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4. In the second half of the past century, began, also, attempts to colonize the new lands, but this time for political reasons, mainly because of the paucity of settlers and the moral disintegration of those who had immigrated, as well as the absence of an honest administration and assistance to the settlers.
5. After the formulation of the initial plans and military reinforcement of the Far East, the St. Petersburg administration encountered a number of serious problems. The principal one was how to secure physically the newly acquired expanses and to safeguard them against any possible losses in the event of a new military campaign. Indeed, at this time, on 24 August 1854, an allied British and French squadron, commanded by Admirals Price and de Point, were directing fire at Petropavlovsk on Kamchatka. An attempt to land in the Bay of deCastri and other maneuvers were creating an ever menacing situation. The end of the Crimean War and subsequent events posed a real need for the fortification of the new lands in the East. They posed concrete problems, which the Government resolved, one after another, as follows: the new lands were organized into the Primor'ye Oblast' on 14 November 1856, the first settlers arrived in Ussuri on 1 July 1858 in the number of 54 families, who founded the first settlements -- Korsakovskaya, Kazakevichevoye and Nevel'skoye.
6. In subsequent years laws were promulgated concerning the occupation by the Amur Cossack Army (1 June 1860), and the occupation of the bay and peninsula of northern Primor'ye, as well as Port May, and the beginning of the construction of Vladivostok on 20 June 1860. In subsequent years, there was an increased flow of settlers and an expansion of Russian imperialism on the shores of the Pacific, although the sale of Alaska in 1867 was a retreat from expansion. However, the reasons are clear: the Empire was not strong enough to retain both the shores of the Far East and Alaska, since there was almost no naval fleet in existence. Prior to that, Russia had sold Fort Ross in California. The sale of Alaska was dictated by a different motive, namely, to erect a barrier between Russian and British possessions in Canada under the American flag. This was the chief reason for the sale of Alaska.
7. Apparently, the expanded activity of colonization of Great Britain and other European nations in those days -- such as France and Germany -- and events in Asia exerted a certain influence. Russian expansion sought an outlet and a foothold toward the north, i.e., to ice-free ports on the shores of the Pacific, so that they would not freeze in the winter, such as Petropavlovsk or Nikolayevsk-on-the-Amur. These were the years when HongKong was founded and when trade began in Shanghai.
8. In the process of further consolidation, the Kurile Islands were exchanged for Sakhalin with Japan. True, as a result of the Russo-Japanese war, later, Russia gave up Sakhalin again, but to this time only half of it, to the Japanese. (Treaty of Portsmouth, 23 August 1905).
9. There were attempts to strengthen the frontiers of the Amur and Primor'ye regions, through a more vigorous expansion of the movement to resettle the Cossacks, who were forcibly transferred from the Trans-Baikal to the East -- 18,500 persons, of whom 5,300 were dispatched to settlements along the Ussuri River and the rest were abandoned en route, along the banks of the Amur itself. The first group founded the Ussuri Cossackdom and the second, the Amur Cossack Army. Later, additional settlers were sent to these regions -- this time, however, from the Don and the Orenburg area (8,000 persons).

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10. This plan for the resettlement of Cossacks on the frontier strips in the new lands was proposed immediately upon the expeditions of General Murav'yev to the Amur. It is possible that if the Cossacks who had been resettled, had been allowed to arrange their lives through their own ingenuity, they would have found themselves in a better situation than that created for them by the administration, which refused to liberate these first settlers, and, on the contrary, instituted special "Sotnyye Komandiry" [commanders of a hundred], who, for the most part, were willful, lowly people, often young and given to drink, who drove the Cossacks to a state of exasperation, since the latter were unwilling to work for their own good, because they were not free... Therefore, these resettlement campaigns ended in complete failure, and a little later it became necessary to search for new settlers.
11. Thus emerged the plans for the resettlement movement, for settlers who could work the land and fulfill the hopes of the administration in the organization of the economy and the supply of foodstuffs for the region, which had always been compelled to import everything from Siberia, even food for the Cossack settlers themselves. In the meantime, despite all efforts to feed the local population, everything depended upon the arrival of food -- at one time from Manchuria; only after 1932 these items began to be imported from Siberia or some other parts of the Soviet Union. However, the supply of foodstuffs, in general, was inadequate.
12. The Tsarist administration tried in every way to safeguard the welfare of the Cossacks, since it considered them the best element for the defense of the frontiers. To this effect, special laws were promulgated giving land grants and other privileges to the Cossacks. These efforts assumed especially great proportions during the implementation of the plan of General Dukhovskiy. However, all these attempts had little success, mainly because the resettlement of Cossacks took place under a system of compulsion, i.e., forcibly, and because of the difficult living conditions in the new localities, the shortage of manpower and draft animals, the floods, the new climatic conditions, and the unusually inept administration.
13. In the course of a search for settlers -- because there were very few volunteers -- the government, at the request of Murav'yev, obtained from the War Minister 15,000 soldiers, so-called "penal convicts", who had been sentenced for various crimes. This element was even more unfit and exerted an even more pernicious influence on the Cossack population. Therefore, in 1879, according to the writings of General Unterberger*, the government decided to return these penal convicts to their homes. The majority of them returned, and the remainder disappeared to parts unknown.
14. The idea of General Dukhovskiy was to settle the Cossacks along the frontiers of the Primor'ye and Amur regions, for which purpose a select type of Cossacks of the Don, suitable for the colonization of the new lands, were to be dispatched. These were to be protected from the yellow race, as he wrote in his reports to the Tsar in 1879. During the six years of 1895 - 1901, there were resettled 8,185 such persons of both sexes. The Don Cossacks did not justify the hopes that the government had placed in them, and they began to ask to be sent home. This was refused to them and the more prominent among them were punished.

* P. F. Unterberger - Primorskaya Oblast, 1856 - 1888, St. Petersburg 1900.

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15. The remainder were distributed among the various Cossack villages. However, the plan turned out a complete failure.
16. Here it must be mentioned that the forced resettlement took place actually during the days of Murav'yev 1855 - 1860, and ended during the time of Korasanovyy (1861-1862). In this period, 17,000 persons of both sexes were resettled in Zelenyy Klin, among them 2,000 "penal convicts". In this period were founded 67 "Stanitsy" [Cossack villages based on clan] in the Amur region and 29 in the Ussuri region, including a number of small villages.
17. General Dukhovskiy, in order to conceal his plans, employed vague official orders and detached vast territories for the Cossack settlements, so that, afterwards, there was almost nothing left for the resettlers whom other ministries began to dispatch to the Far East. The question arose as to whether all resettlement should be halted. For a period of several years, a great struggle was waged for these Cossack lands, of which there were more than 14 million desyatin [a desyatina equals 2.7 acres]. The question was posed whether the secret territories of General Dukhovskiy should be investigated. At that time, things did not go well with the village resettlement program. In 1907, the 60,000 which had been imported and were to be settled in the villages were transferred to the marshy Ussuri lands, and a tragedy almost ensued, but was prevented by the energetic work of the resettlement administration, which found means to save these tens of thousands of people from death, epidemics, starvation and other misfortunes.
18. At this time, repeated requests for assistance came to the government agencies from the Cossacks, such as requests for food, etc. The Cossack settlements began to depend entirely on financial assistance from the government for their livelihood. At the same time, they failed to till the land, and leased it out to others, chiefly Koreans, who began to cross the border by the thousands, especially after the Japanese occupation of the land. A complete moral disintegration of the Cossackdom began.
19. Such failures had already compelled the government to think of something new in the matter of resettlement. The first such measure was the law "concerning the conditions and regulations for resettlement to the Amur and Primor'ye regions," promulgated on 26 March 1861. Simultaneously, a reorganization of the administrative organs and territorial divisions was undertaken, which brought about an expansion in the resettlement movement. Especially, the construction of the Ussuri and, later, the Siberian railroads took a positive turn.
20. On the other hand, the flood of an exclusively agrarian element of settlers, especially from the Ukraine, yielded unusually favorable results. From 1859 to 1900, a foundation was laid for the future resettlement movement, in which the Ukrainians were in the forefront. At this time, i.e., prior to 1900, something like 20-25 percent of those who arrived were Ukrainians chiefly from the Chernigov, Poltava, and Kiev provinces. Among the non-Ukrainian arrivals there were Belorussians, who settled, principally, in the Amur region. After 1900, the resettlement movement assumed a purely Ukrainian character and maintained this character throughout the years, almost to the beginning of World War I and the revolution.
21. The census of 1897 gives interesting statistics concerning the composition of the population.
22. Altogether, there were 373,000 people recorded in the Amur and Primor'ye territories, of whom 244,700 belonged to the white race (234,000 Russians and 10,800* non-Russians) and 96,300 belonged to Chinese, Koreans, and Japanese, 24,500 Tungus,

