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an area of 20 acres in a district one block north of the main town square and only two miles from the center of the City with all facilities and systems for the mass production of radios and televisions; it employs 3,000 full time and 300 part time workers, 50% women and girls. This factory employs 3,000 soldiers in three of the five main shops, mostly these shops are fitted with conveyor belts in long rows, on either side of which sit the long line of bustling women.

300 people, during the day shift, are employed on the huge stamp and pressing machines; where sheet metal is turned into metal frames and cabinets for televisions and radios.

Another 300 people are employed in an adjoining building for the cutting and finishing of rough wood into fine polished cabinets.

Laborer's process, mostly done by hand, the cutting, trimming and the process's right up to hand polishing are carried out here at the same plant. The plant also has its own stamp making plant, employing 100 people at or assisting at 60 heavy machine lathes and grinders. The noise in this shop is almost deafening; as metal grinds against metal and steel cuts out through iron ingots at the rate of an inch a minute.

The floor is covered with oil used to drain the heat of metal being worked so one has to watch one's footing; here the workers' hands are as black as the floor and ~~the~~ to be eternally. The foreman here looks like the Russian version of "John Henry", tall and as strong as an ox. He isn't grilly, but he gets the work out.

The plant has its electric shop, where those who have finished long courses in electronics work over generators, television tubes, testing experiments of all kinds. The green work tables are filled high here. Electric gadgets are not too reliable here, mostly due to the poor quality of wires, which keep burning out under the impact of the usual 220V voltage. In the U. S. it is 110V.

The plastic department is next. Here 47 women and three physically disabled persons keep the red hot liquid plastic flowing into a store of odd ~~pieces~~ ^{pieces}, turning out their quota of knobs, handles, non-conducting tube bases, and so forth. These workers suffer the worst condition of work in the plant, an otherwise model factory, for the Soviet Union, due

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to bad fun and the hoiness of the materials. These workers are awarded 30 days vacation a year, the maximum for workers. Automation is now employed at a fairly large number of factories, especially the war industry. However for civilian use, their number is still small.

At this plant at least one worker is employed in the often crude task of turning out finished, acceptable items. Often one worker must finish the task of taking the edge of metal off plastic and choving them on a foot driver lathe. There is only so much potentiality in process and steps, no matter what their size.

The lack of unemployment in the Soviet Union may be explained by one of 3 things. Lack of automation and a tremendous number of workers in any given factory. These people are employed with the idea of paper work which flow in and out of any factory. Also the number of people seems to be small in the Soviet Union in any given factory. In others 1-3, depending on the importance of the task.

These people are also backed by a small army of engineers, committees and supply checkers and quality control people. These people number (without Soviet) about 200 people, Soviet Union about 2,000 -- 2-30 without Soviet.

So take deep into the lives of the workers, to make them work for the state one after another and get to know the people. The factory they employ 200 people; the union and girls; Soviet Union up to 2,000 each three of this plant.

These girls solder and cover the ENIGMA in the ENIGMA stepping, transistors, tubes and so forth. They each have gotten the feeling upon what kind of work they are engaged in. The girl may solder 10 wires in 15 minutes. The pay scales here vary but slightly with average pay at 60 rubles without education. Education includes 6 months general tax, 8.50 rubles for husband and unmarried girls and any husband for year or careless work. The inspectors may come to take further down the line. They start teams of work mostly boys of 12-14, turning the televisions on the conveyor belts right side up, from where there has been soldering to a position where they place picture tubes onto the supports. These boys receive for a 30 hour week, 60-70 rubles, not

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counting deductions. Further on, others are fitting tubes and parts around the picture tube itself, all along the line there are testing apparatus with operators hurriedly adjusting AMP TYPE testing currents, and withdrawing the snappers that fitting out a tester's card, pass the equipment back onto the conveyor, speed here is essential.

The Communist party secretary here, as in most shops, has promised to increase production by ^{25%} 25% in honor of the coming end of the third year of the current 7 year plan. Now the televisions are carried around the conveyer to go back down the line where others sit to complete the process, the snappers from the careful soldering doesn't keep the girls from starting again and that, coupled with the boys at the end of the line, testing the televisions, makes for a noisy but lively place, with the laughter of girls playing with snappers and occasional few remarks about the factory power for purely personal reasons until the snappers are in use.

As we go out at the corner of the finished product with the well known, "made in Leningrad," stamp.

One of the most interesting things in observing Russian life and customs, is the personal relationship to work which these workers have. A disciplined comradely spirit springs from the knowledge that in Soviet society the fundamental group is the "collective" of interested workers. These groups with the shop or section party groups and committees form the basis in which the Russian workers live. All activities and conduct of workers is dependent upon the will of the "collective".

In the shop where I worked, the experimental shop, of the West Leningrad television factory, there were 20 workers, including the party shop secretary, who is a Communist worker assigned here ^{by the Party} shop by the Party shop secretary, the master foreman, assigned by the shop foreman, and one is assigned by the Director of the factory, and a number of others.

