

SECRET
16 Nov 1967

1 in R10/1/1
see 16 Nov memo

1. On 8 Nov 1967 Carl's friend in England established contact with Alexander DINCES, Jewish, stateless, of 24 Ave. Gardens, London, W.3, and his friend John WEATHERLY, a British sailor, who had been released from Mordovian camps in Jan 1967, and Nov 1967, respectively.

The contact was made through ZAMORSKI, fnu, Polish editor with the Polish Desk of Free Europe in Munich who had notified Dr KORDIUK Bohdan of Munich about DINCES. The latter - according to ZAMORSKI - was looking for friends of Dr HORBOVYY Volodymyr to inform them about Dr HORBOVYY and other Ukrainian prisoners in Mordovian camps.

2. During the meeting of Carl's friend with DINCES and WEATHERLY that took place in London on 8 Nov 1967, Carl's friend was told the following:

Both, DINCES and WEATHERLY, met in Mordovia with Dr HORBOVYY and other Ukrainian prisoners, as well as with Gerald BROKE, SINIAVSKY, and others. For both of them the issue of Ukrainian prisoners ~~was~~^{is} the central one, and Dr HORBOVYY is the main person they are concerned with beside Gerald BROKE. Their main task is to make all the possible efforts to get HORBOVYY released together with Gerald BROKE and for that purpose they have already approached various organizations, the press, the Foreign Office or rather its representatives, and others.

For the same reason DINCES went early Nov 1967 to the Cardinal SLIPYY and presented to him the case of HORBOVYY. He was quite surprised to learn from the Cardinal that according to some information published at one time in Ukrainian emigre press (in Shlakh Peremohy of Munich) Dr HORBOVYY whom DINCES saw in Jan 1967 ~~was~~^{had been} already two or ~~more~~ years "dead". Cardinal SLIPYY could not help DINCES and directed him to Prof. SWOBODA V. of London University. In the meantime DINCES was contacted by mail by Carl's friend and was very happy to meet him now since he had ^{been} already giving up the hope to be able to find HORBOVYY'S friends. In Sept 1967 DINCES asked ZAMORSKI to get him in contact with "responsible Ukrainians" and the latter seemed to be rather reluctant to do it since in his opinion Ukrainians were "too much differentiated" among themselves to do this kind of business ^{with} them. Therefore DINCES was somewhat surprised when Carl's friend referred to ZAMORSKI (and Dr KORDIUK).

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

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3. From Dr HORBOVYY, DINCES and WEATHERLY have got a request to get in contact with Ukrainian Committees in the USA and Canada and ask them to raise his and other Ukrainian prisoners' matter on the forum of the United Nations. Dr HORBOVYY is being kept imprisoned without trial and it should be demanded that his and others' case ought to be handled by Kiev court. After his release Dr HORBOVYY would like to live in Poland. Dr HORBOVYY also asked DINES and WEATHERLY to ask the Ukrainian Committees to influence the pro-communist Ukrainians in Canada to have them their eyes open when they visit the Ukraine.

4. DINCES brought with himself some letters from German prisoners and a long list of Ukrainian prisoners on which he is now working together with WEATHERLY.

5. After BROOKE'S release and his arrival in England, DINCES and WEATHERLY will organize some sort of a center to inform the world about the situation in Soviet Mordovian camps.

6. DINCES and WEATHERLY gave Carl's friend general informations about the situation in the camps which are similar to those ~~mentioned~~ stated in latest material obtained by Prolog. They also named quite a few prisoners among them KOLOD'KO, SENIUK, MARCHUK and others, and some details on various cases identical or similar to those mentioned in other ~~materials~~ zakhalayni "papers" from Ukraine.

7. DINCES is contributing now to Radio Free Europe, and English press. He impressed Carl's friend as an intelligent and dependable person ~~keen~~ eager to help his friends in the camp. WEATHERLY seems to be "a typical sailor".

8. Carl's friend acted as a liason ^{only,} and requested Carl to come at once to handle this case. DINCES and WEATHERLY asked him to contact them with a competent individual for that purpose. They will hand over their material, discuss pertinent matters, and in particular further steps to be taken to help the prisoners.

