

forward

A city of such remarkable features and industries
as Memphis, the Memphis people, 3,000,000 people of the City and
the population of the city, the great banking in the city, after people
in news, business, art, and high life, it is difficult to believe
that Memphis is an important industrial and business
center. In the words of the great city folk, "we are
an industrial and financial center of the American people, from
the north, and the large of the largest country in the world,
and men and the second greatest industrial power
in the world." In the course of the book refers to the agricultural
areas close.

In the course of construction at the end of the 19th and 20th
century the major resources were turned to the
development of the Soviet State, all industries you will see,
including the lighting of the large concern, industry, to be had
reflected in every industry the steel mills and textile
plants. To put in location work, the book is an attempt
of giving a picture of the people who work in the various
various working class.

The book contains many and figures and tables
from the book "Industrial Statistics for 1960" put out by the Central
Bureau of Statistics, Moscow, and figures taken
from the table of the 2nd Congress of the CPSU, which
from the Central Statistical Bureau for the "Industrial Statistics
for 1962" book to be published in October in early 1963.

The book is not finished, and contains enough
of the best areas. It is a book with the book to
work in day average earnings.

About the author.

The Henry Caudill was born in Oct 1939 in New Orleans La.
He son of a poor Southern laborer who early
left his home for men attack of independence
thought on by neglect. Entering the 45 room cage
as a child of independence was attempted
by people's journeys to Japan the Philippines
and the states of old Ireland in the Pacific
immunity after staying out his 2 years in 1965 he
he abandoned his family to seek a new life in the
USA full of optimism and hope he stood in the
square in the fall of 1967 waiting to see his dream
come through after however, two years and
a lot of growing up he decided to return to the USA. He
the book is not a story about himself, he is an ordinary
man, a man with no education, no money,
no job, no family, however did not have any people
in these countries gave him the opportunity to begin
a new life and sometimes taught world
but a world where outward appearance is like like
~~ourselves of not going to go~~

Commission Exhibit 92

Exhibit 93, for Identification.

337

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

- 1-2 Description of radio factory
3-4 City, girls and conditions
5-6 Description of P.V. S. 607
7-8-9. Analysis of slopes
10-11 Industrial workers
12. members of "collective"
13-15 Demonstrations and meetings
16-18 factory analysis and people
17-18-19 Report of city of Moscow
20 Soviet prints & tourist
21-22 portraits
23 collective farms and school
24. Vocational
25. Soviet guides and tour
26. population fig. and typists
27. sign for books for books.
28. Newspapers
29. Cities
30. P. G. J. and T. S. (Arch 50-30) 29-33
31. W. & Radio (MOSCOW DIARY)
32. Radio
33. opera and calendar
34. P. C. L.
35. YCL Geographical
36. other committee forms.
37-39 Corruption in KGB
40. ~~Electron~~ - virgin land Volga
41. Electron
42. Army
43. Army
44. Maps
45. Best M. of Sov. Po
min in 1951

(Concluded
continued)

Item 37

PART I THE COLLECTIVE

The lives of Russian workers is governed, first and foremost, by the "collective", the smallest unit of authority in any given factory, plant or enterprise. Sectional and shop cells form a highly organized and well supported political organization. These shop committees are in turn governed by the shop and section party chiefs who are directed by the factory or plant party committee. This party carries officially the same functions of authority as the production director or president of the plant. It is in this capacity as the controlling organ of the institution of the collective that the party has the power to nominate and elect all shop and department heads, to control the financial resources of the plant, and to make all final decisions as to the production and operation of the plant.

In the plant there are two main sections, the industrial and the administrative. Industrial sections are under the direction of the industrial committee, which is headed by the industrial party chief. This industrial committee, in turn, is controlled by the collective, the power relationship being such that the collective has the upper hand. In the administrative section, the party has the upper hand. In the early days, the power relationship was reversed, the collective having the upper hand. This reversal of power has been the cause of a long history of conflict between the party and the collective, the former trying to impose its will upon the latter. This conflict reached its height during the period of the First World War, when the collective was forced to submit to the demands of the party. The party then insisted on the collectivization of the factory, which was accomplished through the participation of over 8,000 people employed at the plant. This collectivization was carried out in spite of the opposition of the collective, the majority of the 8,000 members wanting to retain their individual rights and freedoms. The collectivization was a great success, however, and the plant became one of the most efficient and productive factories in the country.

The plant now employs over 20,000 people and is one of the largest in the country. It produces a wide variety of products, including foodstuffs, clothing, furniture, and general supplies. The plant is located in the center of the city, near the main railway station and the river. It is a large, modern building, with a tall chimney and a large clock tower. The plant is well equipped with modern machinery and equipment. The workers are well paid and have good working conditions. The plant is run by a committee of workers, which is responsible for all aspects of the plant's operation. The workers are free to express their opinions and to participate in the management of the plant. The plant is a model of socialist production and is a source of pride for the workers and the city.

Started over 40 months at this plant, a fine example of average and slightly better than average working conditions. The plant covers

337

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

an area of 25 acres in a district one block north of the main tank manufacture 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 5,000 full time and 300 part time workers, 50% women and girls. This factory employs 2,000 soldiers in three of the five mainshops, 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 large stamp and pressing machines; these sheet metal is turned into metal frames and cabinets for television and radios.

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

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 300 people at or operating of 60 heavy machine hammers and grinders.

Work in this shop is almost deafening as metal grinds against metal and steel bars cut through iron ingots at the rate of an inch a second.

The floor is covered with oil used to drain the base of metal being worked so one has to watch one's footing; here the workers' hands are as black as the floor and ~~skin~~ to be externally. The workers have learned the Chinese version of "John Henry", tall and as strong as an ox. He isn't really, but he gets the work out.

The plant has its electric shop, where there who have finished long courses in electronics work over generators, television tubes, testing apparatus 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 plastics department is next. Here 47 women and three physically disabled persons keep the red hot liquid plastic flowing into a store of ~~parts~~, turning out their quota of knobs, handles, non-conducting tube bases, and so forth. These workers suffer the worst conditions of work in the plant, an otherwise model factory, for the Soviet Union, due

to had fumes and the hotness 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 shaping them on a fast driver lathe. There is only so much potentiality in process and stamp, no matter what their size.

The lack of unemployment in the Soviet Union may be explained by one of 2 things. -Lack of automation and a bureaucratic attempt to keep workers in any given factory. These people are compiled with the flow of paper work which flows in and out of any factory. Thus the number of people there is not small as the tasks of workers do not require great skill. It is not unusual to find 1000 workers in a plant with 1000 different jobs, depending on the importance of the work.

These people are also bound by a small size of community. Governmental and supply elements are responsible for keeping these people under (without freedom) almost 2000 people, which is about 200000 rubles -- 2-3 million rubles.

In order to keep the lines off the workers, it would take one or two above one after another and get to know the person. The factory shop employs 200 people, 100 men and girls; females make up half of the work force at this plant.

Here girls solder and cover the television to the bottom everything, transistors, tubes and so forth. They each have quota's pending upon what kind of work they are engaged in. One girl my teacher of "Radio-TV" has found television while the MVD daily cleaner is wire leads in 30 minutes. The pay scales have very but slightly more coverage pay at 60 rubles without deductions. Deductions include a general tax, 8.50 rubles for teachers and unmarried girls and no deduction for poor or homeless work. The inspectors may come to take samples down the line. They start teams of two mostly boys of about 14, turning the televisions on the conveyor belts eight 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 ~~rubles~~ rubles, net.

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

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 affix 540P TEST testing currents, and withdrawing the snaps 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% in honor of the coming end of the third year of the current 7 year plan. Now the televisions are carried around the factory to go back down the line where others sit to complete the process, the comic from the central collecting doesn't keep the girls from working away and that, coupled with the boys at the end of the line getting the testapparatus, adds for a noisy but lively scene, like the "battle of girls" which made and additional few improvements in production. The Party Secretary headed over the main shop of the plant and told the girls to go out at the close of the finished product with the slogan, "girls in television," away.

One of the most interesting things in observing television 2000 is connections, to the personnel relationship to each other. There exists a disciplined comradery springing from the knowledge that in the society the fundamental group is the "collective" of production groups, these groups with the shop or section party cadre and personnel, and the locality in which the factory operates. Here, till activities and standard of conduct is dependent upon the will of one "collective".

In the shop where I worked, the experimental shop, of the Black Diamond Potash factory, there were 30 workers, including the party shop secretary, who is a Communist worker assigned here ^{as a result of the 1948 Party Conference}, the Master Craftsman, assigned by the management, and ^{as a result of the 1948 Party Conference} the Commissar of the Factory, who is assigned by the government.

The key person in the shop, as everyone appreciates is ~~Secretary~~
Lilichen, 45 years old, the party-secretary. His background is that after serving his allotted time in the pris, before the war, he became a member ^{Communist Party of the Soviet Union} of the Soviet Union. In good standing of the CPSU. During the war, he was for a short time, a tankist, 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 early

357

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

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, according to it that there are always enough red and white signs and slogans hanging on the walls. Licheson holds the title (besides Communist) of Black worker, of Communist Labor; this movement was started under Stalin.

