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(The capital of Byelorussia has 12 institutions of higher learning, including a university and polytechnical institute. These institutes are engaged in turning out highly trained specialist for national economy. the city also has many secondary schools colleges vocational and factory schools. these schools teach a rigorous 5 year course of vocational and political subjects. Hostels for students are located near their respective institutes, non-residential students live here. often this number exceeds 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 summer vacation, students live and study for 5 years. inside stocked USSR 112, per 10,000. common rooms with stoves, are also located at the rate of 1 room to 8 student living quarters, for cooking. the cleanliness of linen, and rooms, as well as the entire dormitory falls upon the student. the number of students in the USSR in 1960/61 was 2,396,00, U.S. by 1,896,000 or 102 per 10,000

All students in higher educational institutions receive 'stipends' or grants of money at the rate of 40 rubles a month. regardless of chosen vocations for excellence 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 117,000 in 1959, with many agronomists, 477,200 technicians and other specialist this is why the Soviet Union has more doctors per 10,000 of the population (18.5) than any other country in the world USA. 12.1 1950 regardless of the lack of dormitories and polished 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 points and carefully instills political as well as vocational training into each and every student. just as at the factory's and plants each and every institute has its corps of party chief's, sectional and class for teachers and professor's as well as students.

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

Foreign Languages also hold positions of prority in the Soviet Educational plan.

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much more then in the U.S. in scentific flieds of vocation two foreign languages are compulsory over a five year period in Engineering and also medicine at least one language is compulsory. The sudied lanuages in order of Importance and populairity are, English, Germen, French, Italian and Spanish with far Eastern luaguages following. The text books from which these languages are learned are very Interesting in themselves as they combine politics and education at, once, a very common occurance. An example is that texts in English or Germen for Instance are given on the life of Leinen 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 text book book - these books are no longer in cirulation.

USSR

A good text book for English speaking students studing Russian, is the one by Nina Potarova, ~~chairmen 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, Zubovski Blvd. 21, Moscow, is a good stater for anyone interested in the highly expressive Russian Language, Polical texts are kept to a minimum in this book and only make up about 30% of the text.

Most of the millions of text books printed in the Soviet Union this year were published at the Central Moscow publishing house, a truly gigantic and monopolistic enterprise printing for those diposed to centralization. here foreing book are reprinted in the Russian Language and other into any one of the 100's of languages of minority groups in the USSR. (9000 titles in 1959 and 1,109,000,000 copies) 95% of the population of the USSR. speak Russian, however national

"languages are protected and propagated by law. of the 208,827,000 million people in the Soviet Union 114,114,000 count Russian as their national language, next is Ukrainians 37,253,000 and Belorussians 7,913,000, and Uobekactains 6,015,000. The remaining population figuors are distributed among 18 minory, and 60 fractional groups, some of which have as few as 4,000 people speaking the tounge. Also there are 60,000 persons in the Soviet Union who are from stricly not Union origin of these the leaders are, YGoslaves 5,000; Albanians 4,800; Afgans 1,900; Mongols 1,800, Italians 1,200, francemen 1,000, Spaniz 1,000, and Argintines (estimated) (4,000). Since the figuors from Argintine Immigrats is not Give in the 1960 figuors for the Soviet Union pp 74-75).

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52% of all the 67,000 titles printed in the USSR in 1959 were technical or Industrial text books, only 25% of these titles were for light reading, of these most concerd war stories reflecting the struggle and victory of the Soviet Armed forceses over the Nazis during the 2nd W.W. as well as herioc novels about opening up the virgin lands in Siberia and the wild country East of the Urals, as was desriped by Eraving Levine in his book, 'Main street USSR.' Love stories are few and far between with them apt to be 'boy loves tractor, - loves girl' episods or how Ivan increased production at his michine to win the admiration of Natasha, the shop foreman.

forieng novels are very popular in the USSR because of their comparitably racy lines, however, foriegn writers seem to be chosen, because they write about the decay and dirrreness and immorality of their respective country. Every forieng book seems to be chosen to show that if capitalism isn't dead or dying it should.