*The census does not make any distinction between Ukrainians and Russians, because the Russian government followed a policy of Russification.

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Gol'da, and Orochous; 4,500 Yakuts, Tartars, and others. A third group, numbering 23,000 people, includes all the Palaeoasiatics -- Gilyaks, Oroches, Chukchas, Koryaks, Kamchadals and Ainus.

23. In the subsequent 20 years, the population rapidly increased, and, in 1923 numbered 1,056,000 people, of whom 610,000 lived in the Primor'ye territory, 391,000 in the Amur territory, 20,000 in the northern part of Sakhalin Island, and 35,000 in the Kamchatka and Anadyr' regions. For the first time, in the 1923 census, is given the composition of the white race, as follows:

	<u>Primor'ye territory</u>	<u>Amur territory</u>
Russians	21. percent	38.0 percent
Ukrainians	50.6 "	58.0 "
Other Europeans	2.2 "	0.3 "
Koreans	22.3 "	-
Chinese	1.2 "	-
Japanese	0.02 "	-
Others	4.7 "	3.7 "

24. As regards the Korean population, the majority of it lived in the northern part of the Primor'ye territory -- about 90,000 people according to the 1923 census. The percentage of Ukrainians shows a sharp decrease in the Primor'ye territory, while in the Amur territory it is quite just [sic, meaning "the same"7]. Here, it is necessary to note that the census of 1926 gave a still newer variant, showing an even greater decrease in the Ukrainian population, although its total figure is still quite considerable, namely, 305,000 people, who, despite the most devious interrogation by the census, categorically listed themselves as Ukrainians. There are several reasons for the decrease in the number of Ukrainians, but the chief one is that the census took place precisely at the time that the famous Chita trial came to an end, in 1923-24, when a number of prominent Ukrainians had been charged with "treason against the state, and conspiracy to detach the Far East from Russia, to establish a separate Ukrainian government, and to deliver the territory into the hands of the imperialists." Therefore, all the Ukrainian organizations in the territory have been banned and their administrative personnel and most prominent leaders arrested and deported. Any mention of a Ukrainian movement or sympathies led to arrest. In these circumstances, nevertheless, 305,000 Ukrainians listed themselves as Ukrainians. We refer to those interested in this matter to other of our writings, such as Ukrains'kyy Dalekyy Skhid [The Ukrainian Far East] and Problema Zelenyy Ukrainy* [The Problem of the Green Ukraine]. In the latter, the data concerning conditions and movements among the population are given a detailed description based on various materials and different periods.

25. The colonization of the vast expanses of the Green Ukraine was conducted in the second half of the 19th century chiefly over the Odessa-Vladivostok route. Later, a considerable number of settlers began to travel by way of the Siberian railroad, as the latter progressed in construction. Sometimes they travelled the whole breadth

*Ukrains'kyy Dalekyy Skhid has appeared in three editions. One is the Kharbin edition of 1934 and the other two were published by the Ukrainian Oceanic Institute. Problema Zelenyy Ukrainy is being prepared for the press.

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of Siberia by means of horses or oxen. This movement met with no obstacles, and the settlers would make their way to Sretinsk or the Pribaykal'ye and would usually wait for Spring, in order to be able to sail over the Amur and other, smaller rivers. From these localities, they were generally able to go by barge or steamboat, first, to the river Shilka, and then over the Amur to their designated place of settlement, mainly, the Amur territory as far as the Zeya and Bureya valleys. The Primor'ye resettlement movement began later and was conducted exclusively over sea routes, via Odessa, with steamboats belonging to the "Volunteer Fleet" (a government steamship company) which serviced the Black Sea and Far Eastern Ports Line.

26. After the migrations via the Siberian railway between Vladivostok and Khabarovsk had been completed, the settlers enjoyed a considerable measure of relief. Simultaneously with the launching of the settlement movement to the Primor'ye, began the construction of a new main line through Manchuria, which was to link the Siberian line with the Primor'ye. For this purpose, Russia obtained by way of clever diplomatic conversations a concession for a new railroad line, with special rights of defense and self-administration over a strip of land five versts wide, on both sides of the railroad line, thus a stretch of land ten versts in width was to be under Russian administration. The construction of this railroad entailed huge sums of money, which were borrowed in France and were never paid back. Interest on this money was paid only till the beginning of World War I. The administration of the railroad was actually in the hands, at first, of the Chinese-Russian Bank and later in the hands of the Russian-Asian Bank. The costs of the exploitation of the railroad were covered by the Ministry of Finance, which had the formal right to control it.
27. On 15 March 1898 the supplementary agreement with China was signed conceiving the lease of Port Arthur and the Liao-tung peninsula and on 24 July of the same year was signed a new agreement granting the right to build a railroad line from Kharbin to Port Arthur, the so-called Southern Manchurian branch. By the peace treaty of Portsmouth, in 1905, this line, beginning with the station of Ch'ang-ch'ung passed, together with Port Arthur and the Port of Dal'nyy, to Japan.
28. The construction of this railroad line had a positive effect on the resettlement movement, although a considerable number of settlers still travelled by sea, and those who were going to the Amur territory went by railroad to Chita or Sretinsk and from there proceeded by water, as was done in the past. The new railroad line had a salutary effect on the economic life of the entire Far East and the Green Ukraine, because it brought the distant lands nearer to the metropolis, although the construction of the new railroad undoubtedly brought greater good to the territory itself.
29. In the construction and servicing of the new railroad line, inasmuch as a need arose for many experts, as well as simple workers, the Ukrainians again played a role of prime importance. A considerable number of specialists of various kinds came directly from the Ukraine, and some came from the Turkestan railway construction project. In this case, again, the majority of them were Ukrainians. A large number of these railroad experts had worked on the construction of the Siberian railroad line, where again Ukrainians composed an important percentage (See Istoriye Ukrain's'koho rukhu v Azii / History of the Ukrainian Movement in Asia / Volume I).
30. We shall not concern ourselves here with the separate details and problems of the resettlement movement itself. There is a vast literature available on this subject, particularly the works of Professor Kaufman and Trudy Amurskoy Ekspeditsii / The Works of the Amur Expedition /, of which there are more than 20 volumes, as well as innumerable other works which give a complete picture of the manner in which it was conducted, the difficulties, and the results. The yearly reports of the governor general of the Primor'ye and Amur territories may be of particular interest.