The key person in the shop, as everyone appreciates in ^{the shop} Libson, 45 years old, the party secretary. His background is that after serving his allotted time in the ^{Soviet Army} ~~army~~, before the war, he became a member in good standing of the CPSU. During the war, he was for a short time, a tankman, but his talents seemed to have been too good for that job so he was made a military policeman, after the war, starting at this newly

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built factory. He was appointed by the factory Communist party chief, a shop secretary, responsible for shop discipline, party meetings, distribution of propaganda and any other odd "jobs" that might come up, including, seeing to it that there are always enough red and white signs and slogans hanging on the walls. Lichner holds the title (besides Communist) of "shop worker" of Communist Labor; this movement was started under Stalin.

a decade ago, in order to get the most out of the enormous patriotism driven into Soviet children at an early age. Indeed, Lichner is a skilled mechanic and metal worker and for this work he receives 120-140 rubles a month minus deductions. This shop party secretary, together with the section party chief, usually selects workers for the title of shop worker of Communist Labor. These people are not necessarily Communist party members, although they are in the shop party group. They are usually men, but there are a few women. They are usually men, but there are a few women. They are usually men, but there are a few women.

...the factory during the month the following meetings and work are scheduled: (1) weekly office; which discuss the work of the shop, with in gathering data, paying out receipts in various orders, etc. (2, 3, 4); (5) political information (6) every Sunday in the month, every Communist meetings (7) on the 8 and 15th of every month, production committee (8) made up of workers, discussing work of improving work; Communist party meeting (9) a group called by the section Communist party secretary; the school of Communist Labor meeting (10) compulsory every Wednesday, and quarterly meeting, 1 a month, non-attendance, a total of 12 meetings a month, 14 of which are compulsory for Communist party members and 12 compulsory for all others. These meetings are always held after work or in the lunch hour. They are held in working time. Absenteeism is by no means allowed. After long years of hard discipline, especially under the Stalin regime, no worker will invite the sure disciplinary action of the party and inevitably the factory party because of trying to slip out of the way or giving too little attention to what is being said. A strange sight indeed is the picture of the local party man delivering a political sermon to a group of usually robust simple working men

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who through some strange process have been turned to stone. Turned to stone all except the hard faced communists with revving eyes looking for any bone-making catch of inattentiveness on the part of any worker; a sad sight to anyone not used to it, but the ^{Russians} are philosophical.

the ^{line} "the lecture" "Nobody," "but its compulsory". Compulsory attendance at factory meetings isn't the only way to form spontaneous demonstrations. The "great October revolution" demonstrations, the May Day demonstrations are all formed in the same way. So will an spontaneous meetings for distinguished guests. The well organized party can lead off the names of the hundreds of workers approved to arrive at a certain place at a given time. In office, however, skill, is left to the discretion of the individual.

For a local union section of the Russian working class I suggest an assembly the lines of some of the 30 workers and 3 factory machines in the experimental shop of the finest radio plant. This place is located in the midst of the great spinning plant which produces some of the best known fabrics and TV's in the Soviet Union.

The shop itself is located in a two story building with all modern water facilities such as its red brick face. At 200 sharp, all the workers suspended and at the sound of a bell ordered by the party secretary, who is a worker, whose duty it is to see to it that the workers do not stop but that they stay awake, they file upstairs, except for 20 women and 100 apprentices whose machines are located on the first floor. Each name is given out in the form of blueprints and drawings by the party secretary and in return ^{to} workers these various

blueprints and skill calls for them, place each worker has with their own special skill and knowledge. What is given strictly depends on so-called "pay levels", the levels being numbered 1-6 and the highest level "master", for level one (1) a worker receives approximately 70 rubles for work, level (2) a worker receives 70.50, for three; 80 rubles for four; 100 rubles for five; 120 rubles and for masters about 150. These levels of pay vary slightly because workers receive a bonus for it. For 1st level, 45 rubles and bonuses bringing the total to 65 rubles. Excluding deductions for taxes, the basic pay of a master is 90 rubles. Except in instances for poor quality work, bonuses are all-

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ways the same, giving use to a more or less definite pay scale, a worker may demand to be tested for a higher pay level at any time. Only skill is "a barrier" to higher pay. The foreman and shop head all receive about 120 rubles basic pay but much higher bonuses awarded to the best shops by the factory committee for good production standards.

Our shop head Stephen Yarnovich Valchuk is a stout open faced and well skilled metal worker who, although he hasn't got a higher education which is now a prime requisition for even a foreman's job, managed to finish a 4 year night school specialty course and through the help of the director of his factory, he became shop head in an important segment of a large plant. Stephen has 33 years old and has a wife and 2 children. He is married with two children aged 8 and 10. He explained that he came back to work each day, that he had a very heavy workload, perhaps that can be indicated by the fact that he goes to work in the morning, people often get up at 5 or 6 o'clock and go to work by 7 or 8 o'clock, until a quantity ordered goal is reached, that he is appointed the foreman, that he is in the shop for about 12 hours until later in the day. Stephen is responsible to the factory committee and director for the filling of orders and production goals. His personal record is 20 years old, has a wife and 2 children and he has two boys and a girl and of his own time without taking in private, he has a good, small apartment house and that of two small rooms, kitchen and bath, a laundry not built by most houses. A small shop with four workers in his shop, his wages, harvest, apartment and dinner, he carries his billing. His job, keep the working on the machine going as quickly and efficiently as possible. His Assistant, a foreman lowest, 24 year younger, the year younger, energetic, handsome, quiet, he climbed to his post through a night school degree and a sort of rough exam, which he instinctively uses in the presence of superiors. The shop's ministry is composed of 17 so-called "shop workers" whose pictures hang on a wall near the stairs so that all might strive to imitate them. Usually of the 3 level or master class

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of workers, they are experienced at work and politics.

Most shock workers are men of the older aged groups 40-50, not always members of the communist party, they carry the production load and most of the responsibility of the interlife of the "Kollektive".