A decade ago, in order to get the most out of the extreme patriotic drive to Soviet children at an early age, Licheson is a skilled athlete and athletic teacher and has also won the socialist competition in several different disciplines. This past party assembly, however, did not mention these skills, despite repeated insistence that the 1940s were another period when socialist political activities had the added advantage of Communist influence. When people are not interested in their local party members, they have no inclination to do their best work. In fact, the local party members themselves are not inclined to do their best work.

It is the same with the local section of the All-Union Communist Party, which is the local party organization of the All-Union Communist Party.

The local section of the All-Union Communist Party is the local party organization of the All-Union Communist Party.

The local section of the All-Union Communist Party is the local party organization of the All-Union Communist Party.

The local section of the All-Union Communist Party is the local party organization of the All-Union Communist Party.

The local section of the All-Union Communist Party is the local party organization of the All-Union Communist Party.

The local section of the All-Union Communist Party is the local party organization of the All-Union Communist Party.

The local section of the All-Union Communist Party is the local party organization of the All-Union Communist Party.

The local section of the All-Union Communist Party is the local party organization of the All-Union Communist Party.

The local section of the All-Union Communist Party is the local party organization of the All-Union Communist Party.

The local section of the All-Union Communist Party is the local party organization of the All-Union Communist Party.

The local section of the All-Union Communist Party is the local party organization of the All-Union Communist Party.

The local section of the All-Union Communist Party is the local party organization of the All-Union Communist Party.

The local section of the All-Union Communist Party is the local party organization of the All-Union Communist Party.

The local section of the All-Union Communist Party is the local party organization of the All-Union Communist Party.

The local section of the All-Union Communist Party is the local party organization of the All-Union Communist Party.

The local section of the All-Union Communist Party is the local party organization of the All-Union Communist Party.

who through some strange process have been turned to stone. Turned to stone all except the hard faced communists with raving eyes looking for any bonus-making catch or inattentiveness on the part of any worker; a sad sight to anyone not used to it, but the ^{AVIS, and} communists are philosophical. ^{and life,} "Who paid 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. As will be spontaneous meetings for distinguished guests. The well organized party can and will see names of the hundreds of workers approved to arrive at a certain place at a given time. In cities, however, small, is left to the discretion of the individual.

AMERICAN - THE INDUSTRIAL SPHERE

There is a good mass section of the American working class I suppose, who are not communists, who are not CPUSA members, who are not even members of one of the 20 unions and 3 cooperatives existing in the experimental shop of the black radio plant. This plant is the most advanced in the USSR or the great training plant which produced some of the best known radios and TV's in the Soviet Union.

This plant also should be located in a two story building with all possible modern facilities such as the big brick face, 10 stories, 2000 workers, 1000 machines and the top floor of a bell tower to call the workers.

The 10 stories above have to do to one to 10 that the workers

are not paid out but too many months, they file upstairs, about the 20

thousand workers whose machines are located on the three floors.

Each floor is given out by the sum of blueprints and drawings by the same

name and Mr. Svetov ~~July 1944~~ to workers whom various

machines and skills calls for them, glass and worker has with him

the same skill and knowledge. Each 10 stories contains several

so called "pay levels", the levels being numbered 1-6 and the

so called "basic", the basic one (1) a worker receives approximately

70 rubles per month, level (2) a worker receives 70.30, for three

years minimum, for four; 100 rubles for five; 120 rubles and for masters about

150. These levels of pay vary slightly because workers receive a basic

allowance, the first level, 40 rubles and bonuses bringing the total to 60

rubles, including reductions for taxes, the basic pay of a master is 90

rubles. Except in instances for poor quality work, bonuses are al-

337

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

ways the same, giving rise 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 Tarnavich Volkov is a stout open faced and well skilled metal worker who, although he hasn't got a higher qualification which is now a prime requisition for even a foreman's job, still managed to finish a 4 year night school specialty course and through the help of the director of his factory, Kharkov Aircraft,

became shop head for an important project of a large plant, according to our informant Volkov had 12 children while holding the position of shop head and was the chief organizer of the local branch of the All Union Association of the Working Class. In 1937 however, because of his wife's ill health, he had to leave the project and return to his former place of work. He is married with two children, aged 6 and 8, and has explained that his wife goes to many more places than other workers' wives, probably, perhaps, due to his connection to the first class in industry. He works in the aircraft, though often later than the 8 or 9 pm and comes directly to the workshop, having a specially assigned goal to accomplish, that is, to organize the workers, since themselves do not always do enough. According to this he thinks it impossible to get the workers interested and director for the filling of quota and production goals. Volkov, 32 years old, has a wife and 20 months old baby, and two step sons aged 6 and 8 his own wife without him has a perfect toilet, while a body built apartment house and that of our small rooms, kitchen and bath, is Janey and that by most means. A man with a wife with four children in the family, like himself, however, would not have been able to buy such a house and however, however his wife, however, deserves his title. His job, keep the working on the project going as quickly and efficiently as possible. His assistants, Kharkov Aircraft, 20 years younger, ten year younger, ambiguous, dubious, quiet, he climbed to his post through a night school degree and a sort of rough share, which he inexplicably uses in the process of experience. The shop's mainstay is composed of 27 so-called "Model 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.

337

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

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 income levels, 2, 4; These workers are aged about 25-35 and form the mass of laborers of the factory. - 200 have families, apartments are given to known sons belonging to relatives or sons for to marry by law, there are three room apartments, others pay rent and the workers are responsible for the cost of the house. 200 married couples live in apartments with kitchens and bath each with about 30 square meters. The building charges are so high that people cannot afford to buy houses so soon find a person willing to let his home rooming along. In the most popular form of apprenticeship is the house, which is too large relative and out of proportion with capita, without the workers permission no master or master does letting the house for the house wife to go outside and find a summer house to board in the country. Such apprenticeship is exploitation and carries penalties, including deportation to some economic areas of the west for terms of up to 5 years. Still others are the next coming instrument, great workers in Russia come from peasant stock, while re-populating the city at the end of the 2nd world war. Like most Russians they are warm hearted and simple but often narrow minded and anti-intellectual.

The life of the "Kollektive" or rather inter-life, seems to often become open more than just the work, to the most reflective side of the complex working of the Communist party of the USSR. It is the reflection of mass and expanded 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 incomprehensible educational and moral training probably

337

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

N 9

old the history of the world.

To understand the work and workings of the "Kollective" one must first ask who controls, who leads the "Kollective". 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, control all factors pertaining to the work, alterations and production of any given line. It must be noted that officially the party committee is in a position directly equal to the executive head of any department. However the facts point out that he has, due to the fact that the party holds the leading positions in plants, the party has control over the plant. This is true in the case of all plants. When one asks what the composition of the party committee is, he will find that the members are the composition of all party men in given territorial units. The composition of the party men is given territorial units, being the territorial unit of the factory, what would be president to factory. This territorial unit is divided as the R.S. or the central area of the country, territorial unit and designates the smallest area and smallest party organization. Territorial units are not well defined by official Communist. These territorial units are tertiary control, over date of "Kollectives", they are independent of any given factory. They are independent of any given plant. They exercise some sort of direction pertaining to discipline, however, and make recommendations to the head of the unit. These meetings are quasi-official; they almost always hold at the same time as other meeting rooms. The number of meetings of a particular territorial unit is not small, considering that on an average, 6 political meetings are held a month out of these, you have "Young Communist League meetings"; "Political Education meetings"; "Political information meetings"; "Political lectures" and "School of Communism". These are quasi-quasi and are compulsory for all workers. Also "Soviet Meetings", "Party Meeting", "Party Conference", "Party Assembly", "Central Committee meeting", "Central Trade Unions", "Party Committees" and "Sport Meeting", none of these are compulsory. In the system of meetings held a month average 50. 20% of these are additional or ex-political meetings. Meetings last anywhere from 10 minutes to ten hours; usually one hour and a half of "Political Information meeting" which is held every Sunday for 10 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 sounds. -8-

357

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

After long years of hard strict discipline no worker allows himself to be trapped and called out for inattentiveness by the ever present and watchful party secretary and members of the Communist party. This is mostly seen in political information or ~~confidential~~ (top) party directive readings. At these times it is best to curb one's natural boisterous and lively nature. Under the 6' by 6' picture of Lenin, founder of the Soviet State, the party section secretary stands. ^{by verified} We can see a middle aged pecked man by the name of G. GORBATY, an average looking man wearing glasses, his wrinkled face and twinkling eyes give one the impression that at any moment he's going to tell a wry story of some joke, but he never does. Behind this man stands 35 years of party life. His high post, undictately speaking for him, is witness to his relationships. An event occurring deep ~~within~~ ⁱⁿ the heart of Moscow, the ~~inner~~ ^{inner} information, with all the lack of enthusiasm and gusto of course, she knows that he has no excuse short of audience or threat himself getting up and going down.