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31. The main reason for the mass movement of settlers from Europe to Siberia and the Green Ukraine was the crowded land situation in the Ukraine and the yearning of the people for a bit more freedom, and the latter, they felt, existed here, in the Green Ukraine. This movement gained particular strength after a number of repressions wreaked upon the peasantry in the years 1904-5 and after the disturbances at the end of the last century. The beginning of the movement of settlers by sea from the Black Sea ports offered to the Ukrainian peasants particularly favorable conditions, and it was precisely Ukrainians who came to the Far East in these years in the greatest numbers.
32. The Koreans constitute a special factor in the question of resettlement. The wretched living conditions in Korea and the difficulty of finding new lands compelled them to seek new places where they could work, and in this matter they found the southern part of the Primor'ye. Here, those Koreans who began to engage in agriculture rented the land from the lazy Cossacks and little by little expanded their colonies. Even as early as 1888, the matter assumed such a serious character that the Russian government was obliged to sign a special treaty with Korea, whereby all Koreans who had crossed the border from Korea prior to 1884 became subjects of the Russian empire and those who had done so after that date were considered foreigners, who were allowed temporarily to sojourn on Russian soil. Later, the right to be considered Russian subjects was extended to all Koreans who lived on Russian territory. This agreement lost its force after the Japanese occupation of Korea in, 1910.
33. The question of colonizing the Green Ukraine with a peasant population gave rise to certain frictions among the administrative circles and a struggle of the latter with the military, because the military considered the defense of the Far East of paramount importance. The military circles were perturbed by a number of reasons, because there were constant national manifestations of dissatisfaction and desires to liberate themselves among the peoples of Turkestan, among whom still thrived the glorious traditions of the past. Even under the Bolsheviks, they continue to wage their struggle, which may be discerned in such an instance as the publication of the History of Kazakhstan, the first volume of which appeared in 1939-41 under the aegis of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences and which reflects in vivid colors the traditions of their great past. Soviet criticism was greatly outraged by the glorification of the period of the Golden Horde and the culture and traditions of sovereignty of the Turkic and Tartar peoples.*
34. The military concept of colonization was shelved and finally came to naught in the particularly difficult conditions of the Far East. Then came the time to support the peasant element and, by way of priority, the Ukrainian, not only in the Far East but in Siberia. Indeed, the Ukrainian element had existed dozens of years before this in Trans Baikal and the north - from the beginning of the Russian conquests of these lands - but at that time the Ukrainians had come here as deportees or as part of some military unit.
35. This resettlement movement began in 1857 and continued all the time without interruption and with various degrees of intensity. With the aid of the plow, culture was brought into a land where abounded the wilderness of forests which were trespassed only on occasions by a hunter. ~~There~~, in some localities there existed Chinese settlements and trade of a kind was carried on, mainly along the rivers, particularly the Amur. There were also individual localities under Manchurian administration, which collected a tribute once a year.

*See the literary reviews in the publications of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, 1943, and in the series of critiques, as, for example, "Criticism of the Activity of the Kazakh Obkom," Irkutsk, 29 September 1949, concerning the description of the Golden Horde.

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36. The Ukrainian peasants who migrated to the Green Ukraine brought with them their own customs, their own speech, and their own methods of tilling the soil and husbandry, and only under the pressure of local conditions and climate did they begin to employ new methods, which were more suitable here. These settlers were faithful to their customs and mores, trying to maintain the latter in all their vigor. Since they were beginning to become a majority in the local population they gradually imposed a new aspect on this land. A real New Ukraine** began to be created here.
37. At the beginning of this century this fact so impressed new arrivals of visitors that even a Russian Journalist, in his description of the Primor'ye, at that time printed the following lines in his long article entitled The Ukraine in the Far East, one of a series of articles known as Notes of a Traveller in Siberia and the Far East: "The Little Russian (the author uses this appellation for the Ukrainians) settlers have been fortunate to obtain the best of all the lands that were destined for colonization in the Far East, namely, the black soil steppes. Therefore, this is the only territory where one's spirit can find rest, when one sees the happiness of these people, whereas in other localities mismanagement of every kind is only too evident. The climate and the flora here are the same as in Little Russia and there is a greater wealth of fauna. Here, whole flocks of pheasants are found to breed in the fields - the most beloved game in the Far East - and wild boars, goats, and other animals are to be found in the forests. Sugar beets grow well here and a wild variety of grapes. Wild bees also breed here.
38. "The villages and the mode of life of the colonists make one feel as if they had been transported here directly from the Poltava or the Chernigov provinces. And the capital of the Ukraine, the Ussuri Nikol'sk is very much like Gadyach, or Komotop, particularly, with its traditional bazar [fair], its bubliki [a kind of doughnut], its honey and its garrulous marketwomen who are so unlike the friendly peasant trading men with their eternal pipes in their mouths."
39. "One thing, unfortunately, they did not bring with them from the homeland to the New Ukraine, namely their cherry orchards, but the reason probably is that it is difficult to obtain them here for planting. In general, horticulture is still in its beginnings. The Little Russians carry on their husbandry, in the majority of cases, with the help of Koreans rather than with their own hands and they, themselves work near the railroad line or trade in the bazars. Since they live in the vicinity, the Koreans require land for farming and therefore lease it from the local colonists. Husbandry among the Little Russians, unlike that among the colonists of other territories, has been placed on a sound basis."
40. "All necessary items of consumption are sold here, they are home-produced and quite low in price. The most unfortunate thing about this territory are the periodic floods, which destroy not only the sown or harvested grain or hay but entire estates. In other years, afflictions are unknown here."
41. So wrote Shteinfel'd, a famous journalist of that time.*
42. In those days the settlers themselves called the new land Zelenyy Klin [The
- **The author uses here, as in other places in his articles, the term, "New Ukraine."
- * The articles were printed in the Kharbin newspaper, Kharbinskiy Vestnik in 1905. The article cited above, "The Ukraine in the Far East," appeared 10 August 1906, No. 649, page 2.

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Green Wedge⁷, at first applying this term to the Primor'ye and Ussuri territories and extending it later to include the Amur territory. Simultaneously, the appellation, "New Ukraine," is becoming more and more popular. Under this name appeared the first Ukrainian calendar for the year 1921 in Vladivostok, issued by the Far-Eastern Ukrainian Secretariat. Thus, the basis was laid for assigning this territory, ethnographically, to our Ukrainian nation.

43. St. Petersburg had hoped all the time that the resettlement of a considerable number of our peasantry to the Far East would weaken the Ukrainian people and that the peasant disturbances would cease; however, everything turned out to the contrary (See A Short History of the Ukrainian Movement in Asia). We have interesting examples in our history, of the intensification of the Ukrainian movement and innumerable newspaper articles and commentaries which confirm this. The Russian administration realized this too late, when the Far East became not only the Zekanyy Klin, but also the New Ukraine, the present day Green Ukraine. The change in name for a land that is remote from Kiev is a change of neo-political importance for the Far East.
44. The truth is that the great masses of people here had been subjected to unusually difficult material and moral conditions. Far from their native soil, with a strong national tradition, but exposed to an alien school system, church, and administration, these masses, nevertheless, managed to support themselves and at an appropriate moment expressed, through Ukrainian conventions in the Far East, their mood and aspirations for an independent existence, not only in a national but also political sense. These Ukrainian masses were preparing for their own sovereignty, when the Constitution of the Ukrainians of the Far East was ratified. [sic]
45. The arrival of settlers increased in particular after the completion of the railroad line. The main reasons that the movement assumed significant proportions were the famine and cholera epidemic in 1891 - 1892, as a result of which peasant disturbances broke out. It was then that the government began to assist the resettlement of peasants, particularly from the Ukraine. In 1894 the entire length of the Siberian railroad line had not yet been completed: none the less, 9,000 persons migrated to the Far East, of whom a considerable number came by sea and a smaller number via Siberia. After 1895 arrivals by sea declined in numbers.
46. In order to illustrate how many Ukrainians arrived, we may consider the following notation: in the past year [sic] 2,100 families arrived in the Amur territory and 2,798 "Khodaks" [sic] peasants sent out by their community to explore possibilities in the new land - altogether 11,782 persons, of whom one-fourth had come from the Poltava province. Seven percent returned home. In the Primor'ye territory 10,500 families arrived - altogether 61,547 persons, of whom a third came from the Chernigov province, and only 5 percent from the Poltava province. About 10 percent returned home. Also, about 400 persons migrated from the Amur territory to the Primor'ye."
47. One of the reasons that the Ukrainian population did not lose its national traits in a foreign midst, far from the homeland, must be discerned in the unusually low level of the Russian administration personnel who, except for a very small number, regarded their sojourn in the Far East as a kind of punishment and a sojourn was only temporary. This was even more true of the Cossack masses who had been deported by force and who had no desire to remain here and to make their stay permanent, whereas the Ukrainian settlers had come here voluntarily under the pressure of poverty in their own country and intended to live here permanently.

