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Remarks: Bob,					
<p>The attached report is from the woman we discussed last fall. Our field Office has developed some rather interesting security stuff on her which we are making available to OS. Meanwhile, we have a request in for clearance.</p> <p>She has indicated that she would like to go back but before taking action, I suggest a long look.</p>					
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INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY

USSR

REPORT NO.

00-13-3124458

SUBJECT

Military Installation near Kiev/Village Life in the Ukraine.

DATE DISTRIBUTED

NO. OF PAGES

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #

RESPONSIVE TO

DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed)

1-16 Oct 58

PLACE AND DATE ACQUIRED (By source)

Vicinity of Kiev, Ukrainian SSR, 1-16 Oct 58

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

US citizen, female, of Russian parentage. She speaks Russian fluently.

During the fall of 1958 source, accompanied by her four-year-old daughter, who also speaks Russian, spent several weeks touring in the USSR. From Kiev, she made a side trip to a small village nearby where a number of her relatives were living and she enjoyed a series of reunions with them. The information given below was acquired by source through her own observation and from statements made by her relatives. The interviewing officer found source to be quite vague and indefinite, particularly as to distances and directions. Her veracity is open to question. This is her first report to CIA, but she has been interrogated while abroad, by representatives of the US Army and the Department of State.

[The source of this information is normally available for further interrogation, should this report generate additional requirements.]

1. While I was in Kiev, during Oct 58, I received official permission to visit the village of Voskresensyoye Slobodka, Ukrainian SSR, where a number of my relatives live. My daughter and I were driven to the village by car and I remember passing a military installation on the way. I do not remember the route which we took too clearly but, to the best of my recollection, when we left downtown Kiev we crossed the Dnieper River on the Platon (Sp ?) Bridge. The road from the bridge leads upstream with the river on one's left. We turned right on the second side road we came to and followed it for at least five miles, where it comes to a dead-end at a large billboard picture of Lenin. There we turned left and followed another road paved with cobble stones for from 3 to 5 miles, at which point the military installation is on the right side of the road. On the left there was an old four-story building with a tower. Just after one passes the military installation the road makes an "S" turn, bending first to the right and then to the left. At about mid-way of the "S" turn, there are, to one's left, some old apartment buildings, and a large grammar school. To the right of the road, at that point, there are some apartment buildings under construction and a large, open-air dance pavilion. There is a bus stop in front of the pavilion. About a half mile further along the road we came to our destination, the village of Voskresensyoye Slobodka.
2. The military installation mentioned above was surrounded by a six-foot high, solid, wood fence. Inside, I was able to see a large number of anti-aircraft guns, all of which were covered with very light tan canvas. There were three or four large, square, one-story buildings made of light-tan brick. I also saw some military personnel moving around inside the fence. They wore navy blue uniforms which appeared to me to be of the same type as that worn by members of the MVD.
3. The village of Voskresensyoye Slobodka is bisected by a river named, as I recall it, the Radoczna (Sp ?). As one enters the village from Kiev, the river is on one's left. To one's right are the older houses and across the

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river are the newer houses and a railroad track. I do not know whether this railroad is single or double tracked, nor where it runs to, but I saw it used for both passenger and freight traffic. Among the freight were military armaments such as guns, tanks and trucks, all of which were being transported in the direction of Kiev.

4. The village has electricity but no running water nor toilet facilities. Water is supplied by a town pump in the older section and by individual pumps in the newer homes. I was told that these homes were owned by the people who lived in them and that the homes could be inherited by the owners' children. There is only one telephone in the village, located in a small grocery store. One can call outside the village for 15 kopecs but one cannot call into the village.
5. My niece and nephew, with their respective families, live in the village on opposite sides of the river. Many other relatives came from near and far to welcome us, and their hospitality was overwhelming. The tables in the homes of my niece and nephew were loaded with food, vodka, fruit, candy (which is very expensive) wine and champagne. My daughter was treated like a little princess and was the center of attention. She played with the local children, went to school with them and helped them with their farm chores. We were allowed to stay in the village as long as we liked and to come and go freely. Never did I feel that anyone was following us, and I know that they could not have done so without my knowing it, for we went to places on the spur of the moment and even to neighboring villages to visit friends of our in-laws.
6. There is a piece goods factory in the village where my niece and nephew both are employed. I did not visit the factory, but I was told it made a product called "Kapron", which is similar to but not nearly as good as our US nylon. I was told that it was very weak. The production of the plant was yard goods to be used in dresses, shirts, tablecloths, etc. I do not know how much was produced but I estimate that the production was quite substantial, because the people who worked at the factory were usually able to smuggle pieces of cloth out of the plant for their own uses, and they were rarely detected. If they were caught they were imprisoned.
7. My nephew drove a truck which transported materials from one part of the plant to the other. He was paid 500 rubles per month. He was allowed to bring the truck home at night and he used it to make extra money by delivering wood or commodities purchased at the store. This was also an offense, since it is the Principle in the Ukraine that one is not allowed to supplement the income he receives from the state. However, he was not caught. Another of my nieces, who visited me in Kiev, was caught making pants for private sale, and she was fined 500 rubles, with the warning that a second offence would mean prison. My niece in the village worked in the piece goods plant and was paid 300 rubles per month. Her job was in the laboratory where the dyes were tested.
8. Although, as I have said, there was no running water in any home in the village, every house I visited had a radio. Some of them also had television sets. My nephew said that he frequently was able to listen to the Voice of America on the radio.
9. There is a jail, or detention camp, not far from the village. Another of my nieces operates a government commissary there, and I gather that she had a good deal of influence with the authorities. I went to see her one day and

found that the jail was really a compound surrounded by a 12-foot high, cyclone-type fence topped with barbed wire. There were two sentries, wearing khaki, military uniforms, at the gate and other guards mingled with the prisoners in the compound. I did not notice any searchlights or guard towers. When I was there, the prisoners were housed in barracks, but across from the compound a new building was under construction. (These prisoners were mostly minor political and criminal offenders). The prisoners were doing the building. They are not allowed to go into the village, and are given some money but are not permitted any liquor. I heard that although it is an offense punishable by confiscation of goods and imprisonment to furnish liquor to the prisoners, some was smuggled in and sold to them.

10. The general attitude of the Ukrainians toward the government and government-produced goods is one of disdain. They have a complete lack of respect for the government and for the so-called material advantages of the Communist system. Jokes are quite common in which the government, its goals and its competitive claims against the US are satirized.

- end -

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