The remaining 41 workers are divided about half into 18-22 year olds, new metal workers, trying to fulfill their obligatory two years at a factory, before going on to full time day studies at the local University, or one of the specialized institutes, and older workers who have been working at the plant for 4-6 years and occupy the middle number worker levels, 2, 4; these workers are aged about 26-30 and form the mass of laborers of the factory. They have families, apartments are few, and occupy rooms belonging to relatives or some let to some by workers.

Most of these have apartments, often for 12-15 people, a small kitchen but in the Soviet Union to have a kitchen is a luxury. The housing shortage is so serious that people have themselves to go even find a person willing to let the room, some building also in the most common form of apartments in the USSR. There is a shortage of light all out of proportion with the population, with the result that in winter a month does nothing but burn for the summer to be burned in the building in a summer house or house in the country. Such apartments are forbidden and carries penalties, including deportation to other economic areas of the USSR for terms of up to 6 months. Still there are the most common instances. Most workers in kind also have special stock, which is popular in the city at the end of the 2nd world war. Like most Russians they are warm hearted and simple but often stubborn and obstinately.

The life of the "Kollektive" or rather inter-life, since it often touches upon more than just the work, is the most reflective side of the complex working of the Communist party of the USSR. It is the reflection of mass and organized political activity, deciding the actions of every individual and group, placing upon society a course, so strict, so disciplined, that any private deviation is interpreted as political deviation and the enforced course of action over the years has become the most comprehensive educational and moral training probably

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in the history of the world.

To understand the work and workings of the "Collective" one must first ask who controls, who leads the "Collective". The answer to that is a long one; all plants and factories in the Soviet Union have party committees, headed by one graduate of a higher party school whose function is to control discipline of members of the Communist party, and who, working in conjunction with the directors, of the factory,

... all factors pertaining to the work, alterations and production of any given item. It must be noted that officially the party occupies a position exactly equal to the supreme head of any factory; however the facts point out that in fact, due to the fact that Communist hold the leading positions in plants, management and production, the suggestion of the party can be more easily carried out by the

... of our factory, that would be possible to discuss. The party has designated the chairman of the factory committee, and the party has designated the chairman of the factory committee. A post will be elected by special Committee. These functions are carried out every day of "Collective". They are responsible for the carrying out of directives pertaining to meetings, lectures, and party activities in the local cells.

These meetings or "political" are almost always held at the work place or other working hours. The number of meetings of a political nature is not small, considering that on an average 4 meetings are held a week; out of these you have "Young Communist Party", "Political Information" and "School of Communist Party". These are every week and are compulsory for all workers. Also weekly meetings, include "Education meeting", "General Trade Union", "Shop Committee" and "Sport Meeting", some of these are compulsory.

The number of meetings held a month average 20. 10 of these are political or hy-political meetings. Meetings last anywhere from 10 minutes to two hours; usually the length of "Political information" held every Tuesday is 15 minutes. An amazing thing in watching these political lectures is that there is taken on by the listeners, a most phenomenal nature, one impervious to outside interference or sound.

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another instance of this was in 1961 when a Chinese delegation arrived in Munich and was driven from the railway station to a house on the outskirts of the city. Even though it was 10:30 at night all along the way members of the MVD (security) forces ran into apt. buildings and student dormitories ordering people out on to the streets to welcome the arriving guests.

although there was no prior notice of my delegation, another spontaneous welcoming committee met the colonnade of black limousines and dutifully waved back at the darkened cars with the slightly protruding yellowish headlights waving hands.

I myself was ^{visiting friends in the} ~~another~~ former language dormitory when I was called out for this purpose by a security agent. I went right along with all the others into the crowd and I know the story to be not only true, but standard operating procedure.

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million, and one half million persons are members of the Communist party. That is less than 10% of the total population. Actually engaged in production, not counting children and pensioners, etc.

But in order to get to know the workers, how they think, act, hope and have lived, I will take an example from the lower and middle and upper age groups. Starting with the lower.

Ustas Stalikovich, born in what is now south western Belorussian territory; he is 34 years old, makes 80 rubles a month, without deductions, he is married and has a young baby. He and his wife live in a small room in a house, the property of his father. He is in the waiting list for a small flat "koper" to receive it in "four or five years".
When he entered the University eight years ago he was told to become a public engineer. He went to school during and after the war in the east where he finally lost his family during the Revolution. He will further meet after an all out attempt at a strike by the workers in which his mother was killed. After finishing his schooling at the age of 18, like most Russian boys, he was drafted into the army. He served in Hungary when the Russian Revolution broke out as a fuel driver, afterwards he started the war, there, he says "American imperialists" and "spies". Then asked who he killed he says "the side's hill capers". Then asked who was killed during the Revolution he says "Hungarians". Asked what he thinks of that Revolution, he says "It was a glorious victory by our forces". Stalikovich also tells a story about how the Russian "newly arrived with the orange-tinted faces, was walking down the street when he came upon a group of young Hungarian children; one of them was a girl he says, and she looked at him as he had I thought the spot of brown skin. One of the younger people came forward and asked for a match. Just then a Hungarian "people's policeman" came around the corner." This is probably what saved Stalikovich's life. The police shouted just as one of the younger people came up behind him and hit him on the head; when he awoke there were two of the group dead and the others had run away. Surely a revolution of spies and imperialists I jibed.

A picture of a different sort is that out by AKYONAVICH.