*Kharbinskiy Vestnik, No. 1236, p. 3, 22 February 1908.

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48. The Cossacks, on the other hand, had been thrown here by the government because of strategic motives and were in the majority cases unfit for husbandry. Therefore, the Cossack masses disintegrated, and this process was accelerated by the system of subsidies granted them by the government. This was an easy method of maintaining the Cossack families in place, but the latter never became real colonizers.
49. This honorable role was taken over by the Ukrainian settlers, and although the conditions were unfavorable, they endured these trials of fate successfully, preserved their national traits and character, and when the revolution broke out these settlers quickly organized and took the road toward national sovereignty. This signified at the same time the investment of the entire territory with Ukrainian garb and the creation of a Ukrainian administration. Unfortunately, the coming of the Bolsheviks prevented the Ukrainians from realizing their plans. There was no longer time for this.
50. At the end of the foreign intervention in 1922, the administration passed into the hands of the so-called Far Eastern Republic, which though theoretically and constitutionally was an independent republic and offered great promises and perspectives, was in reality, from the very beginning, permeated, via certain party and professional cadres, by the Bolsheviks. Moreover, the Bolshevik army completely filled the vacuum which was created after the emigration of the "white armies" (the army of General Kapel', which came from Siberia to the Far East, with which this army had nothing in common, and the local Primor'ye Zemskaya [land] Army, a reactionary organization of General Diteriks). Within the framework of this Far Eastern Republic there was also a ministry of nationalities, with a Ukrainian department. P. V. Martyshyn was named candidate to the Ukrainian Far Eastern Secretariat. The Ukrainians developed an intense activity on the basis of the rights granted by the constitution, but very soon after the conquest of the territory of the Green Ukraine by the Bolsheviks, the latter compelled the National Assembly of the Far Eastern Republic to proclaim the "union" of the republic with the Russian federation, just as, almost 25 years later, they "united" Eastern Ukraine, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.
51. Simultaneously, and even somewhat earlier, the Bolsheviks carried through the arrest of a number of Ukrainian leaders and organized the Chita Trial, at which they were prosecuted. However, under the pressure of events in the Ukraine, the Bolsheviks of the Far East were compelled quickly to alter somewhat their policy, and they permitted the institution of a wholly Ukrainian administration and school system in 14 rayons of the Far East, four of which were in the Amur territory and ten in the Primor'ye. In Blagoveshchensk were opened the Ukrainian Pedagogical Institute and Technical School. This policy continued until new changes occurred in the treatment of national problems in the Ukraine itself, which were related to the beginnings of the program of collectivization. Slowly the process of Ukrainization in the Far East discontinued, and later all this passed into oblivion. Even the newspaper Sotsialistychna perebudova [Socialist Reconstruction] ceased to appear in the Ukrainian language.
52. The years of 1929, -32, which were bound with the beginning of the collectivization program, must be considered critical in the Ukrainian life. In these years began the resettlement of Ukrainians to the Far East, but this time the settlers were, in the main, the richest and most prominent elements of the peasantry, who were driven by force from their native soil because they were most openly in opposition to the Kolkhozes. They did not even recognize Communism and its policy of liquidating private property and the right to conduct one's husbandry on the principle of private ownership.

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53. As may be seen, the most open opposition to collectivization was that which occurred in the Ukraine. Therefore, the majority of those driven from the villages were Ukrainians. The new wave of Ukrainians which came to Siberia and the Green Ukraine brought with it a strong spirit of nationalism, knowledge and understanding of their own sovereignty, and the ability to use to advantage their own schools and books. Although the Soviet power began a large scale program of Russification everywhere, this process in the Green Ukraine met with constant obstacles and during World War II ceased completely -- this time for military reasons, in order not to provoke the people at a time when a tremendous state of insecurity for the Soviets prevailed on every front.
54. Again, as a result of military events, hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians came to the Green Ukraine. In this manner the "pytoma vaga" [specific gravity?] of the Ukrainian element lived through a number of crises and acquired great significance in 1942-1946. To-day, the Ukrainians constitute, once more, an absolute majority not only in the Primor'ye but also the Amur territory and many other parts of the Green Ukraine.
55. Below we give a number of tables which illustrate vividly the changes in the composition of the population of the Green Ukraine and the ever increasing role of the Ukrainian element, although its significance continued to be concealed by the Bolshevik press and is hidden from the casual onlooker.
56. This new Ukrainian element is better oriented, as was the case in the years of the revolution and the civil war, and at a decisive moment this element may change the course of events and find its place among the rest of the population.
57. In the meantime, we have no concrete data concerning the Ukrainian educational system in the Green Ukraine, but we know that publicly nothing is permitted to the Ukrainian, except theater and songs over the radio. At the same time there are very frequent cases of representatives of various rayons at congresses and conventions who cannot speak Russian. However, we know that a considerable number of Ukrainian schools were shut in 1932, that the institute at Blagoveshchensk has adopted the Russian language, and that all the children are now being sent to Russian schools, where there is no mention made concerning the Ukrainian language, let alone its culture and history.
58. In this manner is conducted a large-scale attempt to assimilate and liquidate the Ukrainian people also here in the Green Ukraine. The process of deportation of great masses of people from the Ukraine to alien soil -- to Siberia and the Far East -- is not always what it is planned to be. These elements of the Ukrainian population, which are very well oriented, when they arrive in these lands already populated by Ukrainians, do not assimilate from a viewpoint favorable to the Russians but reinforce the local Ukrainian people and even add to its specific gravity (pytoma vaga). Thus the Green Ukraine is becoming more and more a country with an absolute Ukrainian majority -- moreover, one with a considerable national consciousness. It is not our task at this point to calculate all the "pros" and "cons" in the historical processes which at present are transpiring there. We have only made a summation of the statistical and geographical data.
59. Therefore, the general picture of the situation with regard to the composition of the population and its distribution over the entire territory of the Green Ukraine is approximately as follows below, on the basis of the latest investigations not only of our Ukrainian experts but also foreigners who have had the opportunity to study carefully all the available materials.

