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1. [] Novogradok, formerly part of Poland but now incorporated into the USSR. Originally this area had also been controlled by Lithuania but there are no more Lithuanians left in the area. Seventy-five per cent of the farmers in the area were Ruthenians prior to World War II. However, in 1939 there was some movement of the local population to Siberia. They were sent there and put on collective farms by the Soviets. 50X1
2. We have since heard that people who do not speak the Slavic languages have been moved into the area around Novogradok, and I believe they come from the Central USSR but I do not know for sure.
3. The area is primarily a farming district although Novogradok had two wood-working factories. During World War II the Germans established a very large woodworking plant because of the heavy forests in the vicinity. This plant was 75% destroyed in World War II.
4. The city had a population of about 10 to 15 thousand people. It is a very old city and it has a fortress which is hundreds of years old on top of a small mountain. The streets have stone pavements and while there was no public transportation there were both taxis and droszkies available.
5. The central part of the city was heavily damaged during World War II by bombing but I believe has since been rebuilt.
6. The rural areas did not have electricity but there was excellent electric service in the city of Novogradok. The power station was of approximately one thousand kilowatt capacity and was located in the center of the city on Korelicka-Pilsudski Street.
7. The station had one generator which was operated by an oil motor. The power station was badly damaged by bombing during World War II and was over 25% destroyed. However, the machinery and the plant were rebuilt after the war.
8. The plant had one standby generator in addition to the one described. Electric characteristics were 220 volts, 50 cycle, AC.

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9. The power lines were copper, of five to seven thousand volts. Regular wooden poles eight meters in height were used to carry the lines.
10. The power station had a staff of six employees and two outside crews of four men each. Before World War II the oil for operation of this station came from the Silesia area of Poland, but when the supply of oil was cut off the plant was converted to coal which was brought in by rail via Baranovichi.
11. The power station was not large, consisting only of one small wooden office building and one small brick building which housed the generator.
12. After the Soviets took over the city they established a police force of about five hundred men. The police headquarters was bombed out during World War II but the jail was not. The jail was located on Stominska and C Wojenowska Streets.
13. The jail was three stories high, of stone construction, and had accommodations for about one hundred prisoners. The jail had a wall completely surrounding it. Citizens would be taken to the jail if they did not have documents or if their papers were suspect. Their records were kept in the city hall which was directly across the street from the jail.
14. The city hall was a two-story building on the corner and was much longer than the jail building. I do not believe the city hall was badly damaged during World War II. 50X1
15. In 1946 [redacted] a number of people from the general area of Novogrudok and [redacted] as of 1946 there was still a fairly active resistance movement in the area. They stated that this was composed not only of Poles but of Ukrainians and Ruthenians who cooperated with each other and moved from one area to another constantly. 50X1
16. There are excellent possibilities for evasive action in this area because it is so heavily wooded and hilly.

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