90,872 movie houses in the U.S.S.R. with collective 
film clubs bringing the total to 116,000 movie houses; the average
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. Krushchev received his thirde hero of the Soviet Union, highest order in the Soviet Union, the answer is for his part in the film "Our Nikita Kruschev", a documentary circulated in the summer of 1961, of old showing Kruschev in his younger days as a soldier on the Eastern front or touring industry after the war. Half of the hundreds of films made in 1959-1960 were either Revolutionary, Historical, or war stories, there were Virgin land or North adventure stories; most every Republic has its own studio which shot pictures concerning their respective places.

In December the sole films on "Soviet Street" it employs scores of operators, technicians, writers, costume films in all of these have finished the artist and operators higher school of film making in Leningrad a 3 or 4 year course and have diplomas in their respective fields. During the week of October 12-15 the following movies were shown in Moscow "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. A film about the past Stalin Era, it is a repression of the main character an ex-prisoner of war who is driven out of the party because he didn't die as all good soldiers must. 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
Foreign films make up a large percentage of movies shown here since the young Soviet film industry is not well subsidized and cannot turn out half of the demand for films.

German, Italian, and French films as well as films from the "peoples republics" are popular here. American films are few, although well liked for their technical skill and production.

American films shown in 1959-1960 were: "Rapeody" 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 technical record 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, have a chance for adults and children. For the location of rows with the center rows costing 50 kopecks in the evening and front row seats 30 kopecks. Showings 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 the hall, 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...
the evening is quite enough to allow any work to get home in time for the start but not enough to allow him to take time 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 start at 3:00 to compensate for the shop work day and end at 12:00 or 1:00, Sundays programs start as early as 10:30 in the morning and end at 12:00 and later. Programs are but include as all ways more that 73 percent of Soviet politics but good films, Famous of movies and cartoons for the kids, the best programs however television performances from 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 Russia on October 21, 1961, 6:30 starts 7:35 Soviet army show 8:25 a feature length film "Baltic Sky" 2nd part 8:30 at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union performance by people artist of the U.S.S.R. G. Gilebue, then seen as one of the motherland, 11:50 news and 12:00 sign off with the playing of the National Anthem and the song of "DYA". Television however is not a force as it is in the U.S. The cost of television, a good one cost 190 rubles and the light table makes for 150 rubles rarely bought in are quickly sold. There were 103, 200 television in Belgrade in 1960. The really penetrating voice of modern society comes from radio, and extensive it is the way by which the Kremlin reaches into every
cock and on the most outlying collective farms or villages. While 7 million television sets were sold from 1957-1958 in the Soviet Union (facts and figures page 343) over 29 million radio sets were sold and this figure is brought up considerably when one considers the fact that 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 up. And in the Soviet Union there are 45,000 collective farms and 7,400 State farms with 65,500,000 people on them or 21.4% of the total population (facts for 1961 page 27). So radio may be said to be the all and reproducers in Moscow which can turn all stations to its one channel in a matter of minutes when Gagarin made his trip making trip into space, the entire Soviet Union was blanked out with nothing but reports and intermitted music, for a radio 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 instantly turned to the Kremlin whenever Premier Khrushchev makes a policy 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 control over all its state broadcasting stations which, like industries, are

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 95—Continued
all state financed and built. The radio and television station in
Kiev is a four-storied cement building located at
no. 6 Kolinina Street near the "SWISHLICH", behind it
stands the impressive 500 feet steel radio towers, the highest
structure in Belorussia. This radio towers and building are
enclosed with high fences and patrolling armed guards with dogs.
Entrance into the building 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.