9. Among other things, SINIAVSKI ~~was~~ told DINCES that he had been betrayed "from abroad".

10. DINCES gave the address of DR HORBOVYY for sending parcels:

SECRET

СССР, Москва, Г-200
Смоленская пл. 32/34
В/О "ВНЕШПОСЫЛТОРГ"

for

ВЛАДИМИР ГАРБОВОЙ
СССР МОСКВА
П/Я 5110/1 Ж.Х.

and for mail:

Мордовская АССР
ст.Потьма
п/я 385/5 - 11
ГАРБОВОЙ Владимир

THE... FROM A RUSSIAN... OF...
 ... THE... SURVIVAL

He works his hands

raw

-BUT HIS TORMENTORS ARE NEVER SATISFIED"



LD BROOKE'S allotted job in
 Five prison labour camp was
 and-carve chess pieces.
 was given only one week's train-
 and expected to produce 560 pawns
 lay. The Russians called this the
 n."

n experienced carver worked like a
 c madman all day it was just pos-
 o meet the norm. But
 ordinary man it was
 sible, especially a
 ner.

camp warden usually
 little to a prisoner as
 s he turned out a good
 of work. With Gerry
 is different.

ave you completed your
 ?" he would demand.
 o."

alf rations then. And
 will have to catch up."
 t Gerry was always
 id.

e night, about two
 s before I left the
 p, he was almost
 erical when we met to

Alex, I've been working
 ours non-stop to try to
 plete my work," he said.
 ok at my fingers."
 he tins of his fingers

○ Back from Russian
 captivity last week came
 British seaman John
 Weatherly — with the
 latest news of London
 teacher Gerald Brooke,
 whom he met in the
 Soviet forced labour camp
 known as "Little Five."

○ His alarming report of
 Brooke's failing health
 confirms the dramatic
 story being told to
 "People" readers by
 American engineer Alex
 Dinces.

... who spent

flimsiest of reasons. One, be-
 cause it was slightly over the
 prescribed five kilos in weight.

Others were refused on the
 grounds that a prisoner serving
 a sentence under "severe
 regime" was not allowed to
 receive food parcels until he
 had served half his sentence.

To make matters worse, Gerry
 was sentenced to reduced
 rations and, at one time, banned
 from using the camp store for
 a month, a precious privilege
 that helped to make life bear-
 able.

Once every month we were
 allowed to spend the few roubles
 we earned by our work. The
 money was credited to our
 account at the store, which sold

usual propaganda stuff about
 the quality of Soviet justice.

The commentator droned on
 about how the British and
 Americans had been trying to
 infiltrate spies into Russia
 since 1917; how their spy chief
 had sent this young man to the
 U.S.S.R. and how Moscow
 became the end of the line for
 him.

Its moral, not surprisingly,
 was that the filthy capitalists
 would never undermine majestic
 communism.

The projectionist was sup-
 posed to take the film to the
 Political Block — in which
 Brooke was—as soon as we had
 seen it.

But he fiddled with the
 apparatus for some time before
 going over. Then he announced
 that there had been a break-
 down, but they

○ Gerald Brooke pictured
 with his wife Barbara when
 she visited him after his
 arrest in Moscow in 1965.

nation, which completely baffled
 his inquisitors.

One of the things that helped
 to keep Gerry and me sane
 were the daily B.B.C. news
 bulletins.

In exchange for 10 packets
 of Chesterfield cigarettes and
 two tins of Nescafe (which he
 gave to the guard), one of the
 camp electricians arranged for
 me to listen to the 10 p.m.
 bulletin on the radio in the
 guardhouse.

I passed on the news to
 Gerry. We knew the true
 situation in Vietnam and we
 heard that 27-year-old New-
 combe Mott, an American
 student, was likely to come to
 the camp.

veins slashed, in the toilet of
 the prison train when it pulled
 into the Russian town of Kirov.
 The official verdict was suicide.

But the Russian train guard
 I spoke to said: "You are very
 naive if you believe that."

★

A few days before I was
 finally freed by the Russians,
 at the end of my five-year sen-
 tence, I was questioned by a
 Colonel Rybnikov and a major
 in the Soviet Secret Police
 headquarters in Lubyanka
 Prison, Moscow.

"Did Brooke give you any
 messages to take out?"

"Yes, he did."

"What was it?"

"He said: 'For God's sake
 get me out of here.'"

They were not amused.

Nevertheless, that is Gerald
 Brooke's message to the British
 Government.

— J. Obit

He was almost at breaking-point that night. We talked for a long time and at the end of it he felt better.

But the humiliation and prosecution of Brooke continued, led by this hated and despised camp warden.

He was called Gregori and he was about 40, with a few smallpox scars.

