

UNCLASSIFIED INTERNAL USE ONLY CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:

RYAN

EXTENSION

NO.

SX-4181

DATE

23 Jun 64

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1.

RID/MIS

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SR/CA/E

24 SEP 1964

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SEP 15 1964

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

79-134-2913	
ABSTRACT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDEX <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DATE 23 JUNE 64	

FORM 3-62

610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

 SECRET CONFIDENTIAL INTERNAL USE ONLY UNCLASSIFIED

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM					
UNCLASSIFIED	CONFIDENTIAL	SECRET			
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP					
TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS		
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2	AD []				
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<input type="checkbox"/>	ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	DIRECT REPLY	<input type="checkbox"/>	PREPARE REPLY
<input type="checkbox"/>	APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	DISPATCH	<input type="checkbox"/>	RECOMMENDATION
<input type="checkbox"/>	COMMENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	FILE	<input type="checkbox"/>	RETURN
<input type="checkbox"/>	CONCURRENCE	<input type="checkbox"/>	INFORMATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	SIGNATURE
Remarks:					
<p>Please index as marked in green on page 6 and classify into file 74-124-291/3. This report has no dispatch No.</p>					
FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER					
FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.					23 June 64
SRICHA/E					X7168
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FORM NO. 2-61 237 Use previous editions

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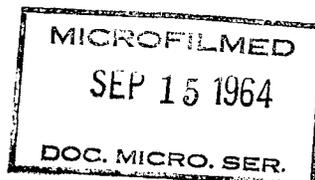
Re : General situation in Chernivtsi, Ukr SSR, in 1962

5X-4181

23 JUNE 1964

Source : O.K. of Ludwigsburg, Germany; aged 37, Ukrainian of German descent, 6 grades of primary school, skilled worker in a chemical factory and since 1961 laborer in a brick factory in Chernivtsi, Ukr S.R.; arrived via East Berlin at Friedland Camp, Germany in May 1962 as German repatriate. Interviewed by Zed on 3 and 5 May 1964. Of average intelligence, rather reluctant to give names and other details.

Date : 23 June 1964



1. KGB

The chief of the oblast KGB in Chernivtsi was Lieut. Col. MENDERES, fnu Ukrainian.

The chief of special otdel was Lieut. Col. BASOV, fnu, Russian and his deputy Capt. GLOTOV, fnu, Russian too. Source had several encounters with above

officers after he had applied for "repatriation" to Germany. MENDERES himself *(German born of Ukrainian parents) tried to persuade Source not to go to Germany* telling him that actually he

was no German and as a Ukrainian he would be persecuted in Germany by "bande-rivtsi". He even promised Source to get a better job if he stays in the Ukraine.

(Shortly after Source's application to "return" to Germany he was sacked from his relatively good job in the chemical factory and had to work in the brick factory.) Source however insisted on his emigration and finally MENDERES himself signed his papers. Source was even allowed to draw on his state loan.

According to Source the KGB has "quite a few" informants among local population but those are usually known and people avoid them or rather behave carefully in their presence. In some cases KGB simply forces individuals to report to them and there is no way to refuse it. But there is no terror like under Stalin. Even in cases of "clandestine groups and activities" KGB uses mostly persuasion and tries to be lenient. Source heard about some clandestine groups of young people in Chernivtsi and other cities of the Ukraine who gathered together and discussed various problems often criticizing the system, the party etc. Sooner or later, the KGB usually found out about

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them but they were not arrested. Instead, the KGB asked one or another individual to their office and had a friendly talk with him. Usually it went like that: "Why are you conspiring against the state? The Soviet state gave you all you needed. Of course, there is not everything in perfect order as yet, there are food shortages and other shortcomings. But there is no terror like it was under Stalin. You are aware ^{of} what would expect you under Stalin for what you are doing now. But now there is no need for terror. What you are doing is silly and you better stop it."

Some time later they ask the same individual to come again and tell him to "enlighten" his colleguss and persuade them to stop their "childish activities". Then after a series of talks they often recruit him and force to report to them about anything suspicious going ⁱⁿ on the city. But they avoid to use rough pressure and prefer to be polite. Also other "interviews"- as far as Source could tell - were usually conducted in a very polite manner as though the KGB was at pains to appear "very cultured" and humane. This is not Source's personal opinion but a general one at the present in the Ukraine, or at least in Chernivtsi. But people are still very much afraid of KGB.

2. Returnees from concentration camps

Political prisoners returning home since 1958 till recently have difficulties in registration and jobs. As a rule no one is registered in big cities and has to live in the countryside. Source knew, however, one exception: Prof ILNYTSKYI, fnu, author of a short history of the Ukraine. He returned in 1961 and refused to leave Chernivtsi. Finally they let him stay. He is old, sick, and works in a confectionary store.

