

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
DeLoach	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: September 28, 1965

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: "THE SOVIET EMPIRE"
SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE (SISS)

Bridge

For record purposes, there is attached one copy of a proposed press release to be issued Monday A.M., October 4, 1965, by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, releasing a study which indicates that intensification of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union is largely due to official discriminatory policies which originally were initiated by former Premier Nikita Khrushchev. The study is titled "The Soviet Empire--A Study in Discrimination and Abuse of Power." It documents the vigorous Russian efforts to eradicate national differences of the various republics in the Soviet Union, and other areas of discrimination. A copy of the study is also attached.

ACTION:

For information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-8-82 BY 9542 ghh/f

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Short
- 2 - [Redacted] 635 RB
- 1 - Mr. Jones

*Additional copies of the study will be furnished upon receipt from the SISS.

CDD:dgs
(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/15/80 BY sp/tape/ep

Booklet retained in Res-Security Section Room 631 RB

REC-34

14 OCT 20 1965

ST-107
REC 7

"ENCL. BEHIND FILE"

79 NOV 4-1965

CRIME RESEARCH

PTW Smith
[Redacted shapes]
OCT 27 1965
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89th Congress }
1st Session }

COMMITTEE PRINT

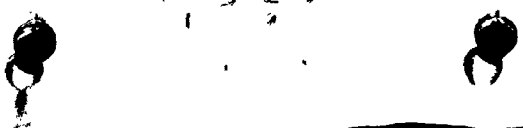
THE SOVIET EMPIRE
A Study in Discrimination and Abuse of Power

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SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE
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ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
UNITED STATES SENATE