PART II "Revolution Day"

In the same way, May Day and other "festivals" are arranged as well as spontaneous assemblies for distinguished guests. I remember when I was in Moscow in 1959 I was just passing in front of the ~~adjacent~~ ^{adjacent} restaurant when across the side street came a 10 car police cortege which stopped all people on the street from passing the front of the entrance, surrounding the crowd and keeping the crowd in (not deviating the flow of traffic, as would be expected) for 3 hours, until right on schedule, an obviously distinguished Soviet lady was driven up to the restaurant, where a meeting in her honor ^{had ended} had been arranged. (still taken through the "spontaneous" assembly crowd, under which the police men sit there, silencing the protesters by ~~actions~~ ^{actions})

Like the May radio factory, holiday demonstrations (there are two a year), May Day and Revolution Day, are arranged in the following manner. Directives are passed down the communist party line until they reach the factory shop and mill "Collectives". Here they are implemented by the Communist party secretary who gives instructions as to what time the demonstrators are to arrive, at the arrival point names are taken well in advance of the march so that late comers and

352
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

P.P. 10.

another instance of this was in 1961 when a Chinese delegation arrived in
minsk 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 KGB (Security)
forces ran into apt. buildings and
student dormitories ordering people out
on to the street to welcome the arriving
guests.

although there was no prior notice
of any delegation, another spontaneous
welcoming committee met the columns
of black limousines and dutifully
waved back at the darker cars
with the slightly protruding yellowish
hands waving bands.

I myself was ~~using~~ ^{riding} ~~from~~ ⁱⁿ my
territory when the cars were 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.

357
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

absentees may be duly noted, neither one is allowed. At the collection point, signs, drummers and flags are distributed and marchers formed in ranks. In the city of Minsk on such days, all roads are closed by driving trucks across them, except the prescribed route. This, as well as meticulous attention to attendance, insures a 90% turnout of the entire population. Stragglers or late risers walking through the streets may be pushed into the study of workers by the police or voluntary and armed militia "people's militia" are on the警备 may be subject to close investigation later on. If one thing to be decided in any police state.

In roughly the same way, a 90% majority of the voting population is always registered from voting day on the candidate approved party, even though registered by the absent public election board. In the election of the First Soviet of the People's Deputies, 90% of the voters voted for the candidates of the Communist Party. In the elections of the Second Soviet of the People's Deputies to the oblasts, districts approach the number of 90%. Considering the importance of the name of the elected person. Are there places or areas where communists hold out 100% winning votes? None, nothing can be done to prevent it. Do you explain who has the confidence, Communists and how to protect it? Do they do it in their local units or the other, and insure by an application for the right to vote? And what are the others, and insure the perspective view that the same will be on the voting machine. Details of the participation in mass days before voting by absent ballot at the polling place where signing the register, a person receives a card with the names of all candidates for different posts. In any other place as it used to hold places or stations not any time in January 1956 or when he may have to go, does written into the Constitution, if he can be elected to the post? Electorates are represented but no one can be elected to his post elsewhere in this country, but it is known, that this general will be a candidate for a certain post sometime in the future elections. All candidates are approved by the central committee of the Communist party, although a candidate does not necessarily have to be a communist party member (he may be non-party) although the system in the USSR insures that no person rises to any heights at all without being approved by the party, even if he has submitted an application for the party. On the 2nd congress KPDZ Khrushchev revealed that out of a population of 200

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

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, it will take an example from the lower and middle and upper age groups. Starting with the lower.

Yasha Shkliarovich, born in what is now south western Belopresovian territory; he is 34 years old, makes 60 rubles a month, without deductions, he is married and has a young baby. He and his wife then buy a small room in a house, "the property of his father". He is an engineer, has had some military training, he received it in "four or five years", 1937, to receive the University right course and paid no time to work, having a little experience, he would be absent during and after the war. In the case where his family took him during the Revolution, he would further wait and after an all out attempt at a strike by the factory, he asked his mother she will go, after obtaining the support of the wife of 20, the most liberal boy, he was admitted into the Army. Asked to describe when the Hungarian population began but as a Red Army, when he started the war, when he saw "American Imperialists" and "spies". When asked who he killed he says "an older's hill expert". When asked who was killed during the Revolution he says "Hungarians", stated that he thinks of that Revolution, he says "It was a glorious victory by our Soviet". Shkliarovich also tells a story about his education, "nearly arrived with the occupation forces, was walking down the street when he came upon a group of young Hungarians shooting; one of them was a girl he says, and she looked at me so hard I thought you must of known me. One of the younger people came forward and asked for a match. Just then a Hungarian policeman came around the corner." This he probably did saved Shkliarovich'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 ran away. "Carried by a revolution of spies and imperialists I fled."

A picture of a different sort is that put by Afghanovich.

337

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

R 92

mild mannered, he served his army service along time ago, on the Leningrad front during the war. Married for ten years, he has three children; aged 14 he A. ~~has~~ a hawk like nose, bushy eyebrows, profuse straw colored hair, he makes 115 rubles a month, lives fairly well, owns a television, radio and refrigerator in his two room flat with neighbors who share kitchen and bath, a very good arrangement for the Soviet Union. He pays 15 rubles a month rent, has a middle school education, had finished a metal workers course at GOU night school at the night school facility of the University in 1950. He has been working at this plant for 3 years, a skilled tradesman, he is an Communist and is a member of the Komsomol organization, does not drink, he believes in the organization of the party to be done, is a member of the Soviet. He visited all the towns in the little district where he lived during the winter months, he always goes to work early in the morning, has a good attitude towards his work, has a good attitude towards his wife, she is a housewife, receives her pay from him, they have an apartment that is the size of 20 square meters, there is a kitchen, a bathroom, two small rooms to do off, two bedrooms, a living room, a dining room, a balcony, a balcony is also used to store things on the writing desk such as books and papers, there is a book shelf, a chair, a sofa, a desk, a lamp, a telephone, a radio, a television, a typewriter, a typewriter is also used to type documents, the typewriter is used to type documents and preparation, dressed for the body care, according to the doctor's advice to shave and bathe, he is a big subject, a man about 5' 8", weighs 180 pounds, has a good physique, usually one sees to older individuals, which gives the past, which are mostly to be lower than 170 pounds, he uses as a body bath twice a week, enough to support the body for many hours, is he cleaned even though their may not be any dirt or dust, he is a good example of health, good health, good physique, good health, good health, what does that matter!

In 1950 there were 3,675,000 living places built in USSR; USA, 1,300,000

including houses and flats. PMT

One man whose family received their living space exhibit is 6-A-18128.
He was born a master, a sheet worker and a communist for many years, he is almost 60 years old. Now with dark but graying hair, long nose, and protruding cheek bones, set under very old and weighted eyes,

337

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

contesting to his long years as a laborer, a laborer with his hands. During the war crimes, 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 these things got too hot for him, as it did for most of the remaining population who didn't support the Germans outright, he fled into the deep pine forest with his wife where he served with the famed Cossack fighters; as is well known, these people held most of the territory of Belarusia during the entire 4 years of occupation by the Germans of Minsk and other points in Belarusia.

Now DR. KARL is talking about the war called by his Government and claimed as the unconditional peace & total victory. These nations, which included Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, the people of Central Europe claimed that there was a difference between the war and peace, that the war was just that victory was predominant over the other, while the cause of that underlying animosity could be traced back over the combined histories of several years prior to the present. The German people have had a policy of separating themselves from the rest of Europe, and every time under Hitler's policy separating either the Armenians, the Greeks, the Yugoslavs, the Czechs, the Poles, the Hungarians, the Romanians, the Germans from their respective countries, these buildings, all around the world, which Dr. Karls, are still to be seen.

Dr. KARL is also misinforming of Minsk as an interesting city with architectural and historical significance of old buildings. He is misinforming again that the German people have also their right interests and supports the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union equally as nothing to them. He also in the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union the reconstruction of Minsk and other cities of the USSR. This does not mean to say that the U.S.A. in part, going on but the debt and obligations of the U.S.A. to the Soviet Union, where he said at the formation of the United Nations in 1945, "why be more peace now, the enforcement may be anything but makes but to do the strongest among all the United Nations.

With the airport serving as the eastern boundary we find a large industrial community in appearance, 1 city, only. The skyline presents with factory firms and chimneys before its industrial background dominates. 1 city in appearance, because, the tallest building here is one 9 story brick apartment house flanking the main street LENIN STREET.

