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The institute has an enrollment of five hundred students.

8. Electricity for the town, factories, stores, and some homes is furnished by an old power plant which is in the center of town. It has one gasoline powered generator and one auxiliary. Many times the generator would break down and the town would be without lights.
9. The town jail of Lokhvitsa is in the center of the city. It is an old brick building and is two stories high. Normally each cell holds from three to five persons. During the Soviet occupation all the furniture was taken out of the cells and each cell was crammed with about 25 persons, each sitting or sleeping atop one another. At one time the entire jail contained about two hundred persons.
10. The town has a large clinical hospital consisting of several buildings scattered throughout the town. There is another large hospital near the town of Tokari.
11. Most of the houses have no running water. The homes have a hand type water pump and there are spring water wells scattered throughout the town. Some wells are 20-30 feet deep. The Sula River is not suitable for drinking and the town has no purification system.
12. The Sula River flows through the center of the town and in some places it is from 20-30 feet wide and the depth varies. In some places a person can wade across and in some it is deep enough for swimming.
13. Most of the houses have ordinary outdoor WC's. Periodically the excrement would be taken out, loaded on a horse drawn wagon or hand cart, taken to the fields and used for fertilizer.
14. Each resident is responsible for his own garbage disposal. Some of it is used in the garden, feeding pigs, or it is loaded on carts and taken out to be dumped in the fields.
15. Hay, wood or peat is used in the homes for heating and cooking. The majority of the homes are lit by candles or benzine type lamps.
16. Lokhvitsa is made up of about 90% Ukrainians with some Russian, Jewish, and gypsy elements.
17. The town has no trolley lines. A bus which goes through the town twice a day on its way to other towns is generally used, or the people walk, use horse and wagon, bicycles, or manage to ride one of the state owned and operated trucks.
18. The town has many orchards. Cherries, apples, pears, peaches and plums are grown. Oats and wheat are the chief crops in this area plus a vast acreage of sugar beets. Approximately eight miles south, southwest of Tokari there is a large sugar beet factory. this is the largest sugar beet factory in the USSR. 50X1
19. The rural area around Lokhvitsa is hilly, covered densely with forests in some areas. The trees are mostly oak and birch and vary in height. Trees are cut down by the town folk for home use.
20. One main highway is from Lokhvitsa via Mliny to Tokari. It is a dirt road and wide enough for two 1½ ton or 3 ton Zis type trucks to pass one another. During the Soviet occupation this road was forbidden to all other type of transportation except automobiles and trucks. They would have to travel alongside the main road. The other main road is from Lokhvitsa via Venslavay to Lubny.
21. The secondary roads are from Lokhvitsa to Vasilki and another to Bezsalay. There was no railroad in Lokhvitsa. People had to go to Tokari or Peski to get on the train.

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22. Before the Soviet occupation there were five Ukrainian churches in town. All of them were closed by the Soviets. The crosses were taken down from the church roofs, the icons were taken away and the churches were boarded up. One church was converted into a museum.
23. The everyday greeting in town and rural areas was "God Help You", but during the Soviet occupation this greeting was forbidden and the greetings used were, "Good Day", or "Good Evening". In practically all the small villages it was customary to greet everyone but it was different in the towns.
24. Most of the men in town bought their shoes, suits, coats and ties in the stores. Some purchased only the material and their suits were made by a tailor or their wives. The clothing material was very poor and did not contain any wool. The greater percentage of the men preferred black or dark blue suits, wide bottom trousers, a long dark grey coat, and a white shirt.
25. The women usually made their own clothes and the usual garb is a skirt, a blouse of various colors, and a kerchief.
26. The required documents that a person had to carry were a passport and a working permit. Whenever one is stopped, the first question is, "Your passport please".
27. Just about everyone fishes in the town of Lokhvitsa. It is possible to fish in the Sula River which flows through the town or go out into the country. It is not necessary to have a fishing permit when using a fishing rod, but if one uses a fish net, he must have a permit. If one is caught net fishing without a permit, he is subject to a fine and or imprisonment and in some instances the individual is accused of committing a "crime against the state", and is sent away, presumably to Siberia. To avoid arrest and detection net fishing is done at night. Ice fishing is also done in the winter season.
28. The most prevalent types of fish in the Sula River are the carp and the pike. Nearly every person or farmer has some sort of a small boat or raft. The town folks generally tie or lock their boats close to their homes, some who fished out in the country would hide their boats in the bushes or weeds along the shore.
29. There are two wooden bridges south of Mliny and each is wide enough for two cars to pass each other. The river in this section is about 30 meters wide, varies in depth and has many whirlpools.
30. About one kilometer from Lokhvitsa alongside the road that leads to Vasilki there is a small airfield for light planes. The airfield covers about 10 hectares and it has one small building to house gasoline for the ships.

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