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and structure of the city all ready gives no idea of the condition
of the capital of the Belorussian State in 1945, only 16 short years
ago. The architectural planning may be any thing but modern but it is
the manner of almost all ^{Russian cities} ~~cities~~ With the airport ~~located~~
as its eastern boundary we find a large spread out ~~township~~ ^{township} in
appearance. ~~Only~~ Only the skyline ~~filled~~ ^{filled} with factory ~~shops~~ ^{shops} and
chemicals betrays its ^{INDUSTRIAL} ~~industrial~~ background, township I say in
appearance because, the tallest building here is the 9 story
Black ~~stone~~ ^{granite} house flanking the main street, ~~respect Stalin,~~
which is over 2 miles long and the only such ^{Boulevard} ~~avenue~~ in the
republic, all other streets are narrow rock laid streets, curving
through the city like ^{RIVERS} ~~ribbons~~ of stone ^{branching} ~~branching~~ off the main street
~~ending~~ ^{ending} at the other end, by extensive ~~parks~~ ^{parks}. The design and content
of this prospect is very reflective of the ^{life} ~~look~~ of this city, from
north to south of this straight as an arrow ^{vein} ~~vein~~ of the city in-
cludes in the first two miles, the center ^{district} ~~district~~ of the city,
Hotel Minsk and the Main Post Office. The hotel was built in
1950 on the direct order of ^{Stalin} ~~Stalin~~ who was ~~erected~~ ^{erected} at the ~~time~~
that only one, old, delapidated, hotel existed at that time when
he paid an official visit to this the capital of Belorussia, the
hotel was build in three months, a record for the entire Soviet
Union, ~~built~~ and has over 500 rooms a modern well ^{serviced} ~~serviced~~ and
built hotel, box shaped, it serves many tourist traveling from
Germany and Poland through Minsk to Moscow.

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... to many cities of the Soviet Union to ...
... to those who don't like to travel ...
... to those who don't like to travel ...
... to those who don't like to travel ...

all cities along the Southern border of the USSR from Moldavia to
India are forbidden without a pass, all cars, trucks and other
private vehicles are stopped at police check points in these areas.
Trains and lines and bus terminals are not allowed to sell tickets
to these places without being shown a passport or being shown a
valid passport whose owners address is in the destination city.
Persons already living in these cities may travel freely to and
from these, however, they may not travel outside of their own
passes are given out by the local ... and do not
apply directly to it.

It may be explained that the ...
citizens upon reaching the age of 16 years are given a
"passport" or identification papers. On the first page is given
and personal information, on the following a police stamp for
the registering of address this includes rented rooms, on the
next four pages are placed the ...
the contact of the ...
three pages are for registering the ...
page is for marriage licenses and divorce stamps these "passes"
are checked for a small ... every five years, a 1st passport
can be replaced after a short ... for 10 rubles, all
persons regardless of nationality are required to carry these ...
in the Soviet Union are always marked in the passport for instance
a ... is marked as ...
marked as ... as in the case of the ...
in the U.S.S.R. also on the ...

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For a while... usually of a certain...
 at the... by...
 in... 1934, ...
 statement... 1934. This is...
 all... along with other...
 fellow... and attend...
 to that... address...
 to...
 of...
 letter of...
 independent...
 worry about...
 relation with... this is part of the
 it is...
 relative...
 to almost every... including...
 the...
 place...
 and clothing... into the first...

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... of the Soviet Union ...
... the Kremlin it doesn't have electricity ...
... is running and the only automation is the ...
... There are 42,000 collective farms in the Soviet ...
... These types of farms ...
... Collective farms ...
... of the total ...
... True, the collective farms ...
... as well as ...
... and ...
... these "collective farms" ...
... every long ...
... to the level of ...
... collective farms ...
... to the ...
... receive ...
... are ...
... years ...
... all ...
... all ...
... all ...

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is identified in him at an early age and seems to
not to appear further afterwards in his life.

These spots were made by the U.S. Coast Guard (U.S.C.G.)
without knowledge of the Navy or any other official who could see

in the case of the child. The child was highly nervous
and nervous and was very unwell. I have been

sent to the Navy for several months and I have been
sent to the Navy for several months and I have been

sent to the Navy for several months and I have been
sent to the Navy for several months and I have been

sent to the Navy for several months and I have been
sent to the Navy for several months and I have been

sent to the Navy for several months and I have been
sent to the Navy for several months and I have been

sent to the Navy for several months and I have been
sent to the Navy for several months and I have been

sent to the Navy for several months and I have been
sent to the Navy for several months and I have been

sent to the Navy for several months and I have been
sent to the Navy for several months and I have been

sent to the Navy for several months and I have been
sent to the Navy for several months and I have been

sent to the Navy for several months and I have been
sent to the Navy for several months and I have been

sent to the Navy for several months and I have been
sent to the Navy for several months and I have been

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... of the ...
... of these places included three ...
... the ... and ...
... and all ...

... located in the ...
... three ...
... 25 miles ...
... weeks.