77

and structure of the city all ready gives no idea of the condition
of the capital of the ~~Belorussian~~ Soviet State in 1945, only 16 short years
ago. The architectural planning may be any thing but modern but it is
the manner of almost all ~~old~~ ^{new} places with the airport ~~connected~~
as its eastern boundary we find a large spread out ~~building~~ ^{pointed} in
appearance. Only the skyline rises with factory ~~rooms~~ ^{buildings} and
houses between the industrial background. Incidentally, I say in
reference because, the tallest building here is the 9 story
~~building~~ ^{building} ~~now~~ ¹⁹⁴⁴ ~~which~~ ^{the} ~~was~~ ^{now} ~~in~~ ^{is} ~~now~~ ¹⁹⁴⁵ ~~now~~ ^{now}
which is over 2 miles long and the only one would ~~be~~ ^{now} ~~now~~ ^{now} ~~now~~
along all other streets are narrow even laid gravel roads
through the city like ~~rows~~ ^{roads} of stone leading off the main street
which is ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~other~~ ^{other} end, by progressive paths, like stairs and several
and this progress is very reflective of the ~~state~~ ^{state} of this city, now
about to south of this oversight as an entire ~~part~~ ^{part} of the city
changes in the first two miles, the center ~~portion~~ ^{portion} of the city
most grand and the Main Post Office. This hotel was built in
1940 on the street corner of Arbat which was graced at the time
most ugly, one, old, dilapidated, hotel existed at that time
and made an official visit to this the capital of Belorussia and
would be built in three months, a record for the entire Soviet
Union, and has over 500 rooms a modern well appointed
modern ~~house~~ ^{house}, ~~home~~ ^{home} ~~city~~ ^{city} ~~country~~ ^{country} ~~now~~ ^{now} ~~now~~
country ~~now~~ ^{now} ~~now~~ ^{now} ~~now~~ ^{now} ~~now~~ ^{now}
Germany and Poland through Kings to Moscow.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

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 Ningki 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 ~~Supravon~~ (Russian food store), furniture store, the Ministry of Internal Affairs whose boss is tough military Colonel Nicholas ~~Alphonse~~, ^{Now 75} a member of the "Peoples militia", he holds the title ~~Minister~~ ^{of Security} of Internal Affairs, around the corner is his ~~ministry~~ ^{office} the DSS ~~commissar~~ for Internal Security (Intelligence and Secret police). Across from this is the over crowded prospect book shop, across from this is the even more crowded restaurant, one of five in the city where for two rubles a person can buy fried trout or plates of chicken with potatoes and fried cabbage, instead of just the "Kotlets" (bread and ground meat patties) or ~~chicken~~ with ^{more} meat and less bread ~~and~~ and beef steak purk (ground beef patties served with potatoes and cabbage and sometimes macaroni, ^{large} are always served in workers dining room and stand up cafes for they open at night). ^{and} sometimes sweet rolls, coffee, ~~coffee~~ and fruit, salads and tomatoes can also be bought.

~~Trips to cities of the Soviet Union is considered even to those who would like to travel their to see relatives, all cities are limited towards the Finnish border, i.e. this country, ^{East} on the polish border, Odessa, crimea, port~~

down from this cafe called "Springline" is the bakery shop. Here for 13 kopecks a person can buy unwrapped bread (white), for 7 Konecks sweet rolls of different kinds, 20 kopeks black bread (the black bread ^{cost} ~~is~~ twice as large as the white is, therefore cheaper ^{for} ~~and~~ more in demand). Also black bread remains fresh for an exceptionally longer time due to the hard crust.

Opposite from this bakery shop is the confection place. Here for a kid's breakfast of coffee and chocolate, although costing 100 rubles, the chocolate costs 4 times as much as in the tea after four o'clock. This must pay for expens. Chocolate is much to demand, although it is not so good as the coffee. The coffee is also very good.

Opposite the confection place is the tea room. The tea room is a little shop where tea is sold in small quantities. There is no tea room in the city, but there is a tea room in the town of Leningrad.

Opposite the tea room is the clothing store "Komsomol". It is a large store which sells all kinds of clothing, shoes, hats, stockings, etc. The prices are not so high, but the quality is not so good.

Opposite the clothing store is the clothing store "Komsomol". It is a large store which sells all kinds of clothing, shoes, hats, stockings, etc. The prices are not so high, but the quality is not so good.

Opposite the clothing store is the clothing store "Komsomol". It is a large store which sells all kinds of clothing, shoes, hats, stockings, etc. The prices are not so high, but the quality is not so good.

Opposite the clothing store is the clothing store "Komsomol". It is a large store which sells all kinds of clothing, shoes, hats, stockings, etc. The prices are not so high, but the quality is not so good.

Opposite the clothing store is the clothing store "Komsomol". It is a large store which sells all kinds of clothing, shoes, hats, stockings, etc. The prices are not so high, but the quality is not so good.

Opposite the clothing store is the clothing store "Komsomol". It is a large store which sells all kinds of clothing, shoes, hats, stockings, etc. The prices are not so high, but the quality is not so good.

Opposite the clothing store is the clothing store "Komsomol". It is a large store which sells all kinds of clothing, shoes, hats, stockings, etc. The prices are not so high, but the quality is not so good.

Opposite the clothing store is the clothing store "Komsomol". It is a large store which sells all kinds of clothing, shoes, hats, stockings, etc. The prices are not so high, but the quality is not so good.

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

cheap ones
15 rubles. These ~~rooms~~ are ^{fully furnished}, in stock. They usually cost 30
rubles.

Just before we come to "Stalin Square" the end of the central
district along the Perspektiv, we find the two "AUTOMOTS"
or stand up cafes. These cafes are located across the prospect from
one another; the ~~design and~~ ^{structure} is exactly the same in each;
both places serve the same dishes at the same prices. Why these were
not built at opposite ends of the ~~prospect~~ ^{at the sides} ~~of the square~~ ^{for the sides},
for instance, is not known. Although it would of course be more con-
venient. The reason is that the architectural plans for all the cities
of the Soviet Union, ^{are} directly from Moscow, which, as you can
imagine, is a very responsible job. In the west, one finds the
countries with only one, or none, that the logical reason, is that all
building the cities as it is the simplest, and therefore safest way,
another characteristic and interesting structure is that of the
large police building. This house is multistoried, offices for the police
and consisting of the outer protective portion has particularly
and small dome hall. There are not, as one might expect, rooms of
any size, indeed. They do not exist as we know them. (classical
conventions for larger and better dwelling conditions are not
known, of course) Apartments may be made by any worker for himself
and his family through the local Communist Party committee and the
house along or applied as to date the committee's) the building
is made like a great temple with figures over the ^{the} doorways
surrounded by large white marble columns all around. However,
the building is not the usual white stone but, being built for
the police, it is made of grey stone, a building having a thick, a
solid wall, and a very ornate structure of a can do it
would be assumed that building is tried once, either a barracks or no
other government apparently.

On the side of the prospect for the remaining miles is enclosed with
a fence, ^{saying off military officer} to be smaller square shaped 3 storied apartment houses; it may be
true, as the present time 60% of all living is in apartments. So 20
more than of all living quarters will be in these many storied barracks.
The buildings ^{are} likely to be tall swing, although at the 22nd Congress,

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

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 began 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 does not mean especially on apartments, for which there is a dire need.

Most factory workers do not anticipate themselves in the new 8-year plan. Most of them are on the list for 5 years employment, which makes it easier and more an expectation.

The main purpose of the new plan is to increase the production of food products, which is now the main concern of the Soviet government. This is due to the fact that the Soviet Union has been unable to increase its agricultural output in the last few years. This is due to the lack of modern equipment and technology used in agriculture.

With the new plan, the government hopes to increase the output of food products, and increase the number of people employed in agriculture. This is due to the fact that the Soviet Union has been unable to increase its agricultural output in the last few years. This is due to the lack of modern equipment and technology used in agriculture.

With the new plan, the government hopes to increase the output of food products, and increase the number of people employed in agriculture. This is due to the fact that the Soviet Union has been unable to increase its agricultural output in the last few years. This is due to the lack of modern equipment and technology used in agriculture.

With the new plan, the government hopes to increase the output of food products, and increase the number of people employed in agriculture. This is due to the fact that the Soviet Union has been unable to increase its agricultural output in the last few years. This is due to the lack of modern equipment and technology used in agriculture.

With the new plan, the government hopes to increase the output of food products, and increase the number of people employed in agriculture. This is due to the fact that the Soviet Union has been unable to increase its agricultural output in the last few years. This is due to the lack of modern equipment and technology used in agriculture.

With the new plan, the government hopes to increase the output of food products, and increase the number of people employed in agriculture. This is due to the fact that the Soviet Union has been unable to increase its agricultural output in the last few years. This is due to the lack of modern equipment and technology used in agriculture.

With the new plan, the government hopes to increase the output of food products, and increase the number of people employed in agriculture. This is due to the fact that the Soviet Union has been unable to increase its agricultural output in the last few years. This is due to the lack of modern equipment and technology used in agriculture.

With the new plan, the government hopes to increase the output of food products, and increase the number of people employed in agriculture. This is due to the fact that the Soviet Union has been unable to increase its agricultural output in the last few years. This is due to the lack of modern equipment and technology used in agriculture.

With the new plan, the government hopes to increase the output of food products, and increase the number of people employed in agriculture. This is due to the fact that the Soviet Union has been unable to increase its agricultural output in the last few years. This is due to the lack of modern equipment and technology used in agriculture.

With the new plan, the government hopes to increase the output of food products, and increase the number of people employed in agriculture. This is due to the fact that the Soviet Union has been unable to increase its agricultural output in the last few years. This is due to the lack of modern equipment and technology used in agriculture.

With the new plan, the government hopes to increase the output of food products, and increase the number of people employed in agriculture. This is due to the fact that the Soviet Union has been unable to increase its agricultural output in the last few years. This is due to the lack of modern equipment and technology used in agriculture.

With the new plan, the government hopes to increase the output of food products, and increase the number of people employed in agriculture. This is due to the fact that the Soviet Union has been unable to increase its agricultural output in the last few years. This is due to the lack of modern equipment and technology used in agriculture.

With the new plan, the government hopes to increase the output of food products, and increase the number of people employed in agriculture. This is due to the fact that the Soviet Union has been unable to increase its agricultural output in the last few years. This is due to the lack of modern equipment and technology used in agriculture.

