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Available are keyed maps locating the concentration camps described in the following report.

1. USSR concentration camps are of two main types: the ITL (Ispravitel'no-Trudovoy Lager'), or corrective labor camp of remote localities of the USSR, and the ITK (Ispravitel'no-Trudovaya Koloniya), or local corrective labor colony. ["Local" - in Russian, mestnogo znacheniya - "of local importance"] Prisoners are sent to one or the other according to the sentence or decision. However, as a rule all prisoners sentenced to two or more years of imprisonment are sent to the ITL of remote localities of the USSR. There are ITK for every administrative oblast and prison of the USSR. Most of them are located in the Ukraine, where prisoners work on the NKVD sovkhozes in agricultural colonies, on various local construction projects, and in industrial colonies. The ITK contains mainly petty criminals or violators of various obligations to the Soviet state.
2. There is still another place of imprisonment, the political isolation prisons. In them are kept former high Communist Party leaders who have been opposition to Stalin or who have been put in these prisons for special reasons. The administrations of these prisons do not even know the names of their prisoners and are forbidden to know them. Each prisoner is known only by his prison number. These prisons are located in the bleakest localities of eastern Siberia (see map) and are cloaked in local secrecy.
3. The NKVD of the USSR has complete and uncontrolled authority over millions of prisoners, both in the prisons and the concentration camps. Its agent in the organization, exploitation and direction of the labor force is GULAG (Glavnoye Upravleniye Lageryami pri NKVD SSSR - Main Administration of Camps, of the NKVD, USSR). To it are subordinate only the ITL camps and the special-purpose (osobogo naznacheniya) camps. The ITK are subordinate only to the local organs of the NKVD.

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4. One other form of imprisonment should be mentioned: administrative exile to settlements in places designated by the NKVD, the "spetsposeleniye" (special settlement). Prisoners in these consist of representatives of all classes of society, most of whom have not been accused by the NKVD of any crime but are what is known as "politically untrustworthy", and so must be isolated from "healthy" society. These "administrative exiles" are members of the families of former political workers who have been sent to concentration camps or shot, members of the families of dispossessed kulaks (or the entire kulak family), relatives of the clergy, and relatives of all those who have been condemned in special political trials, especially the politically untrustworthy individuals (scientists, professors, writers, technicians, etc.). The great majority of them, however, are relatives of dispossessed peasants. These exiles live in small villages, are registered with the local NKVD, and may not leave these localities. They must have their personal documents with them at all times. The commandant of the locality has complete authority over them. They work every day at one kind of forced labor or another. They have contact with the outside world, such as by correspondence with relatives and friends, only as the commandant permits. They may be sentenced to administrative exile by decision of the NKVD for a definite term or, as more often happens, particularly in the case of relatives of dispossessed kulaks, for life. The "special settlements" differ little from the concentration camps except that around them there are no barbed wire or guards. look at these forms of forced labor, and at those who carry it out.

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5. The labor army: Into this service go all young, physically fit men who have reached the age for conscription into the army but who, by virtue of various laws do not have the right to be regular soldiers and bear arms. According to these laws they are conscripted into the labor army, which in its nature is a slave army. The following men of conscription age (prizovniki) are obliged to serve in it:
- (a) Those deprived of the rights of citizenship by a court for criminal or political actions.
 - (b) Dispossessed peasants who live in certain localities.
 - (c) All those who have returned from places of imprisonment and who while there were of conscription age. Even though they have passed that age, they must go into the labor army.
 - (d) All who belong to the Evangelical Church.

The term of service in the labor army is up to two and a half years. Military discipline prevails. The men live in special barracks. Military uniforms are worn. The command personnel is made up of regular army (kadrovaya armiia) officers. The labor army is directly subordinate to the Ministry of War. The labor army works on the building of airdromes, railroads, military bases and installations, fortifications, dirt roads of military importance, and border fortifications.

6. Another form of forced labor is the labor and cart-hauling levy (trudhuzhpodatok), imposed on the whole population of rural localities. This obligation is based on compulsory decrees of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and its the Soviet's laws.

According to these laws, every citizen must spend a certain number of work days on work of a local nature, and the kolkhozes and their members, in addition to this, must perform other general state work, building roads, cutting and hauling timber, building airdromes, canals, and bridges, laying oil and gas lines, and transporting freight. Recruitment is carried out on a compulsory basis in each kolkhoz by administrative agencies of the government.

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7. For members of the various hypocritical, scab [sic] trade unions, their leaders periodically organize work-Saturdays and work-Sundays. On their days of rest the members of these unions, as a measure of trade union discipline or under some other compulsion, must do physical work for "socialism". None of them can get out of this without serious danger of getting on the black list of the union and at the same time coming under the "all-seeing" eye of the NKVD.
8. Besides the extra compulsory physical labor, every Soviet citizen is obliged to buy bonds in the numerous "voluntary-compulsory" state loans of the Soviet government, which amounts to a forced deduction from the pay of the poorly-paid worker, farmer and professional man of state bonds to the amount, on the average, of his pay for one month.
9. The concentration camps of GULAG, NKVD, are located at sites of construction provided for in the five year plan, or where special construction projects, such as military projects, are being carried out. The direct carrying out of all the planned projects is the responsibility of Administrations of Concentration Camps, each of which has its own administrative territory of activity and an administrative center for the directing staff of the administration.

The administrative territory of an Administration of Concentration Camps is in its turn divided into subordinate divisions, and the divisions are subdivided into camp points (Russian: "lagernyy punkt") and komandirovkas [special projects]. These latter are also concentration camps which work on certain assigned projects. The organizational structure of the concentration camps, then, is as follows: NKVD USSR - GULAG - Administration of Concentration Camps - Division of Concentration Camps - Camp Points or Komandirovkas.

10. All the controlling administrative authority is in the hands of NKVD operational staff members (Russian: sotrudniki) especially designated for this work. They operate through what is known as the "Third Section", or concentration camp NKVD, which works in the camp administrations and divisions and is the all-powerful and controlling agency over the prisoners and over the whole camp civilian administration in the fulfillment of production plans. Besides this, the Third Section conducts trials of prisoners right in the camps for misdeeds, adds to the terms of their sentences, carries out executions, and sends prisoners to disciplinary komandirovkas or to camp points with more severe discipline. On the Third Section depends whether a prisoner goes free when he has finished his sentence or is kept longer in the camp as being, in their opinion, dangerous to society. The latter happens most often in the case of political prisoners, who get added sentences without any trial or any explanation of the reason for the added sentence. The Third Section is the organizer and executor of the various measures for handling and guarding the prisoners. The barbed wire, guard dogs, electrified wire, weapons, the guard with military ranks, the frightful kartser (confinement chamber) or solitary confinement cell, hunger and cold--these are the instruments in the hands of the Third Section for keeping in submission millions of prisoners and for making of them obedient mechanical robots, with no will of their own.
11. [The following is a list of concentration camps, with divisions, camp points, and komandirovkas based on material gathered through 1942. Some of the administrations have, since then, been reorganized as a result of having finished their projects, and some new ones have been created.]