American authors Include, Jack ~~London~~, Ernest ~~Hemingway~~ and others

U.S.A

~~ERNEST HEMINGWAY~~

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 reflective of present day life, Earnet Hemingway, wrote 'old man and the sea' a deeply touching story of man's struggle against nature and the sea, while here it is considered an indictment of capitalist Society although Hemingway, unlike Jack London, was never a Socialist.

"For a person, reading selected stories by foreign writers, one gets a very depressing feeling and is overwhelmed by the greyness and drabness of the life depicted in them, other foreign authors include. Leonard Frank, German novelist; William Goodwin, 'things as they are' English; and more classical writers such as Alexander Dumas 'Count Mergo' French author. 'Sherlock Holmes and Captain Blood' are also known and read in the USSR, but such titles are few and hard to find. Dickens however, is in profusion wherever one goes. Mark Twain's books are also found in quantity such novels of 300-400 pp. sell for 1.50 rubles or less. Spy stories rank high in publication and therefore, popularity also with the ladies more often than not American or West German spies captured in the end by the young, handsome, Soviet courtesan espionage agent.

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

Newspapers numbered 10,603 Union, republican and city and Kolkhoz papers, with 13, one-half billion copies. foreign newspapers are not allowed and the country accepts representative communist party papers such as the 'Worker' United States, 'Daily Worker' England, 'Humanity' France, 'New Germany' East Germany, the Daily Berliner, West Germany, etc.

The main publications in the USSR are 'Pravda' 'Truth' Organ of the Communist Party of the USSR and 'Izvestia' 'the news' organ of the council of ministers of the Soviet Union, it may be noted that the Chairmen of the council of ministers and the first secretary of the Communist Party of the USSR is one man, Nikita S. Khrushchev. All republican and city newspaper that their que from these two leading dailies, reprinting articles passed to them by TASS Soviet News Agency government controls all newspapers are organs of one or another ministry or their subsidiaries. In Minsk the newspaper is 'Soviet Belorussia' organ of the central committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia. a sport newspaper is the organ of the Ministry of physical culture, a railroaders

N. S. KRUSHCHEV

НИКИТА ХРУЩЕВ

"newspaper is the organ of the ministry of auto transport and ect. the same of the organ of control is printed right top of the 1st page. Russian newspapers from 'Pravda' right on down consist of four pages except on special events where the number is increased from 4 pages for 3 kopecks to 6 pages for 3 kopecks. advertising is unknown, and unnessacery, in a government controled enconomy where prieses are rised are lowered as to the 7-year plan. the first page in all Soviet newspapers is devoted to party news and speeches. the secound too. production notices or local Industrial achivments such as the opening of a new dam or the overfulling of quotos at a plant. the third page is filled with foreigner news items, often conigied and orieted to A.P. or rieters news agencies they usually concern strikes and clashes with police, crime and race inoidents in capitalist countries as well as other 'newes', alanted to give a bad impresstien about all countries except those who are members of the Socialist camp or their follow traverlrs such as Cuba who are painted as prosperous democraries fighting against Imperilism from without, and capitalist spys and agents from within.

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Films carry the propaganda ball where books and newspapers leave off. with 90,872 movie houses in the USSR. with collective farm clubs bringing the total to 118,000 movie houses, the avage number of times a Soviet citizen goes to the movie, per year, including men, women, and children is 16.5 times (pp 319.) there is a joke current in the Soviet Union as to why N. S. Kpushchev recived his thried Hero of the Soviet Union Order, hightdst order in the Soviet Union, the answer is, for his part in the film. 'Our Nikita Kprushchev,' a documentary circulated in the summer of 1961, of old films showing Kpushchev in his younger days as a commisar 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 far north adventure stories, most every Republic has its own studio which shot pictures concening their respective places. In Belyrussia its the Belefilms on 'Soviet Street' it employs scores of operators, technicians, writers, costume fitters and

actors. all of these have finished the artist and operators higher school of filmmaking in Leingrad, a 3-or four year course, and have diplomas in their respective fields. During the week of Oct. 9-15 the following movies were shown in Minsk. 'two lives,' revolutionary film of the 1917's 'Clear Sky' the film presented at the film festival in Moscow in July 1961, which took 3rd place. a film about the post Stalin Era, it condemes repression of the main chacter, a, ex-pirsoner 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 govemet line condeming some of the tactics of Stalin and his qlick. 'The fair as West Germen film, against militarism, and 'The poor Street' a Bulgarian film about the resistance in the 2nd WW.