With the new plan, the government hopes to increase the output of food products, and increase the number of people employed in agriculture. This is due to the fact that the Soviet Union has been unable to increase its agricultural output in the last few years. This is due to the lack of modern equipment and technology used in agriculture.

With the new plan, the government hopes to increase the output of food products, and increase the number of people employed in agriculture. This is due to the fact that the Soviet Union has been unable to increase its agricultural output in the last few years. This is due to the lack of modern equipment and technology used in agriculture.

With the new plan, the government hopes to increase the output of food products, and increase the number of people employed in agriculture. This is due to the fact that the Soviet Union has been unable to increase its agricultural output in the last few years. This is due to the lack of modern equipment and technology used in agriculture.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

EVEN THOUGHTS OF TRAVEL TO MANY CITIES OF THE SOVIET UNION IS FORBIDDEN
EVEN TO THOSE WHO WOULD LIKE TO TRAVEL THERE TO SEE ACTIVITIES
IN THE CITIES ABOVE COULD LEAD TO THE RIBBLE AND SIBERIAN
PRISONERS THIS CONSIDERATION ON THE OTHER HAND, OFFERS A
GOAL, SOME CITIES IN THE BRITISH AND SIBERIA CONNECT WITH THE
SOVIET UNION 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 THROUGHOUT,
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 OWNER'S 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. G. B. OFFICES, AND ONE MUST
APPLY DIRECTLY TO IT.

IT MAY BE EXPLAINED THAT IN THE EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES ALL
CITIZENS UPON REACHING THE AGE OF 16 YEARS ARE GIVEN A ~~copy~~ PASS
"PASSPORT" OR IDENTIFICATION PAPER. ON THE FIRST PAGE IS A PHOTO
AND PERSONAL INFORMATION, ON THE FOLLOWING 4 PAGES ARE PLACES FOR
THE REGISTERING OF ADDRESS OF THIS INDIVIDUAL, RENTED ROOMS, ON THE
NEXT FOUR PAGES ARE PLACES FOR MAKING / PREDICTIVE RECORDS OF THE
CONTENT OF THE COUNTRY, OR PLACE BETTER KNOWN AS THE NEXT 2
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 ~~charge~~ ^{charge} EVERY FIVE YEARS, A LOST PASSPORT
CAN BE REPLACED AFTER A SHORT INVESTIGATION FOR 10 RUPEES, ALL
CITIZENS, REGARDLESS OF NATIONALITY ARE REQUIRED TO CARRY THESE ~~BY LAW~~
~~BY LAW~~
IN THE SOVIET UNION ARE ALSO MARKED ON THE PASSPORT, FOR INSTANCE
IF IMMIGRATION IS DESIRED, A SWR IS MARKED SWR, OR IMMIGRANT IS
MARKED AS TO PLACE OF BIRTH, AS IN THE CASES OF THE MANY ~~SWR~~ ^{YOUNG PEOPLE}
IN THE U.S.S.R. ALSO ON THE PAPERS ~~THE SPECIAL AGENTS~~.

3 3

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Marked for special remarks usually of a criminal nature, immigrants have a short autobiography painted such as, Carlos Ventera, born in Buenos Aires, 1934, resident Buenos Aires till 1955, occupation ~~un~~ student immigrated to U.S.S.R. 1956. This is enough to insure any and who reads ^{as the American} that Carlos, along with any other of his fellow immigrants will be given the proper treatment and attention so that he never gets to far away from his registered address, or ^{and} too high at his work. But otherwise immigrants in the U.S.S.R. ^{are} 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 as concerning getting an apartment and being assigned to work as his ^{now} ~~native~~ born counterpart, this is part of the nation wide drive to impress all foreigners as to the high level of life in the U.S.S.R.

Twelve miles outside of Moscow is a "show collective farm" for foreign tourist, 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 farm at this place along with their counterparts at the same ~~out~~ ^{near} place ~~out~~ south of Leningrad, ^{are} 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 Voronezh state-by-taking directions you can in five minutes find a real collective farm, a village of the small black

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

~~and~~ and scrape wood houses, seen throughout the Soviet Union and although it's 50 minutes from the Kremlin it doesn't have electricity or gas. Inside plumbing is unknown and the only automation is that ~~done~~ with a broom. There are 45,000 collective farms in the Soviet Union of these types as well as 7,400 State farms run by the government. Collective farmers' number 65.5 million people or ~~and~~ 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre, but the isolation and agonizingly hard work in summer and fall ~~offsets~~ ^{offsets} these "advantages". Nowadays, although still without electricity "collective farms" have wire fed radio programs and 2 speakers in every home; this is part of the propaganda system instigated by ~~to~~ ^{the} ~~government~~ to "bring the ~~isolated~~ ^{isolated} level of outlying collective farms up to the level of the city dweller". School attendance for the ~~is~~ ^{the} ~~average~~ children of collective farmers is compulsory as it is for all ~~and~~ ^{and} of the 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 students viewpoint is strong, ~~stricting~~ ^{stricting} school at 7 years he is taught to keep his pioneer school posture, which all students must wear, in most appearance, is taught 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~~ American counter-parts ~~which~~ ^{which} is also demanded as well as patriotic and Soviet history. An attitude towards his studies of ~~completely~~ ^{completely} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~communist~~ ^{communist} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~success~~ ^{success}

25 is instilled in him at an early age and young Russian students are apt to appear rather made up 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 run child care centers for children. 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-2 (incident on May 1, 1960 and the following exchanges between the American government) and the Soviet governments, Premier Kruschev 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, 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 ~~factory committee~~ ^{factory committee} 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 "Petrovka" from Kirov to the Black Sea, Yalta resort area, for three weeks ~~at a~~ ^{at a} cost of 70 to 100 rubles, depending on class of service available.

if a member of the trade unions (a worker pays 15 of his pay earning as dues a month) he may only have 20 p.y. 50% of the total cost, if it is at a trade union built house of rest or Republics. Monitoring groups at these places included three wood bunks each a day, the attention of doctors and nurses ~~paramedics~~ and sailing facilities, private beaches and restaurants and all necessities.

More modest ~~privileges~~ can however afford journeys to rest houses near Minsk in the case of Minsk, to ~~vacations~~ located in place ~~vacation~~ three hours from Minsk where the same services minus the ~~vacation~~ limited travel and can be had for as little as 20 rubles for two weeks.

Other rest houses include Liovo and Baroch located 100 miles north-east of Minsk on the shores of 20 miles long lake Baroch, deep in the pine forest of Belarusia where bear-hunting and fishing can be had as well as the usual rest house services for 35 or 40 rubles by any workers those ~~vacation~~ go up. The only is ~~vacation~~ is sometimes lack of space, especially in summer, but that is not an obstacle to see the plants in advance. Russian workers all ways take advantage of these set prices and fairly good services to escape ~~vacation~~ the expense and cost of three-factories at least for a while anyway. The capital of Belarusia has 12 institutions of higher learning including a university and polytechnical institutions. These institutions are engaged in turning out highly skilled specialist for national economy. The city has six secondary schools, vocational and factory schools. These schools teach a rigorous 5 year course of vocational and political subjects.

26

five year course of vocational and political subjects. ~~Usually~~ ^{May/70} dormitories for students are located near their respective Institutes, however, residential students live here. Often these numbers exceed the available rooms and many have to rent rooms in the city. All rooms 13-15 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 suitcases under beds. ~~Most~~, except during the three month summer vacation, students live and study for 5 years. Common dormitory ~~rooms~~ ^{beds} stages, are also located at the rate of 1 room to 3 student living quarters for cooking, the cleaning of linen, and rooms as well as the entire dormitory ~~beds~~ ^{rooms} assigned the students. The number of students in the U.S.S.R. in 1960-61 was 2,396,000 U.S. Figure 1,516,000 or 102% per 10,000. All students in higher educational institutions receive ~~allowances~~ ^{stipends} or grants of money at the rate of 40 rubles a month, regardless of chosen vocation, for services to outstanding grades a student may receive the maximum of 50 rubles per month. Thus all students are paid to study in the Soviet Union, unlike the United States where students must pay tuition to learn. This is the reason why the Soviet Union turns out almost three times as many engineers 159,000 in 1959, twice as many agriculturists 477,200, technicians and other specialists, this is why the Soviet Union has more doctors per 10,000 of population (18.5) 1960 than any other country in the world (U.S.A. 12.1) 1960 regardless of the living conditions of dormitory and ~~beds~~ ^{rooms} living conditions of the students, that we have in the U.S., we would definitely learn from the religious and highly specialized educational system of the Soviet Union. A system which jointly and carefully instills political

. 337

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

S: 9

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, Krushchev, prophesized that by 1980 1 out of every 5 persons living in the Soviet Union will have a higher education. This is an unheard of figure, but it is ~~possible~~ under the system in the Soviet Union.