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12. (1) White-Sea - Baltic ITL, OGPU.
Medvezhegorsk, Karelian ASSR

The task of this camp was the building of the canal known officially as the "Belomorski-Baltiyskiy Kanal imeni Stalina". The canal is also widely known by the abbreviation BBK, and this abbreviation is also connected with the concentration camps which were organized in 1931 to build it. A mammoth construction project, the canal was built in 1933 between the White Sea and Lake Onega and, with the Svir River, Lake Ladoga and the Neva River, connects the White Sea with the Baltic. It shortens the distance between the seas by 4,000 km. It is 227 km in length and was built in 20 months. It has 19 locks. At the entrance to the canal from the White Sea is the port of Belomorsk (formerly Kem) through which is exported timber cut by the prisoners. From 700 to 800 thousand political and criminal prisoners worked on the building of the canal. Many highly-qualified engineers and technicians worked as prisoners on the canal, directing the building. The construction was carried on at a rapid rate in extremely difficult conditions: in swamps, in small streams, in impassable forests, at 45° Centigrade/ below freezing in winter, and amidst swarms of tiny gnats in the summer. The slogan "Speed up!" ("Dayesh tempy!") was the keynote for everything. To speed up the work and finish the construction in time all kinds of methods of terror were employed. Prisoners who failed to meet their quota received added sentences, were punished by solitary confinement and deprivation of rations; others were shot even for unintentional breaches of discipline. Picks and shovels, wheelbarrows, axes and saws were the main tools used in the construction. Quotas were from 8 to 10 cubic meters of earth for shovel work and 10 to 12 cubic meters of wood for sawing. This amounts to just twice the quota for work under normal conditions. The prisoners worked from 12 to 14 hours a day, often standing up to their waists in water or in swamps in the autumn and winter. About 100,000 prisoners died as a result of excessive work, exhaustion from hunger and cold, various kinds of illnesses, and the constant terror under which they lived for the 20 months of the construction. Many camp divisions and camps were included in the area of the construction.

13. (2) Administration of the Construction of the Moscow-Volga Canal.

The building of this canal was begun in 1932 and completed in the spring of 1937. It is 128 km in length. It joins the Volga with the Moscow River near Moscow. It begins near Ivankovskiy dam on the Volga, above which was built on the Volga a great reservoir, "Moskovskoye More" (The Moscow Sea), with an area of 327 sq km. The canal ends near Moscow. The canal connects Moscow by a direct water route with the Baltic, via the Mariynskiy system, and with the White Sea via the Baltic-White Sea Canal. About 500,000 prisoners worked on the canal, most of them peasants who were imprisoned for opposition to collectivization.

- (3) Volga (Volzhskiy) ITL NKVD
Perebory, Rybinsk Rayon, Yaroslavl Oblast
- (4) Bezymyanka (Bezymyanskiy) ITL NKVD
Kuybyshev
- (5) Administration of the "Vologostroy" Construction.
Kuybyshev
- (6) Samarskiy /from "Samara"/ ITL NKVD
Kuybyshev
- (7) Administration of the "Osobstroy" ("special construction") Construction
Kamyshin

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This system of concentration camps is distributed along the whole length of the Volga. Each of them has a certain part in the carrying out of great plans for the construction of various projects. These were begun as early as 1936 and continue to this day.

The Kuybyshev hydroelectric center (gidrouzel) "Volgostroy" started the building of two dams and hydroelectric stations on the Volga in 1936, near Samarskaya Luka. 110,000 prisoners worked on this. At the same time work has started on the Rybinsk and Uglich dams, along with which were built hydroelectric stations. 60-70,000 prisoners worked on these projects.

In addition to these, there is included in the "Volgostroy" system the planned construction of the Volga-Baltic Sea canal via a system of canals and the building of the "Rybinsk Sea" reservoir between the Mologa and Sheksna rivers.

The general plan for the development of the Volga and its tributaries is called "the Great Volga" (Velikaya Volga). There are to be built six dams on the Volga and several on its tributaries, the Oka and the Kama. At each dam will be built a hydroelectric station. The construction of the two Kuybyshev hydroelectric stations is already completed, as is that of one each at Rybinsk and Uglich. This same plan provides for the building of the Volga-Don and the Kuma-Manych canals (construction has begun).

Thus according to this plan all the seas of the USSR will be connected with one another by a system of canals already built or under construction. (See map No. 3, "the Greater Volga".)

The Bezymanka camp is engaged in building the city of Bezymanka, dams on the Volga, underground airdromes, and water ways. Prisoners work in agriculture (on the NKVD sovkhoses), in the building of factories for military industry, and on fortifications.

Prisoners of "Osobstroy", with its administrative center in Kashynin, near Stalingrad, are engaged in the same kind of work.

These two camp administrations have about 200,000 prisoners at their disposal.

14. (8) Administration of the South Siberian ITLs, NKVD.

Its task is the building of a second East Siberian railway from Tayshet to Sovetskaya Gavan' on the Pacific Ocean. The railway is 3500 km in length and passes through immeasurable forests, swamps, streams and mountains. Tens of thousands of buildings have been erected by the prisoners at stations; they have been boring tunnels through mountains, building bridges, making dams and moving millions of cubic meters of earth.

Irkutsk is the base for gold mining in eastern Siberia. A plant has been built there to manufacture equipment for gold mining. Coal is mined near Cheremkhovo, and gold in the Bodaybo region.

The whole area of the administration is covered with numerous camps, the prisoners of which work on timber cutting, stone quarrying and the building of strategic roads.

There are a total of about 800,000 prisoners in this administration. (See map No. 4).