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contesting to his long years as a laborer, a laborer with his hands,
During the war crises, too old to be taken into the army in the first
draft remained in Minsk with his wife when the Germans arrived, lived
here for 8 months until when things got too hot for him, as it did for
most of the remaining population who didn't support the Germans out-
right, he fled into the deep pine forest with his wife where he served
with the famed Kastilla fighters; as is well known, these people held
most of the territory of Belorussia during the entire 4 years of
occupation by the Germans of Minsk and other points in Belorussia.

One day REDACTED in talking about the war called to his floor

and showed us two remarkable spots - bullet holes. One striking

about Minsk during German occupation, and another striking during

the last. There was a chimney in Minsk, he said, east of the center

of the town, from that chimney was so thick as to block out the light, day

and day, the smoke of that belching chimney covered the sky over

the whole of Minsk. One day he said to the group, during the war

when only three major buildings still standing above the war, the

house, government house and church. These buildings, all except the

church, which is now closed, are still in use. REDACTED

The reconstruction of Minsk is an interesting story

the change of the building. In a totalitarian system great forces

can be brought into play under rigid controls and support. The process

of the Russian REDACTED is testimony to that. It also is the result

of the reconstruction of Minsk and other cities of the USSR. This is

reconstruction in still, in part, going on but the design and structure

of the city already, about as far as the condition of the country in

the International State in 1945. Only 20 short years ago, the architectural

planning was in anything but nature but it in the present almost all

modern cities.

With the airport serving as its eastern boundary we find a large

apartment complex in appearance, 1 city only. The skyline planned

with factory forms and chimneys because its industrial background

dominates. I say in appearance, because, the tallest building here is

the 9 story black apartment house flanking the main street REDACTED

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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, childrens store, the central movie house, the best one in Minsk seating 400 people in a small unventilated hall. Next to it stands a shoe store, across from it, the central beauty shop, the main drug store and a Sasranon (Russian food store), furniture store, The Ministry of Internal Affairs, whose boss is tough military Colonel, Nicholas ~~Alfonso~~ of the "peoples militia", he holds the title ~~of~~ ^{chief} of Internal Affairs, around the corner is his ~~subordinate~~ ^{deputy}, the ~~USSR~~ ^{USSR} ~~commissar~~ ^{commissar} for Internal Security, (Intelligence and Secret police). Across from ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~is~~ ^{is} the ever ~~crowded~~ ^{crowded} prospect book shop, across from this is the even more crowded ~~restaurant~~ ^{restaurant}, one of five in the city where for two rubles a person can buy fried touns or plates of chicken with potatoes and fried cabbage, instead of just the "Kotlets" (bread and ground meat patties) or ~~chicken~~ ^{chicken} with ~~more~~ ^{more} meat and less bread ~~and~~ ^{and} beef steak purk (ground beef patties ~~served~~ ^{served} with potatoes and cabbage and sometimes macaroni, ~~They~~ ^{They} are always served in workers dining room and stand up cafes for they open at night). ~~and~~ ^{and} sometimes, sweet rolls, coffee, ~~and~~ ^{and} Ball fruits, salads and tomatoes can also be bought.

~~Even trips to ^{some} cities of the Soviet Union is forbidden even to those who would like to travel there to see relatives, all exits above Leningrad towards the Finnish border ~~lead~~ ^{lead} into this laboratory ~~just~~ ^{just} on the Polish border, Odessa ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~open~~ ^{open}~~

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Krushev announced that so many building projects were started in 1960-1961 that for a year after the finish of the Congress only special important projects will be allowed to be begun in order to give a chance for the completion of sites already started, this is not the only reason, for the demand for raw materials and prefabricated parts far exceeds the supply and in desperation Krushchev called a halt to the construction plans of the present 7-year plan. This must mean, especially in apartments for which there is a dire need.

Next factory output is not subject to criticism in this far as construction they are on the list for at least a year. Their production has based on experience.

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Even trips to many cities of the Soviet Union is forbidden
even to those who would like to travel there to see relatives
in cities above mentioned towards the K. U. S. border
Some cities in the Urichrain and Siberia connected with the
K. U. S. border

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

It may be explained that in the Eastern European section all
citizens upon reaching the age of 16 years are given a "passport"
or identification papers. On the first page is a photo
and personal information, on the following 4 pages are places for
the registering of address, this including rented rooms, on the
next four pages are places for making particular remarks as to
the conduct of the carrier, place better kept blank, the next
three pages are for registering the places of work, then the next
page is for marriage license and divorce stamps, these "passports"
are changed for a small amount every five years, a lost passport
can be replaced after a short investigation for 10 rubles. all
citizens regardless of nationality are required to carry these "passports"
in the Soviet Union are also marked on the passport, for instance
a Ukrainian is Ukrainian, a Jew is marked Jew, an immigrant is
marked as to place of birth, as in the cases of the many immigrants
in the U.S.S.R. also on the pages.

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Marked for special remarks usually of a criminal nature, immigrants have a short autobiography painted such as, Carlos Ventura, born in Buenos Aires, 1934, resident Buenos Aires till 1955, occupation was student, immigrated to U.S.S.R. 1956. This is enough to insure any and who reads ^{as} that Carlos, along with any other of his fellow immigrants will be given the proper treatment and attention, so that he never gets too far away from his registered address, ^{or goes} too high at his work. But otherwise immigrants in the U.S.S.R. ^{including} a few French, Spanish, and Eastern European, are treated with more respect than the Russians treat each other, particularly in the matter of being awarded an apartment, any immigrant, no matter how unimportant he may have been in his native country, has much less to worry about concerning getting an apartment and being assigned to work ^{than} as his ^{own} native born counterpart, this is part of the native 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. It is almost every imaginable help to man possible, including automatic milkers, feeders, even automatic floor cleaners. The collective farms at this place along with their counterparts at the same ^{and} place of place ^{just} south of Leningrad, ^{have} well built apartment houses with food and clothing stores built right into the first floors.