Foreign languages also hold positions of favority in the Soviet Educational plan, much more than in the U.S. In most 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, those books are no longer in circulation. A good text book for English speaking students studying Russian is the one by ~~Chairman~~ ^{10,000}, 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 Ledi-velki Niv. 29, Moscow is a good ~~choice~~ ^{choice} for ~~beginning~~ ^{beginner} in the highly expressive Russian language, political texts are kept to a minimum in this book and only make

26

Up about 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's ~~branches~~ ²⁰⁰ ~~communist~~ ³⁰⁰ ~~and~~ ³⁰⁰ ~~socialist~~ ³⁰⁰ enterprise printing (8,000 in 1959 and 1,169,000,000 copies) ~~can~~ ³⁰⁰ ~~those deposited~~ ³⁰⁰ ~~centralizing~~ ³⁰⁰ here foreign books are printed in the Russian language and others into any one of the 100 of languages of minority groups in the U.S.S.R. 2% of the population of the U.S.S.R. speak Russian, however ~~most~~ ³⁰⁰ ~~other~~ ³⁰⁰ ~~languages~~ ³⁰⁰ are ~~most~~ ³⁰⁰ ~~spoken~~ ³⁰⁰ ~~and propagated~~ ³⁰⁰ by less of the 200,000 million people in the Soviet Union 114,114,000 ~~concerning~~ ³⁰⁰ ~~as their national~~ ³⁰⁰ ~~language~~ ³⁰⁰ ~~and foreign~~ ³⁰⁰ ~~not in Russia~~ ³⁰⁰ 37,330,000 and ~~independent~~ ³⁰⁰ ~~countries~~ ³⁰⁰ 7,013,000 ~~and~~ ³⁰⁰ ~~territories~~ ³⁰⁰ 6,015,000. The remaining population figures are distributed among 15 minority and 60 fractional groups. ~~most~~ ³⁰⁰ of which have no over 4,000 people speaking the tongue. ~~also~~ ³⁰⁰ There are 60,000 persons in the Soviet Union who are ~~of mixed~~ ³⁰⁰ ~~and~~ ³⁰⁰ ~~other~~ ³⁰⁰ ~~origins~~ ³⁰⁰ of those the leaders are Yugoslavs 3,000; ~~Ukrainians~~ ³⁰⁰ 2,000; ~~Afghans~~ ³⁰⁰ 1,900; ~~Bulgars~~ ³⁰⁰ 1,300; ~~Italians~~ ³⁰⁰ 1,200; ~~Georgians~~ ³⁰⁰ 1,000; ~~Spaniards~~ ³⁰⁰ 1,000; and ~~Argentines~~ ³⁰⁰ (estimated) 9,000. Since the figures ~~from~~ ³⁰⁰ Argentine immigrants is not given in the 1959 figures for the Soviet Union page 74-75.) ~~Some~~ ³⁰⁰ ~~out~~ ³⁰⁰ of all the 40,000 titles printed in the U.S.S.R. in 1959 were technical and industrial text books. Only 20% of these titles were for light industry, ~~and~~ ³⁰⁰ ~~and~~ ³⁰⁰ ~~other~~ ³⁰⁰ ~~uses~~ ³⁰⁰ ~~and~~ ³⁰⁰ ~~stories~~ ³⁰⁰ reflecting the strength and victory of the Soviet armed forces over the Nazis during the world war as well as heroic novels about opening up the Virgin lands in Siberia and the wild country East of the Urals. As was

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

446.14

described by Kravitz Levine in his book "Jewtown Street U.S.S.R." Love stories are few and far between with them apt to be "boy loves + tractors - loves girl" episodes or how Ivan increased production at his machine to win the ^{admiration} of Natasha, the shop foreman. Foreign novels are very popular in the U.S.S.R. because of their ^{comparatively} ^{more} ^{admirable} ^{and} ^{more} ^{interesting} ^{lines}, however foreign authors seem to be chosen because they write about the decay and ~~disintegration~~ ^{immorality} of their respective country. Every ^{good} ^{interesting} book seems to be chosen to show that if capitalism isn't dead or dying it should be.

American authors include, Jack London, Ernest Hemingway and others. Some of these writers are often very popular in the U.S.S.R. but not for the same reason. Jack London wrote what we consider adventure stories while the Russians consider them to be reflections of present day life. Ernest Hemingway, wrote "old men 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 detective stories by foreign writers there is often a very depressing feeling and is overwhelmed by the gloom and darkness of the life depicted in them. Other foreign authors include Howard Frank, George Bredon, William S. Burroughs, "Ninety-Nine and a Half" English; and more classical writers such as Alexandre Dumas "Count of Monte Cristo", French author, "Sherlock Holmes" and "Captain Blood" are also known and read in the U.S.S.R. but such titles are few and hard to find. Dickens however is in ^{negligible} ^{amount}.

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, permitting close
with the public more often than not American or West German spires
and captured in the end by the young. However, Soviet writers
want.

newspapers and magazines are also a great undertaking. In
the printing if not the information agencies, have controlled
controlled. In 1949 periodicals and magazines numbered 1,000
and 39,000,000 copies.

Newspapers numbered 20,507 Union, republics, cities and
provincial papers. 10,000 daily and semi-daily papers, 10,000
non-daily papers and not published in the country and abroad.
The most popular daily paper both in the "Workers' Daily" which
is English, "Soviet", "Pravda", "New Germany", "West Germany",
"The Daily Prussian", West Germany, etc.

The main publications in the U.S.S.R. are provided
by the communist party of the U.S.S.R. and publishing houses
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 now
one person, Khrushchev. He is the author of many books and
articles, two leading daily, reprinting articles from
other Soviet news agency government news, all written

are organs of one or another ministry or their subsidiaries.
In Minsk the newspapers are "Soviet Belarusian" organ of the
central committee of the communist party of Belarus, a sport
newspaper and the organ of the Ministry of physical culture.
A railroad newspaper is the organ of the ministry of the trans-
port and post. The ~~one~~^{first} of the organs of control is printed
~~in the Soviet state.~~
by Russian newspapers from "Pravda" and "Komsomolskaya Pravda"
consist of four pages except on special events where the
number is increased from four pages for the Republic to six pages
for the Soviet Republic. Advertising is unknown and unnecessary in
the government controlled economy where prices are fixed
on the 5-year plan. The first page is all Soviet language in
devoted to Party news and speeches. The second by production
and local industrial achievements explain the working of a
new factory as the overfilling of ~~output~~^{output} at a plant. The third
page is filled with foreign news items. Often covered and credits
to U.S. news agencies. They usually concern stories and
related with political issues and race incidents to capitalist
countries as well as other "free" capitalist countries. Stories
of capitalist countries except those who are members of the
Socialist camp or worst failed travlers such as Cuba who are
engaged in exterminating fighting against revolutionaries
and capitalist agents. Stories of the
Soviet army, the propaganda tell these books and newspapers
are up with 90,072 movie houses in the U.S.S.R. with collective
and state bringing the total to 118,000 movie houses; the average

number of times a Soviet citizen goes to the movies, per year, including men, women, and children is 26.5 times (page 319.)

There is a joke current in the Soviet Union at the present time that Brezhnev received his third-best of the Soviet Order, "highest order in the Soviet Union," the answer to the question,

In the film "One Night with Brezhnev," a documentary circulated in the summer of 1961, of old films showing Brezhnev in his younger days as a comrade on the Western front, all showing him to be a

the man. Half of the hundreds of films made in 1959-1960 were

either Revolutionary historical or war stories. There were 1500

war and North adventure stories and every Republic has its

own studio which shot pictures concerning their respective areas.

According to the sole film on "Revolutionary

in 1960, all of these have finished the artist and operators after about

all of these have finished the artist and operators after about

of film making in Leningrad a 3- or four year course and have obtained

in their respective fields. During the week of October 1-15, 1960

following movies were shown in Moscow "Two Lives," Revolutionary

film of the 1917's "October Day" the film presented at the Film

Festival in Moscow in July 1961, which took 2nd place. A film

about the poet Stalin Dov. It contains representation of the anti-

revolutionary movement and the anti-Soviet movement. It is driven out of the party

and the government and all good soldiers must. This film is

one of the new government line condoning some of the tactics

of Stalin and his allies. "The Party" a West German film written by

Militant and "One Poor Street" a Belgian film about the

reactions in the 2nd World War.

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

American, Italian, and French films as well as some English films from the "people republics" are played here. American films are always well liked for their technical skill and production.

Domestic film output in 1939-1940 is reported to be 1100 features.

Taylor, "Love with Jason Crawford" (The American Legion) was made in 1939 and "Miracle of San Valero" made in the 1940's depicts how "John Walde" above the life of the emperor and "A Man and the Land", a technological product of Ernest Hemingway's book "War and Peace" was also shown to vast audiences in New York.

Prices for seats in movie houses, unlike the United States, remain constant for adults and children but varying for the location of rows with the center rows costing 50 kopecks in the theater and front row only 30 kopecks. Shows until 3 o'clock are 10 kopecks cheaper per seat, until the price chapter, showing the exact time on the tickets and doors are opened for spectators while spectators take their designated seats. It is only given time to stand because tickets are sold only according to the number designating the hall, for showing.