Other rest homes include ...
... of ...
... as well as the ...
... of any ...
... lack of ...
... to ...
... at least for a while ...
... of higher ...
... These institutions are ...
... The city ...
... These schools ...
... of ...

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...the vast majority of vocational and practical subjects. ...
...the students had labored near their respective Institutes. ...
...residential quarters had been ... these numbers ...
...rooms and more than ...
...Every house ...
...to be placed ...
...house of ...
...cases under ...
...vacation, ...
...at the, ...
...content for ...
...writing, ...
...in the U.S.A., ...
...per 1,000. ...
...give ...
...True all ...
...the United States ...
...to the ...
...as many ...
...country ...
...of the ...
...we have ...
...the Soviet ...
...taken. ...

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... as well as ... very strict ...
... at the factory and ...
... corps of party chiefs, ...
... teachers and ...

... of ...
... to the Soviet Union ...
... of ...

... of ...
... in the ...
... to the U.S. ...

... of ...
... in order of ...
... the ...

... of ...
... the ...
... of the ...

... of the ...
... in 1959 by ...
... in the ...

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT
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about 20% of the total. Most of the millions of text books
 printed in the Soviet Union every year are published at the
 Central Bureau (publishing house) of the Ministry of Education and
 Scientific Work. In 1955, 1,300,000,000 (one billion three hundred million)
 text books were printed. In 1956, 1,400,000,000 (one billion four hundred million)
 text books were printed. In 1957, 1,500,000,000 (one billion five hundred million)
 text books were printed. In 1958, 1,600,000,000 (one billion six hundred million)
 text books were printed. In 1959, 1,700,000,000 (one billion seven hundred million)
 text books were printed. In 1960, 1,800,000,000 (one billion eight hundred million)
 text books were printed. In 1961, 1,900,000,000 (one billion nine hundred million)
 text books were printed. In 1962, 2,000,000,000 (two billion) text books were printed.
 In the Soviet Union, the number of text books printed in the last 10 years
 of minority groups is the highest. In the production of the
 U.S.S.R. spent money on the printing of text books and educational
 and pedagogical literature. The amount of money spent in the
 Soviet Union in 1955 was 1,300,000,000 (one billion three hundred million)
 rubles. In 1956, 1,400,000,000 (one billion four hundred million) rubles
 were spent. In 1957, 1,500,000,000 (one billion five hundred million) rubles
 were spent. In 1958, 1,600,000,000 (one billion six hundred million) rubles
 were spent. In 1959, 1,700,000,000 (one billion seven hundred million) rubles
 were spent. In 1960, 1,800,000,000 (one billion eight hundred million) rubles
 were spent. In 1961, 1,900,000,000 (one billion nine hundred million) rubles
 were spent. In 1962, 2,000,000,000 (two billion) rubles were spent.
 Since the figures for the printing of text books in the
 1950's are so high, it is not surprising that the
 all the text books printed in the Soviet Union are
 a 'material text book' and the 'text book' for the
 reading of these text books is the 'text book' for the
 reading of the Soviet Union. The text books for the
 world war as well as books about the opening up of the
 land in Siberia and the wild country East of the Urals. As the

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...die... Zevin Irvine in his book "The...
 ...ies are few and far between with the...
 ... - "Traders - Irons wire" ... or how I've increased...
 ... at his machine to win...
 ... Foreign novels are very popular in the U.S.S.R. because
 ... their...
 ... the choice between... the... and...
 ... reality of...
 ... the... of...
 ... it...

... Sweet Whiskey and
 ... there... popular in the U.S.A.
 ... but not for the same reasons...
 ... adventures...
 ... of present...
 ... a deeply...
 ... the sea...
 ... every...
 ... Scotland...

For a... by foreign writers
 ... a very...
 ... other foreign
 ... writers...
 ... such as
 ... and
 ... are also known and read in the U.S.S.R. but...
 ... are few and hard to find... however is in...

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[Faded and mostly illegible text, possibly a handwritten note or a very light print. Some words like "committee" and "of the" are faintly visible.]

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reference to the...

...here since the... Soviet film... is not well...
...and cannot... of the... film.

...American film... production...
...with... film...

...with... film...

...with... film...

...with... film...

...with... film...

...with... film...

...with... film...

...with... film...

...with... film...

...with... film...

...with... film...

...with... film...

...with... film...

...with... film...

...with... film...

...with... film...

