

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

INSTRUCTIONS

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TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S
		RECEIVED	FORWARDED	
1. SR/CA/E	SB0003	9 AUG 1962		
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MICROFILM
AUG 8 1962
DOC. MICRO. SER.

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CS -3/520, 281 on
action on Khrushchev

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

17. RID/FI			FILE TITLE
TRACE REQUEST	ABSTRACT	INDEX	FILE NUMBER (PRIMARY CODE)
			74-124-2913
DATE MICROFILMED			DOCUMENT DATE
			27 Jul 62
			DOCUMENT NUMBER
			OSSA 11650

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION SECRET	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. OSSA-11650
TO Chief, SR	OB		HEADQUARTERS FILE NO. 74-124-29/3
FROM Acting Chief, WE	MICROFILMED AUG 8 1962		DATE 27 July 1962
SUBJECT REDWOOD REDSKIN AERODYNAMIC ABECASSOWARY/29 Debriefing of Tekla Lukyanovna *SIUTRA	DOC MICRO. SER. E		RE "43-3" - (CHECK "X" ONE) MARKED FOR INDEXING
ACTION REQUIRED For Your Information	DOB 1902 POB UKRAINE CIT USSR SE DEBRIEFING		NO INDEXING REQUIRED INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY
REFERENCE(S) BRUS 6087			
<p>1. Forwarded as an attachment to this dispatch is ABECASSOWARY/29's debriefing of SIUTRA. We call your attention to the rumored attempt on Khrushchev's life and to the alleged manufacture of anti-Khrushchev posters. During the short meeting with A/29 we did not have a chance to read the report, and thus did not ask A/29 the obvious followup questions (precise description of the posters, any accompanying slogans, apparent reproduction process used, etc.). We suggest that A/29 be given these requirements prior to his next trip to Stockholm.</p> <p>2. The meeting was made as planned, and we spent about 45 minutes driving around the outskirts of Stockholm with A/29. Nothing of a startling nature developed, and there appears to be no change in the planned operation involving FEDORCHUK and SWIDERSKIY. The latter's age and educational level seem to rule against any continued operational use after he returns, though of course a final determination of this question will have to wait until A/29 debriefs him. He has not yet received his visa. Concerning FEDORCHUK, this seems to have a greater long range potential, though again of course we will have to wait until A/29 can make a personal assessment. Incidentally we warned A/29 that FEDORCHUK's maritime history made him an attractive target to Swedish government agencies, and that A/29 would have to be quite careful in his debriefing to determine where FEDORCHUK's primary loyalties lay. Though we had the TIESAR PI Maritime Ops in mind when we made the statement, we told A/29 that the Swedes had a security problem with their farflung merchant marine fleet, implying that the basic aim was counterintelligence. We also warned A/29 on the local espionage laws and their enforcement.</p> <p>3. All in all the meeting did little but afford A/29 the opportunity to pass along his debriefing and give us an opportunity to get together. The latter, however, was in itself a rewarding experience and we look forward to seeing him again. There are not too many people of his nationality here (he estimates about 300 families in all), but some do travel, and we hope he can cut into this channel. Also we ask you not to overlook the potential of Sweden as a mail drop area for operations emanating from his home territory.</p>			
<p>Attachment: NOT MICROFILM Debriefing Report</p> <p>25 July 1962</p> <p>Distribution:</p> <p>1 - SR w/att h/w 1 - SR w/att h/w 2 - WE w/o att 2 - att</p> <p style="text-align: right;">INDEX</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CS COPY</p> <p style="text-align: right;">74-124-29/3</p>			
FORM 10-57 53 (40)	USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORMS 51-28, 51-28A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.	CLASSIFICATION SECRET	PAGE NO. <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUED

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REDWOOD REDSKIN HERO, NAMIC. SECRET

DOCUMENT
OSSA-11650
27 July 1962

SUBJECT: Present situation in OZIRNA /OZERNA/, r-n ZBORIV /ZBOROV/,
obl. TERNOPIL, Ukrainian SSR

SOURCE: ²⁶¹ SIUTRA, Tekla Lukiyonovna, since 16 June 1962 at WIESLOCH,
near HEIDELBERG, Oessingerstrasse 9.

