

Report for the city of Kiev and the Kiev region on the explanatory work among the evacuees in the capital of the Ukrainian SSR, in the Borodyansky, Ivankov, and Polessyie districts of the Kiev region

May 13, 1986

Secret

Information from evacuation sites

Ivankov District

The situation among the evacuees and the local population is normal.

The administration and the trade union committee conducted discussions with the drivers of ATP 11067, I.A. Gritsenko, A.M. Yakimenko, N.Ya. Yakubenko, and M.D. Gritsenko, who refused to leave for the Chernobyl area with cargo on May 12th. The situation has returned to normal, and on the morning of May 13th, the drivers departed for the Chernobyl district with cargo.

Of the 500 children evacuated from the district to summer camps in Vorzel, Bucha, and Irpen, six have returned home. They complain of cold living quarters and a shortage of service personnel. Difficulties in finding employment for those evacuated remain. As of May 13th, no one had been hospitalised.

Borodyansky District

The situation among evacuees and local residents is normal.

A total of 21,089 people have arrived in the two districts, including 10,568 able-bodied people. 6,826 people have been employed. Some employees of the Chernobyl branch of the Oktava Production Association are being transported by bus to work in Kiev; they have requested that they work only the first shift.

Milk is a pressing food shortage.

As of May 13, no one was hospitalized.

Polessyie District

The situation among evacuees and the local population is generally normal. However, discussions are beginning to arise among the evacuees about why they weren't evacuated earlier. Certain difficulties may arise when those who left earlier return to the district to receive benefits. There are also difficulties in securing housing and employment.

Kiev

The situation among the population and at industrial enterprises is normal. The RO operational staff identified seven "chatterboxes" and conducted 77 explanatory conversations. Chiblatov, E.D., born in 1937, not a Party member, Deputy Head of Department,

VPKTI "Stroydormash," and Tkachev, V.S., born in 1953, not a Party member, laboratory assistant, VPKTI "Stroydormash," have been warned through the administration.

According to the administration of Children's Hospital No. 14 (Radyany District), 22 women and children undergoing treatment wrote a collective letter addressed to "retail workers". It demands compensation for all personal belongings lost during the evacuation. A list of items is attached to the letter. The letter is in the possession of the head physician. They also demanded that government officials discuss their future employment, treatment, and other matters.

The "Zloy" DOR subject told Agent "Telegin": "The information about the nuclear power plant being reported by our media is not accurate. About 2,000 people died there, and the consequences from radiation exposure will be even more severe. I need to leave Kiev as soon as possible; I have no reason to show patriotism under this government."

The "Gorgona" DOR facility told its contacts that a significant number of Jewish people had left Kiev, expressing distrust of official information and the measures being taken.

Lev Abramovich Khelemsky, a senior lecturer in the Department of Foreign Languages at the Gorky Kiev State Pedagogical Institute (KSPI), born in 1923, a member of the Party and a Jew, told agent "Vladimirov": "It's unknown what the authorities will say tomorrow. Yesterday, the Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers said that the crisis had passed, that there would be no catastrophe, we were told back then that everything was fine and the radiation levels were normal."

The situation among foreign students is generally normal. However, due to the inspection activities of foreign mission staff, some negative incidents have occurred. In particular, a fourth-year student at Kiev-based KISI, El Sabbah (born 1962), citing foreign radio, called on his fellow countrymen to leave Kiev for their homeland. Appropriate measures to prevent this have been taken through the KISI administration.

The Tunisian Embassy sent a fourth telegram to Kiev State University requesting assistance in sending Tunisian citizens to Moscow.

The Greek Embassy telephoned Kiev Medical Institute (KMI) to request permission for three students to take their exams early, citing constant requests from their parents.

According to the Diplomatic intelligence service, a meeting was held in the Nigerian community to discuss the recall of students from Kiev by the Nigerian Embassy. At the suggestion of KSU student Franklin, some students agreed to boycott classes, and if that fails, to stage other provocative actions at KSU and other universities in the city if the Nigerian Embassy does not immediately recall them.