Foriegn films make up quiet a large percentage of movies shown here since the younge Soviet film Industry is not well subsidized and cannot turn out half of the demand for films.

Germen, Itatean and french films, as well as more numouss films from the 'peoples republics' are popular here. American films are few although well liked for their technical skill and production.

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American films shown in 1959-1960 in were: 'Rapsody' with Elizbeth taylor, 'Eve' with Joan Crawford 'the Seventh Vogage of Sinbad' made in 1959, and 'Siranego of Sun Valley, made in the 40's, others were 'Viena Waltz' about the life of the composier's and 'old man and the Sea,' a technicolor product 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 change for adults and children but rather for the location of rows, with the center rows costing 50 copeks in the evening and front row seats 30 kopecks. Showing untill 5 oclock are 5 copecks 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 ever has to stand because tickets are sold only according to the number of seats in the hall, per showing.

Television is organized and shown, in order not to interfere with work in industries. Monday to Fridays programs start at 6:00 in 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 Saturdays start at 3:00 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 11:00 o'clock. Programs are varied but include as all ways more than 33 percent pure Soviet politics but there are often good films, re-runs of movies and cartoon for the kids the best programs however are the ballet 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 schual for a Sunday evening is like the one show in Minsk on Oct. 22, 1961

6:30 sports 7:25 Soviet Army chorus 20:25 a feature length film 'Baltic Sky' 2nd part 21:30 at the 22nd Congress of the Communist party of the Soviet Union, comtady, 10:00

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'performance by peoples artist of the USSR, G. Glebove, who sings songs of the motherland.' 10:50 news, and 11:00 sign off with the playing of the National anthem and the anthem of Belorussia. Television, however is not a force as it is in the U.S. to the weak (illeg.) and the cost of televisions, a good one cost 350 rubles and the light table models for 190 rubles are rarely bought in and quickly disappear. there are 102,200 tele. in Belorussia in 1960 pop 7,913,000 the really penetrating voice of modern society comes from Radio, cheap and extensive it is the means by which the Kremlin reaches into every nook and cranny, to the most out lying collective farms or villages. While 3

million television sets were sold from 1952-1958 in the Soviet Unions (facts and fig pp 343) over 19 million radio sets were sold and this figure is brought up considerably when one considers the fact that hold collective farms which may not have a radio on the place have programs fed to reproducers in each home from points many miles away in keeping with the general plans to bring the culultural level of these collective farmers 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 31.4% of the total population (facts for 1961 p.p. 27.) So radio may be said to be the all encompassen. programs start in Minsk at 6:00 and may end as late as 12:00 however 24 hours a day broadcast are made to all parts of the Soviet Union from Moscow (there are 18.5 mill. Radios in belrussia) which can turn all stations to its one challeal in a matter of minutes thus when, Gagarin made his epoch making 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 achivments.

Again when German titov made his flight for two days this process was repeated. Also all stations are immitaly tuned to the kremlin whenever Priemer Kpuchchev makes a policy speech, all stations in the Soviet Union are regulary tuned every hour on the hour to the 'news' from Moscow unlike the USA where small independent stations can operate, the Soviet Union rigividly imposes controll over all it state broadcasting stations which like Industries are all state finaced and built. The radio and television station in Minsk is on four storied grey cement columed building located of no. 6 Kalinina Street near the

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small river 'SVISHLOCH'. behind it stands the impressive 500 ft. steel radio tower the higest structure in Belerussia. This radio tower and building are enclosed with high fences and patrolling armed guards with dogs. entrance into the 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 separect studio near the city center, where production

and performers are fed back to the station and then to the broadcasting tower, in this way, the all important communication systems are guarded against sabotage or apparently 'takeover', of the sort often achieved by Latin American counter-revolutionaries and malcontents.