DATE: 20 July 1962

1. The Source - aged 60, Ukrainian, widow, peasant, finished primary school, of average intelligence for her education and average memory for her age - left OZIRNA 12 June 1962 at 24.00 hrs Moscow Time /MT/ and via LVIV, BREST LITOVSK, WARSZAWA, BERLIN arrived by train 15 June 1962 at FRIEDLAND CAMP, West Germany, to join for good her son Filip SCHUTRA, Ukrainian, German citizen, at WIESLOCH, Oessinger-Strasse 9/II.

Source's knowledgeability is limited to her native OZIRNA and local situation in general. In territorial sense and then only in some general aspects it does not go beyond nearby TERNOPIL. Source claims to have no knowledge of rocket basis or any other military targets. During Soviet occupation she stayed all the time in her native village and save for her present travel to Germany did not go further than TERNOPIL.

Due to the fact that Source is a good acquaintance of one of our man in Munich the latter was able to check with her on some eventual potentials - his former friends - who are now either in OZIRNA or have moved to other nearby places. This was done in the course of a general discussion about common friends and acquaintances. Report on them will be sent separately.

2. According to Source's son she was granted Soviet visa due to efforts of Dr KROLL, German Ambassador to Moscow, to whom Source's son had an access through friends of his German wife. The latter seems to have some contacts with some German diplomatic and other circles close to Dr KROLL mainly through a Dr KINDERMANN, fnu of WIESLOCH.

3. Source submitted her "Vizov" and application for visa on 21 August 1961 at ZBORIV and was given her visa and "Vid na zhytelstvo" by Passportnyi stol of Zboriv Rayon militia at the end of April 1962. She paid for her passport / Vid na zhytelstvo/ NR 34.-

4. Source left Ozirna by train 12 June 1962 at 24 hrs MT. She arrived at LVIV next morning at 3.00 or 4.00 hrs. 13 June 62 at 16.00 hrs MT she left LVIV and arrived next morning in BREST LITOVSK.

There Source had a trouble with custom officers. She wore a golden medallion which was noticed by an officer. He took it away from her and gave her a receipt stating that she can recover it within three years when again on the Soviet territory. This was a very heavy medallion / 7,7 g/ , Source invested in it quite a lot of money and she tried to save it. In the consequence she missed the morning train for Warsaw and all her appeals to nachalniki remained without result. Beside the medallion Source wore two golden rings and a golden wrist-watch of Soviet make which were not taken away by customs. Source's baggage was not searched but she saw other people told to open their suitcases.

Source left BREST LITOVSK at 16.00 hrs on 14 June 62.

SECRET

PRESENT SITUATION IN OZIRNA, R-m ZBORIV, Obl. TERNOPIL
AND IN THE COUNTRYSIDE IN GENERAL

(June 1962)

2/53 - 6/57

1. Rise of meat and butter prices.

According to the source the peasantry /kolhospnyks/ should not be particularly effected by the recent rise of meat and butter prices, and if so, then rather in a positive sense.

There are two reasons for that: a) as a rule kolhospnyks consume very little meat and butter and supply themselves from their own bred poultry, cattle, and pigs, b) at the same time they are the main supplier of those foodstuffs for city markets /bazar/ and state-purchases. Consequently the recent price-rise is rather in their favour. Only a very negligible portion of kolhospnyks buy meat in shops in Ternopil mostly those who work in Ternopil and their families are living in Ozirna.

The price-rise hit severely city-population and above all working class of low wages. There was a general complaint in Ternopil and other cities about meat and butter prices even prior to the recent rise and people were expressing their views quite openly.

The reduction of sugar-price should be ~~probably~~ welcomed by all but it will not neutralize "bad taste" of up-priced meat and butter.

The only dissatisfied with it will be kolhospnyks cultivating sugar-beets as they are paid in sugar and obviously any reduction of sugar-price is bound to diminish their income. This is the case with many kolhospnyks in OZIRNA.