Near the television towers, 4 blocks east on "Daligroad"
Street, stands two more towers approximately 200 feet high each.
there are not engaged in broadcasting, suite the opposite in fact.
these very apparent land marks with high power cables stretched between
then are jamming towers used to block 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 employed to disrupt the B.B.C. and
French broadcast in Russian. These towers are likewise surrounded
by armed guards and entrance to the wire enclosed block house and
tower area is forbidden except by passers. The amount of voltage

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 95—Continued
used by these towers is known to be tremendous and when one considers that needed lighting at workplaces is only turned on even on the cloudless days, it is ironical and sad to think of the tremendous waste and efforts the Soviet government goes to in order to keep other peoples ideas out. But the jamming frequencies are only half those of the "Radio Moscow" propaganda programs which may be heard on any short wave radio in the United States and without jamming, these "Radio Moscow" programs in all countries that the Iron Curtain no longer exists, never did exist, and is in general a fictitious slander against the Soviet Union though up by reactionary s.
language or the languages of the republics. In Mikolai, the Belorussian drama theater on "VOLADARSKAYA" street has a troop of 55 professional actors earning from 90 to 140 rubles a month, on 4 plays a week in the Belorussian language. Sets and costumes are always well made in any productions I saw, but the scripts are apt to be overloaded with politics in the drama.

Museums exist for the education and learning of the population, of these: 26 are historical Revolutionary; 89, Historical; 111 memorial (the house of Stalin in Moscow near the American embassy) 421 of local or regional interest, and 122 art museums, as well as 60 more of different kinds bringing the total to exactly 827. There are 37 in Minsk. In the year 1955, 63 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."SKOLNIKI" park. Here a display covering 25 acres was set up in 1955, it advertises real and potential progress for tourists and Russians alike. In it are samovars and jet airliners, a tractor with industrial samples, housing and consumer goods. The light consumer industry is shown here as the Russians would like it to be then as it is. With pocket radios (there are none made in quantity in the U.S.S.R.) automatic washing machines with two spinners (from 1955-1956) there were 1.2 million sold and sold; all simply one spinners) and modern vacuum cleaners (1950-1955 500,000 sold) however this doesn't keep Russians from hoping that some day these things will be in mass-production.
and subtly they shall be other means of distributing propaganda; are thought the agitation points" these are located at desks or in small offices open 16 hours a day, they are manned by 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 down "white uprising or or evently arrest anyone in the neighborhood. Now there have slightly changed but it's still known that any party member may come in and report disloyal comments or an unguarded moment on the part of any citizen, there is always a telephone handy here. In Vinny there are only 12 movie houses, but 26 armed places in the telephone book, 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 crew the children's 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 weekends during the fall to collective farms to help bring in the potato and grain and to keep their studies up to high standards, a conduct violation of conduct or refusal to tow the will result in exclusion 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 request for a place at higher educational institutions; but expulsions are fairly common about 20% being expelled before reaching the age where they may be chosen for communist party membership. A young 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.

At our shop the YCL secretary is Arkadia________ a tall handsome Russian of with a broad grin. He reminds one of a "Texas or Oklahoma boy", his father is a miner and mother works as a nurse________ they have a full three room apartment. His brother also a YCL member is the youngest and last member of this family group. has worked at this factory for 12 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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 95—Continued
fellow if you don't get him rallied, he takes his YCL duties seriously,
collecting dues on every other payday (which are on the 5th and
20th of the month) of 1% of the total paycheck of 1% of 80 rubles.
50 copecks he checks off names and is responsible for turning in
the cash to the factory YCL committee. He is responsible for posting
directives handed down by the YCL factory committee and for helping
to draw up the list of Drunkiks who shall have the duty during
this month. Drunkiks 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 quiet district. Drunkiks always walk in groups
of three and fours often women and girls are seen in this
capacity, this custom is relatively new and is not commonly used
except on Saturdays and Sundays, when there are bachelors groups
as teenagers and a large number of Drunks to be seen. Both these
types of groups are on the down wind at least partly due to these
"volunteer" efforts. Besides helping to draw up the list of Drunkiks,
is their respective shops YCL secretary is expected to set high
examples of work and political alertness to their fellow members
and to help the shop and section leaders get to know these workers.

In Kinesh the young communist headquarters is a low grey cement
4 story building on "Red Army Street" inside the building is honey combed with 200 rooms, an

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 95—Continued
auditium and meeting hall. Three hundred people are permanently employed here to do the work of the YCL, also, here is the central committee of the YCL of Belorussia, they review case of expulsion and direct YCL party organization the actual political influence of this country is almost nothing. The YCL in all cities are directed by the CP headquarters in their respective cities.