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

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^{and} meet and scrape wood houses, seen throughout the Soviet Union and although its 50 minutes from the Kremlin it doesn't have electricity or gas. Inside plumbing is unknown and the only automation is that ~~and~~ 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 farmers number 65.5 million people ^{and their families} as ~~a~~ 31.4% of the total population.

True, the collective farmers may own chickens or pigs or even a cow, as well as his own piece of land, usually $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre, but the isolation and agonizingly hard work in summer and fall offsets these "advantages". Nowadays, although still without electricity "collective farms" have wire fed radio programs and $\frac{1}{2}$ speakers in every home, this is part of the propaganda system instigated by ^{the} ~~the~~ to "bring the ^{country} ~~country~~ level of outlying collective farms up to the level of the city dweller". School attendance for the ^{children} ~~children~~ of collective farmers is compulsory as it is for all ^{children} ~~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 decoration. Teachers receive 60 rubles a month in these general educational institutions discipline from the student's viewpoint is strong. ^{Starting} ~~Starting~~ school at 7 years he is taught to keep his pioneer school costume, which all students must wear, in neat appearance, ^{is} ~~is~~ to stand rigidly at attention when any adult enters ^{the} ~~the~~ room or when the teacher asks a question. His studies, particularly foreign languages, are apt to be harder and more complex than ^{the} ~~the~~ American counterparts ^{is} ~~is~~ also ^{taught} ~~taught~~ as well as patriotic and Soviet history. ^{an} ~~an~~ attitude towards his studies of ^{is} ~~is~~ ^{taught} ~~taught~~

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

Since most women work for a living in the U.S.S.R. (with or without husbands) they usually leave their non-school age children in the care of the local "childrens garden" these are highly organized ~~government~~ ^{state created} ~~sanitized~~ care centers for childrens. Here babies are fed and cared for, their health is checked periodically by doctors; diets are recommended and baths given, all for 30 rubles a month. Young children are given pre-school preparation by trained day school teachers who receive 30 rubles a month in pay. A director of such a school may receive 100 rubles a month 3,050,000 children in 1960. ~~After the U.S.S.R. (incident on May 1, 1960 and the following exchanges between the American government.)~~ ^{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 "childrens gardens". Since, he said in a speech at the Kremlin in July 1960, ^{Khrushchev} doesn't know how to run his country.

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

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 the 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, much more than in the U.S. in various fields of vocation, two foreign languages are compulsory over a five year period, in engineering and also medicine at least one language is compulsory. The studied languages in order of importance and popularity are, English, German, French, Italian and Spanish with far Eastern languages following. The text books from which these languages are learned are very interesting in themselves, they combine politics and education at once, a very common occurrence. An example is that texts in English or German for instance are given on the life of Lenin, founder of the Soviet State, or the structure of the communist party of the Soviet Union, formerly the life of Stalin was a favored subject to fill a text book, these books are no longer in circulation. A good text book for English speaking students studying Russian is the one by ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~author~~ ^{author}, 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. 70, Moscow is a good choice for ~~learning~~ ^{learning} in the highly expressive Russian language, political texts are kept to a minimum in this book and only make

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up about ~~20%~~ ^{20%} of the text. Most of the millions of text books printed in the Soviet Union every year are published at the Central Moscow publishing house a ~~large~~ ^{large} ~~scale~~ ^{scale} enterprise printing ~~(2,000 in 1959 and 1,169,000,000 copies)~~ ^{2,000 in 1959 and 1,169,000,000 copies} ~~See~~ ^{See} those ~~books~~ ^{books} to central ~~text~~ ^{text} where foreign books are printed in the Russian language and others into anyone of the 100 of languages of minority groups in the U.S.S.R. ~~2%~~ ^{2%} of the population of the U.S.S.R. speak Russian, however ~~many~~ ^{many} languages are selected and propagated by law of the 208,827,000 million people in the Soviet Union 114, 114,000 ~~many~~ ^{many} Russian as their national language next is Kazakhians 37, 23,000 and ~~Uzbeks~~ ^{Uzbeks} 7, 313, 000 and ~~others~~ ^{others} 6, 015, 000. The remaining population figures are distributed among 18 ~~minor~~ ^{minor} and 60 fractional groups. Some of which have as few as 8,000 people speaking the tongue. Also there are 40,000 persons in the Soviet Union who are ~~immigrants~~ ^{immigrants} not known origin of these the leaders are Yugoslaves 1,000; Albanians 2,000; Czechs 1,900; Serbians 1,800; Italians 1,200; ~~others~~ ^{others} 1,000, Spanish 1,000, and Argentines (estimated) 4,000. Since the figures ~~for~~ ^{for} Argentine immigrants is not given in the 1959 figures for the Soviet Union pages 74-75. ~~Major~~ ^{Major} part of all the 40,000 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 or ~~popular~~ ^{popular} war stories reflecting the struggle and victory of the Soviet armed forces over the Nazis during the second world war as well as heroic deeds about opening up the virgin lands in Siberia and the wild country East of the Urals. As was

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wherever one goes. Mark Twain books are also found in quantity such novels of 300-400 pages sell for 1.50 rubles or less. The stories rank high in publication and therefore, popularized along with the public more often than not American or West German titles and captured in the end by the young, lawless, Soviet courtier and spy agent.