Near the television tower, 4 blocks east on 'Dolgabrvadckaya' St. stands two more towers app. 200 feet high each, they are not engaged in broadcasting, quite the opposite in fact. these very apparent landmarks with high power cables strung between them, are jamming towers used to black 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 sometimes French Broadcast in Russia. these towers are likewise guarded by armed guards and entrance to the wire enclosed blockhouses and tower area is forbidden except by passes. the amount of voltage used by these towers is known to be fantastic, and when one considers that needed lighting at work places is only gradually turned on, even on the cloudiest days, it is ironical and sad to think of the tremendous wastes 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 insure peoples in 81 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 reactionaries sich!!

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Opera is also a favorite entertainment in the USSR with 32 opera and ballet houses throughout the 25 republics, as compared with one in the United States the metropolitan opera house in New York, perhaps that is because the Russians have their own operas written by Chikobski, and other Russian composers, while we have none here any person can tell you about such splendid operas as 'Reiglo,' 'the clown,' 'Queen of Spades,' 'Traviata' while in the U. S. most citizens are sadly lacking in this field of art due not to the fact that we are uncultured as the Russians think but do to the fact that we simply do not have the facilities to put such productions on. Although there are those who prefer to remain tied to their T.V.'s and cowboy shows.

Comedy and Drama theaters number 50 with 11 in Belerussia. plays are put on by amateur and professional groups in the Russian language or the language's of the republics. In Minsk the Belerussia drama theater on 'VOIADARSKAYA St. has a troop of 55 professor earning from 90 to 140 rubles a month putting on 4 plays a week in the Belerussian language. Sets and costumes were always well made in any production I saw, but the scripts are apt to be over-loaded with politics in the dramas. (Five words illegible) Museums exist for the education and learning of the population of these; 36, are Historical Revolutionary 89, historical, 171, memorial, (the house of Chkovskio or Chikovokis st 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 7,300,000 people who visited the famous permanent exhibition of Soviet achievements in Moscows 'SKOLHIKEY' park. Here a huge display covering 25 acres was set up in 1955 it advertaises real and fancied progress for tourist and Russians alike. In it are Spudhiks and jet airliner, a tractor exhibition housed in a building 300 feet long, and housing and Industrial samples the light consumer Industry is shown more as the Russians would like it to be than as it is. With pocket radios (they are none made in quitidy in the USSR) automatic washing machines with two spinners (from 1952 - 1958) their were 1.2 mill made and sold all simply one spinner) and modern vacum cleaners (1952 - 1958 500,000 sold however this dosen't keep Russians from hoping that some day these things will be in mass-production, undouttely, they shall be

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another means of distrabuting propagendga are thought the Ageetpoongs, or in English 'Agitation Points' these are located at desk's or in small office's, open 15 hours a day they are manned by 'volenteer' communist and young communist party members. they are for the disubution of pamphlets, bulletins and other party literature. for the more or less informal meetings of groups of communist party members formed in the early 1920's they were then points of armed workers located near to each other, who could put down 'white' uprising or conviently arrest anyone

"in the neighborhood. now there frictions have slightly changed but its still known that any party members really come it and report disloyal comments are on 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 agepoongs 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.

SECRET
 the Young Communist League or YCL embraces all young people from the age of 16, when they out grow the childrens pioner league. 90% of all persons between the ages of 16 to 24 belong to this organization, although they may attain comm. 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 meeting, 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 flagrant violation of conduct or refusal to tow the roap will result in expulsion from the league, and is a block to personal progress in the Soviet Union, since membership is considered a referance to hiring, in factorys or Insitutes reviewing request for a place at higher educational Insitutions, but expulsion are fairly common about 20% being expelled before reaching the age where they may be chosen for comm. party membership. A young ambitious student may become rather popular and powerful by being elected to the post of YCL secretary in his class at school or at work. a Sure way to success is to remain at this post in one's local school or Insistute, keeping high standards of marks and discipline, until chose 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. 1931-1932

35.