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36 ~~and~~ ^{about} to the most out-lying collective farms or villages. While 3 million television sets were sold from 1952-1955 in the Soviet Union (facts and figures page 343) over 29 million radio sets were sold and this figure is brought up considerably when one considers the fact that ~~hold~~ collective farms which may not have a radio in the place have programs fed to reproducers in each home from points many miles away in keeping with the general plan to bring the cultural level of these collective ~~places~~ ^{places} 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). So radio may be said to be the all ~~encompassing~~ ^{encompassing} program ~~available~~ ^{stream} in Kiyak at 600 and may end so late at 2:00 however 24 hours a day broadcast are made to all parts of the Soviet Union from Moscow, there are 18.5 million radios in ~~Belarus~~ ^{and Reflector} which can turn all stations to its one channel in a matter of minutes, this ^{was} when Gagarin made his Epoch making trip into space, the entire Soviet Union was blanked out with nothing but reports and intermittent music, for a solid day in this way the Government gets the most propaganda value out of its achievements. Again when Herman Titov made his flight for two days this process was repeated. Also all stations are immediately turned to the Kremlin whenever Premier Khrushchev makes a policy ~~speech~~ ^{speech} all stations in the Soviet Union are regularly turned every hour on the hour to the "news" from Moscow, unlike the U.S.A. where small independent station can operate, the Soviet Union rigidly ~~imposes~~ ^{imposes} control over all its state broadcasting stations which, like industries, are

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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 ^{river} ~~small~~ "SVISHLICH", behind it stands the impressive 500 feet steel radio towers, the highest structure in Belorussia. This radio tower and building are enclosed with high fences and patrolling armed guards with dogs. Entrance into the ~~compound~~ ^{compound} must be through the building itself and persons cannot enter without a special pass shown to an armed guard. performers are taken to a separate studio near the city center where production and performers are fed back to the station and then to the broadcasting towers, in this way the all important communication system ^{is} ~~is~~ guarded against sabotage or ~~apparently~~ "take overs" of the sort often achieved by Latin American counter-revolutionary and ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~content~~ ^{statements}.

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

Indirectly they shall be... other means of distribution...
...located at desks or in small offices...
...are manned by... and...
...members. They...
...other...
...of...
...they...
...other...
...in the...
...and...
...at...
...of any...
...in the...
...they can be...
...were dropped...
...within...

The... people...
...from the...
...of all...
...investigation...
...as...
...their...
...a small...

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...without the trace of a smile. He is...
...a general election any more than...
...rather appointed from the members of the...
...of the Republic who are elected on the...
...which is proposed and endorsed in the first place by the...
...the...
...therefore the central authority...
...Soviet from these members...
...central country are filled...
...of "Death...
...the Soviet Union...
...constitutional government...
...in the U.S.S.R. takes a...
...of...
...for...
...and State...
...certain per cent...
...for their...
...and therefore low living...
...of...
...of...
...of...
...of...
...of...

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that person class without a living wage we cannot get a "work
... even renter a room of a person who cannot get a living
wage ... is against the law (speculating). ... with-
moving from one city to another is quite illegal now (after the war
it was not) as is a long stay ... and
struggling against the ... that is why few people
usually ... the structure
and ... the rights of people and their
occupations ... will tell you he
can change his ... this
is to ... in order to receive
... any job he likes. ...
1950 a person could not ... and state ...
... at the job he had
been ... Soviet law ...
... the ...
his place of work ... he can be tried
by a people's court and ...
... the state ...
"secretary" of State ... as well as ...
40 in a proper authority in ... living wages ...
... the "work passed" ... of labor ...
... called "Council of Labor" ...
... is determined by ...
... which are all ...

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men also to go to the relatively warmer south to serve for three years then to the 5 month bitter cold camps in Siberia and Sakhalin in the far north-west. Clothing issues are scarce in the beginning and as winter sets in the clothes are cleaned and steamed and brought back in a woven pile with the result that a soldier never gets the same jackets and trousers twice. Boots are usually here and there in Peking, where they are located in the warm parts of town behind high walls, passes are given except on holidays and sometimes Sundays or after maneuvers, leave of 30 days or more. Armed forces in their contracts are unknown. However the greatest difference is pay, after the Russian Revolution in chief of the Soviet armed forces in the early 1920's, pay was usually set for common soldiers (privates) from 3,300 rubles old money to 3 rubles new money - that is 25.7 rubles (new) 3 rubles are enough to buy 22 packages of cigarettes, 20 cigarettes to a pack, whereas 30 rubles was enough for a soldier to save up for his alcohol, the pay of a lieutenant in 1920 was 50 rubles new money. The pay of a major was 100 rubles in the office since they were only 100 out of the 1000 of a major, and so the pay for major and lieutenant in the Russian army was 100 rubles a full major was around 300 rubles but also gets "leave expense" pay, like our travel pay. Discipline in the Russian army is supposed to be the most feared in the world by sergeants and third rate up to 15 day sentences to any private any time he wants to without a court-martial for minor offenses. Pay of a lieutenant

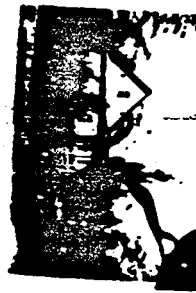
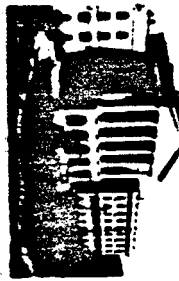
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camp or barracks may be more like a prison than an American base
as we know it with wide fountains, clubs where alcoholic drinks
are served. ~~Smack~~ bars and PX's as soldiers is never allowed to
~~wear~~ civilian clothes (this is against military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

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