The headquarters of the central committee of the CP is located on "Karl Marx St." a 6 story yellow metal and brick structure. It is a rectangular shaped with straight shape lines and almost none of the decoration post 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 40's E.T. Voroshilov. 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 and keeps unauthorized persons out. Here is also the residence of several ministers such as, Minister of Education, B. Voroshilov and Minister of Administration E. Zhirnich.

controls and directs all activities in his republic with authority no United States has ever enjoyed, his authority cannot be controlled or challenged by court orders or injunctions as it often is in the United States. Voroshilov is responsible directly to Moscow and the party positions by Voroshilov. He appears in the reviewing box in the center of his cronies, on May 1st and November 7th holidays, where waves a conceal..."
hand 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 premiership but rather appointed from the members of the Soviet of the Republic who are elected on the one candidate ticket which is prepared and authorized in the first place by the central commission of the communist party of the respective republic. Therefore the central community chooses the members of the Soviet from whose members replacements for vacant seats in the central community are filled. Replacement may be required in the case of 'Death Displacement,' a higher appointment to the central community of the Soviet Union or expulsion from the party, under the party constitution, government procedure, in the central commission. Corruption in the U.S.S.R. takes a major form in embezzlement and processing of palms as in any purely democratic society. In 1961 the death penalty for embezzlement of state funds in large sums was enacted as an answer to wide spread pillaging 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 collective farmers for their own private use to make up for low wages and therefore low living conditions. Some are sold to private individuals or at the open market type of commerce. These goods may consist only of a pillaged lamp or pielet or may run in scores of sheep or cows hidden in a swamp 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 pocket the differences of prices from the black market. They make extra entrances in their books that such merchandise was bought for state prices.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 95—Continued
practices are so common that without them many stores would be
all shut, and if they had to rely on the patriotic, poor quality
meat brought in from the State slaughter houses at high prices.
The directors of even small fruit or milk stores open up wide
opportunities for lucrative enterprise by person with a slight
business sense, it is almost impossible for the authorities to act
on such doing on account of difficulties in obtaining proof in
acceptable amounts since such going on are usually in small amounts.
Materials such as electric appliances, furniture are ridden
with speculation which often leads to poor goods or bad goods brought
in and sold under the counter. Examples are the most used to
subsidize a "beef store" (most of the "beef store"
1 may be
owed by a well placed spot. persons occupying
most of the housing ministry and passport and visa offices expect
remuneration for the life and death services which all Russians seek
nearly 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 difficult process
to secure permission and work to receive an apartment in another
city therefore to live in another city. In such instance the
Administrator 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
which
which may take 5-7 years to receive a one room "apartment". In
eyet, in a bureaucratic city B class of desk
administrators are always born who expect their palms and who 
explode 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
here services or conveniences but a matter of getting the fundamental
things 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 zones and some home zones. In order to receive
permission to leave one city and live in another 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 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 or profession
will be used in to which he goes, all this creates piles of
papers, 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 some-body 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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 95—Continued
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, pressing papers and struggling against bureaucratic procedure that is why few people actually do change cities or exercise paper rights. The structure and procedure of Soviet society controls the flow of people and their occupations and hence value to state, any Russian will tell you he can change jobs or move to another city any time he wants to, this is true however he must meet certain requirements in order to receive new work although he may indeed quite any job he likes. Up till 1950 a person could not quite a job without police and state security permission. It was simply compulsory to work at the job one had been assigned too. Nowadays it is more that foremen enforce a Soviet law taking permissable the holding of any workers who cannot be replaced. In the event a worker does not choose to remain at his place of work or chooses to refuse a certain job he can be tried by a peoples court and sent to a work camp or prison for terms ranging up to 3 years. Such work laws safeguard the state from "sabotage" of State property, work and passes as well as permission from proper authority in regards to condition of living passes and therefore the "work passes" is the indirect control of influx and out flux of what is called "Surplus of Labor" which is a capitalist society's control which is determined by mode and matter of production and economic conditions which are all ways
Therefore it is not the liberation of the material masses but
rather the administration of state machinery which regulates
population and labor moves in a mechanical 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 unifies and operates all enterprises in the U.S.S.R. In such
cases as there are of overflow of labor, the excess is partitioned off
by the "living visa" system, and since there is no place for them to
live and the extra workers relieve there is no place for them the
"virgin land" program is instrumented and surplus labor is
shipped off to a promised land and work. In one, Krushchev's
favorable plan has been a spectacular failure, mostly owing to the
quick subsiding of conditions for the young people (of most part)
with unpaved streets in village conditions, 1,000 miles from
their mothers and families in the overcrowded, back of work-
demanding cities (mostly Moscow, Leningrad, and a few of the
other big population centers) conditions for leaving the Virgin
land center and young back home are simple set up and go, but few do
because they must pay their own way back cost of sometimes
rubles or more and also face the same conditions which they
from the cities in the first place. When elections are initiated
in the U.S.S.R. fears cultivated a whole huge mechanical apparatus
is started, not only to ensure victory but to saddle muzzled the
State from any voice of dissent, literally in a or opposition