Recreation is organized and cheap in order not to interfere with work in industries. Monday to Friday's program start at 6:00 PM

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. ~~they~~ Saturday start at 9:00 to compensate
for the shop work day and end at 12:00 or 12:30. Sundays
programs start as early as 10:30 in the morning and end at 12:00
at night. Programs are not include in all ways more than 55 percent
Soviet politics but they present good films, ~~and~~ news
and entertain the kids the best programs however will be
performances from the Moscow and Leningrad, ~~and~~ theater, 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 show in Moscow on October 22, 1961, 6:30 sports
7:25 Soviet army show 8:15 a feature length film "Baltic Sky"
but just before 9:00 the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of
the Soviet Union ~~and~~ performance by people artist of
the U.S.S.R. M. Shcherba, ~~and~~ sings songs of the greater Soviet,
10:30 news and 11:00 sign off with the playing of the National
anthem and the other of ~~the~~. Television however is not
as free as it is in the U.S. On the ~~and~~ and the cost of
television is good and costs 100 rubles and the light bulb nothing
~~and~~ the radio is nearly bought before ~~and~~ ~~and~~ ~~and~~
every ~~and~~, 200 million ~~and~~ in population in 1960. The really
interesting ~~and~~ of modern society comes from radio, ~~and~~ and
perhaps 10 to the ~~and~~ by which the Kremlin reaches into every

31 ~~and~~ back and ~~and~~ 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 243) over 29 million radio sets were sold and this figure is brought up considerably when one considers the fact that half collective farms which may not have a radio in the place have programs fed to reproductors in each home from points many miles away in keeping with the general plan to bring the cultural 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 page 27). No radio may be sold to be the all ~~successor~~ ^{successor} program studio in Moscow at \$100 and may end so late at 02:00 however 24 hours a day broadcast are made to all parts of the Soviet Union from Moscow, there are 18.5 million radios in Belogorsk which can turn all stations to its one channel. In a matter of minutes, when Gagarin made his epoch making trip into space, the entire Soviet Union was blanketed out with nothing but reports and intermittent music, for a solid day in this day the government sets the most propaganda value out of its achievements. Again when Nerman 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 all stations in the Soviet Union are regularly turned every hour on the hour to the "news" from Moscow, unlike the U.S.A. where small independent stations can operate, the Soviet Union rigorously ~~prohibited~~ ^{prohibited} 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 building located at no. 6 Kalinina Street near the small white "SVISHLICH". Behind it stands the impressive 500 foot steel radio tower, the highest structure in Belorussia. This radio towers and building are enclosed with high fences and patrolling armed guards with dogs. Entrance into the compound must be through the building itself and persons cannot enter without a special pass given 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 achieved by Latin American counter revolutionary and sub-contractors. 45-Sub-A/72.

Beside the television towers, 4 blocks east on "Balgarskiy" Street, stands two more towers approximately 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 blank out high frequency broadcast from abroad, the main target of these jamming towers is the British and Washington transmitters of the "Voice of America" programs. Although they are employed to disrupt the R.A.D. 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 ~~fantastical~~^{770 frequencies} when one considers
that needed lighting at work places is only ~~occasionally~~^{24 hours a day} turned on
even on the cloudiest days, it is ironical and sad to think of the
tremendous waste and efforts the Soviet government goes to in
order to keep other peoples ideas out. But the jamming frequencies
are only half those of the "Radio Moscow" propaganda programs
which may be heard on any short wave radio in the United States
and without jamming. These "Radio Moscow" programs ~~damage~~^{devise} peoples
in 81 countries that the Iron Curtain no longer exists, never did
exists; and is in general a fictitious slander against the Soviet
Union though up by reactionary, sick!

Opera is also a favorite entertainment in the U.S.S.R. with 32
operas and ballet houses throughout the ~~the~~¹⁵ republics. As compared
with one in the United States (the metropolitan opera house in New
York, that is because the Russians have their own operas written
by ~~such~~^{real good} Russian composers, while we have none.
Here any person can tell you about such splendid operas as
"Rigoletto", "the Queen", "Queen of Spades", "Traviole" while
in the U.S. most citizens are sadly lacking in this field of art
due not to the fact that we are ~~unconscious~~^{sober} 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
watch ~~such~~^{old} movies tied to their T.V.'s and ~~want~~ shows.

Beauty and Grace theater number one with 11 in Belorussia.
Plays are put on by amateur and professional groups in the Russian

language or the languages of the republics. In ~~Minsk~~^{Russia} the Belorussian drama theater on "VOIADARSKAYA" street has a troop of 55 professionals earning from 90 to 140 rubles a month ~~per day~~^{per week} on 4 plays a week in the Belorussian language. Sets and costumes ~~are~~^{are} always well made in any productions I saw, but the scripts are ~~tend~~^{tend} 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 & historical, 171 memorial (the house of ~~Shchegolev~~ chikovski ~~stewar~~ in Moscow near the American embassy) 421 of local or regional interest, and 122 art museums as well as 68 more of different kinds bringing the total to exactly 907. There are 37 in Minsk. In the year 1959, 43 million people visited these places of interest (as well as 7,200,000 people who visited the famous permanent exhibition of Soviet achievements in Moscow's "SKOLNIKIY" park. Here a ~~large~~^{huge} display covering 25 acres was set up in 1955, it advertises real and ~~some~~^{some} progress for tourist and Russians alike. In it are spinners and jet airliners & 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 (there 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.

undoubtedly they shall be another means of distributing propaganda
are thought the ~~so-called~~^{so-called}, or in English legislation points^s these
are located at desks or in small offices open 16 hours a day, they
are manned by ~~young~~^{young} communist and young communist party
members. They are for the distribution of pamphlets, bulletins and
other party literature. For the more or less informal meetings
of groups of communist party members. Formed in the early 1920's
they were then points of armed workers located near to each
other who would just do "White" carrying or carrying arms
around in the neighborhood. Now there ~~should~~^{should} have slightly
changed but it still known that any party member may carry
and report disloyal comments ~~up~~^{up} an unloyal comment on the
part of any citizen, there is always a telephone ready hand.

In May 1 there are only 12 movie houses, but 50 telephone in the
telephone books, they can be recognized at a distance by red flags
and banners draped over the doors and windows of the respective
buildings.

The Young Communist League or YCL embraces all young people
from the age of 15, until they get grow the childrens pioneer league
90% of all persons between the ages of 15 to 26 belong to this
organization, although they may attain communist party membership
as early as 19 or 20 years. Signed up as soon as they receive
their membership card, they receive a CCC party ticket and membership
card due of \$5 or \$10 depends a month. After this they are

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

At our shop the YCL secretary is Arkadi ~~Archie~~ a tall handsome Russian of 27 years with brown hair. He reminds one of a Texas or Oklahoma boy. His father is a ~~small~~ ^{average} and mother works ~~small~~ ^{large} ~~house~~ ^{factory} ~~but~~ ^{they have a full three room apartment. His} ~~family~~ ^{also a YCL member is the youngest and last member of this family} ~~Arkadi~~. ^{Arkadi} has worked at this factory for 3 years after serving 3 years in the navy in the Black Sea. He was only recently elected to the post of YCL secretary in our shop after some former persons received CP membership, usually an easy -going

35

fellow if you don't get him rallied, he takes his YUL duties seriously, collecting dues on every other pay day (which are on the 5th and 20th of the month) of 15 of the total paycheck of 15 of 80 rubles. 80 copecks he checks off names and is responsible for turning in the cash to the factory YUL ~~committee~~. He is responsible for posting directives handed down by the YUL factory committee and for helping to draw up the list of ~~members~~ who shall have the duty during this month. ~~members~~ are volunteers ^{Carefree} 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 armbands; they help the police in the more routine work which is called a beat in a usually quite district. Broadsides are always hung in groups of three and four often women and girls are seen in this capacity. This section is relatively new and is not generally used except on Saturdays and Sundays, when there are big street groups as teenagers and a large number of girls to be seen. Both these types of groups are for the growth of Soviet party due to these volunteer efforts. Besides helping to take to the beat of Broadsides to their respective shops YUL secretary will report to our local committee of work and political ^{members} to their fellow workers and to help the shop and section leaders get to know this section.

The young communist headquarters is a long grey building situated on the corner of ^{the} street or in English ^{the} street. Inside the building is fully armed with 100 pounds. ^{of} dynamite.

25

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 Belgrade, they review cases of expulsion and direct YCL party organization the actual political influence of this committee is almost nothing among the ~~area~~ ^{country} ~~area~~ ^{country} YCL in all cities are directed by the CP headquarters in their respective cities.

The headquarters of the central committee of the CP is located on Karl Marx St., a 3 ~~storey~~ ^{storey} yellow metal and brick structure. It is a rectangular shaped with straight sharp lines and almost none of the park decorations found one good buildings in the city. The first secretary of the central committee of the CP of Belgrade is the imposing title carried by a short stocky man in his late 50's K.P. Mihailovic. Rarely seen on the streets he and his family occupy a large 5-room apartment on the top floor of a government apartment house on prospect Stalina. Entrance to this apartment building is guarded night and day by one uniformed policeman who checks ~~entry~~ ^{entry} and keeps unauthorized persons out, here is also the residence of several ministers such as, Minister of Education N. M. Todorovitch and Minister of Administration R. Zvezdel. ~~Minister~~ ^{Minister} controls and directs all activities of this republic with authority no United States government has ever enjoyed, since his authority cannot be controlled or challenged by court orders or injunctions.