U.S.S.R

at our shop the YCL secretary is Arkadia a tall handsom longleg Russian of 23 with a broad grin. he remains one of a texas or Oklahoma boy, his father is a while mother works therefore they have a full three room apartment. his also a YCL member is the youngest and last member of this family group.

"Arkadia has worked at this factory for years after serving his 3 years in the Navy in the Black Sea. He was only recently elected to the post of YCL secretary in our shop after the former person received CP membership, usually an easy going fellow if you don't get him railed, 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 pay check, 1% of 80 rubles - 80 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 Droozhniks who shall have the duty during this month, 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 districts, 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 a lot of boisterous groups or teenagers and a large number of drunks to be seen. Both these types of groups are up the downgrowth at least partly due to these volunteer efforts.

Besides helping to draw up the list of Droozhniks in their respective shops. YCL secretaries are expected to act high examples of work and political preparedness to their fellow members, and to help the shop and section leaders get to know their workers.

In Minsk the Young Communist headquarters is a long grey cement 4 story building on 'Krasnoarmi' St. or in English 'Red Army Street.' Inside, the building is honey combed with 200 rooms, an auditorium and meeting hall. 300 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 cases of expulsion and direct YCL party organization. the actual political influence of this committee is almost nothing since the C.C. YCL in all cities are directed by the CP headquarters in their respective cities.

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the headquarters of the Central Committee of the KPB is located on 'Kark Marx St.' a 8 storied yellow metal and brick structure it is rectangular shaped with straight shape lines and almost none of the gaudy decorations found on most buildings in the city, 'the First secretary of the Central Committee of the K.P. of Belerusia' 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 apt. on the top floor of a government apartment house on prospect Stalin, Entrance to this apartment building is guarded night and day by one uniformed policeman who checks passes and keeps unauthorized persons out. here is also the residence of several ministers, such as, Minister of Education, M B Dorashev and Minister of Construction E. Zhezhel. Mazooroff controls and directs all activities in his republic with authority no United States government has ever enjoyed, until his authority cannot be curtailed or challenged by court orders or injunction, as it often is in the United States. Mazooroff is responsible directly to Moscow and the party presidium directed by Krushchev. He appears in the reviewing box in the center of his cronies, on May 1st and November 7th holidays, however, where he wields a congenial 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 premier, but rather appointed from the members of the Supreme 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 of the communist party of the respective republics. therefore the central committee chooses the members of the Supreme Soviet from whose numbers, replacements for vacated seats in the Central Committee are filled, replacements may be required in the case of 'Death, derangement, a higher appointment to the central committee of the Soviet Union, or expulsion from the party,' under the party constitution governing procedure in the central committee'

37. and 40 (back)

corruption in the USSR takes a major form in Embezzling and greasing of palms as in any purely bureaucratic society. In 1951 the death penalty for embezzlement of State funds in

U.S.S.R.
B. APPROX 1955
10/1905

"large sums was reenacted as a answer to wide spread pillfering of goods crops and embazzeling of money and state bonds on any collective or state farm there is a certain percent of state goods illeglely apropeated by the collect farmers for their own private use to make up for low wages and therefore lowe living condidtions or for sell to private Indivivals, stores, or at the open market type of bazzar. these goods may consiste only of a pillfered lamp or piglet or may run in scores of sheep or cows hidden in backrates swamps or thick pine forest and sold by the appropriator picemeal or in wholesale lots to crooked store supervisors who are supposed to buy state meates and crops at goverment prices but who pocket the difference of prices from the black market which making entrances in their books that such merchandise was bought for state prices such practices are so common that with out them many stores would be allmost empty if they had to relay on the sporitic, poor quility of good brought in from the state slaughter houses at high prices. the directorship of even a small fruit or milk store opens up wide oportuneses for lukrutive enterprizing by any person with a slight business sence, it is almost imposble for the authriorties to act on such going on because of difficulties in obtaining proof in acceptable amounts since such going on are usualy in small amounts. Materials, Electric appliciates, food suffes are all riddgen with speculation which often leads to poor goods or bad foods brought in and sold under the counter examples are local meat being used to sublsidize a 'beef stew'.