15. (9) Administration of the Baykal-Amur ITLs, NKVD

This administration is widely known as BAMLAG (Baykalo-Amurskiye Lageri). It was charged with the building of the second track of the railroad from Irkutsk to Vladivostok. The length of this line is about 3000 km and it runs parallel to the single-track Trans-Siberian railroad. Construction began in 1933 and was completed in 1938. At the same time there was completed the military-strategic railways: Khabarovsk - Komsomolsk (360 km), Komsomolsk - Nikolayevsk (450 km), and a number of other railroads which connect both Far-Eastern lines with each other and likewise with the borders of Mongolia and Manchuria.

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Along with these this administration is engaged in building ordinary roads, army storage depots, and bridges, in timber-cutting, in work in stone quarries, and in building airdromes and border fortifications. A locomotive plant has been built in Ulan-Ude.

The total number of prisoners in the administration amounts to about 1,200,000. (See map No. 4)

16. (10) The Administration of the Far East (Dal'ne-vostochnyye) ITLs, NKVD. Khabarovsk, DVK (Far Eastern Kray) (sic)
17. (11) Administration of the Novo-Tambovskiy ITL NKVD Khabarovsk Kray, DVK (sic)
18. (12) Bureya (Bureinskiy) Railroad Construction Camp, NKVD Birobidzhan, DVK
19. (13) Administration of the Lower Amur (Nizhne-Amurskiy) ITL NKVD Nikolayevsk, Khabarovsk Kray, DBK

These administrations are all located in the Far East. They work on strategically important projects on the borders of the Soviet Union next to China and Japan. The prisoners have built the cities of Komsomolsk, Sovetskaya Gavan', and Birobidzhan, railroads, roads, factories in Khabarovsk, Vladivostok and Komsomolsk, airdromes, and settlements, and have done various work on the ports. They are working in the coal mines and are mining platinum and silver in the Sikhote-Alin' mountains and gold on the Bureya river. All together there are about 1,500,000 prisoners in Far Eastern Kray.

20. (14) Administration of the Northeast (Severo-Vostochnyye) ITLs, NKVD Bukhta Nogayevo, DVK

This is a tremendous concentration camp located on the Chukotsk peninsula; it is also known by the familiar and dreaded name, "Kolyma", after the river which flows through the whole area and empties into the Arctic. This is a bleak, wild and unknown area which is most commonly compared to Alaska. Climatic conditions are severe. The temperature reaches 60-65° below freezing in winter and up to 40° C. in summer. One seldom meets any of the native population, and then only as small groups of nomads. The prisoners have become the permanent population, number about two million, and are located in concentration camps which are scattered over this whole uninviting area. The first prisoners appeared in the Kolyma area in 1932 and began the preparatory work in various expeditions. Their number began gradually to increase, and in 1940 it amounted to two million, which were required by the state plans for construction and the need for gold, which is mined in hundreds of tons a year.

Magadan on Bukta Nagayevo, (Nogayevo Bay) on the Chukotsk Sea, was built by the prisoners, and in it an automobile repair plant. They also built a great many settlements throughout the whole Kolyma area. Hundreds of kilometers of roads are being built which connect, through mountains, swamps and forests, the gold mines with each other and with neighboring Yakutiya and its gold. Near Magadan there is an NKVD sovkhos called "Yel'gen", on which work 4-5 thousand prisoners of a women's concentration located there.

21. (15) Administration of the Karaganda (Karagandinskiy) ITL, NKVD of the Kazakh SSR.

The vast steppe areas of central Asia have been transformed into a unified area of concentration camps. The owners of the steppe lands have been driven into kolkhozes, dispossessed, and sent to concentration camps. Some have fled across the border into China. Since 1929 the steppes have been filled with prisoners who constantly number about one million. They built the new cities of Karaganda, Balkhash, Karsakpay, Achisay, Dossor and others. Along with this went intensive building of railroads: Akmolinsk-Petropavlovsk-Karaganda-Frunze, about 1600 km; Magnitogorsk-Akmolinsk, about 800 km; Gur'yev-Kandagach, about 500 km; Nel'da /Nel'dy, near Zharyk/ Dzhezkangan, 418 km; and Semipalatinsk-Alma Ata-Arys', commonly known as the Turk-Sib. This latter road was finished in 1930; nearly 1600 miles of track was laid in 40 months of work by prisoners.

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In 1939 irrigation canals were constructed in southern Kazakhstan in the Golodnaya Step' region.

The Pribalkhashskiy ("at Balkhash") copper combine and lead plants in Chimkent and Ridder [Leninogorsk], [and?] a metallurgical combine, were also built. Prisoners work in coal mines, and mine copper, lead and zinc. They also build new settlements and work on large sovkhozes (see map No. 5).

22. (16) The Administration of ITLs and ITKs (Corrective Labor Colonies) of the NKVD, Novosibirsk Oblast.

This administration is also known under the official name of "Siblag". In 1930 there began a systematic population of the territory of Siblag with prisoners, who number up to one million persons every year. Most of the prisoners work in the coal mines of the Kuznets coal basin - Kuzbas on the Tom' river. Prisoners built the cities of Leninsk and Stalinsk, center of the Kuzbas, and the railroad which connects them with the Transsiberian.

In addition, prisoners built the Achinsk-Abakan railroad, and the Stalinsk-Tashtalog railroad south from Stalinsk. This was built by four to five hundred thousand prisoners in about six years, in a mountainous region under extremely difficult working conditions. High earth embankments were made, and tunnels up to a kilometer and a half in length were bored. This railroad is connected with iron ore deposits, which are also mined by the prisoners.

On the Irtysh river at Ust'-Kamenogorsk a large hydroelectric station is being built. There have also been built an electric power station in the city of Kemerovo, the Kuznetskiy metallurgical plant (zavod-gigant), and a plant for the production of ammonia. Large heavy industry plants have been built in the cities of Novosibirsk and Omsk and a tractor plant in Altay [kray?] Work is being rushed on an automobile plant in Novosibirsk.

On Kulundinskaya Step' in Altay kray there is an NKVD sovkhoz with an area of 65,000 hectares on which work only prisoners.

At Yaya, near Novosibirsk, there is a women's concentration camp with about 5,000 women prisoners. They all work in textile, knitted goods and sewing factories or shops.

Within the jurisdiction of Siblag there is also the big Mariynsk concentration camp, and, southeast of Stalinsk, in the Altay mountains, in Gorskaya Shoriya region [Ukr: v rayoni Gir'skoi Shorii], there is a camp called "GORSHORLAG", the prisoners of which were building a railroad to Stalinsk and who are mining iron ore. (see map No. 6).