3. Workers' solidarity

The working class in factories is most outspoken against the regime and the latter seems to tolerate it. There is also a very strong solidarity among working people.

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The solidarity has its distinct not only social but also political "undertones" because better jobs are usually occupied by Russians. As a result Russian element is very much disliked.

As an example Source mentioned the following case: early 1962 in the brick factory in Chernivtsi a Russian "specialist" after having had a few drinks too many, was leaving through the gate attended by a local guard, a Ukrainian. The latter stopped the Russian and made some "comments" on his drunkenness trying to ridicule him. The Russian became very angry and started to shout that the guard who attacked him was also attacking the party and even Lenin himself because he was a party member and the party was Leninist... In his turn the Ukrainian called several of his friends, they pulled the Russian into a nearby corner and beat him up. Then they called militia and "explained" that "the specialist" was drunk and fell.

Next day the Russian reported to the factory director but the latter couldn't do anything against the guard and other workers because they all witnessed against the specialist. Moreover, the director preferred not to side with the specialist because he was afraid to ^{ce}exacerbate his relations with workers who might then sabotage his fulfilment plans.

4. Hear-say as a means of communication

The Soviet press, also its local part, is very poor as to its news coverage and people do not rely on it also for "basic" reason meaning lack of trust in it. The population, nevertheless, is quite well informed on what is going around by means of person to person communication. People travel now more than ever before and talk in trains, on markets, in stores, exchanging news and opinions.

According to Source the news about the assault on Khrushchev's life in Lvov reached almost same day in Chernivtsi as it took place. It was brought to Chernivtsi by local people who happened to be in Lvov at the same time.

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It said that Khrushchev was wounded, in his hand.

5. Schools

Beside University there are in Chernivtsi about twenty Ukrainian 8 and 11 grades schools, about 30 Russian and 4 Moldavian. Russian is obligatory in Ukrainian and Moldavian schools. Number designation of schools is being often changed. In 1962 Source knew there were Ukrainian schools ## 8,12,23. In recent years school # 23 changed its # twice: first it had # 3, then 23, then 17, and again 23.

There is a deliberate policy of the party to send local graduates of the University to Russian republic, and in general, a preference in jobs is given to Russians. Ukrainians are encouraged and indirectly forced to leave Chernivtsi and move to non-Ukrainian parts of the Soviet Union whenever a pretext could be found for that. This is applies mainly to the ~~youth~~ young intelligentsia.

In 1960 -1961 there was an increased pressure at the University to expand Russian as language of lecturing. Local students protested but had only a partial success. The Russification drive was continued. Both, Ukrainian students and lecturers felt very badly about it but they could only complain among themselves.

Source had an acquaintance Volodia (he refused to give his last name) a lecturer in chemistry at the University and his friend Anatoli with whom he often went hunting and drinking. Volodia is party member. From them Source heard many complaints against Russians, the party, Khrushchev "who deceived everyone". Often they "contemplated" how to get rid of Russians.

6. Languages spoken

In Chernivtsi, in streets and in offices, is generally spoken Ukrainian with exception of some party and administration circles who are Russian.

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Inroads of Russian into Ukrainian are also noticeable, and some people mainly Jews insert more and more Russian words. This is because of official Russification party line. The latter was not however as effective as it had been the case with Ukrainization in 1954. One day Jews in Chernivtsi bought up almost all Ukrainian books and magazines and only "pure" Ukrainian was heard all over. As it turned out later on Jews learned sooner than anybody else (including party officials) about forthcoming decree on Ukrainization initiated by Beria and acted accordingly. This trend lasted for a few days, many Jews and even Russians asked Ukrainians to help them to learn Ukrainian. Then suddenly all that stopped after Beria was liquidated.

7. Jokes

a/ A Jew got job at the Kremlin: he has to sit on the top of the Kremlin tower and look out whether communism is approaching. As soon as he sees it he has to notify about it at once Nikita Sergeevich. One day American tourists arrived and after having learned about Jew's special talents, proposed him to go to the States and in New York look out for arrival of economic crises. The Jew, however, refused to because he was assured at the Kremlin of his job not only for himself but also for his son.

(Source heard this joke in 1959).

b/ An old woman came to vote. Propagandists asked her whom was she voting for. Her reply:

Za Lenina -uchytela,
Stalina -muchytela
Molotova -jurysta
Khrushchova - aferysta,
Za rodinu - mat'
i Furtsov - bl.d'

(This "joke" Source heard for the first time in 1956. At that time and later on it was generally spoken of Furtseva as Khrushchev's mistress.)

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