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60. We have already cited above the figures concerning the size of the population in the Green Ukraine at the end of the last century, according to the census of 1897, and we have indicated the census of 1926 and 1923. Now we shall pause a little for details regarding these data because they are basic to the clarification of this important problem, which is to follow.
61. For certain reasons, we place special emphasis on the composition of the population during these years in Zelenyy Klin, the Primor'ye and Amur territory, where the bulk of the Ukrainian people reside. This entire expanse was inhabited in 1926 by 1,250,000 people, whose distribution with respect to nationality and territory was in 1926, according to official figures*, as follows:

	<u>Russians</u>	<u>Ukrainians</u>	<u>Others</u>
Primor'ye territory	200,000	150,000	250,000 = 600,000
Amur territory	300,000	175,000	175,000 = 660,000 [sic]
Total	500,000	325,000	425,000 = 1,250,000

These bare figures tell very little, except that they establish the preponderance of Russians, which is not true even if one consults other books published by the Soviets, as for instance the work of V. Ye. Gluzdovskiy**. He states that in 1923 the population in the Guberniyas /provinces/ of the Far Eastern Territory was as follows:

<u>Guberniya</u>	<u>Area in sq. km.</u>	<u>1897</u>	<u>1923</u>		
			<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Village</u>
Amur	393,000	120,000	391,000	109,000	282,000
Primor'ye	690,000	253,000	610,000	187,000	423,000
Sakhalin Island	42,000		20,000		25,000
Kamchatka	1,291,000		35,000	Nomad Natives In towns and cities	10,000
Total	2,416,000	373,000	1,056,000		

62. These figures show the distribution of the population per square kilometer to be as follows:
Amur -- 1; Primor'ye -- 0.88; Sakhalin -- 0.5; Kamchatka -- 0.3; the average for the entire territory is 0.44.
63. Gluzdovskiy gives the percentages of the population in the Primor'ye and Amur territories on the basis of the 1923 census, as follows:

	<u>Primor'ye</u>	<u>Amur</u>
Russians	21.5	38.0
Ukrainians	50.6	58.0
Other Europeans	2.2	0.3 (Jews)

* All-Union Census of the Population of the USSR, Moscow, 1928, Vol. VII

** V. Ye Gluzdovskiy - Dal'nevostochnaya Oblast' [The Far Eastern Region], Vladivostok, 1925

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(continued)

	<u>Primor'ye</u>	<u>Amur</u>
Koreans	22.3	1.2
Chinese	1.2	---
Natives	1.9	2.4
Undetermined	2.8	0.2

64. He also writes that in 1917 there were in the Primor'ye Guberniya the following: 3,989 Gilyaks on the continent and 2,203 Gilyaks on Sakhalin Island; 4,021 Gols on the continent; 1,077 Oroches on the continent and 149 on Sakhalin; 20 Tunguses of the first type [sic] and 241 of the second; 32 Yakuts on the continent and 22 on Sakhalin. Altogether there were 9,139 on the continent and 2,615 on Sakhalin Island. Then he remarks in his notes that in 1923 there were only 8,109 on the continent; therefore, the remainder must have been reckoned as Russians or must have perished in the revolution.

65. We shall not list here the distribution of the Russian and Ukrainian populations in the individual rayons of the Primor'ye and Amur territories, which is given in the book, Dal'nevostochnyy Kray /The Far Eastern Territory/ by three authors, or in Dal'nevostochnyy Kray v Tsifrah /The Far Eastern Territory in figures/ published in Khabarovsk in 1929. These details are to be found also in the Statistical Tables on the Ukrainian Population Based on the Census of 1926, published by the Scientific Institute in Warsaw in 1930. We only wish to point out that the figures given by this census must be subjected to a critical evolution, because they are in every case minimized. There were a number of reasons for these minimized figures. The first and main reason, which has already been mentioned, is that the census-takers had special instructions in their Circular No. 14, which stated that those who declared themselves "Russian" should be recorded as "Russian-Great Russian" and that as Ukrainians should be considered only those who called themselves such. Moreover, everything tended to make it easier for the Russians to record a European part of the population as Russian, even if part of the latter were natives or Buryats, as happened in the Trans-Baikal territory, where they were recorded as Russians.

66. Therefore, it must be concluded that the population figure for the Ukrainians in the Primor'ye needs to be augmented by at least 100 percent as against the figure given by the 1926 census, and for the Amur territory by not less than 60 percent. Then the data will be more exact. Such data will then appear as follows:*

	<u>Primor'ye</u>	<u>Khabarovskiy Kray</u>
Ukrainians	54%	45%
Russians	13%	42%
Koreans	20%	--
Others (chiefly natives)	13%	13%

However, the figures for the Ukrainians, compared with those given by the Gluzdovskiy, are 3.4 percent greater for Primor'ye and 13 percent [sic] smaller for Amur, with a difference of only three years between the two censuses. The new percentage given for the Russians is 8.5 percent smaller in Primor'ye and 4 percent greater in Amur, than in 1923. The figure for the natives is also smaller in Primor'ye and larger in Amur.

*See Ukrainsk'yy Holos, article by I. Svit, part 23, January 1943, Shanghai

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67. The resettlement during the collectivization increased the Ukrainian population in the Amur territory, while there were few new settlers in Primor'ye. Of interest are the following figures showing the increase of population in these two territories, Primor'ye and Amur, found in the data of K. Mehnert, published in 1944 under the title of Skhidnyy Sybir* [Eastern Siberia]:

1926	1,244,433
1928	1,354,200
1929	1,443,500
1930	1,478,900
1939	2,338,095

68. We shall return to these data later. This author further states that even beginning with the construction of the Siberian railroad, part of the settlers travelled to the Far East from the ports of Black Sea, and, "since Odessa is in the Ukraine, there were more Ukrainians, than others." Even after the railroad had been built, the proportion of the Ukrainian settlers was considerable.
69. This author says that "The problem of statistics in regard to nationalities is the most disputed one, since it is impossible to establish an objective standard for them. According to the Ukrainian sources, the Slav population of Eastern Siberia consists of one-third Ukrainians and two-thirds Russians; while more than a half of the total of 2,500,000 Ukrainians live in the Soviet Far East, especially in the Primor'ye territory. The Great Russian authors, on the other hand, allow a much smaller figure, only about several hundred thousand, for the Ukrainians. We point out this problem also because, as a result of the war, it became evident that the attitude towards the Bolshevik regime of the Ukrainian part of the population was more negative than that of the Great Russians. Therefore, the Soviet authorities can rely less on the Ukrainians in Eastern Siberia than on Great Russians."
70. In our opinion, it was necessary to quote these lines in order to show to what extent foreign authors, not to mention the Russians, are, at best, cautious in dealing with the Ukrainian problem; sometimes they ignore it completely. In the most recent book on USSR geography by Theodore Shabad, the author only mentions the existence of a Ukrainian population in the Far East in a statement that the Russians and Ukrainians compose four-fifths of the entire population of the Soviet Far East, i.e. east of the Stanovoy ridge (p. 314). Not a word does he say about the Ukrainians in the Zeya -- Amur region. In describing the Khabarovsk and Khor regions and the latter's environs he says again that the Russians and Ukrainians make up the majority of the population. In his description of the Primor'ye proper -- the southern part of it -- he touches upon the Ukrainian acclimatized agricultural cultures, such as sugar beets, corn, watermelons, etc., but makes no reference whatever to the population.
71. We gathered our data on the composition of the population during various periods of time, beginning with 1925 and up to 1947, from various sources, mainly direct Soviet information, and then made estimates, as cautious as possible, of the present situation. Many of these data were used by us in drawing up our map of the Green Ukraine which was published in Kharbin, Manchuria in 1937, and, particularly, in the above-mentioned article and other works. Part of the information was taken from the research notes, most of them in manuscript, of Dr. M. M. Mil'ko, deceased.

* Klaus Mehnert -- "Eastern Siberia -- Underpopulated Treasure House", 20th Century Shanghai, January 1944, pp. 19-31 and 75-80 (2 appendices and map).