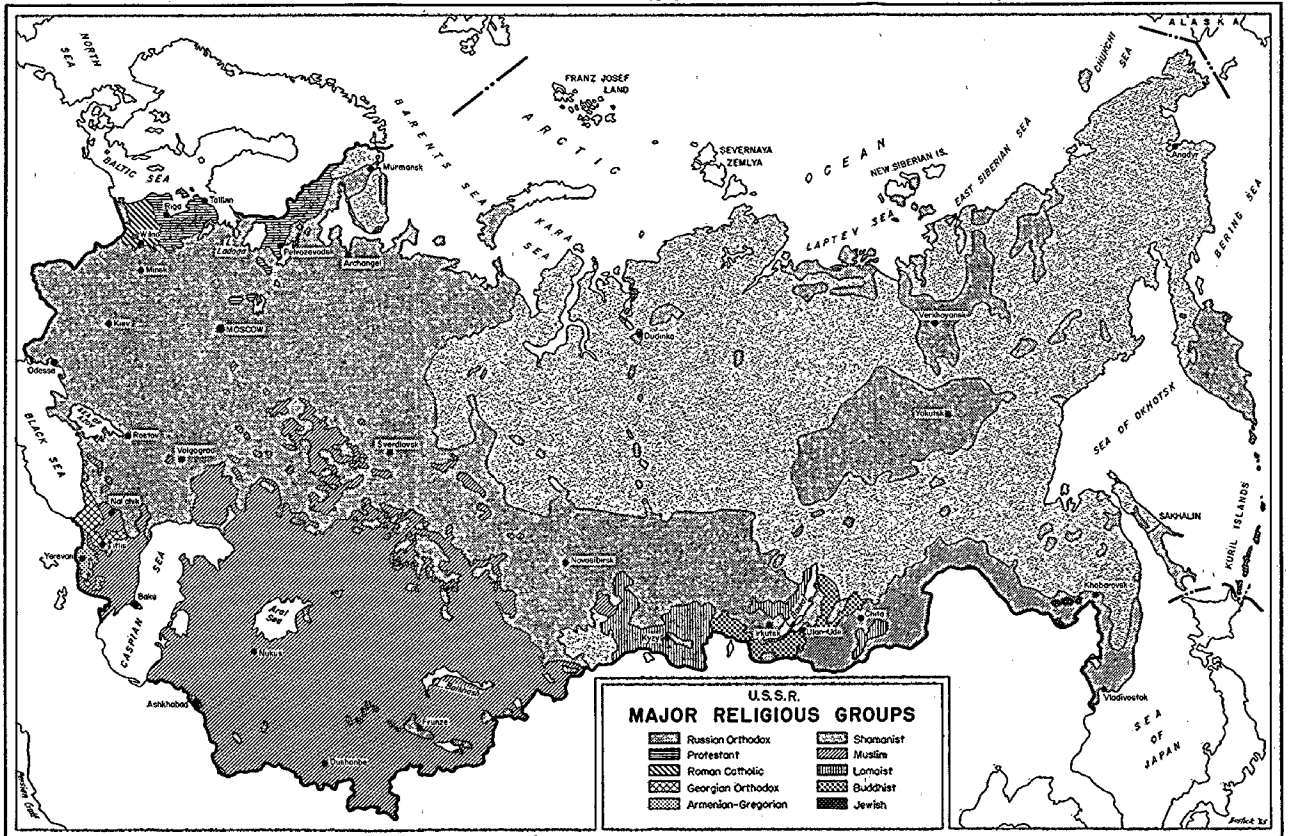
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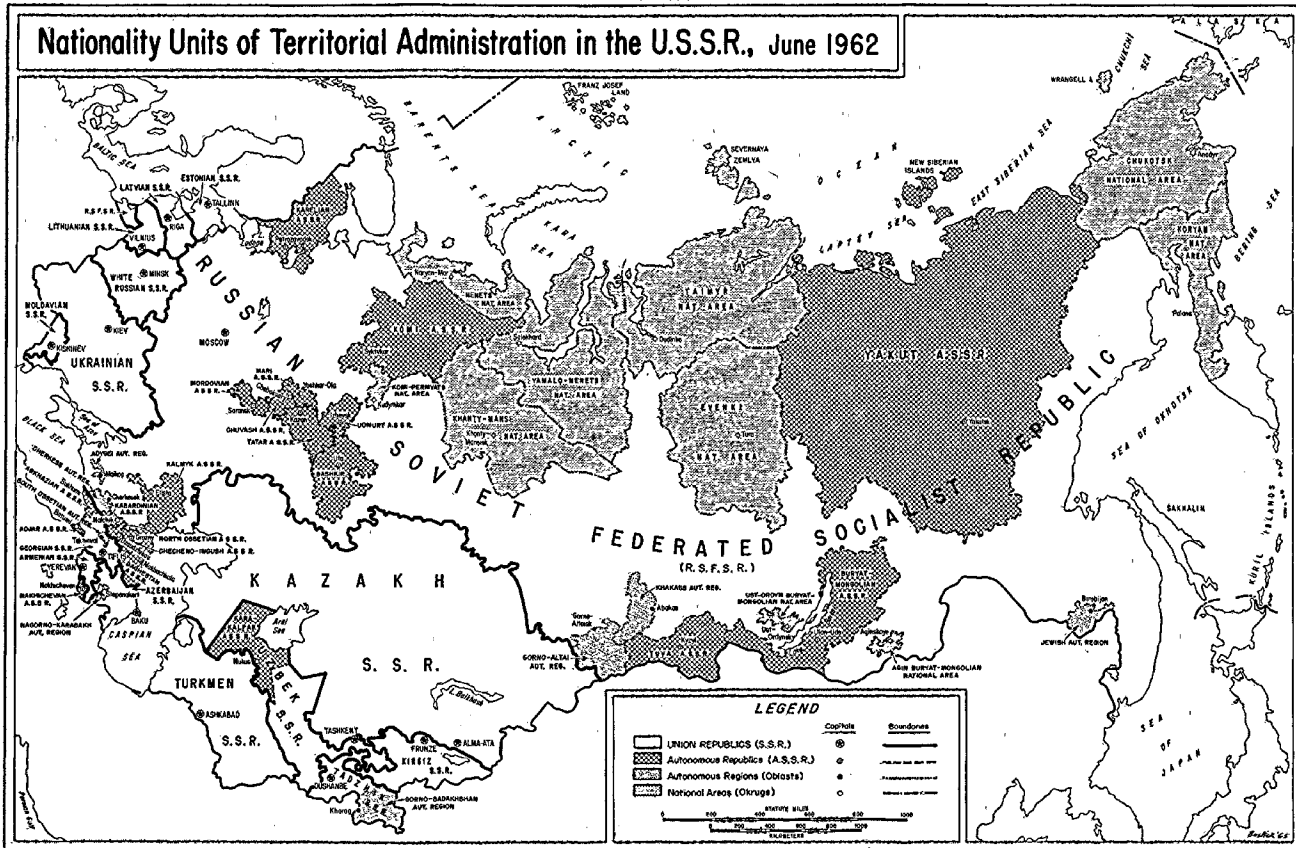
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