23. (17) Administration of the NKVD for Sverdlovsk Oblast - SevUrallag [Northern Urals Camp] NKVD

The camps of this administration are located for the most part in the Urals, near the industrial centers. They were started in 1929, just at the time of the first five year plan, which provided for a maximum development of industry in the Urals. For this hundreds of thousands of prisoners were sent to the Urals for various kinds of work. Cities and large plants and factories built by the hands of prisoners arose in forest and mountain regions.

A railway line from Ufa to Magnitogorsk, 400 km long, is being built, and in 1939 a railroad was built to Sterlitamak. The Chkalov-Orsk-Chelyabinsk railroad, about 1,000 km long, was also built.

The Chelyabinsk tractor plant was put up in a short time and there was built the Magnitogorsk metallurgical combine, the Sredneuralsk (Central Urals) copper combine, the Chelyabinsk lead plant, the Chelyabinsk electric power station, the Magnitogorsk and Novo-Tagil'skiy metallurgical plants, the Kirov tractor plant (in the Urals), the Ural heavy machine building plant, the Nizhne-Tagil'skiy Ural railway car plant (Uralvagonzavod), and the large city of Magnitogorsk.

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The building of the Magnitogorsk and Chelyabinsk metallurgical combines is being brought to completion. [These?] individual projects were being built in the shortest possible time, in from two to three years.

Besides the operations listed above, tens of thousands of prisoners are working on building airdromes and airplane factories, which are kept extremely secret. They are mining iron ore and light and precious metals, and are cutting timber and floating timber on the Ob' river.

24. (18) Administration of the Krasnoyarsk ITL, NKVD.
Kansk, Krasnoyarsk Kray.

The camps of this administration are located mainly on the Yenisey river, where prisoners work on timber cutting and floating. They also mine coal, build railroads, and develop towns.

They have built an agricultural machinery plant in the city of Krasnoyarsk which has begun to produce combines and other farm machinery. They built the Achinsk-Minusinsk railroad. The number of prisoners in this administration amounts to 400,000; they began to arrive in the concentration camps in 1929.

25. (19) Administration of the Tomsk-Asino (Tomsko-Asinskiy) ITL, NKVD

The administrative center of this administration is in Asino, near Tomsk. Most of the prisoners work on timber-cutting, and timber floating on the Chylym river into the Ob' river, whence it goes to all of Siberia, particularly to its steppe regions. Many prisoners work on the building of dirt roads, also. A railroad line was built which connects Tomsk with the Chulym river.

The number of prisoners amounts to about 30-35 thousand since the time of the organization of the camps in 1929.

26. (20) Noril'sk ITL
Noril'sk, Taymyr National Okrug, Krasnoyarsk Kray.

These camps are located in the bleak and uninhabited regions of the Taymyr peninsula and in the eastern part of Siberia, in snow-covered areas, in swamps, forests and mountains. Their center Noril'sk, was built by the prisoners. Around Noril'sk has been noted some of the lowest temperatures in the world, 70° C below freezing. This is the place of which the prisoners say: "There are 12 months of winter; the rest of the year is summer." The Yenisey flows through this whole area. The prisoners of these camps work in coal mines and at timber cutting and floating, mine coal, build various roads and settlements and strew with their bones this wild and uninhabited region. The new cities of Igarka, Noril'sk and Dudinka, and the port of Ust'-Yeniseysk were built by them.

Comparatively intensive activity in this area began in 1929, with the arrival there of the first prisoners, which every year amount to from 100 to 150 thousand.

27. (21) Administration of Tobol'sk ITLs, NKVD.
Tobol'sk

Most of the camps of this administration are located on the Ob', Irtysh and Tobol rivers and extend to the far north for the whole length of the Ob'. Endless forests and swamps are the characteristic landscape for this uninhabited region.

Prisoners, of which there are up to 100,000 in the camps, began to arrive in 1929 to build dirt roads and railroads, to mine hard coal and gold on the Yenisey and its tributaries, and to work in stone quarries. They work at timber cutting and floating and build new settlements. This region was notorious for its prisons long before the Bolshevik revolution.

28. (22) Administration of the Yakutsk ITLs, NKVD.
Yakutsk, Yakut ASSR.

Through the territory of this large administration flows the Lena river and its tributary, the Aldan, which are famous for their gold mines, known as the "Lenzoloto" and the "Aldanzoloto." They are worked by prisoners; the mining of gold is the main reason for their being in the camps. They also mine platinum, coal and non-ferrous metals. Under

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severe climatic conditions of intense cold they also cut and float timber. They have built a highway (trakt) from the Aldan gold mines to the Amur road for hundreds of kilometers through forests and across mountain ridges, and are connecting this gigantic region with the neighboring Kolyma region. The most frightful prisons are also in this region - the political isolation prisons, in which are kept the personal and political enemies of Stalin. The prisons of Yakutsk, Verkhnoyansk and Zhigansk, heritages from Tsarist Russia, have been improved and modernized by the NKVD. The organization of the first camps of the Yakutsk administration began in 1929. In them there are altogether about 80-100 thousand prisoners.

- (23) Administration of the Vyatskiy [from Vyatka river?] IITL, NKVD
Pos [poselok - settlement] Berezovo, Kirov oblast.

The principal work of the prisoners of this administration is timber cutting and floating on the Kama, which flows into the Volga.

Prisoners built the city of Solikamsk and the railroad from this city to the new city of Berezniki on the Kama. Around Solikamsk prisoners are working huge deposits of potassium salts and phosphorites. A chemical combine has been built at Berezniki, and a war plant (viys'kovyy zavod) in the woods on the Kama. Prisoners are building airdromes, railroads and dirt roads, and have built a hydroelectric station on the Kama near Solikamsk.

The prisoners in the camps number about 50,000; they began to arrive there in 1929.

- (24) Administration of the Temnikovskiy* IITLs, NKVD
St (station) Pot'ma, on the Moscow-Kazan railroad,
Gor'kiy Oblast.
[*after the town of Temnikov, south of this railroad?]

These camps are also known as "Sarlag," because they are located in the woods of the famous Sarovskaya Pustyn' on the land of the monastery of St Serafim Sarovskiy, which monastery and its relics were destroyed by the NKVD.

Prisoners of these camps mostly work at timber cutting and on the NKVD kolkhozes (sic). There are separate women's camps, the prisoners of which are engaged in the same work.

The camps have existed since 1930, and there are about 50,000 prisoners in them.