Commission Exhibit 95—Continued
The eligibility of voters (that is from the age of 16 up) are registered well before hand by "agents" who go around to every door in their district setting names and notifying all voters of their duty to the Motherland in voting. In the case of the elections held throughout the Soviet Union on March 18, 1962 to "elect" the Supreme Soviet, including Krushchev, the People's Government (House of Representatives) and the Soviet of Nationalities, the election came on January 24 and February 10. On election day all voters go to the polls (usually a school) and vote, they are given a ballot which they drop into a box, on the ballot is the single name of the candidates for each post. That's all any body has to do 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 writing in your own) under Soviet law anyone can do this, nobody does for the obvious reason that anyone 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 propaganda have made the people afraid to 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 bringing up support for a black horse candidate. Universal military training has been in force in the U.S.S.R. for several years and the U.S. Draft always takes place at 19 years of age. All other reasons for exemption with standing periods of service are from 2 years in the north to 3 years in the south, climatic conditions vary so much that many young
men elect to go to the relatively sunny south to serve for three or four years than to the 9 month bitter cold of camps in Siberia and Sakhalin in the far north. Clothing issuance begins in the beginning and in getting one's clothes cleaned as in acceptal одежды 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 dark, even in Minch, where they are located in the outskirts of towns behind high walls, passes are never driven except on holidays and sometimes on Sundays or after non-commissioned officers of 30 days or over in their contracts are unknown. However, the greatest difference in pay was in the pay of Marshal Mikayev as commander in chief of the Soviet armed forces in the early 1950's. Pay was sumptuously cut for common soldiers (privates) from 3,300 rubles old money to 3 rubles new money, a lost of 3,297 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 1st worker in Minch is 50 rubles new money. The drop of money was felt in the offices ranks since they lose only a 10% cut up to the rank of Major, and no loss of pay for major and above. A lieutenant in the Russian army gets 100 rubles a full soldier gets around 300 rubles but also gets "daily expenses" pay like our travel pay. Discipline in the Russian army is supposed to be the most rugged in the world. Top serents can hand out up to 15 day sentences to any private any time he wants to without a court martial for minor offenses. Duties at a base.
even or barracks may be more like a prison than an American base as we knew it with soda fountains, clubs where alcoholic drinks are served, PX's where PX-element soldiers are never allowed to wear civilian clothes (this is against military law) we might think such life to be exceedingly drab even for a soldier but Russians have such drab-lifes in 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 she and she were signs of admiration when I spoke of our "undisciplined" army especially the complete absence of lectures under our system of separation of army and state and also the fact that at the end of each work day we could drive civilians and pile in our car and hop to town to movie or a dance, army discipline without a wall with money in our pockets and our own military obligation clearly understood in our own hands.