2. Khrushchev.

In Source's opinion the recent rise of prices, a new emphasis on necessity to work more and usually ~~more~~ at worse remuneration, and a generally felt stagnation if not retreat from fulfilment of many promised blessings for the Soviet people - are very conducive to further decline of Nikita's popularity. Actually, his reputation among people was never very high and at the beginning of his rule nobody believed he might survive his predecessor Malenkov. Somehow people could not take him seriously.

MALENKOV was much more popular than Khrushchev, due to the fact that during his time shops were filled with goods and there was a general relaxation of the regime. After Malenkov's removal Khrushchev continued for some time his course but very ~~soon~~ soon he reversed it and made quite a few rather unpopular moves.

The most unpopular was "ukaz" forbidding city-folk to keep cows and pigs whose implementation meant taking away of these animals from their owners. After that many walls in TERNOPIL and other cities were painted or covered with "posters" ~~displaying~~ showing usually Khrushchev with a cow and crying children. In the morning all posters were removed or overpainted by militia but nobody was arrested.

In source's opinion the negative impact of recent rise of meat and butter prices should be somewhat similar to that of "ukaz" but probably of lesser intensity.

Another very unpopular move of Kh. though of different nature, was his retreat from concessions to Ukrainians initiated still

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typical
by BERIA. Prior to latter's liquidation there were many rumours that the Ukraine will get more autonomy amounting almost to some sort of independence. The first step in this direction was supposed to be a general Ukrainization of public life. At Beria's time many official posters in TERNOPIL appeared only in Ukrainian, teachers and officials were given some indication to use more Ukrainian than before, and there were even rumors that military units with predominantly Ukrainian personell will be moved to the Ukraine. Accordingly, units with other nationals were expected to be moved to their respective republics.

At one time there was also some uneasiness among Russians and some of them were planning to return to Russian SFSR.

Despite the fact that many people still believe that Khrushchev is a Ukrainian his policy of Russification makes him no friends among Ukrainians.

In the spring 1962 Source heard rumors that in LVIV in last winter a high party official was trying to assassinate Khrushchev who came there to investigate personally a great scandal of embezzlement or of something similar in one of the big factories.

According to another hear-say at about same time there took place another attempt on Khrushchev's life in MINSK. Khrushchev was supposed to be wounded and had to stay for some time in hospital. The Source was unable to give any details or other information on the contents of these and other rumours.

Khrushchev's boasting about overtaking the USA in agricultural and industrial production is considered by all people as ridiculous. Even party-members do not believe it.

The announcement of the new Program of construction of communism in twenty years made no positive impact on the population. It increased only doubts as to capability of Khrushchev to fulfil his previous promises. Most of the people commented the new program as "new pears on willow" ("novi hrushky na verbi").

3. Voenkomat - recruitment for Virgin Lands.

In the spring 1962 two young men /aged 30 or 31/ were told by Voenkomat in ZBORIV to go for 3 months to Virgin Lands as "volunteers". They will be paid for their work in money and ~~money~~ kind. The two "volunteers" were from Shevchenko-kolhosp of OZIRNA. Source assumes that also from "Shlakh Lenina"-kolhosp of OZIRNA and from neighboring kolhosps similar "volunteers" were sent to Virgin Lands.

At the same time Soviet authorities continue to encourage people to resettle or at least to go for shorter periods to Virgin Lands on a normal scheme as previously. Some take advantage of it. There is a general opinion that earning conditions in Virgin Lands are much better than in the Ukraine but most of recruited virgin-landers prefer to go there ^{only} for shorter periods. In the spring 1962 several people from OZIRNA left via TERNOPIL for Virgin Lands on the basis of a 2 or 3 years contract.

4. Berlin-crisis.

Up to the time of her departure for West Germany the Source was not aware of any particular tension because of BERLIN. Last August there was some talking about Berlin-wall but neither then nor now were people expecting war.