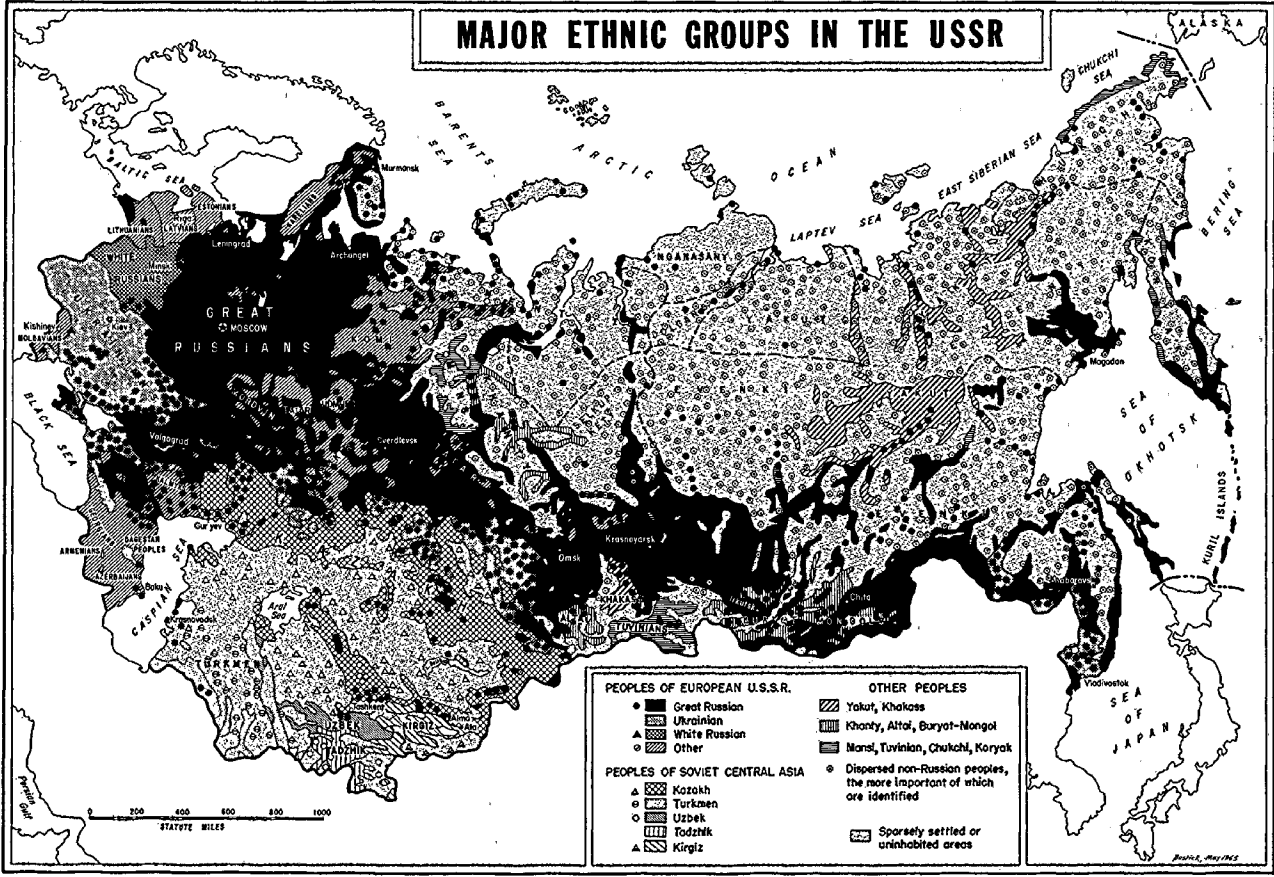
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Nationality Units of Territorial Administration in the U.S.S.R., June 1962



MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS IN THE USSR



PEOPLES OF EUROPEAN U.S.S.R.		OTHER PEOPLES	
●	Great Russian	▨	Yakut, Khakass
▨	Ukrainian	▩	Khanty, Altai, Buryat-Mongol
▲	White Russian	▧	Manch, Tuvinian, Chukchi, Koryak
○	Other	○	Dispersed non-Russian peoples, the more important of which are identified
PEOPLES OF SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA		□	Sparsely settled or uninhabited areas
▨	Kazakh		
▩	Turkmen		
○	Uzbek		
▨	Tadzhik		
▨	Kirgiz		

40-695 O - 65 (Face p. 196) No. 6

THE SOVIET EMPIRE—A STUDY IN DISCRIMINATION AND ABUSE OF POWER

CHAPTER I. THE IMPERIAL SETTING

I. INTRODUCTION

A. THE PROBLEM

A few years ago Prof. Richard Pipes, of Harvard University's Russian Research Center, wrote:

Central Asia is only one of several large colonial possessions of Soviet Russia with a predominantly Moslem population. Altogether, there are between 25 and 30 million Moslems in the U.S.S.R. Most of them are descendants of the Turkic tribes settled for the past thousand years on the eastern and southern borders of Russia, who had been conquered by the czarist regime between the 16th and mid-19th centuries. * * * It comes as a surprise to most people to learn that there are more Turks in the Soviet Union than in Turkey, and more Moslems than in the United Arab Republic.¹

In the first issue for 1961 of the *Central Asian Review*, a British scholarly journal specializing in Central Asian affairs, the editors observed that during 1960 Soviet denunciation of colonialism as practiced by the West had been more violent than ever before and that at long last Western statesmen riposted by forcefully indicating that the Soviet Union itself was "one of the greatest practitioners of colonialism of all time." The editors went on: "To students of the history of the Russian and Soviet domination of more than one-third of the total territory of Asia, it seems extraordinary that the continued fact of this domination has so far largely escaped the peoples of non-Soviet Asia and Africa." What disturbed the editors most about this existing intellectual vacuum in the underdeveloped areas of the Afro-Asian continents was the fact that the Soviet colonialist and imperialist record was "by no means unblemished," but, more important, that just as the tide of Western colonialism was ebbing, the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa "may be threatened by the rising tide of Soviet colonialism and imperialism."²

Vasyl Markus, a French-educated Ukrainian specialist with a doctorate in international affairs, reported on the results of a survey among West European students and young graduates attending the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies during January 1958. The purpose of the survey was to test the knowledge and opinions of these West European participants in the seminar on the Ukraine and on East Europe in general. The main thrust of the inquiry related to the Ukraine as an independent political entity, the geography of the Ukraine, and the national language. Concerning the Ukraine specifically, Dr. Markus, reported that, "although sometimes an object of interest, to a large degree [the Ukraine] remains a terra incognita." The state of knowledge of Ukrainian matters, he concluded, was "pitiful," adding that if this were the case at this center of interna-

¹ Pipes, Richard. Soviet Moslems today. *The New Leader*, v. 41, Dec. 29, 1958: 8.

² *Central Asian Review*, v. 9, 1961, No. 1: 1.