Newspapers and magazines are also a giant undertaking of the printing if not the information agencies, also centralized and controlled. In 1973 periodicals and magazines numbered 1,200 titles and 10,000,000 copies.

Newspapers numbered 10,507 Union, republican and city and district papers, with 11, and the 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, "Solidarity" France, "New Germany" East Germany, "The Daily Berliner", West Germany, etc.

The main publications in the U.S.S.R. are "Pravda", organ of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. and "Izvestia" the 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. are members of the Politburo, the highest and only government committee. From these two leading outlets, reprinting articles issued by the Soviet news agency, government control. All newspapers

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resistance in the 2nd World War.

Foreign films take up quite a large percentage of movies shown here since the young Soviet film industry is not well organized and hasn't turned out half of the amount for films.

German, Italian, and French films as well as some American films from the "people's republics" are popular here. American films are few although well liked for their technical skill and production. American films shown in 1959-1960 are "The Seven Year Itch" with Marilyn Taylor, "The Apartment" with Jean Seinfeld, "The Seventh Voyage of Sinbad" in 1959 and "Parents of Sam Valley" made in the 40's others were "Fanny Hill" about the life of the composer and "The Sea and the Sun", a technical study of Ernest Hemingway's book "War and Peace" was also shown to vast audiences in the districts.

Prices for seats in movie houses, unlike the United States, are the same for adults and children but differ for the location of rows with the center row costing 50 kopecks in the center and front row costs 30 kopecks. Shows until 5 o'clock are 20 kopecks cheaper per seat, until the prices change. Shows are held at stated times on the tickets and doors are opened for 15 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, for showing.

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

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the evening, quite enough to allow any work to get home in time for the start but not enough to allow him to take time off to watch television or become a television addict as we have in the U.S. Programs finish at 11:00 in the evening so that all the workers can get enough sleep. On Saturday start at 3:00 to compensate for the shop work day and end at 12:00 or 12:30, Sunday programs start as early as 10:30 in the morning and end at 12:00 at night. Programs are not only all ways more that 99 percent than Soviet politics but they are also good films, a number of movies and cartoons for the kids the best programs however all the performances from the Moscow and Leningrad, Balshoi theaters, also symphonic music concerts are often used to break the monotony run of politics and dry facts and figures. A show for a Sunday evening is like the one shown in Moscow on October 22, 1961, 6:30 sports 7:25 Soviet news show 8:25 a feature length film "Baltic Sky" and 9:15 at the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Sunday. (The performance by people artist of the U.S.S.R. A. Mikheev, who sings songs of the Motherland, 10:30 news and 12:00 sign off with the playing of the National Anthem and the hymn of the Communist Party. Television however is not as common as it is in the U.S. for the technological and the cost of television, a good one cost 150 rubles and the light tube makes for 150 rubles and heavy weight in two quality standards. There were 121, 200 televisions in Leningrad in 1960. The really penetrating voice of northern Soviet city come from radio, and extensive is the gear by which the Kremlin reaches into every

31 back and ~~came~~ ^{about} to the most out-lying collective farms or villages. While 3 million television sets were sold from 1952-1958 in the Soviet Union (facts and figures page 343) over 29 million radio sets were sold and this figure is brought up considerably when one considers the fact that the 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} 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 page 27). No radio may be sold to be the all ~~day~~ ^{day} program ~~starts~~ ^{starts} in night at 8:00 and may end so late at 2:00 however 24 hours a day broadcast are made to all parts of the Soviet Union from Moscow, there are 18.5 million ~~and stations~~ ^{and stations} radios in ~~Belarus~~ ^{Belarus} which can turn all stations to its one channel in a matter of minutes, this ~~was~~ ^{was} 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 achievements. Again when Herman Titov made his flight for two days this process was repeated. Also all stations are immediately turned to the Kremlin whenever Premier Khrushchev makes a policy ~~speech~~ ^{speech} 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 stations can operate, the Soviet Union rigidly ~~controls~~ ^{controls} over all its state broadcasting stations which, like industries, are

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

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

used by these towers is known to be ^{770/1000} ~~feasible~~ and when one considers that needed lighting at work places is only ^{gradually} ~~gradually~~ turned on even on the cloudy days, it is ironical and sad to think of the tremendous waste and efforts the Soviet government goes too in order to keep other peoples ideas out. But the jamming frequencies are only half those of the "Radio Moscow" propaganda programs which may be heard on any short wave radio in the United States and without jamming, these "Radio Moscow" programs ^{insult} ~~insult~~ people 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, sigh!

Opera is also a favorite ^{entertainment} ~~entertainment~~ in the U.S.S.R. with 32 operas and ballet houses throughout the ^{republics} ~~republics~~. As compared with one in the United States, the metropolitan opera house in New York, that is because the Russians have their own operas written ^{by} ~~by~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ Russian composers, while we have none. Here any person can tell you about such splendid operas as "Bohème", "The Slave", "Queen of Spades", "Traviata" while in the U.S. most citizens are sadly lacking in this field of art due not to the facility that we are ^{possessed} ~~possessed~~ 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 ^{stage} ~~stage~~ shows.