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With few exceptions the population is very much afraid of war. To a very great extent it is conditioned by the fact that after Stalin's death there was a general improvement of living standard, a relaxation of terror, and many people managed even to build their own houses and acquire another "personal property" so dear to their hearts.

Contrary to Stalin's period the people do not think nowadays of war as of the means of future change but are inclined to expect it in the course of further internal developments inside the Soviet system. One of those often "eventualities" spoken confidentially about is some sort of palace revolution in the Kremlin. Its "season" coincides usually with internal squabbles among Soviet leaders.

There are also rumours that liberation will come one day from the East, from Siberia, where Russians will start a war among themselves.

5. Kolhospy.

There are two kolhosps at OZIRNA : a) Shevchenko's and b) of Shlakh Lenina. Both are of about the same size. Since two or three years they cultivate more and more sugar beets and maize. Source could not give any detailed data on this subject.

a) Shevchenko-kolhosp. The chairman is ZAGORUIKO, fnu, aged 50, Russian, from Russian SFSR, married, has a daughter aged 21 who works as "feldsher" in "Shlakh Lenina kolhosp". Previously she worked at the hospital laboratory in OZIRNA but made a mistake and quietly moved to the kolhosp. ZAGORUIKO is known as a drunkard but is considered to be a good man for kolhospnyks. Last year he paid more for working day than the "Shlakh Lenina kolhosp". He is a party member. He gets about NR 100 - 150 per month plus about 30 q corn per year.

Deputy chairman is DOPKO, fnu, a Ukrainian resettled from Lemkivshchyna, aged 30, good for people, party member, his wife is Ukrainian from Eastern Ukraine. He served with the Soviet Army.

Source could name two bookkeepers:

HUSAK, fnu, Ukrainian from Bogdanivka /West Ukraine/, aged 35, married has one daughter. Monthly salary - NR 60 - 70.

CHERNIAK, fnu, nee CHERNIAK, aged 40, married in 1956 or 1957, of OZIRNA.

The chief agronomist is MAKAR, fnu, aged 30, Ukrainian, from Lemkivshchyna, married, no children.

From the kolhosp board Source named also:

KOZOVYK, Mykhailo, Ukrainian, of OZIRNA, aged 60, good for people, and PANCHYSHYN, Mykhailo, group leader, aged 35, Ukrainian, from Lemkivshchyna, married, two children.

In general, in the kolhosp board prevail local and resettled Ukrainians.

Kolhospnyks working in fields are paid in money, corn and sugar; those on animal farms - in money. At one time, in 1959 or 1960, there were rumours that all kolhospnyks will be paid soon in money but so far it has not materialized.

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Last year kolhospnyks were paid rather little. Somewhat better ~~were off~~ those cultivating sugar. A neighbour of the Source received for the whole year 90 q sugar (1 kg sugar costs NR 0.80) plus NR 150.

A milkmaid receives about NR 40-45 per month.

There are several tractors and combines in the kolhosp. Source could not state exact number. Most of them are in a rather bad condition and their breakdowns are commonplace. Kolhospnyks do not care for mechanical equipment in spite of often admonitions of kolhosp-bosses. Almost at all kolhosp-meetings chairman and agronomists complain about people's negligence and appeal to them to realise that proper maintenance of mechanical equipment is in their own interest. But it does not help very much.

Cattle is underfed. In the spring the corn-fields were used for pasture as there was nothing else to feed it with. Kolhospnyks have their own cattle. It looks, of course, much better because ~~they take care of it properly~~ it's taken care properly. In the spring 1962 there was some apprehension among kolhospnyks as ~~because~~ local and rayon-authorities began to dispose arbitrarily with private ~~cattle~~ cattle. There were two or three cases where kolhosp exchanged its meagre animal for a well fed privately owned. In other cases kolhosp "bought" cattle from kolhospnyks without their agreement paying rather low prices / NR 60.- for a young cow) and, besides in instalments lasting usually from several months to one year.

A neighbour of Source who was given a very bad animal in exchange for her young cow refused to accept it and took away her cow virtually from train. She cried so much that finally the chairman of kolhosp gave up.