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Most of the uge buracratie appriatize can be detoured by a well placed 10 spot, most persons occupying post of the housing minitry and passport and visa offices expect remunuration for the life and death services which all russians seek namly - to recive permission for an apartment and official visa to live in such an apartment crumpulsery law in the Soviet Union without a city 'visa' stamp a person canot wort in that city. once a postion or work is decided or taken it is a very diffical prossess to recive permission to recive an apartment in another city therefore to life and work in another city. In such instainces the administrator of a 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 line which may take 5-6 years to receive a one room 'apartment.' In any bureaucratic society a class of desk administrators is always born who expect their palms greased and who exploit their positions for self-purposes however in the USSR such practices take on a particularly potent nature since it is not simply a matter of receiving rare 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 boarder zones, or military base and rocket base zones in order to receive permission to leave one city and live in another from individuals choose 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 than 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 authorities. If he is militarily obligated from the police and security agency in case he has government or secret work. he must show that his speciality or profection will be used in the to which he goes all this creates piles of paper work and

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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 with friends or relatives for the time being they could rent a room from somebody, they could not work because without a living visa stamped on ones 'passport' it is against the law for any director or administrator of any enterprise, store, or office to give work to that person, since without a living visa one cannot get a 'work stamp', even renting a room to a person who cannot get a living visa to that room is against the law (speculating). So although moving from one city to another is quite light now (after the war it wasn't) it is a long process of red tape

greasing palms and struggling against buracratic procedure, that is way few people actually do change city or excicise papers rights. the structure and procedure of Soviet socity controlle the flow of people and their occupations and hence value, to 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 recive new work although he may indeed quite any job he likes up till 1950 a person could not quite a job without notice and state security agentry permission It was simply compusory to work at the job one had been assigned to. Now adays it is rare that foremen enforce a Soviet Law making permiceable the holding of any worker who cannot be replaced. In the event a worker does not chose to remain at his place of work or choses to refuse a certain job he can be tried by a peoples court and sent to a work camp or prision for terms ranging up to 3 years

40.

Such work laws safe guard the state from 'sabatage' of State property, Work stamps and passes as well as permission from proper authrites in regards to tronditions of living passes and therefore the 'work passes' is the indirect control of influx and out flux of what Marx called 'Surpluss of Labor' which in capitalist socity has no controll and is determined by mode and method of production and econicine conditions which are allway fluvcuating. Therefore it is not the liberation of the prolatorat masses but rather the cumbersome of state michiery which regulates population and Labor moves in a geogrical sense and Isolates instances of backflow of labor in specialized economic areas which leads to unemployment in capitalist countrys due to automation and overproduction, both of which are can be carefully controlled by the State which builds and operates all enterprizes in the U.S.S.R. In such cases as there are of overflow of labor the excess is potioned off by the 'living visa' system and since thaise is not place for them and the extra workers realize there is no place for them the 'virgin land' program is instrumented and surplus labor is promptly shipped off to a promised room and work, this is one of Krushsheves favor plane and has been a spectaular failure mostly owing to the quick subsiding of entusiasime thu

"the young people (for most part) sees conditions of 5 to a room hastily erected 'towns' of correct blocks with approved streets in village conditions, a 1000 miles from their mothers and families in the overcrowded, lack of work - demanding cities, mostly Moscow, Leningrad, Krive, and a few of the other big population centers, conditions for leaving the virgin land centers and going back home are simple get up and go, but few do because they must pay their own way back, a cost of sometime 100 rubles or more and also face the same condition which drove them from the cities in the first place

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When elections are initiated in the USSR are formulated a whole huge mechanical apparatus is started, not only to ensure victory but to safeguard the state from any voice of dissent, either in absenteeism or opposition. All possible voters (that is from the age of 16 up) are registered well beforehand by 'ajutators', who go around to every door in their district getting names and notify 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 Khrushchev, the Peoples Soviet (house of Representatives) and the Soviet of Nationalities, the agitator comes on January 24. and February 20. On Election day all voters go to the polls, usually a school, and vote they are given a ball which they immediately drop into a box on the ballot is the single name of the candidates for each post. That's all anybody 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 by writing in your own) under Soviet Law anyone can do this. Nobody does for the obvious reason that anyone 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 fear have made the people afraid to attempt any such demonstration. and with no means of communication at the hands of a would be candidate their

"is no way of communicating with the people and irging up support for a black horse candidate.