- (25) The Administration of Railroad Construction and the Sorokskiy IITL.
Belmorsk, Karelo-Finnish ASSR.

The building of the White-Sea - Baltic canal is directly connected with these camps; they are a part of the system of the above administration and are known as "Soroklag," after Bukhta Soroka [Soroka Bay].

After the completion of the canal, all the camps were reorganized, the administrative center was transferred to Belomorsk, and the prisoners work on other projects of the five year plans. They cut and float timber. They mine copper on the shores of Lake Ladoga and iron ore at Lake Onega. They built the Volkhov aluminum plant and the Neva [Nevskiy] sulfuric acid plant, and the railroad which connects Belomorsk with the railroad from Moscow to Arkhangel'sk. They are also building a number of other strategic railroads. They work in stone quarries and on building dirt roads.

It must also be pointed out that the great electric power stations known as Volkhovstroy, Cyas'troy and Svirstroy were built in the territory of this administration, and around them, large and small factories, and towns with the same names. The total number of prisoners in the administration amounts to about 600,000; they began to arrive in this region in 1929.

- (26) Administration of Murmansk IITLs, NKVD.
Kirovsk, Murmansk Kray (sic).

In the forests and tundra of far-off Kola Peninsula, beyond the Arctic circle, are scattered camps of the NKVD known as Severo-Nikel' (Northern Nickel). Prisoners are mining iron ore, zinc, copper, nickel and aluminum in the Khibiny mountains. They are working at the port of Murmansk building railroads and roads, and lumbering.

They built the city of Kirovsk, electric power stations, and various settlements. They have built an electrified railway line from Kirovsk to the Leningrad-Murmansk railroad and also a nickel combine and, with it, the town of Monchegorsk. Building of an aluminum combine has started. An electric power station was built in Murmansk.

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The first prisoners appeared in the Kola peninsula in 1929. There are 200-250 thousand of them in this administration.

33. (27) Northern Dvina ITL
Kotlas, Arkhangel'sk oblast.
34. (28) Administration of the Northern Railroad ITL
Arkhangel'sk oblast.

Most of the territory of these administrations consists of an immense taiga extending for hundreds of kilometers around the Northern Dvina and its tributaries. Kotlas, the northern railroad terminus, is located on the Dvina where the Vychegda and the Sukhona flow into it. There also has been built the river port of Limenda, where prisoners work at loading and unloading cargo.

However, the greatest number of prisoners work at cutting timber and floating it to the lumber mills at Arkhangel'sk; hundreds of thousands of cubic meters of this lumber goes for export.

Every day trainloads of timber cut and loaded by prisoners leave Kotlas for distant points in the USSR.

Prisoners also work on the Kotlas-Pechora railroad, and build settlements and dirt roads.

There are up to 200,000 prisoners; they began to arrive here in 1927.

35. (29) Administration of Ukhta-Unezhskiy ITL, NKVD.
Ryb pogost (fishing village), Ukta, Komi ASSR
36. (30) Administration of Vorkutstroy
Vorkuta, Komi ASSR
37. (31) Administration of Kargopol' ITL, NKVD
Arkhangel'sk oblast
38. (32) Administration of Ust'-Vym' ITL, NKVD
Ust'-Vym', Komi ASSR
39. (33) Administration of Pechora Railroad ITL
Komi ASSR
40. (34) Administration of the Kuloy (Kuloy'sk) ITL, NKVD
Arkhangel'sk oblast

All the camps of Arkhangel'sk oblast, including also Komi ASSR, at one time were under one administration which was called the Northern Administration of Special-Purpose Camps (Severnoye Upravleniye Lagerey Osobogo Naznacheniya), abbreviated SevULON, with its center at Syktyvkar (formerly [at] Sol'vychevodsk) [These are two cities, the latter near Kotlas.] However, beginning with the 1930's, they were organized into separate independent administrations, each with its own territory and planned assignment for exploitation of the prisoners.

In recent years the reorganization of the northern camps has taken the form shown above, along with the preceding two administrations [Nos 27 and 28].

Not far to the east [sic; actually to the west] of Arkhangel'sk, prisoners began building the city of Molotovsk in 1937 and have since completed it. It is an important shipbuilding site. The Kotlas-Chib'y (Ukhta) - Pechora railroad was built. The extraction of oil on the Ukhta river has begun, as has coal mining on the Pechora and Vorkuta rivers (Pechora coal basin, with its center at Nar'yan Mar).

Wood chemical plants have been built in Arkhangel'sk. A highway about 600km in length has been built from Ust'Vym' to Ukhta. Airdromes and dirt roads are being constructed. Iron ore in the Vychegda river region is being exploited.

Thus the prisoners in the far north, of whom there are about a million and a half, are building "socialism: for Stalin.

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41. (35) Onega (Onezhskiy) ITL, NKVD
St (station) Plesetskaya, Northern Railroad.

Prisoners of this administration work mainly at tree-felling, building railroads and dirt roads, and mining iron ore at Lake Onega. The camps were organized in 1929 and contain about 25-30 thousand prisoners.

42. (36) Administration of the Southern Railroad ITL, NKVD
Baku

The need for labor to build the strategic Lenkoran'-Sal'yany railroad and other railroads, airdromes and military constructions near the border forced the NKVD to reorganize concentration camps. Near Baku was built the new city of Sungayt.

There are about 25-30 thousand prisoners in this administration.

43. (37) Administration of the Chukotsk ITLs.
Anadyr, Kamchatka oblast

This peninsula is a wild tundra area, with severe climate. The native population is sparse and consists of nomads. It is mountainous; the mountains are of the Anadyr Khrebet. The prisoners have built a fish and meat cannery in Anadyr and various settlements and trading posts (faktoriya). They have begun the mining of coal for the Northern Sea Route.

The camps were organized in 1929, and contain 20-25 thousand prisoners.

44. (38) Administration of the Kamchatka ITLs, NKVD
Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy

An uninhabited region. Prisoners are engaged in fishing and building roads and settlements. They have built fish canneries.

They number about 15,000, and began to arrive here in 1930.

45. (39) Administration of the Sakhalin ITLs, NKVD
Aleksandrovsk-Sakhalinskiy

Prisoners here are extracting coal and petroleum. They work at timber cutting and fishing. They have built fish canneries and an airport.

There are 25-30,000 prisoners, mainly in the Okha regions.

46. (40) There are also such places of exile of a temporary nature as the islands Wrangel, Novaya Zemlya and Vaygach.