According to Source in such and similar cases "a strong tongue" is indispensable and people learn more and more how to use it.

All kolhospnyks have usually their household plots or simply gardens. Some of them are as big as 70 and more ares.

In 1962 there was an increased pressure on delivery of milk for state purchases. Respective officials went from house to house and forced people to sell milk. They pay 6 kopeek for 1 l milk.

There are still about 20 horses in kolhosps. They are being used for ~~ploughing~~ ploughing household plots and for transportation in winter when there are deep snows.

in my info ✓ b) "Shlakh Lenina"-kolhosp. The chairman is IVANENKO, fnu, Ukrainian from Eastern Ukraine, aged 50, married, has a daughter aged 20 and a son aged 23. The latter lives somewhere in the Eastern Ukraine, and daughter studies at an Institute. *DOB 1912 CIT USSR*
DOB UKRAINE 1928
IVANENKO is ^{also member} party member, very energetic, and enjoys little sympathy among people. He is a former NKVD official from ZBOROV. *DOZIRNA, USSR*
Now he is building in OZIRN a house of his own.

His deputy is a resettled Ukrainian from Lemkivshchyna and in general the composition of the kolhosp-board is similar to that of Shevchenko's. Source was unable to remember any names.

In the spring 1962 a few cows in the kolhosp perished and IVANENKO threatened to liquidate "private cattle".

Source knew some local people who would prefer kolhosp to individual private property. They are mostly minor technicians and administrators

c) Stealing and pilfering in kolhosps is almost commonplace. Kolhospnyks steal from fields or barns, group-leaders from stores and at reporting, the chairman and kolhosp's highest echelon from stores and by "combinations" in reporting and in deals with other kolhosps and enterprises.

One of the mostly used methods by group-leaders consists in "downwriting" the real yield at threshings. The same method is applied in reporting on vegetables, eggs and practically everything suitable for "downwriting" /"spysuvannia" /.

6. Silrada /Village Council/ The Chairman of OZIRNA-Silrada is LABANDA, fnu, female, aged 52, divorced, Russian, has two children; ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ boy and girl, both students. LABANDA is a party member.

Her deputy is SICHKORIZ, Sofron, Ukrainian, of OZIRNA, aged 35, married, no children, good for people.

Source knew also personally two secretaries:

GLOVATSKA, fnu, Ukrainian, single, aged 19, of OZIRNA, female and ZDAL, Maruska, Ukrainian, of OZIRNA, aged 25, married, her husband /also from OZIRNA/ works in TERNOPIL.

7. Militia.

There is only one militia-man in OZIRNA by name YAVDONKIN, fnu, aged 35, Russian, a good man, married, his wife teaches at school in OZIRNA. YAVDONKIN speaks a mixture of Russian and Ukrainian and as a rule tries to address people in Ukrainian. He is helped by 3 "strybki", all resettled Ukrainians from Lemkivshchyna. They are not liked by the people though there have been several cases ~~that~~ they warned one or the other kolhospnyk of a pending search for "samohon" /moonshine/.

In ZBORIV is rai-otdel of militia. Source knew from there only the chief of passportnyi-stol - PRYTULA, fnu, aged 35, Ukrainian, always speaks to clients Ukrainian, stems from Eastern Ukraine, has reputation of a good and helpful man. Beside him there are 3 other militia officials in ZBORIV.

At the present time militia has quite a lot to do with moonshiners. Whereas in the past only after 3rd time a moonshiner was usually punished with prison since 1961 this might be inflicted on him even on the first catch.

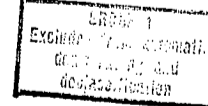
In winter 1962 a woman by name LESKIV, fnu of OZIRNA, aged 35, got 1 year prison for producing "samohon". That's in spite of the fact that she had two children ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ of whom she had herself to take care.

Another woman in OZIRNA received at about the same time also 1 year for moonshine produced for her daughters' wedding. She was 60 years old.

On the other hand a young woman got only 4 months for similar offence.