Comedy and drama theater number ²³ ~~23~~ with 11 in Belarussia. Plays are put on by amateur and professional groups in the Russian

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

Museums exist for the education and learning of the population, of these; 26 are historical Revolutionary ~~or~~ historical, 171 memorial (the house of ~~Changkur~~ Shikovski street in Moscow near the American embassy) 421 of local or regional interest, and 122 art museums as well as 68 more of different kinds bringing the total to exactly 907. There are 37 in Minok. In the year 1959, 43 million people visited these places of interest, as well as 7,200,000 people who visited the famous permanent exhibition of Soviet achievements in Moscow, "SKOLNIKI" park. Here a ^{large} display covering 25 acres was set up in 1955, it advertises real and ~~the~~ progress for tourist and Russians alike. In it are Sputniks and jet airplanes 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 ^{These} (these are none made in quantity in the U.S.S.R.) automatic washing machines with two spinners (from 1952-1958) there were 1.8 million made and sold all simply one spinners) and modern vacuum cleaners (1950-1958 500,000 sold) however this doesn't keep Russians from hoping that some day these things will be in mass-production.

obliged to attend KUL meetings, go on harvesting trips on week
ends during the fall to collective farms to help bring in the potato
and grain and to keep their studies up to high standards, a slight
violation of conduct or refusal to tow the line will result in
expulsion from the league and is a block to personal progress in
the Soviet Union since membership is considered a reference for
hiring in factories or ~~institutes~~ ^{institutes} 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 ambitious student
may become rather popular and powerful by being elected to the
post of KUL secretary in his class at school or at work. A sure
way to success is to remain at this post in ones' 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 KUL secretary is Arkadia _____ a tall handsome
Russian of 27 age with a brown hair. He reminds one of a
Texas or Oklahoma boy, his father is a ~~worker~~ ^{worker} and mother works
in a ~~shop~~ ^{shop} they have a full three room apartment. His ~~brother~~
also a KUL member is the youngest and last member of this family
who has worked at this factory for 5 years after
serving his 3 years in the navy in the Black Sea. He was only
recently elected to the post of KUL secretary in our shop after
the former person received CP membership, usually an easy-going

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

The headquarters of the central committee of the YCL is located on "Karl Marx St." a 3 story yellow metal and brick structure

It is a rectangular shaped with straight shape lines and almost none of the best operating steel and wood buildings of the city.

The first secretary of the central committee of the CP of Belarussia is the imposing title carried by a short stocky man in his late

30's K.V. Rozdroff. Rarely seen on the streets he and his family occupy a high 6-room apartment on the top floor of a government

apartment house on prospect Stalia. Entrance to this apartment building is guarded night and day by one uniformed policeman who checks names and keeps unauthorized persons out, here is also the

residence of several ministers such as, Minister of Education M. Voronchak and Minister of Administration K. Eberhel.

Rozdroff controls and directs all activities of his republic with authority as United States Government has ever enjoyed, such his authority cannot be controlled or challenged by court orders or injunctions

as it is in the United States. Rozdroff is responsible directly to Moscow and the party residing in Moscow.

He resides in the parloring box in the center of his apartment, on the 6th and 7th holidays, where waves a ceremonial

practices are so common that without them many stores would be all most empty if they had to rely on the sporadic, poor quality goods brought in from the State slaughter houses at high prices. The directorship of even a small fruit or milk store opens up wide opportunities for lucrative enterprising by persons with a slight business sense, it is almost impossible for the authorities to see such going on because of difficulties in obtaining proof in acceptable amounts since such going on are usually in small amounts. Materials such as electric appliances, ~~etc.~~ are sold with speculation which often leads to poor goods or bad goods and is sold under the counter examples ~~etc.~~ and ~~etc.~~ subsidize a "beef stew" (most of the eye ~~etc.~~) can be obtained by a well placed ~~etc.~~ most of the housing ministry and passport and visa offices ~~etc.~~ permission for the life and death services which all Russians need readily - so receive permission for an apartment and official visa to live in such an apartment and ~~etc.~~ in the Soviet Union without a city "visa" stamp a person cannot work in that city, when a position or work is decided or taken it is a ~~etc.~~ process to secure permission and work ~~etc.~~ in another city therefore to live in another city. In such instances the administration of an apartment house may expect 50-100 rubles for the ~~etc.~~ an apartment already occupied by a family who are expecting to leave the city for another the usual method of getting a lease or apartment without having to wait in the so called housing line which

which may take 3-7 years to receive a visa from Department of State
any bureaucratic society or class of best administration is always
and also expect their palaces and the agents their position
for self-purposes however in the U.S.A. such practices are, as a
particularly potent nature since it is not simply a matter of clearing
rare services or conveniences but a matter of getting the necessities
of life a simple room, a work stamp, permission to be
active in a city inside a restricted zone such as having access to
military and the patent attorney's office. In order to receive
permission to leave the city and live in another part of a restricted
zone, you must receive permission from the local government
and the city. This is done by leaving and then returning
to the city. It is not clear that he has received a visa
living in New York to which he is going as well as permission
to leave from the military authority if he is military obligated.
The policy of security agency is that he has government
approval to leave the city. The military authority
will be used to check on you, all this creates piles of
papers, reports, references, documents and historical copies.
The cost of the visa process to leaving in the U.S.A. is getting
more expensive since it would be years if not simply applied for
and in the meantime that you can live until with friends
or relatives for the time being they could send a book from home
and you could not work because without a living visa stamp on
your passport you cannot get the law for any structure or
participation in any enterprise, there are offices to give work to

