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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY USSR

DATE DISTR. 15 May 1953

SUBJECT Attitude of Ukrainians toward Collectivization and the Soviet Regime

NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE ACQUIRED

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

DATE ACQUIRED

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

DATE OF INFO

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1. [Redacted]

- 2. Ukrainians were strictly against collectivization. The policy took away their land, cattle, and other personal property and it took away certain freedoms. Opportunities for making a decent living were completely curtailed for Ukrainians who did not collectivize. High taxes, impossible to pay, were levied against farmers. In order to exist, therefore, farmers had to submit to collectivization. Many means of passive resistance were attempted, of course. These consisted of improper tillage of soil, late planting in the spring, poor sowing of grain seed, and improper cultivation and allowing many weeds to grow.
- 3. Freedom of religion did not exist following the Revolution even from the beginning. Churches were destroyed or they were converted into storage buildings or club houses. Priests and other church personnel were slain or sent to Siberia. Those who attended the few remaining churches were under constant surveillance. Most people conducted services in their homes or in forests. Such persecution held sway in spite of the fact that the Soviet constitution stated specifically that there would be freedom of religion.
- 4. A program of Russianization began in an evolutionary manner throughout the Ukraine. This was true especially in large cities. It went on in spite of the fact that the Soviet constitution allowed for nationalistic cultural freedoms to remain. Conversation in Ukrainian was not forbidden officially, but larger schools began conducting their courses in the Russian language and introduced Russian textbooks. Toward the end of my period in the USSR (up to 1944), it was dangerous to converse in Ukrainian anywhere. It was during this period that Ukrainian culture was called the product of the "Great Russian Nation".

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5. Concerning controls imposed on Ukrainian inhabitants and documents which they had to possess, all Ukrainians had to carry a document called a national passport. They carried this constantly. This so-called passport, however, did not give an individual the privilege to travel. Travel was not only forbidden outside the country but between cities in the Ukraine. To travel between cities, one had to obtain special permission from the police. This involved answering standard questions: "Why are you going", "Where", "To Whom", and "How long will you stay".
6. Concerning the location of MVD-MGR installations in Kiev, [redacted] It was located just off the square opposite [redacted] of St. Sophia Cathedral. [redacted] It became impossible to secure employment without obtaining about 20 special permits from the NKVD. They had branch offices located in every factory, in every institution of learning, and in every police station.
7. The greater portion of Ukrainians were, and always will be, against the regime. Developed as it was out of a program of terror, starvation, genocide, and untruth, it was supported by only an infinitesimal percentage of the population.
8. At the beginning of the regime, the propaganda of full freedom was accepted and perhaps liked by the people after having been under the serfdom of the Czarist regime for many years. This freedom, however, was soon proven to be only propaganda. The dislikes were and are too numerous to mention. A few of the most important include:
- grave injustices to the intelligentsia
 - curtailment of freedom of religion and culture
 - complete destruction of faith and trust among people
 - abolishment of personal and private property
 - shortages of free trade and organized hunger and terror campaigns
 - increased threat of exile to Siberia
9. Besides the opposition on the part of collectivized farmers toward the Soviets as described before, other types of opposition to the regime existed. The greatest form of opposition was conducted by the underground army UPA. The UPA carried on sabotage, raids, etc primarily in mountainous and forested areas. In early days after the Revolution, opposition was so great that Kiev fought off 15 attempts of the Red Army to capture it. As time went on, however, the Soviet Army increased in strength to such proportions that passive resistance and revolutionary methods vanished. The increased strength of the Soviet Army was coupled by forbidding the populace to have arms and to organize. There were instances of complete liquidation of resisting villagers and leveling of their villages. Such were with complete disregard for the old, for women, and for children. Some opposition took the form of inferior production in factories; spoilage of food and dairy products through improper storage and care; and a deliberate slow-down of transportation.

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