Source had also to pay NR 20.- in autumn 1961 for producing samohon. She claimed that she used the alcohol for medical treatment and it was accepted as "extenuating circumstances". Her case was, however, printed in rayon paper in Zboriv and ended with a warning that in case she should be caught again she would be deprived of her house and sent to Old people's Home. This was Source's third and last time she was caught on.

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Bribery and "blat" are indispensable in such cases. There is, for instance, in ZBORIV an attorney - prosecutor who is quite willing to help various people, in particular those stemming from Lemkivshshyna. He is also a resettled Ukrainian from that region.

8. KGB.

There is no KGB in OZIRNA. The Raictdel of KGB is in ZBORIV and comprises 3 or 4 officials. Source did not know who was now its chief. In 1958 or 1959 it was YONOV, fnu who two or three years ago had been transferred to BEREZANY for some shortcoming or offence in his work.

In 1958 the KGB liquidated its prison in TERNOPIL and transferred it to CHORTKIV.

The people say that practically all concentration camps have been liquidated with exception of special ones for political hard-core prisoners in the deep North. The overwhelming majority of those prisoners are officers and functionaries of UPA and OUN, respectively. There is little hope that they ever will be released by the Kremlin.

Recently Source did not hear about any political arrests or deportations. The last case she knew of happened in 1955 when in OZIRNA KGB arrested at school a student and found in his book some compromising material. The student was taken to ZBORIV and since disappeared.

It is said that in 1961 Khmarchuk^{has} visited several prisons and discovered that their inmates^{have} had there too good. Since then the prison-regime ~~xxxx~~ has been remarkably severed. Among other things prisoners are no longer allowed to do work in prison and receive remuneration.

9. For former prisoners - members and sympathisers of Ukrainian resistance only manual jobs are available mostly as laborers in kolhosps.

In general they are met with sympathy and understanding by the rest of population which tries to help them at least to some extent. Among returnees there are many invalids and only some of them manage to acquire a reasonable pension.

On the other hand there are cases of extremely hostile attitude even on the part of close relatives. But these are only exceptions. In winter 1961 two girls returned from Siberia to OZIRNA who were refused by their brother. His explanation was he did not want to compromise himself and his children by associating ~~himself~~ with "political criminals". The two girls found accomodation and support at neighbours. One of them is 70 % invalid and received in the meantime pension.

10. Hospital. The OZIRNA-hospital has 40 beds. Its director is Dr YAKIMOVICH, Wolodymyr, aged 40, Ukrainian from a village not far from TERNOPIL, married, has a girl aged 10 and boy aged 5, no party-member, a good man.

Other medical personel :

Dr BOYKO, Pavlo, surgeon, aged 36, Ukrainian from Eastern Ukraine,

HRYMACH, Stefania, "feldsher", aged 25, single, Ukrainian,

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KHYTA ,Wolodymyra, nurse, Ukrainian of OZIRNA, aged 23, single;

PIDDANIUK, Vera, nurse, Ukrainian from Eastern Ukraine, married, her husband is veterinary "feldsher".

Source was unable to name other members of medical personnel. According to her physicians are mostly local Ukrainians whereas among nurses prevail young Ukrainian girls from Eastern Ukraine.

Medical care is very good . The same can be said about food in hospital.

11. School. From autumn 1961 there is a 11 grades middle school in OZIRNA. Its director is CHERNIAVSKYI, fnu, Ukrainian from Eastern Ukraine, aged 45, party-member but a good man, speaks Ukrainian , Russian and German.

The lecturer of Ukrainian is DEMKOVYCH, Wolodymyr, aged 30, local Ukrainian, married / his wife is Liuba, a physician/, two children.

Source could not name any other teachers. According to her there are about 50 teachers in OZIRNA . The majority of them comes from Eastern Ukraine.

Medical care for pupils and students should be very good.

12. Church. In OZIRNA there is the same priest who has been here still before 1939. His name is DODYK, Wasyl, aged 66, Ukrainian. In 1946 he was "converted" to orthodoxy as many others.

Last year he warned the people not to send small children and students to the church because for that reason authorities might close it. Consequently only elderly people go to church. Young people and those on official positions are bound to have trouble for going to church.