Prisoners here engage in various cargo loading and transloading operations for the Northern Sea Route and serve various research expeditions. Depending on the need, they are returned to the various concentration camps whence they were sent to these islands, ie, those northern camps on the shores of the White Sea and the Arctic Ocean.

47. (41) Administration of the Vyshera ITLs, NKVD
Sverdlovsk oblast

Prisoners of these camps are mainly engaged in timber cutting and floating timber on the Vyshera river, a tributary of the Kama.

The camps began to be organized in 1929. They contain 35-40 thousand prisoners.

48. (42) Administration of the Vologda ITLs, NKVD
Vologda

The first trainloads of prisoners began to arrive here in 1929; the prisoners were located in the great forest regions. They were mainly dispossessed peasants from the southern part of the Soviet Union, especially the Ukraine. Today there may be seen in these large forests innumerable dugouts (zemlyanka) in which live, under frightful conditions, winter and summer, prisoners who are exploiting the virgin forests of the taiga. There are constantly about 50-60 thousand in these camps.

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49. (43) Administration of the Astrakhan ITLs, NKVD
Astrakhan

On the shores of the Caspian Sea in the Astrakhan region 35-40 thousand prisoners are working on militarily strategic projects.

About 30km north of Makhach-Kala on the shore of the sea there was begun in 1938 the construction by prisoners of Special Plant (Spetszavod) No 513, a project of military importance on which worked about 25,000 prisoners. Near the plant they built the town of "Spetsgorodok" (special town or cantonment), in which is located the administrative center of the camp.

50. (44) Administration of the Construction of the Volga-Don Canal.

The Volga-Don canal is being built between the Volga (at Krasnoarmeysk north of Stalingrad) and the Don (at Kalach). It is equipped with locks and is about 100km in length.

Construction was begun in 1936. About 75,000 prisoners are working on it. (See map-- Great Volga; No 3).

51. (45) Administration of the Construction of the Manych Canal.

This canal is being built by prisoners to connect the Caspian Sea with the Sea of Azov. Its course will be via the western Manych (a tributary of the Don), the Manych lakes and the eastern Manych. The western part has already been completed. The total length of the canal will be about 500km.

The concentration camp was set up and construction begun in 1934. The number of prisoners amounts to 100-150 thousand. (See map - Great Volga).

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_____ camps which have officially gone out of existence as having fulfilled their purpose. When a group of concentration camps has completed its production program under the Five Year Plan or its special construction project, the camps are either liquidated altogether, and the prisoners transferred to other camps, or the territory of the administration is divided up into several separate, independent administrations, as happened in the case of the Northern Administration of Special Purpose Camps (SevULON), mentioned previously. This is what happened in the case of the Administration of the Solovetskiye Special Purpose Camps (USLON), the oldest known to the Soviet people, which had innumerable camps not only on the Solovetskiye islands but also on the mainland, with hundreds of thousands of prisoners. USLON was later gradually reorganized into separate administrations, and in 1938 the Solovetskiye camps were liquidated entirely, and the prisoners taken no one knows where.....

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3. Other well-known camps which were liquidated after the completion of their special projects _____ The forced labor projects on which they worked are as follows:

- (a) The Chuyskiy highway, which begins at Biysk (western Siberia) and runs through the republic /autonomous oblast/ of Tuva and into Mongolia to its capital, Ulan Bator. /Actually, this highway only skirts the southwestern part of Tuva A 0/. This highway links Mongolia completely, politically and economically, to the Soviet Union as a colony of the latter. About 800,000 prisoners worked on this highway under frightful conditions of climate and terrain. Work went on winter and summer, and tens of thousands of prisoners perished in building the 1,500km of road. (See map No 7, the Mongolian /People's/ Republic.)
- (b) The strategically important Moscow-Smolensk-Minsk motor highway was begun in 1936 and completed in 1939. It is about 700km in length. About 400,000 prisoners worked on it.
- (c) The Baku-Batumi, Gur'yev-Orsk, Tuapse-Makhachkala and Rostov-Makhachkala oil pipe lines. There were begun during the first five year plan. In 1939 the Gur'yev-Kandagach railway was built.
- (d) Prisoners took part in the building in 1932 of the Dnepr hydroelectric station imeni Lenin at Zaporzh'ye (Dneproges). The Dneproges dam is 760m long and over 60m in height. About 50,000 prisoners worked on this.

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- (e) Up to 150,000 prisoners worked on building hydroelectric stations on the Chirchik river near Tashkent in Uzbekistan; this is called Chirchikstroy. A copper-smelting combine is also being built there. Textile combines have been built in Tashkent and Fergana and textile factories in Bukhara and Samarkand. Prisoners built 800km of railroads in Uzbekistan - Termez to Stalinabad, Bukhara to Ashkhabad, and to the Fergana valley. In 1939 the Fergana canal imeni Stalin, 270km long, was built in a month and a half with the help of prisoners (see map No 8).
- (f) During the 1920's and the first five year plan prisoners took part in building great hydroelectric stations in Leningrad oblast - Volkhovstroy, Syas'sstroy and Svirstroy, and around them large and small factories, and towns of the same names.

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KEYS TO MAPS.Map No. 1.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. White Sea - Baltic Canal. | 6. Northern Dvina |
| 2. White Sea | 7. Perm [Molotov] |
| 3. Belomorsk | 8. Rybinsk |
| 4. Medvezhegorsk | 9. Volga |
| 5. Lake Onega | 10. Leningrad |
| 6. Svirstroy | 11. Vitebsk |
| 7. Syas'stroy | 12. Moscow |
| 8. Volkhovstroy | 13. Gor'kiy |
| 9. White Sea - Baltic Canal | 14. Kuybyshev |

Map No. 2

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Moscow-Volga Canal | 15. Oka |
| 2. Canal | 16. Kiev |
| 3. Dams | 17. Dneproges |
| 4. Locks | 18. Volga-Don Canal |
| 5. Reservoirs | 19. Kamyshin |
| 6. Railways | 20. Manych Canal |
| 7. "Moscow-Volga Sea" | 21. Canal completed |
| 8. Klin | 22. Canal being built |
| 9. Dmitrov | 23. Waterway building Reconstruction and building of waterway |
| 10. Komsomol'skaya | 24. Planned waterway |
| 11. Rakovo | 25. Planned dam |
| 12. Moscow | 26. Completed dam |

Map No. 3

1. Great Volga
2. Barents Sea
3. Pechora
4. Arkhangel'sk
5. BBK (Baltic-White Sea Canal)

Map No. 4

1. Krasnoyarsk
2. Tayshet
3. Bratskiy Ostrog
4. Ust'-Kutsk
5. Kirensk

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Map No. 4, continued

6. Bodaybo
7. Olekma r.
8. Zeya r.
9. Bureya r.
10. Amkun r.
11. Nikolayevsk
12. Mariynsk
13. Sovetskaya. Gavan'
14. Khabarovsk
15. Vladivostok
16. Pashkova
17. Rukhlovo
18. Scale
19. East Siberian railway
built by prisoners
20. Baykal-Amur railway - second
track, built by prisoners.
21. Transsiberian main line.

