

UNCLASSIFIED

CONFIDENTIAL

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SECRET (Optional)

FROM

Ch/As

EXTENSION

NO.

JAX 40-456

DATE

7 JAN 1953

TO: (Check appropriate box, name and title)

DATE

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Initials, date, amount, etc. refer to original document. Do not include names, address and phone number.)

Ch/As

[Handwritten initials]

Ch/As

[Handwritten initials]

SB/CA

RECEIVED
JAN 23 1953
U.S. AIR FORCE

10. *[Handwritten text]*

14.

15.

74-124-28/3

FORM 3-52

610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS



SECRET



CONFIDENTIAL



INTERNAL USE ONLY



UNCLASSIFIED

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM			
UNCLASSIFIED		CONFIDENTIAL	SECRET
OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP			
TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
1	R/AN		hja
2			
3	SB/CA/ []		
4			
5			
6			
ACTION		DIRECT REPLY	PREPARE REPLY
APPROVAL		DISPATCH	RECOMMENDATION
COMMENT		FILE	RETURN
CONCURRENCE		INFORMATION	SIGNATURE
Remarks:			
<p>Lo 1: Please classify into file 74-124-29/3 and index on marked on pages 1 and 6. All names are KGB suspect.</p>			
FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER			
FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.			DATE
SB/CA x6508			
UNCLASSIFIED		CONFIDENTIAL	SECRET

SECRET

8X-10466
7 JAN 67

Subject: Camp No. 17, Mordovian A.S.S.R.
Source: []

Camp No. 17 under the Dubrovnyy Directorate of Corrective Labour Camps is located in the village of Ozerne in the Zubovo-Polans'kyy rayo of Mordovia. The camp has two zones; the main one holds approximately 700 women convicted for ordinary crimes, and a second holds 276 male political prisoners. The ^{N 02 01} ~~commander~~ ^{chief} of Camp 17 is ^{in ZUBOVO-POLANS'KYY RAYON, MORDOVIA} Captain Novikov; ^{N 02 01} chief of section 17-A (the men's zone) is Captain Annenkov; chief of the medical section is first lieutenant ^{N 02 01} Zabaykin; the representative of the KGB to Camp 17 is Captain ^{N 02 01} Ivan Romanovych Krut'.

The majority of the male prisoners are invalids. There are 208 invalids of the second category and 51 of the third. In this zone there are only two crowded, cold and badly ventilated barracks. Food is brought in from the women's zone and in spite of the fact that the prisoner's food ration is very small to begin with, he ~~xxx~~ never receives a full portion anyway. Even a healthy person cannot eat the sour, half-raw bread - not to mention sick people who make up the majority of the camp inmates.

Medical aid is virtually non-existent. For example, on January 7, 1967 the prisoner Mykhaylo Soroka, who has spent 31 years in Polish and Soviet prisons (24 years in Soviet prisons), fell seriously ill with myocardium infarct. In such cases immediate qualified medical aid is essential. But a medical assistant arrived only four days later, on January 11th. On the seventh day after his attack, Soroka was taken to the medical station. Up to this time he had remained in the barracks and was looked after by Mykola Yevdokimov, one of the prisoners who is also an experienced medical assistant but who was helpless without drugs and instruments.

The so-called hospital contains only 7 beds - to accommodate 225 invalids the majority of whom are seriously ill and quite old. There are no drugs and the prisoners are not allowed to receive any from their families (not even vitamins, although the diet is so poor). No one even thinks of dentists and such. Theoretically, the seriously ill should be transferred to the central hospital (in camp No. 3 in the village of Barashevo). But this is not always possible, as in Soroka's case, if the sick man cannot be moved (especially over these terrible roads).

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 10 1967	
FBI - NEW YORK	

8X-10466

CS COPY SECRET

74-124-2913
Francis Svitlychensky
along with white bank
sent 28 Sept 67

SECRET

Often directing a man to the central hospital brings no results. On several occasions when the camp doctors sent prisoners to the central hospital with diagnoses of cancer, the doctors at the central hospital instead of releasing the prisoners on the basis of their illness (they have full right to do this), sent them back to the camp with a diagnosis of severe gastritis. Only the prisoners' death and autopsy confirmed the initial diagnosis. ~~Prisoners~~ Prisoners are released only in cases when death ~~is expected to come a few days after the release.~~ is expected to come a few days after the release. What else can one expect from people who will not take one step without orders from the KGB and the operational department?