Since 1961 one has to pay NR 70 to Silrada for acquiring a permission to be wed in church. Since spring 1962 the priest is not allowed to lead funeral-procession to cemetery but has to follow behind coffin.

In spite of all people stick to religious rituals and even party members baptise their children mostly with help of "babushkas" and "officially" without knowledge of parents.

13. Prices:

1 kg bread costs 16 kopeek. There is on the whole sufficient supply of bread.

Butter and meat are scarce, ^{in shops} could be bought only in Ternopil. Before the war OZIRNA had 3 or 4 butchers . Now there is not a single one.

1 kg of pork in Ternopil costs NR 1.- to 1.50

1 chicken - NR 2.- to 3.- / on "bazar"/

1 turkey - NR 10.- to 12.- / available usually only on "bazar"/

1 kg butter - NR 3.-

1 l milk - 20 kopeek

Since 2 or 3 years there are many Indian ,Hungarian and Czech shoes in Ternopil-shops. 1 pair - NR 20.- to 30.-

Their quality is not too bad.

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1 suit / of bad quality/ - NR 14.- to 20.6 . For a good suit one has to pay NR 120 and 150. 1 m of good woolen stuff - about NR 40 .- and more.

1 pair of socks - 30 kopeek and up to NR 1.- and more.

1 summer coat of good quality - NR 50.-

1 winter overcoat of good quality - NR 120 to ~~150~~ 160

1 fur overcoat - NR 200 to 250

1 sweater - NR 30 to NR 35.

1 quilt - NR 40 to NR 50.

Black market: An amount of gold necessary for one tooth - NR 30.-
1 US dollar - NR 3.-.

14. Army enlistment.

In 1962 two or three "dopryzonvniks" born in 1942 were called from OZIRNA to the Army.

It is said that Ukrainians serve mostly in Hungaria and in the Far East.

15. Population.

The size of population of OZIRNA is about the same as before the war. Poles went to Poland and their places took resettlers from Lemkivshchyna. Relations with Poles were always good. These ~~data~~ date still from 1930 when Poles of OZIRNA refused to admit "pacification" of Ukrainians by Polish police. There are only a few Russian families and about 3 dozens of Ukrainian families from Eastern Ukraine. Source could not state the number of inhabitants and gave it as about 5,000.

Many people are suffering from TBC and cancer. Drunkenness is terribly widespread. Even young people drink.

There is a continuous flow of youth from village into city. It is conducive to creating labor shortages in kolhosps. Restrictions with passport do not help very much. One way of circumventing them is to ~~volunteer~~ for Virgin Lands or Kazakhstan for short periods.

16. Russification. In OZIRNA and other villages people speak only Ukrainian. Also Ukrainians from Eastern Ukraine. Even Russians try to learn Ukrainian. According to Source local people are simply ashamed to speak Russian.

In TERNOPIL and other cities many people speak, however, Russian. In LVIV almost 50 % speak Russian.

Youth, though mainly interested in career and material welfare, remains nationally conscious. Many go to schools. However, there are more and more obstacles for country youth to study in cities. Source heard that bribes for admission to Universities amount up to NR 2,000.

17. Russo-Chinese relations.

The people were talking that removal of Stalin from mausoleum angered so much Mao Tse Tung that Khrushchev had to placate him with new deliveries of food and machinery. There were also rumors that Stalin's son might not have died but fled to China and now is under Peking's protection.

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18. Visitors from abroad.

In summer 1961 several Ukrainian communists from Canada and one from United States visited OZIRNA. They stayed for 2 or 3 days with their relatives. Prior to their arrival militia went to their relatives and told them to decorate properly their ~~houses~~ ^{rooms} and put in order their households.

19. Parcels from abroad.

There are rumours that in case of war all recipients of parcels from abroad will be deported.

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Ad "Khrushchev":

There have been also rumors that a minister in MINSK tried to kill Khrushchew. In revenge his wife and 2 children were murdered still the same day by the KGB. The assassin - shot himself.