He was a "tough" and he was "tough" throughout the camp.

He would walk through the camp continually, first to the left and then to the right, and cursing the prisoners in the foulest of language.

He was for ever hitting Gerry.

"You really thought you could spy on Russia?" he would sneer.

"I was not sentenced for espionage," Gerry replied.

HAVE a £2,000 mortgage. Board's tax rises from 25s. to 30s. a week. Do you want us to share the burden of the mortgage?

If your husband does not expect to get into standard tax payment (8s. 3d. in the £) for some years, join the scheme. But if he is likely in, say, five years to pay standard tax, stay with your building society.

Please note that once you have joined the Option Mortgage Scheme you are not allowed to change back.

I AM receiving an industrial widow's pension and am about to start a £7-a-week job. Will my pension be reduced because I am earning more than is allowed under the earnings rule?

★ No matter how much you may be earning, your pension will not be affected. Widows' pensions are not subject to any earnings rule.

○ Have you a problem? Our experts will be pleased to advise you. Address your letter to "The People" Free Advice Bureau, 64 Long Acre, London, W.C.2. Don't forget to enclose a stamped addressed envelope.

closest friend were for many months.

○ This is the first full, authentic account of the mental and physical torment that this young Briton is having to endure.

"No, of course. You're a tourist, aren't you?"

He would leer at Gerry and say: "England is like an old fox trying to keep her tail always in the shade."

His abuse infuriated me. One day when he was attempting to provoke Gerry, I told him that Soviet law forbade the humiliation of a prisoner by constantly reminding him that he was a criminal.

"Shut your mouth, prison lawyer," he thundered. "You two are both heretics from the same field."

Other guards took their cue from Genghis Khan and continually tormented Gerry with their taunts: "How is our famous spy today?"

Brooke was not subjected to physical brutality—like many of the Chinese prisoners were. But there is more than one way to intimidate a man and destroy his spirit.

There was the perpetual threat of an additional sentence, continuous starvation, constant degradation and humiliation, deprivation of privileges, like no visits of relatives, no reading matter, no food parcels, no use of the camp store.

In solitary

There was also solitary confinement, and, to a half-starved man, the terrible punishment of reduced rations. There wasn't much to reduce.

We were mainly fed on cabbage soup and some sort of grain cereal. Daily ration of bread was 600 grams, about half a small loaf.

Sometimes we had a few potatoes, together with a small strip of stinking herring which we tried to cook over a fire to make it eatable.

I got food parcels once a month, but Gerry was allowed to receive only one parcel whilst I knew him.

Others were sent back for the

send a note to the store saying: "Brooke is not allowed to use his credit this month."

As a result, Gerry suffered badly from malnutrition.

THE CHINESE GUARDS are past-masters of the art of mental torture. One of the cunning psychological blows which they used was to remind me of my trial.

I was talking to one of the guards one day when he told me about a documentary film being shown to army units. He said it was about an English spy's trial, and from his description I recognised it as the fiasco to which Gerry had been subjected.

I didn't expect to hear any more about it, but a few days later I was told that the film was to be shown in the camp, first to us, then to the political.

It was an edited film of the trial lasting about 25 minutes and called: "The English Spy on Trial."

Hellish life

When I told Gerry he was appalled. We both realised what it meant. His tormentors in the political block would reenact every scene from the film, quote his own words back at him, imitate his defence in court.

The Russians were punishing their helpers with the aim of making his life more hellish than it already was.

I promised Gerry I would do everything I could to prevent the film being shown.

I turned for help to the prisoner who operated the projector. (I am not naming him, for obvious reasons.)

I suggested to him that it would not be too hard to arrange a breakdown of the equipment when the film was due to be shown to the political.

'Breakdown'

"What's in it for me?" he said. It was the first question everyone in the camp asked if you ever wanted them to do anything for you.

Finally we agreed the price of his co-operation: half a kilo of smoked tenderloin of bacon, half a kilo of sugar and a can of condensed milk.

First, the film was shown to the "non-political" prisoners, in which category I was. We all went to see it. It was the

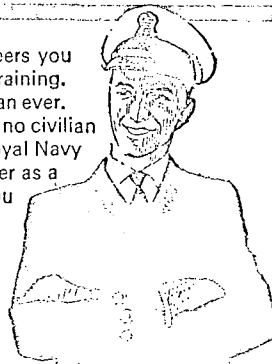
But the operator gave a rambling repetitious technical explanation. Russia from Mot

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