Map No. 5

1. Kazakhstan
2. Saratov
3. Orsk
4. Troitsk
5. Chelyabinsk
6. Kustanay
7. Omsk
8. Akmolinsk
9. Karaganda
10. ~~Kounrad~~ Nel'da
11. Kounrad
12. Dzhezkazgan
13. Karsakpay
14. Baykonur

15. Kandagach
16. Dossor
17. Arys'
18. Frunze
19. Alma Ata
20. Semipalatinsk
21. ~~Rybnichnaya~~ Rubtsovka [Rubtsovsk]
22. Ridder [Leninogorsk]
23. Railways
24. TurkSib - railway built by
prisoners
25. Railways being built by prisoners

Map No. 6

1. Tomsk
2. Omsk
3. Novosibirsk
4. Mariynsk
5. Leninsk-Kuznetsk
6. Stalinsk-Kuznetsk
7. Achinsk
8. Abakan
9. Rubtsov[sk]
10. Ridder [Leninogorsk]
11. Kuznets Basin
Scale . . .
12. Railroads
13. Railroads built by prisoners.

Map No. 7.

1. Mongolia
2. Biysk
3. Biya r.
4. Tuva People's Republic (sic)

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Map No. 7, cont.

5. Abakan
6. Kyzyl
7. Ulan-Bator
8. Kyakhta
9. Ulan-Ude
10. Railroads
11. Chuyskiy highway built by
prisoners.

Map No. 8.

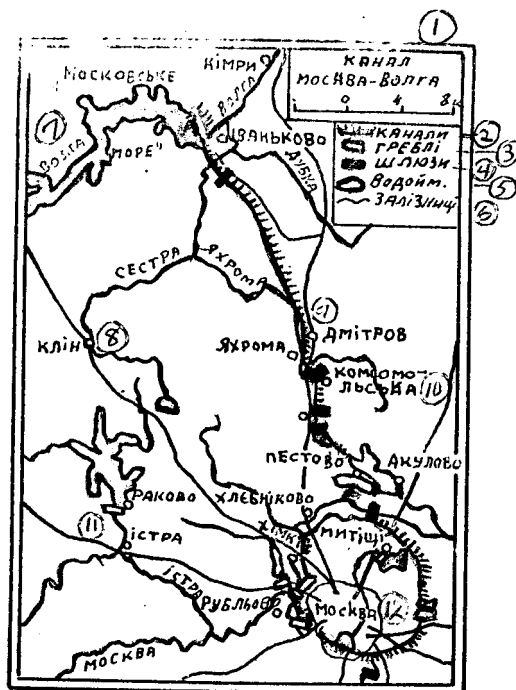
1. Uzbekistan
2. Chirchik
3. Tashkent
- 3a. Andizhan
- 3b. Osh
4. Fergana
5. Stalinabad
6. Termez
7. Bukhara
8. Chardzhou
9. Railroads
10. Railroads built by prisoners
11. Chirchikstroy - hydroelectric station^s built by prisoners.

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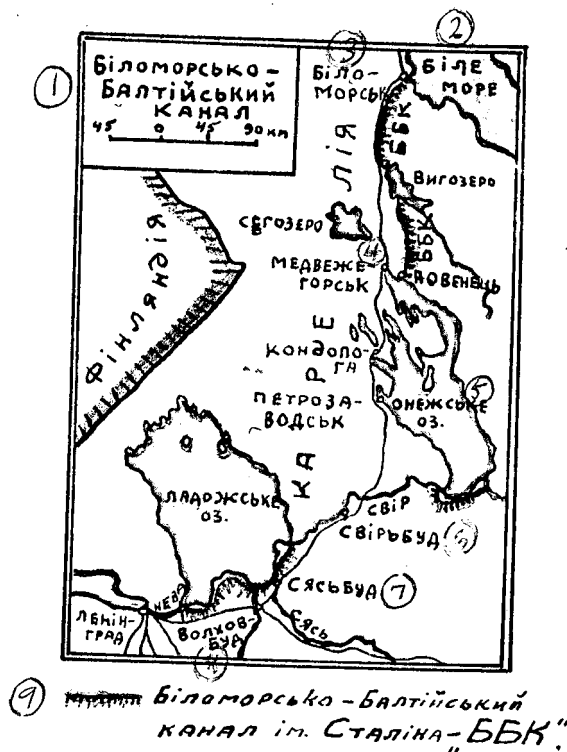
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КАРТА № 1