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Therefore it is not the liberation of the political masses but rather the administration of state machinery which regulates population and labor moves in a geographical sense, and isolates instances of backflow of labor in specialized economic areas which leads to unemployment in capitalist countries due to automation and over production, both of which can be carefully controlled by the State, which builds and operates all enterprises in the U.S.S.R. In such cases as there are of overflow of labor, the surplus is rationed off by the "living wage" system, and since there is no place for them to live and the laborers realize there is no place for them the "Virgin Land" program is instrumented and surplus labor is shipped off to a promised room and work. This one, "Khrushchev's corn plan" and has been a spectacular failure, mostly owing to the quick subsiding of enthusiasm. Then the young people (for most part) live in conditions of 5 to a room, hasty erected "towns" of concrete blocks with unpaved streets in village conditions, a 1,000 miles from their mothers and families in the over crowded, back of work - demanding cities (mostly Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, and a few of the other big population centers) conditions for leaving the Virgin Land center and young back home are simple, get up and go, but few do because they must pay their own way back at cost of sometimes 200 rubles or more and also face the same conditions which made them leave the cities in the first place. When elections are instituted in the U.S.S.R. the Communist Party a whole mass mechanical apparatus is started up, not only to ensure victory but to safe guard the State from any voice of dissent, strike in chambers or opposition.

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All ~~eligible~~^{eligible} voters (that is from the age of 16 up) are registered well before hand by "registrars", who go around to every door in their district getting names and ~~notifying~~^{notifying} all voters of their duty to the Mother Land in voting. In the case of the elections held throughout the Soviet Union on March 15, 1962 to "elect" the Supreme Soviet including Krushchev, the peoples government (house of ~~representatives~~^{representatives}) and the Soviet of Nationalities, the ~~election~~^{election} came on January 24 and February 20, on election day all voters go to the polls (usually a school) and vote, they are given a ballot which they ~~hand in~~^{hand in} drop into a box, on the ballot ~~is~~^{is} the single name of the candidate for each post. There ~~are~~^{are} all ~~sorts~~^{sorts} of ~~ways~~^{ways} to ~~insure~~^{insure} a 99% turnout and predetermined victory. In each polling place there is a booth for secret balloting (crossing out the candidate ~~and~~^{and} writing in your own) under Soviet law anyone can do this, nobody does for the obvious reason that anyone ~~who~~^{who} enters the booth may be identified, there is a Soviet joke about the floor dropping out from anyone stepping into the booth. But the fact is that if the entire population used the polling booth they could beat the system, however, years of mass discipline and ~~have~~^{have} made the people afraid to, although any such demonstration, ~~and~~^{and} with no means of communication at the hands of a would be candidate, there is no way to communication with the people and wiping up support for ~~such~~^{such} ~~things~~^{things}.

42- ~~Universal military training has been in force in the U.S.S.R. for several years. Unlike the U.S., drafting always takes place at 18 years of age all other reasons for conscription with standing periods of service are from 2 years in the north to 3 years in the south, climate conditions vary so much that many years~~

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men elect to go to the relatively ^{warmer} ~~warmer~~ south to serve for three ^{years} ~~years~~ then to the 9 month bitter cold ^{of camps} ~~of camps~~ in Siberia ^{and Sakhalin} ~~and Sakhalin~~ in the far north-west. Clothing issues are scarce, in the beginning and ^{is} ~~is~~ getting scarce cloths cleaned ^{as in} ~~as in~~ ^{the barracks} ~~the barracks~~ and 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 wears ^{the same} ~~the same~~ jackets and trousers twice. Barracks are usually dark and damp, even in ^{King} ~~King~~ where they are located in the ^{open} ~~open parts of town behind high hills, ^{and} ~~and are never given except on holidays and sometimes ^{Sundays} ~~Sundays or other ^{holidays} ~~holidays leave of ^{30 days} ~~30 days~~ or more. ^{Annual} ~~Annual~~ forces growth in their contracts are unknown. However the greatest difference in pay, after ^{General} ~~General~~ Mikhalyn became commander in chief of the Soviet armed forces in the early 1930's, pay was ^{cut} ~~cut~~ ^{down} ~~down~~ ^{for} ~~for~~ common soldiers (privates) from 3,000 rubles ^{old} ~~old~~ money to 3 rubles new money a loss of 29.7 rubles (new) ^{was} ~~was~~ enough to buy 12 packets of cigarettes, 20 cigarettes to a ^{packet} ~~packet~~ whereas 30 rubles was enough for a soldier to save up for his discharge, the pay of a lath worker in King is 30 rubles new money. The drop of money was ^{felt} ~~felt in the offices ^{since} ~~since they lose only a 10% out up to the ^{bank} ~~bank~~ of Major. ^{and} ~~and no loss of pay for ^{the} ~~the major and ^{sergeant} ~~sergeant~~ in the Russian ^{army} ~~army~~ ^{is} ~~is~~ 200 rubles a full soldier gets around 300 rubles but also gets ^{travel} ~~travel~~ pay. Discipline in the Russian ^{army} ~~army~~ is supposed to be the ^{most} ~~most~~ feared in the world ^{and} ~~and sergeants can ^{send} ~~send ^{any} ~~any~~ private to any private any time he wants ^{without} ~~without~~ ^{any} ~~any~~ ^{reason} ~~reason~~ for minor offenses. Duties at a base~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

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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, and bars and PX's. No soldier is ever allowed to
wear civilian clothes (this is against military law) so that
such life to be something that even for a soldier but business hours
and free life on the outside that there is no conflict of action
between civilian and military life. When I talk about the basic
character of American military life in the U.S. Marine Corps, the
experience I have recently had and how we have to distinguish
between the two and the way the two signs of distinction that
exist in our society, especially the complete absence of
military life and the system of separation of army and navy,
and also the fact that at the end of each week we could see
the difference between a wall with money in our pockets and our own
military obligation already undertaken in our country.

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