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72. In order not to return to this subject any more, we wish to indicate here various Asiatic nationalities represented in this territory, including the aborigines. Nowhere in the present Soviet Union are there so many diverse tribes living together. True, many of them number only a few hundred souls while many of them have disappeared altogether.
73. According to the census of 1939, there are approximately 554,000, but not more than 600,000 of them in the entire territory of the Green Ukraine, divided as follows;

Yakuts (The Yakut Autonomous Oblast')	300,000
Buryats (The Mongolian-Buryat ASSR)	about 210,000
Tunguses or Yevenkis	40,000
Chukchas (Chukotskiy Nat. Okrug)	13,000
Koryaks (Koryakskiy National Okrug)	8,000
Lamuts (Okhotsk coast)	6,800
Gol'ds (Amur territory)	5,500
Kamchadals (Kamchatka)	4,500
Gilyaks (Amur territory)	4,400
Udes (in the Primor'ye south of the Amur River)	1,500
Aleuts (on the islands near Kamchatka)	350
Manegirs (along the lower Amur)	59
Yukagirs (the Kolyma region)	45
Ainus (Sakhalin Island)	31
Total	604,185 [sic]

74. This number is greater than the 554,000 mentioned above, because there is a difference in the calculation of the Buryats in the Transbaikal region caused by the fact that the borders of the Green Ukraine sometimes do not tally with the administrative subdivisions of Eastern Siberia according to the Soviet nomenclature.
75. It should be pointed out that after the end of the war and of the occupation of the southern part of Sakhalin, the number of Ainus somewhat increased, but not more than by a thousand. Besides, it is not known what happened to the 350,000 Japanese who resided there.
76. The present distribution of the Asiatic nationalities in the entire territory of the Green Ukraine, as revealed in the census of 1939, will be shown below. However, the basis of these estimates will still be the census of 1926, which gives the clearest picture of national composition, because the process of Russification and the policy connected with it tending to wipe out national differences have been more and more evident during the last 20 years.
77. The majority of Buryats live in the present Buryat-Mongolian Autonomous Republic. There is a small number of them in other localities of the Chitinskaya Oblast and partly in the southern strip of the Yakut territory.

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78. The Yakuts, constituting the bulk of the population of the Yakut territory, reside along the middle part of the Lena River and her tributaries, the Aldan and Vilyuy, while the Yevenkis (Tunguses) and the Lamuts live in the far north, and the Yunagirs at the very north, with the Chukchas near them. The Yunagirs belong to one of the oldest and, at one time, numerous tribes.
79. On the territory proper of the Green Wedge and Kamchatka, the Chinese and the Koreans live in considerable numbers. The case with the Koreans is not clear. According to the census of 1926, they numbered about 100,000, while according to the information available in 1917, Gluzdovskiy gives their number as 53,600 in that year and 94,400 in 1923. It is difficult to say why the figure for 1917 was doubled. It is also known, that in 1929-30, the greater part of the Koreans were moved to the neighborhood of Khabarovsk, the northern part of Primor'ye, and there again they began to be moved further west, to Southern Siberia and Kazakstan. There were even reports maintaining their almost complete absence from the territory before the beginning of the war of 1941-45. On the whole there are very few Chinese, because the majority of them emigrated to the adjoining Manchuria under the pressure of the Soviet economic system during the post-revolutionary years of 1924-1929.
80. The indigenous tribes are largely composed of Palaeoasiatics, such as Tunguses, the Chukabas, Nymylans (Koryaks), Itelmens (Kamchadals), and Nivkhs (Gilyaks). The latter belong to a separate ethnographic group.
81. The Tungus-Manchurian group includes the Nanais (Gol'ds) and a once numerous people, the Udes (Udegis or Udekhes).
82. The Chinese in the old times did not distinguish the population on both banks of the Amur River and the Ussuri territory according to the people's speech or origin, as did the Europeans and as we do now, but according to the way they wore their hair. Thus, the Mangums or Olchas were "the people with long hair;" the Gol'ds were called "fish skins," because they wore clothes and footwear made of fish skin which is resistant to dampness and water, and the tribes on the Primor'ye coast and the Oroches were described as "long red hair."* According to Chinese sources, the Oroches were a sizable tribe who bred reindeer.
83. In the middle of the past century, the Chinese began slowly to immigrate into these lands. They were forbidden by order from Peking to travel further north than the town of Sansin in the lower reaches of the Sunguri River or further east than the town of Ningut. But in spite of these orders which were rather severely enforced (see description of the travels of the missionary, H. de la Brunerie**) this author mentions numerous natives who belong to the Yupitattsze [?] tribes; a Manchurian - Tungus people who lived along the banks of the Ussuri River.
84. Starting with the first Five-year Plan, the Bolsheviks began to increase their resettlement activities with special attention being paid to the development of the heavy industry and economy necessary for military purposes in the Far East. Since that time the population has increased considerably in some places, and the number of political and other prisoners used for slave labour has been growing. It was first officially mentioned that one ceremony connected with the opening of the railroad line between the station of Valochayevka (near Khabarovsk) and the new town of Komsomol'sk, built by special GPU detachments, as was reported at the time in the description of events in Tikho - Okeanskaya Zvezda [The Pacific Star] (Khabarovsk, 1935). It was mentioned again in Pionerskaya Pravda, No. 41, 12/11/1943 [It was impossible to say whether the middle figure in the manuscript is Roman or Arabic, ergo, whether

* E. G. Ravenstein - The Russians on the Amur, London, 1861, p. 82.

** H. de la Brunerie, Annales de la Propagation de la Foi [Annals of the Propagation of Faith] Vol. XX, 1848.

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February or November was meant/ on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the beginning of construction of the town of Komsomol'sk on the site of the former church village of Permskoye.

85. It is not the first time that prison labor was used. As far back as 1593, the endless wave of deportees, unwanted by Moscow for one reason or another, began rolling in, first to Siberia and then to the Far East. The first deportees were those who had been mixed up in the political assassination of Tsarevich Dmitriy. At the end of the 17th century, large groups of revolutionaries arrested in the Ukraine were among them.* The uprisings of the strel'tsy /members of a special permanent army in the 16th and 17th centuries/ and of the Cossacks in the Ukraine, as well as the religious persecutions of the dissenters and old-believers who fought against Peter the First's innovations, led to a certain development of the mild expanse of this part of Asia, because many of the exiled were gifted people, morally steadfast and courageous, very much like the pilgrims who came to New England. They created the best organized communities in the Transbaikal territory, and later in the Amur region, with high moral standards. In 1758 and again in 1831 and 1863, large groups of Poles and Lithuanians were banished. Later came those who sympathized with the rebels and the defenders of the Caucasus, headed by the distinguished Shami 175-319.
86. There was no lack either in those days of good, educated people, whose mark was of great benefit to the sciences, especially, the ethnography.
87. Let us examine now the size of the present population of the Green Ukraine on the basis of the most recent data at our disposal. However, the fact must always be kept in mind that the actual status is unknown outside of the USSR, in view of the continuous resettlement of considerable numbers of the population - a process which probably will never end as long as the Soviet Communist government is in existence there.
88. The following set of tables, prepared with the greatest possible accuracy and circumspection, should give us an approximate idea of the actual conditions. We may emphasize that a considerable number of former estimates, made especially before the war, were afterwards confirmed by the data published in the Soviet press.
89. The territory of the present Green Ukraine, according to the most recent Soviet data, is divided into the following krays and lands: The Buryat - Mongolian Autonomous Soviet Republic; the Chitinskaya Oblast with the Aga Buryat - Mongolian National Okrug; the Yakut Autonomous Republic; the Amur Oblast, the Khabarovsk Kray; the Kamchatka Oblast; the Nizhniy /Lower/ Amur Oblast, the Jewish Autonomous Oblast /formerly, the Jewish Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic - Birobidzhan/; the Primor'ye Kray; and the new Sakhalin Oblast.
90. Of these, the oblasts and the krays, beginning with the Amur oblast, and ending with the Sakhalin Oblast, form the Soviet Far East.
91. Their total area in square kilometers was as follows:

Buryat - Mongolian Republic	331,400
Chitinskaya Oblast	720,000
Yakut Autonomous Republic	3,030,900
Amur Oblast, including the Khabarovsk Kray	2,572,000
Primor'ye Kray	206,600
Island of Sakhalin	about 95,000
Total	6,965,900 [sic] square

*Wright, "Asiatic Russia," Vol. 2, p. 34, "Southern Russia", Note by I.S.