According to the same operational contact, student Diso Conte (Sierra Leone) had a telephone conversation with his country's ambassador, who informed him that at a meeting held in Moscow, employees of foreign diplomatic missions had decided to petition the USSR government to allow foreign students to take their exams early and send them home.

At the same time, the majority of foreign students are positive.

Nicoletta Kotsi, a student from Greece (KSU), told a Yuzhnaya agent: "Our embassy offered Greek students the opportunity to go to Moscow, but we communists decided to stay in Kiev and be close to the Soviet people."

According to information from a trusted source, "GLV", the dean of the Faculty of Romance and Germanic Philology at Kiev State University received a call from an intern from England, Rona Brunson, who had previously travelled to Moscow at the embassy's request. An article by Moscow correspondent Walker, citing Brunson, previously published in the American magazine Time, reported that "the government hospital in Kiev is filled with victims of the disaster."

The foreign student told the dean that an intern from France, Mark Vapnshtein, was trying to draw her into the provocative hype being whipped up by the Western press around the Chernobyl accident. She assured him that she had not taken part in any actions against our country and would like to return to Kiev, but that embassy representatives were preventing her from doing so.

According to the Kiev Oblast Civil Defence Medical Service, three medical battalions have been deployed since the accident, and 1,880 additional beds have been installed and equipped in hospitals.

In areas receiving evacuees, 915 beds have been freed up. 525 doctors and 1,333 medical personnel have been brought in, including 232 doctors from other regions.

Across the region, 3,094 people, including 1,885 children, are being treated in converted sanatoriums and pioneer camps. 109,430 people have undergone medical examinations, and 2,074 have been hospitalized, 655 of whom showed signs of radiation sickness.

According to Agent "Igor," 1,500 sets of protective clothing used by medical personnel in outbreak areas are stored in a building at the Borodyanka District Hospital without proper cleaning. The regional department has been notified for their acceptance.

According to Agent "Ivan," in the urban-type settlement of Borodyanka, traffic, especially dirty vehicles, must be restricted along the main street, using detours.

On May 13, 35,520 train tickets were sold, seven additional trains were dispatched, and 1,230 tickets were returned to the ticket office. Ticket sales are included in the summer quota.

A schedule has been developed for the organized transportation of schoolchildren from northern regions (May 14-17) to pioneer camps in the Odessa and Crimea regions, as well as schoolchildren from Kyiv (May 16-23). To ensure safety, KGB officers and transport police will be on duty at the children's boarding areas (at five stations).

The situation among foreign tourists is normal.

[Addendum]
Confidential
Radiation situation
May 13, 1986

Kyiv City

- Gamma in air activity 4.5–7.5 $\mu\text{Sv/hr}$, indoors 0.3–1.0 $\mu\text{Sv/hr}$
 - Water activity (tap water in Nivki) 3.7-37.0 Bq/L;
- Water in the Desna River and the Dnieper River has the same parameters.

Ivankov urban settlement

- Gamma radioactivity 4.0 $\mu\text{Sv/hr}$, soil surface 7.0 $\mu\text{Sv/hr}$
- Water in reservoirs 1.0 $\mu\text{Sv/hr}$

Borodyanka urban-type settlement

- Gamma radioactivity 2.0 $\mu\text{Sv/hr}$, soil surface 3.0–6.0 $\mu\text{Sv/hr}$
- water in reservoirs 0.2 $\mu\text{Sv/hr}$.

Poleskoye urban-type settlement

- Gamma radioactivity 2.6 $\mu\text{Sv/hr}$, soil surface 5.1 $\mu\text{Sv/hr}$
- tap water 0.5 $\mu\text{Sv/hr}$, reservoirs 4.0 $\mu\text{Sv/hr}$.