In Camp No. 3 (the central hospital), the ~~deciding~~ deciding voice is that of the chief of the regime, Captain Kitsayev, who released and sent back to camp Dr. Horbovyi although his treatment was far from being finished. Similar cases occur quite often. During Karavansky's hunger strike, the chief of the medical section in Camp No. 11, Yermeyeva, stated that she knows about the hunger strike but she cannot do anything because she has no orders from the operational department. The prisoner Ivan Maksym applied several times for medical aid to the surgeon in Camp No. 11, but the latter refused to talk to him, calling him a simulator. As a result, the prisoner died.

The medical personnel chosen from among the prisoners is not much better: only people who cooperate with the KGB and the operational department are selected. Medical training plays absolutely no part in the selection. For example, such medics-prisoners as Yaroslav Hevrych and Dmytro Verkholyak were transferred from their jobs in the medical section and put to work in the workshops, although there is a shortage of medical workers. But men who ~~have~~ have no connection with medicine as for example Malykhin, and those who are in the good graces of the KGB and the operational department, have worked and still work in the medical center. If there is an experienced and conscientious medical worker in Camp No. 17, this is only because he did not please someone with no medical training at the central hospital and was sent to Camp No. 17.

On the whole Camp No. 17 is organized as a penal camp. The administration does not hide this, ⁱⁿ their conversations, although officially it is not considered as such. In addition to invalids, they have brought to this camp people who had no inclination to submit to the so-called educational work among prisoners and thus could by their actions or

SECRET

SECRET

examples negatively influence other prisoners to the same end. Therefore a policy of repressions towards the prisoners is severely applied here, directed at undermining health and suppressing the least display of rebellion or protest. With this aim in mind, the organized manufacture (sewing of gloves and construction) is based on a system of compulsion, arbitrariness and repressions. Prisoners who work on construction do not have the required warm clothing (felt boots, quilted jackets); the temperature in the shop stays between +5 C and +9 C and the floor temperature is usually under 0 C. Thus any talk of normal work, when one has to hold metal machine parts in one's hands at such temperatures, is absurd. Nevertheless, the prisoner is expected to fill a quota which would be impossible to fill even under normal circumstances, whereas here the equipment is broken down and the premises where the prisoners are forced to spend 9 hours are unheated (the prisoners are supposed to work an 8-hour day).

One hour is reserved for a so-called lunch break and rest period. But not only is this not a rest, it is an additional punishment, because people are forced to spend an extra hour in the cold building. Lunch and supper are served in unsanitary conditions, in a generally dirty premises without tables - so that the prisoner has to eat at his machine. There is nowhere to wash one's hands because the tiny washbasin cannot hold enough water for everyone, and in the work area there is neither water nor towels. Smoking is prohibited in both the workshop and in the corridor. As there is no place where smoking is allowed, the prisoners are forced to smoke in the hallway leading to the street where doors are continually being opened and there is a constant draft (here temperatures are at -30 C).

The administration constantly threatens those who do not fill their quotas with repressions (at this time there is no one who fills his quota) and they will put these repressions into force as soon as the training period is over (at the beginning of February, 1967). Because invalids of the second category do not have to work and therefore there are not enough people to do the work, the administration has announced that ~~they will~~ it will form a local medical commission to re-categorize the invalids and put them to work. Captain Annenkov, chief of section 17-a has spoken openly about this.

SECRET

The reason for this is that prior to our arrival (Dec. 29, 1966) there was a ~~political~~ camp for female political prisoners here. The majority of the prisoners was comprised of women convicted for religious beliefs - in other words, a group which was least capable of opposing the arbitrariness of camp administration or even of protesting various pressures. In addition, these were mostly old women. The guards say that they were exhausted, ragged creatures, who were forced to work in cold premises where the temperature seldom rose 2 or 3 degrees above zero and more often remained below zero. In so far as the system of compulsion had become a tradition here, they intend to maintain it for the future. No wonder that the guards state quite openly that the more we complain about their violations of our legal rights, the more the authorities praise them - and vice versa.

Have the prisoners tried to complain about these ~~numerous~~ numerous violations, pressures, and injustices? They have done so more than once with no results. The chief of the camp, Capt. Annenkov, shouted that things would remain as they are. The head engineer, when he was told that we are forced to eat in the cold, in unsanitary premises, replied that this is not his concern and suggested that we direct our appeals to "Van'ka Vyetrov" (an expression meaning "talk to the wind"). After numerous complaints, a medical inspector arrived from the medical sector of Dubravlah Directorate. In the first place he did not believe that the temperature in the work shop was much too low (he refused to measure it on the spot), and stated that "quotas were always filled and exceeded here". After we had told him that we had recently sent out a number of complaints signed by the foreman (a free man) in which we mentioned the temperature in the workshop, he only asked to whom we had addressed them and showed dissatisfaction that we had sent these complaints to the Prosecutor General rather than to the Directorate.