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kilometers, on which 4,440,251 persons resided in 1939.

92. There are a few curious comparisons of the size of population on these lands.

	1923	1926	1939	1947
Buryat-Mongolian Rep.	446,900	542,000	542,000	about 600,000
Chitinskaya Oblast'	546,200		1,159,000	" 1,050,000
Yakut Aut. Rep.			400,544	" 450,000
Amur Oblast			1,330,000	" 575,000
Khabarovsk Kray	391,000	660,000		" 1,250,000
Primor'ye Kray	610,000	600,000	907,220	" 1,475,000
Island of Sakhalin	20,000		100,000	
Kamchatka Oblast up to 1926	35,000			
Total	2,399,100 [sic]		4,440,000 [sic]	about 5,700,000 [sic]

93. Lack of uniformity in administration subdivisions prevalent on all the lands of the Green Ukraine at all times, with frequent changes of the borders of separate krays and oblasts, makes it extremely difficult to arrive at a conclusion; therefore, the estimates, of necessity, must be only rough ones.
94. The Zelenyy Klin proper, i.e. the Primor'ye Kray and the Amur Oblast, can be more accurately defined, because of a more varied material on the subject at our disposal, and because the borders of separate rayons or oblasts, and the like, are easier determined.
95. In accordance with the most recent data of 1947, furnished above, one should bear in mind, that with the growth of towns and villages, the population has increased; for instance, in Chitia, by 30,000; in Yakutsk, by 25,000; new towns, such as Aldan and Nizhne - Kolymsk, which used to be small villages, have come up; Komsomol'sk-on-the-Amur, by 80,000; Khabarovsk, by 100,000; Vladivostok, by 120,000; Nikol'sk, now Voroshilovsk, by 80,000; and Nikolayevsk-on-the-Amur, by 30,000; a new town, Magadan, has grown up to about 50,000 inhabitants. On the whole, the Khabarovsk-Amur territory acquired about half a million of new population, and the Primor'ye Kray 570,000. Also, Sakhalin Island, only half of which belonged to USSR up to 1945, but which is fully occupied now, had at the time of its occupation (the southern part) about 300,000 of Japanese alone, whose fate is unknown up to this day.
96. According to the official data of 1939, the population of the Amur-Khabarovsk territory and the Primor'ye Kray amounted to 2,150,000 of which the former had 1,350,000 and the Primor'ye Kray - 800,000.
97. Of these, there were in -

	Primor'ye	Khabarovsk Ter.	Percentage
Ukrainians	225,000	475,000	32.6
Russians	350,000	750,000	51.1
Others	225,000	125,000	16.3

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98. In the fall of 1941, when the war with Germany began to assume a character more and more menacing for Moscow, the Soviet authoritative started an extensive evacuation of the population from the territories threatened by the war - first of all, from the Ukraine, more from the left bank territory, especially the Slobozhan region, than from the right bank. During that time, more than 500,000 people were resettled in the Far East, the majority of whom were Ukrainians. The arrival of these Ukrainians in the Far East greatly changed the national composition of the population of the Green Ukraine. In 1942, this change was in favor of the Ukrainians, even taking into account the inaccuracy and the stubborn system of Soviet statistics of showing data only favorable to themselves.*

99. By the end of 1942 or the beginning of 1943, the figures were about as follows:

	<u>Russians</u>	<u>Ukrainians</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Primor'ye	350,000	400,000	200,000	950,000
Khabarovsk ter.	750,000	850,000	150,000	1,750,000
Total	1,100,000	1,250,000	350,000	2,700,000
Percentage	40.7	46.3	13	100

100. The rest of the population - others - is composed of various national groups, among them the Belorussians and the local aborigines. Thus, the percentage of Ukrainians increased from 32.6 percent to 46.3 percent, or by 13.7 percent, while the percentage of the Russians decreased by 10.4 percent, and that of the others by 33 percent.

101. The specific gravity of our population changed greatly, too, because, while formerly it was composed exclusively of farmers and partly of mere women servicing the railroad, a younger generation came from the Ukraine now, people who now graduated from Ukrainian schools, in the Ukraine, and who knew what they were, although some of them had a warped political psychology resulting from Communist treatment. Besides, it was an element best fitted for work, which the Bolsheviks deliberately sent to Siberia and the Far East in order to deprive the Ukraine of nationalist elements.

102. The government course of Russification is against the Ukrainian national spirit, but this course is not enforced as strongly in Siberia and the Far East, as it is in the Ukraine.

103. About 300,000 men included in the above figure were conscripted into the Red Army; the majority of them, probably never returned home, and, if they did, they came as invalids. The repatriation movement from the Far East back to the Ukraine and other parts of the Soviet Union, although active in 1944, suddenly stopped, when special laws were promulgated forbidding departure from the place of new employment. At the beginning of 1945, this prohibition was in full force, and those who departed without leave were forcibly brought back. By the end of 1946, the situation was completely under control, no one left the Far East without permission. On the contrary, new contingents began to arrive - Ukrainians, Turkic Tartars, Georgians, and Russians, deported from Manchuria, and former fugitive and emigrants from Siberia and the Far East as well as the Ukraine, among them a few from the Western Ukraine; altogether about 6,000 or 7,000 persons were sent to the Green Ukraine, especially the northern part of it. After frantic propaganda under the slogan of "return to fatherland", up to 7,500 people, for the most part Russians, were evacuated from China, and the greater part of them were fortunately sent to the Urals and Western Siberia (the "evacuation" of 1946-1948).

* I. Svit, the Green Ukraine, NDI/7 of the Green Ukraine, 1949, p. 9 and the following.