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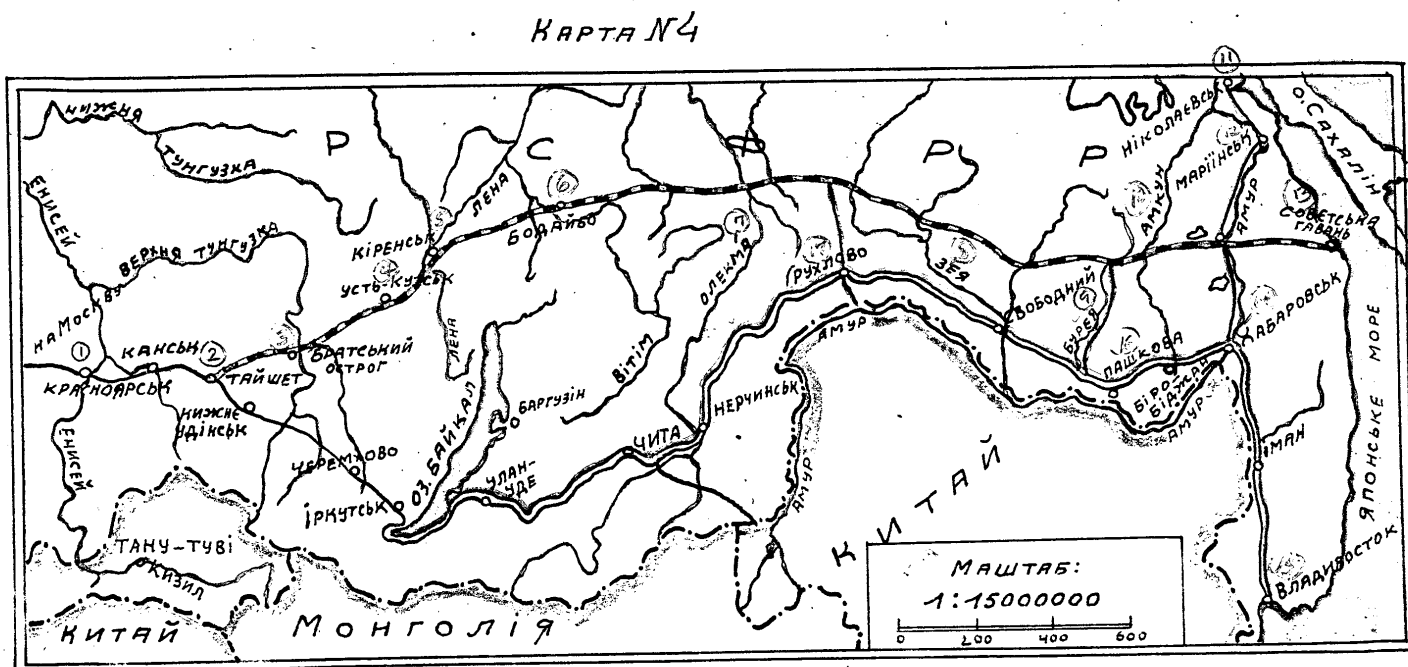
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- (19) — Східньо-Сибірська залізниця збудована в'язнями.
 (20) — Байкало-Амурська залізниця-друга колія, збудована в'язнями.
 (21) — Сибірська магістраль.

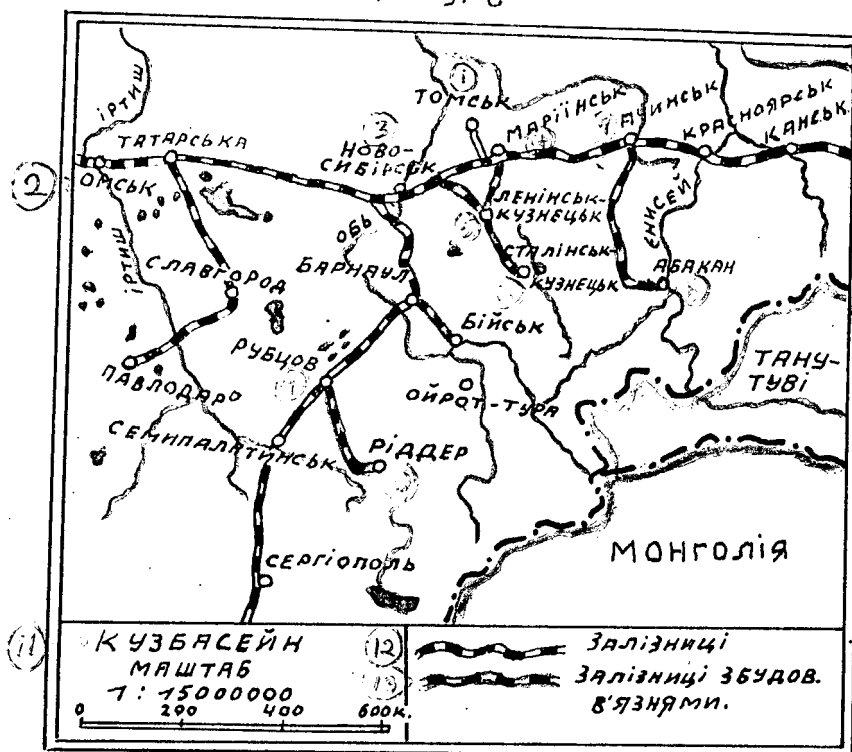
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КАРТА №6

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КАРТА №5

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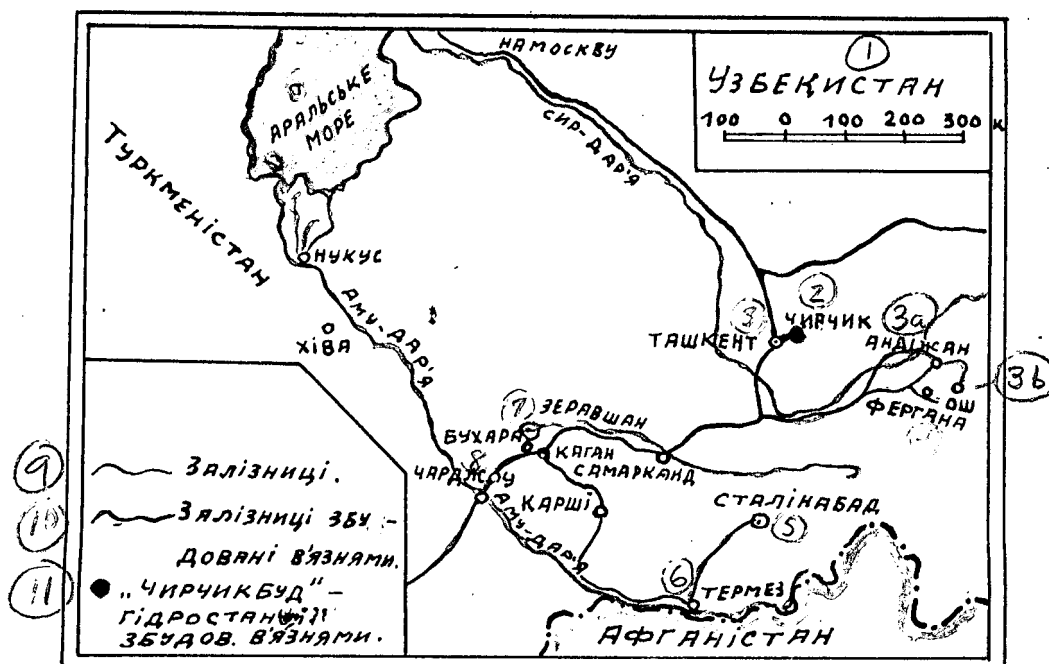
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КАРТА № 7



⑩ ————— Залізниця
 ⑪ ————— „Чуйський тракт“ збудований в'язнями.

КАРТА № 8

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