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Subject: ZHOLOB, Anna of Sloboda, r-n Kolomyia, oblast Ivanofrankivsk, UkrSSR,  
on her visit to Hamilton, Ont. Dec. 1966- Mar 1967

Source : 28 (Name of Source - )

Date : 19 Apr 1967

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

1. Subject is Ukrainian, female, born 1926, married, no children, 7 grades of desiatyletka, peasant, of average intelligence. End Dec 1966 she arrived to Hamilton, Ont. on a visit to her father, by the name STANKIEWICZ, fnu of 117 Wentford, aged 70, Ukrainian, Canadian citizen, with whom she stayed until 26 or 27 March 1967 and then returned home to Ukraine. Stankiewicz is retired (formerly employed with Es. ex Packers in Hamilton), in Canada arrived in 1950's from Germany. In 1940's Stankiewich was imprisoned in a German concentration camp for having been "denounced" of hiding weapons. No arms were found on his premisses but he still was arrested and deported to the concentration camp. He was a Ukrainian patriot and his imprisonment regarded as a simple "act of hate" on the part of local Polish Volksdeutschen, who denounced him to Gestapo.

Subject and her husband do not belong to a collective farm but privately own  $1\frac{1}{4}$  desiatyna and an orchard from the ~~time of~~ <sup>time of</sup> arrival of Soviets in Kolomyia region. In this area (Sloboda) the Sovs did not organize collective farms since the <sup>mountainous</sup> terrain was unsuitable for this kind of farm organization and local peasants were left as "private owners" paying taxes and delivering contingents. In recent years Subject and her husband paid from 40.- to 60.- Rubel taxes per year plus 14.- to 16.- Rubel "insurance". There are no deliveries to be made as it was still under Khrushchev, but the taxes have somewhat raised instead. According to Subject the taxes are "moderate" and they could not complain about them. Comparingly with the rest of peasantry they consider themselves to be well off, all the time, even under Stalin, when deliveries were quite high. Even then the private owners managed to live better than the rest of peasantry.

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2. Subject was twice interviewed by 28 at her father's home. On the whole she was rather reluctant to "say too much" despite the fact that her father assured her she should be quite sincere with ~~him~~ 28. Following is the gist of most important parts of the interview.

a/ Last months of Khrushchev's rule were very bad. There was an acute shortage of food, and other consumer goods. People were dissatisfied and openly complained about "empty promises" of Nikita. After his deposition the situation had changed at once. All of a sudden there appeared bread, meat, butter, and even flour. This led to rumors that Khrushchev had deliberately kept food supplies from the population in order to aggravate the crisis and then use it as a pretext to introduce "deep reforms" in the agriculture. Some people were talking that Khrushchev might have been even thinking about abolishing collective farms. His colleagues, however, were against it and they removed him. So who knows what is better, some think that perhaps it had been better the crisis would have become really bad, and Khrushchev had had "his pretext". Most people do not, however, believe that this was the case but they still have no explanation why Khrushchev kept away foods and other consumer goods. Subject herself had no final opinion on the matter.

b/ Petroleum wells near SLOBODA are not being exploited "for many years already" because "it did not pay". There <sup>are</sup> also no trains running between SLOBODA and KOLOMYIA, instead a bus service has been introduced between the two locations.

c/ "All over ~~x~~ mountains" are "towers" and people talk about some military bases but Subject did not know what they were. (Or at least she claimed not to know.)

d/ Russification is discernible from rayon or rather townships on.

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Subject did not see <sup>it</sup> in the countryside. Thus, for instance, in Sloboda at school ( eight grades) all is taught in Ukrainian, <sup>and</sup> Russian is only one of the subjects. Teachers are local Ukrainians, also ~~xxxxxx~~ silrada consists of local people. There is no militia in Sloboda, it is served by the Militia of PECHENIZHYN.

In Kolomyya and Ivanofrankivsk there is more "foreign element" by which Subject meant ~~mainly~~ Russians who occupy commanding positions in the party and administration.

e/ According to Subject , the Vietnam war is not in the center of people's interest. So far, the people did not get very much concerned about it. Subject herself did not know what was it all about. Of more interest were the Chinese as such, or rather the trouble they had caused the Kremlin. Most people thought that a war between Moscow and Peking was more probable than a war between Washington and Moscow because of the Vietnam.

f/ In 1956 -58 there were still "some Ukrainian partizans " in the mountains. Subject could not say whether those <sup>were</sup> the "originals ones" from the period of 1940's or ~~from~~ <sup>among</sup> those who had returned in the meantime from Siberia. Subject heard that some of those people were tried again but she did not <sup>know</sup> the details. Ex-prisoners from Siberia who returned to her area in 1950's were treated very well by local people who had great sympathy for "partizans" all the time.

g/ Subject was very much impressed by Canadian "affluent society". Particularly she was impressed by a great number of private cars, houses, consumer goods. She told her father that after her return home she wouldn't be able to tell local people about all the richness she saw abroad because no one would believe her anyway. On the other hand , she suggested to her father to go back to Ukraine with his savings ( approx. Can.\$ 15,000.- )"and live out his old age and die among his own people and in the foreign land".

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h/ BREZHNEV is a Ukrainian and he is "above KOSYGIN."  
Both are better than Khrushchev but people are still very far from  
being satisfied with the situation.

i/ It took about 6 months for Subject to get her papers  
to visit Canada. Subject did very little by herself, she put the matter  
into hands of a notary and he fixed everything. Of course, she had  
to pay more than usual but she did not mind it.

j/ Subject was quite optimistic as to the future. There  
were rumors that things have to turn to the better, particularly in 1967,  
and Subject thought they were really more than just rumors.  
A whole series of measures to improve the situation are to be announced  
in 1967, at the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution, among them  
a reduction of taxes, an increase of wages, and pensions; new easier terms  
for obtaining various goods like sewing machines, motorscooters, and similar  
items. There will be also further relaxation in travelling abroad, above  
all to the satellite countries.

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