With regard to the complaint written by the writer Daniel about the shocking attitude to Mykhaylo Soroka's illness, the same medical inspector stated that all these matters were ~~irrelevant~~ irrelevant (the sick man had not died during the time when he had received no medical aid), and tried to force Daniel to acknowledge ^{that} ~~and~~ everything was in order in the camp (he needed this for his report). Daniel refused. Small wonder then that when prisoners demand what is theirs legally, the representatives of the administration do nothing and assure them "You may

SECRET

complain", because they know that no one will pay the slightest attention to the complaints. To whom can we address our complaints when our educators of the past sit ~~at~~ in all the departments? Their caliber is obvious from such facts as that in Camp No. 7, the man who was doctor there for two or three years, had before been the representative from the operational department to Camp No. 19, from where he had been transferred for attempting to rape a nurse. At present he is working as an orderly officer in the prison in Ruzayevka in Mordovia. In Camp No. 1 the chief of section is first lieutenant Nekrasov who had ~~previously~~ previously been a medical worker in the same camp. Our attorneys' supervision is similar to the medical care we receive. (Our attorneys often switch from positions as lawyers to positions as chiefs of camps, Directorate officials and vice versa. This is what happened to our present assistant chief of Dubravnyy Camp Directorate, Nekachan.)

We have already mentioned our letters and packages. I want to add that our reception of packages of books which is legally permitted to us, depends (as do our letters) on the will of the KGB operative (in this case, Capt. Krut') who makes our right an illusion.

The camp holds representatives of various nations of the Soviet Union. There are Latvians, Lithuanians, Estonians, and Russians. As expected, there are also quite a few Ukrainians.

Who are they?

(Here follows a list of Ukrainian prisoners. The author (or ~~authors~~ authors) of this letter groups them into the following categories: "participants of national liberation movements 1942 - 1954 and of various illegal groups of similar nature"; ~~the~~ "those convicted for religious ~~beliefs~~ beliefs (Catholics, Baptists, Jehovah's Witnesses, etc.); "those ~~convicted~~ convicted for so-called anti-Soviet agitation, for attempts to cross the border, and similar crimes"; "those convicted for crimes committed during the war". The list gives the name of the prisoner, the oblast he comes from, his date of birth, date of arrest, term of sentence. There is a total of 114 names on the list. However, this is obviously not a complete list of Ukrainian prisoners in Camp No. 17-A because at the end of some categories, there appears "and others".)

....Although all the Ukrainians listed here were sentenced by UkrSSR courts, they are held (and always have been held) in Russian camps. This is only one more unnecessary proof of UkrSSR's rejection

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

of her sovereignty - carrying out the sentences of her courts.

....There are only 17 categorical prisoners - that is, prisoners capable of work - in the camp. Mordovian A.S.S.R.

NO 201 ~~The chief of the Dubrovny Directorate of Camps is Colonel Hromov, known for his arbitrariness in the 40's and 50's in Kamyshlah (Kemeriv Oblast).~~ MORDOVIAN A.S.S.R.

NO 201 ~~The chief of KGB section attached to the Dubrovny Directorate is lieutenant-colonel Blinov.~~

~~SECRET~~

Excerpts from a Letter from Camp No. 17. ~~SECRET~~ Dubrovnyy Directorate of
Corrective Labour Camps (Mordovska ASSR)

Camp No. 17 is located in the village of Ozerne in the Zubovo-Polans'ky rayon in Mordovia. The camp has two zones: the main one holds approximately 700 women convicted for ordinary crimes, and a second holds 276 male political prisoners. In this number there are 208 invalids of the second category and 51 of the third.

One of these prisoners is Mykhaylo Soroka (husband of Kateryna Zaryts'ka). He has spent 24 years in Soviet prisons and before that (up to 1939) 7 years in Polish prisons. Prisoner Daniel filed a complaint on behalf of Soroka because the latter fell ill and was left without medical attention.

In addition to Ukrainians, there are also Latvians, Lithuanians, Estonians, and Russians in this camp. There are at least 144 Ukrainians here imprisoned for the following crimes:

1. participation in the fight for national independence between the years of 1942 and 1954;
2. religious convictions (Catholics, Baptists, Jehova's Witnesses);
3. so-called anti-Soviet agitation, attempts to cross the border, crimes committed during the war.

~~SECRET~~

74-124-29/3