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104. It is interesting to examine, as far as it is possible to do so, the present situation. All authors, both European and American, with few exceptions, are of the opinion that the population of Siberia and the Far East, therefore, the Green Ukraine, is growing rather rapidly. As far as we are concerned, the only point of interest is, whether or not this growth is on the part of the Ukrainian population. Part of the data we have or have had at our disposal speaks for a growth of the Ukrainian population, especially in the Amur-Khabarovsk territory, but also on Sakhalin and in the Far North. Although mortality and exhaustion take a great toll of the deportees, the process of replenishment is going on and will go on until the Moscow Communist system of government is abolished.
105. In this manner, we have the following data on the size of the population of the Green Ukraine for the period immediately after the end of the war and the first post-war year, the year of the transition to "peaceful life." (1946)
106. Total population of the entire Green Ukraine:
- | | |
|--|-----------|
| Buryat - Mongolian Republic | 560,000 |
| Chitinskaya Oblast (including the Aga rayon) | 1,075,000 |
| Yakut Oblast' | 425,000 |
| Amur-Khabarovsk territory | 1,800,000 |
| Primor'ye | 1,400,000 |
| Sakhalin and Kurile Islands | 200,000 |
| Total in 1947/1948 | 5,460,000 |
107. Approximate estimates of the proportion of various nationalities can be made now. It must be pointed out, however, that these data represent only a rough estimate for orientation purposes, since no official information has been published during the last few decades, and that which we had at our disposal does not throw direct light on the situation, because it was gleaned on the side lines, such as, the increase in broadcasts on Ukrainian subjects or concerts by the Khabarovsk and Vladivostok radio stations, and by the station of Aleksandrovsk-on-Sakhalin, the participation of an increasing number of Ukrainians in various conferences and kray or rayon congress, "roll calls," and other information of the kind showing a numerical or factual increase of the Ukrainian influence, however unpleasant this might be for the Soviet administration. The same refers to persons engaged in transport between Magadan and Nizhne-Kolymsk, or various enterprises of Dal'stroy, and particularly, in the mining and timber industries. There are few Ukrainians taking part in fishing.
108. The only part of the Green Ukraine we have not sufficiently explored is the Transbaikal territory, since we have no detailed information about the composition of the population in that region. The information derived from the censuses of 1917, 1923, and 1926, is not very clear. It is only evident from the 1923 census, that the peasant population in the Transbaikal territory amounted to 430,400 people out of a total of 546,200, i.e., perhaps, 80 percent. The population of the Buryat-Mongolian republic had 414,600 peasants out of a total of 446,900 (Gluzdovskiy, p. 204).
109. This author makes the interesting statement, that among the population of the Transbaikal territory, excluding the Buryat-Mongolian rayons (which afterwards formed an autonomous republic, the Cossacks constituted 40 percent of the total population; persons of peasant origin, including town workers, 50 percent; the Tunguses, 3 percent; the Buryats, 3 percent; and other town inhabitants, 4 percent. In addition, the author states, that during the years 1896-1912, only 3,700 people arrived in the Transbaikal territory, a shockingly small figure, compared with the number of emigrants who arrived in the Amur oblast' and the Primor'ye Kray during the same years.

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110. By way of estimating the population of the three principal localities of resettlement of the Cossacks (the former Nerchinskiy, Sretenskiy and Borzinskiy districts) and taking into consideration a small number in other localities, we arrive at the approximate figure of 275,000 of the purely Cossack population in 1943, i.e. 25.5 percent of the total population of the Transbaikal territory, while the aborigines (the Buryats, Mongolians, and Tunguses) amounted to about 46,200, or 43 percent. In this manner, at the end of the war, approximately the following picture presented itself: Russians, 61 percent; Cossacks, 25.5 percent, aborigines 4.3 percent, and others, about 9.2 percent. However, the figures for the Transbaikal territory obtained during the investigations conducted by the Ukrainian Secretariat ought to include a considerable number of the Ukrainian population, no less than about 3 to 5 percent, or a round figure of 40,000. In such a case, the figure for the Russians would be undoubtedly smaller, especially if the Belorussians who had lived there since long ago and others are taken into account. Presumably, the Russians make up a little more than half of the total population of the Transbaikal territory proper. This is the only area of the Green Ukraine where they predominate, although surrounded on all sides by a non-Russian population. These are our suppositions, because we do not include here the Ukrainian deportees who work in the Nerchinsk and Sretensk areas and in the gold mines on the borders of the Yakut republic, where again their percentage is greater than that of the Russians.
111. We wish to emphasize here the important feature of the growth of population on the entire territory of the Green Ukraine, namely the growth of towns and industrial centers. The information available to date, namely, the lists of persons elected in okrugs, published periodically, reveal in general outline only salient factors affecting the movement of the population - in other words, the present demography of the country, because election okrugs and their numerical composition do not reflect correctly even the size of the population, let alone its national composition, except for a chance mention of the name of a delegate. Most important to consider here is the importation [of people] from various localities, i.e. delegates to the city and town administration offices, various okrug councils, etc. But this source of information is not steady and is difficult to work with, since under emigration conditions we have not at our disposal either the means or the proper staff of scientists capable of dealing with the information we can get.
112. On the basis of the data we do have, we can note only certain aspects, as, for example, the population of individual places as it was in 1939 and 1946 - 1948.

	1939	1946-1948 (approximately)
Ulan-Ude (Buryat-Mongolia)	129,400	150,000
Chita	102,500	150,000
Cheremkhovskiye mines	66,000	100,000
Yakutsk, capital of the Yakut Rep.	53,000	60,000
Vladivostok	206,400	300,000
Khabarovsk	199,300	300,000
Komsomol'sk-on-the-Amur	70,700	200,000
Vorshilovsk (Nikol'sk)	70,600	125,000
Blagoveshchensk	58,700	70,000

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113. Below are a few figures for smaller places, which are of considerable industrial or other importance. These data refer to the last years of war and should be somewhat increased for the present, but not as much as was the case with the above-mentioned places.

Petrovsk	12,000
Nerchinsk	10,000
Sretensk	14,000
Aldan	50,000
Nikolayevsk-on-Amur	15,000
Birobidzhan	50,000
Magadan	15,000 (this is the figure we have,
but it might be much too small for the present time.	
Petropavlovsk-on-Kamchatka	20,000
Aleksandrovsk-on-Sakhalin	18,000
Okha, center of oil industry	12,000
Spaask	10,000

In addition, in Primor'ye Lesozarodsk, Suchan with its mines, Artene, and Tetyakha have large populations.

114. A whole series of settlements were established in the Far North, all of them of deportees. The population of Sakhalin, especially the southern part of it, and that along the Kurile Islands have been increased. The actual status, however, is unknown.
115. This is the picture presented by the population of the entire Green Ukraine at the end of the first half of the 20th century.
116. It should be pointed out once more, that the greatest circumspection and conservation were exercised in preparing these statistical data, in order to avoid exaggeration or embarrassment. One thing may be said with certainty, viz., that the specific gravity of the Ukrainian population in the Far East is great, and that its presence there is emphasized by many foreign experts and authors. We, on our part, take it as a confirmation of our own information about the life in this land, the Green Ukraine.

Supplement

*Evaluation of Yermak and his colleagues.

The construction of fortresses is approved, because "the Russian state will profit by it in the future". Boris Godunov's measures in Siberia had a purpose - "to increase benefits for the state." Anything "that can benefit Russia" is considered appropriate. From the standpoint of benefits to the state, compulsory measures concerning the aborigines are also justified. Miller expresses the views of the upper strata of Moscow society. He strongly condemns "the evil deeds" of Yermak and his Cossacks on the Volga River, but their banditry in Siberia he considers highly useful; therefore, without preliminaries, he repeats the Cossacks' thoughts: "if they return to Russia, they have no other means to make a living, except to live, as before, by plunder on the Volga River. They must then kill their own borthers - Christians, while here they will kill only infidels."

G.F. Miller, the Historian of Siberia - S. V. Bakhruskin, p. 42

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** "The majority of peasants in Primor'ye, old inhabitants as well as new settlers, are of Ukrainian origin. The tsarist policy in resettlement was to relieve the centers of the agrarian movements. Notwithstanding this, no Ukrainian nationalism was ever apparent among the peasants in the Far East. The local Ukrainian councils which dreamed about separating the Far East from RSFSR (in general, from Russia) and creating a Ukrainian colony out of it, found members exclusively in the ranks of the intelligentsia. Even rich peasants demanded the instruction in schools to be in Russian, and not in Ukrainian, because the Russian language was more widely spread (for example, the village of Lutkovka).

O.S.

"O.S." This is a note by a well-known Communist, O.I. Samov, who resided in the Far East, particularly in Primor'ye, during the revolution and the civil war. So explains the author in his preface to the book cited below:

The October Revolution and the Civil War in the Far East

A chronicle of events of 1917-1922, by S. Tsyppin, A. Shurygin, C. Bulygin, Al'giz, [Al' (?) State Publications] Moscow - Khabarovsk, 1933.

Ispartkomotdel [Party Research Committee (?) of the Far-Eastern Kray Committee of the NKP /G/J], p. 305.

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