Mihailovic is the most powerful man in Yugoslavia. He is responsible for the execution of the ~~communist~~ ^{communist} ~~party~~ ^{party} ~~leader~~ ^{leader} Tito and the party positions assumed by ~~Yugoslavia~~ ^{Yugoslavia}. He is the ~~leader~~ ^{leader} of the Yugoslav People's Army. In the center of his apartment, there is a flag of Yugoslavia which flies during the holidays, ~~however~~ ^{however}, where waves a ceremonial

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 president but rather appointed from the members of the Central 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 republic. Therefore the central committee chooses the members of the Central Soviet from those members replacements for vacated seats in the Central Soviet. In case of death or other disability a new filled replacement may be required in the same manner.

Another important higher appointment to the central committee of the Soviet Union is originating from the party under the party constitution government procedure in the central committee. Corruption in the U.S.S.R. takes a major form in subversing and smuggling of values as in any private communist society. In 1952 the Central Committee for subversion of State funds in large sum has received a sum amount to wide spread smuggling of goods, wages and salaries of money and State funds. On any collective or State farm there is a certain sum sort of State goods illegally appropriated by the so called persons for their own private use to make up the low wages and miserable low living conditions often sold to private individuals at high prices or in the open market type of business. These persons are mostly the members of the Central Committee or any other high ranking officials who are hidden in the highest posts in which they are given power to control all the economic planning on an individual basis. They are the persons who are supposed to buy State goods at the official government prices but who pocket the difference of values from the black market when making entrances in their posts and such merchandise was brought for State prices just

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

practices are so severe 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 fine
opportunities for lucrative enterprise by persons with a little
energy. In a strict sense, it is almost impossible for the authorities to
stop such going on because of difficulties in obtaining proof in
sufficient amounts since such going on very usually is small scale.
Materials such as electric appliances, []
which are now in great
shortage which often leads to great need of []
in and sold under the counter examples wherein meat []
subsidized a "beef store" [] most of the day bureaucratic committee
can be satisfied by a well placed 10 spot [] persons opportunity
most of the housing ministry and passport and visa offices open
[]
for the life and death services which will therefore be
mainly - to receive permission for an apartment and official stamp
to live in such an apartment and especially long in the Soviet Union
between a city "which stamp a person cannot work in that city. Once
a position or work is decided to take it is a no difficult process
to obtain permission and will "concede" an apartment to someone
city where he live in another city. In such instance the
[]
[]
[]
[]

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

which may take 3-7 years to receive a one room apartment. In
a democratic society a class of local administration is bound
to people who expect their police ~~to work~~ ^{to work} ~~and who defend their position~~
~~as self-purposed~~ however in the U.S.A. such practice has an
especially pernicious nature since it is not simply a matter of viewing
the services or conveniences but a matter of maintaining the fundamental
right of life, simple room & work stamp, freedom of speech
to live in a city inside a restricted area such as the military
military zone and railroad districts. In order to maintain
such areas the local police and the military must be maintained
in such areas to give executive protection. Civil rights have been
denied to the Negroes by the military and the police. The
military has been given the right to arrest and to search
any Negro who has been accused of a crime. The military
has the right to decide to which he is going, as well as permission
from the military authority or the military policeman
to do whatever he wants to do. The military agency is used to keep government
from giving the Negroes the same rights as the white man. THE MARCH OF TIME
will be used to make people see what all this creates when we
have a Negro in the military and government agencies and national defense
are used to make the Negro go along to work in the U.S.A. It is getting
so bad that it could be years or even simply months. The
Negroes are being forced into the military. Even if we can live until with friends
or relatives or the time being they could send a black free from
the military to work because without a living wage there is
no way for him to live. The Negroes are being forced into the military
because of any enterprise, there or office to give work to

that person since without a living visa one cannot get a "travel stamp" even renting a room. So a person who cannot get a living visa to that room is against the law (speculating). So although moving from one city to another is quite legal now (after the law it passing) it is a long process of red tape, greasing palms and struggling against bureaucratic procedure that is why few people try actually to change cities or practice private rights. The situation and procedure in Soviet society is that the flow of people from towns to cities and towns and villages will still have to be controlled by the government and the government will have to take care of the people who want to move. Although he may indeed quite say let the living stamp be given to a person could not give a job without politics and other interests involved. It was mainly compulsory work at your job which was assigned to you. Now there is no compelled forced labor. But if you had working personnel one holding of your workers who wanted to leave their place of residence and go to another place had to prove that they had a certain job to be given to them. And if you did not have a certain job and didn't do a work stamp or ~~communist~~ you would not be allowed to leave. This is the reason why so many people who have left Russia the Soviet Union to go to America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and England as well as Scandinavia and other countries. They were not allowed to leave because they did not have a living stamp or ~~communist~~ which one still very ~~communist~~

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

40

Therefore it is not the liberation of the proletarian 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~~ ^{surge} of proletarian men by the "living-ties" system, and since there is no place for them to live and the labor masters realize there is no place for them the "Virgin Land" program is instrumental, and surplus labor is properly shipped off to a promised land and workers is this one, Irkutsk ~~area~~ plant and has been a spectacular failure, mostly owing to the quick emulating of ~~communism~~ ^{communism} than the young people (for most part) ~~young~~ ^{young} conditions of ~~5~~ to a soon ~~factory~~ ^{factory} erected "towns" of ~~communism~~ ^{communism} houses with unpaved streets in village conditions, a 1,000 miles from their mothers and families in the ever crowded, lack of work demanding cities (mostly Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, and a few of the other big population centers) conditions for leaving the Virgin land center and young back home are simple, get up and go, but few do because they must pay their own way back at cost of sometimes ~~200~~ ²⁰⁰ rubles to move and also face the same conditions which ~~push~~ ^{push} them from the village in the first place. These situations are participated in the U.S.S.R. implemented a whole new mechanical apparatus to control by not only to ensure victory but to safe guard the State from any voice of dissent, ~~within~~ ^{within} in character or opposition.

ALL ~~sovereign~~ voters (that is from the age of 16 up) are registered well before hand by "agitators", who go around to every door in their district getting names and ~~notifying~~ all voters of their duty to the Mother land in voting. In the case of the elections held throughout the Soviet Union on March 18, 1952 to "elect" the Supreme Soviet including Krushchev, the peoples government (house of ~~representatives~~ ^{soviets}) and the Soviet of Nationalities, the election came on January 26 and February 20. On election day all voters go to the polling (usually a school) and vote, they are given a ballot which they ~~hand~~ drop into a box, on the ballot is the single name of the candidate for each post. There will ~~be~~ ^{be} no tally envelopes so "voting" 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 below entering 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 laws have made the people afraid to, although any such demonstration filled with no sense of communication at the heads of a would be candidate, there is no way to communicate with the people and wiping up support for ~~each other~~ ^{anyone}.

45

In Soviet Russia universal military training has been in effect for the last few years, while the U.S. drafting always takes place at 18 years of age all other reasons for exemption with standing periods of service are from 2 years in the north to 3 years in the south, climatic conditions very much that many young

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

men elect to go to the relatively ^{sun} leaving south to serve for three years
then to the north bitter cold of camps in Siberia and Central
Russia. Clothing issues are scarce, in the beginning
in the far north. Clothing issues are scarce, in the beginning
and in getting ships cloths cleaned ~~and washed~~ ^{and washed} they are
thrown into a common pile to be cleaned off and steamed and thrown
back in a common pile with the result that a soldier never gets
the same jackets and trousers twice. Barrocks are usually hard
and damp, even in May, where they are located in the same place as
town behind high barbed-wires are given except by military and
sometimes drivers or drivers who have leave of 30 days or over
and horses given to their masters are unknown. However the
greatest difference in pay, after ^{about} Nikolai Neklyudov became commander
in chief of the Soviet armed forces in the early 1950's, pay was
increased but for common soldiers (privates) from 3,000 rubles
old money to 3,000 new money a lost of 28.7 rubles (new) is needed
and enough to buy 12 packets of cigarettes, 20 cigarettes being
package whereas 20 rubles was enough for a soldier to cover up his
expenses, the pay of a 10th worker in May is 30 rubles new
money. The drop of money was ~~not~~ felt in the offices ranks since
they lose only a 10% cut up to the rank of Major. ^{about} 3000
20 rubles and good, no payment in the Russian ^{new} money note
300 rubles a full soldier gets around 300 rubles but also note
about 100 rubles for travel pay. Discipline in the Russian
army is supposed to be the best regard in the world among top sergeants
and up to 15 day sentences to any private any time he wants
to be punished. ^{about} 1000 rubles. Duties at a base
are about a dozen sentences for minor offenses.

camp or barracks may be more like a prison than anarrison house.
I do know it with some townsfolk, where soldiers bring
are served. Some bars and TVs in soldiers is never allowed to
wear civilian clothes (this is against military law) so when
such like go to supporting their men for a soldier to wear
such civil-like as the outside that there is no conflict of life
between civilian and military life. When I told about the
conflict of life between military life to the U.S. Marine Corps. The
Marine Corps said that we have to live up to our standards
and that we have to live up to the Army's standards and
that we have to live up to the Navy's standards and
that we have to live up to the Air Force's standards and
that we have to live up to the Coast Guard's standards and
that we have to live up to the National Guard's standards
and that we have to live up to the Army's standards and
that we have to live up to the Navy's standards and
that we have to live up to the Air Force's standards and
that we have to live up to the Coast Guard's standards and
that we have to live up to the National Guard's standards

COMMISSION EXHIBIT