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Unusual military ironing has been in force in the USSR for several years unlike the U.S. drafting always takes place at 19 years of age, all other reasons for exemption with standing. periods of service are from 2 years in the north to 3 years in the South climatic conditions vary so much that many young men elect to go to the relatively sunny south to serve for three years than to the 9 month bitter cold of camps in siberia are Sakhalin in the far north-east. Clothing issues are scarce in the beginning and in getting ones clothes cleaned as is occially ordered they are thrown into a common pile to be sorted off and steamed and brough back in a common pile with the result that a soldier never gets the same jackets and trousers twice barracks are suuly bare and damp even in Minsk where they are located in the oldest parts of town behind high wall. pass's are never given except on holidays and sometimes on sundays or after manuevers leave of 30 days as our armed forces gouratte in their contracts are unknown. however the greatest differient is pay after Marshal Mikalyan became commader in chief of the Soviet Armed forces in the early 1950's pay was summorily cut for common soldiers (arivals) from 3300 rubles old money to (3 rubles new money) a lost of 29.7 rubles (new). 3 rubles are enought to buy 12 packets of cigiretts (20 air to a package. whereas 30 rubles are enought for a soldier to save up for his discharge. the pay of a lath worker in Minsk is 90 rubles new money. the drop of money was less felt in the officer ranks since they loss only a 10% cut up to the rank of major

U.S.S.R

43.

and no loss of pay for majors and above an Ltuentent in the Russian head army gets 100 rubles a full colonel gets around 200. rubles but allso gets 'duty expense' pay like our travel pay.

Disiple in the Russian Army is supposed to be the most rugges in the work since top sergent can huand out up to

"15 day sentences to any private any time he wants to without a court marshal for minor offenses. duties at a base camp or barracks may be more like a prison than an American base as we know it with soda fountains, clubs where alcoholic drinks are served, shock bars and P.X.'S, as soldier is never allowed to wear civilian cloths (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 oohs and ahs were signs of admiration when I spoke of our 'undisciplined' army especially the complete absence of political lectures, under our system of separation of army and state, and also the fact that at the end of each workday we could don civies and pile in a car and go to town to movie or a dance our own disciplinarians without a well with money in our pocket and our own military obligation clearly understood and in our own hands."

"The New Era.

"in Minsk there was a 35 ft. monument to Stalin which stood even after the first denunciation of Stalin by Krushchev, unlike the monument of Stalin in Leingrad which was turn down immiatly. This impressive Bronze and marble structure has stood for as long as it has due to the efforts of diehard Stalinist such as Coln. Petrokof head of the O.V.D.C.R. office in Minsk and others, however, after the 22nd Congress meeting when Kpushches again denounced Stalin, on Nov. 5, two days before the Nov. 7 revolutionary celebrations, a force of 100 men desended upon the then Stalin Square (now Lein Square) and with bulldozer and piledriver commenced to tear up (not salvage) the structure. They must have been very enthusiastic because next day they had removed the 10 ton bronze figue of a man revered by the older generation and laughed at by the sarcastic younger generation.

The most remarkable thing about the destruction of this giant monument was that work was ceased on the 6th of November, but started again on the 7th the very day the big parade of workers came by. The monument was right across from the reviewing stand as it was built to be.

In full view of all the dignataries and workers going by the destuction of Stalin and the symbolic ending of Stalinism (kprushcheb hopes) was concluded.

But Belerussia as in Stalin's native Georgia is still a stronghold of Stalinism.

and a revival of Stalinism is a very, very, possible thing in those two republics"