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General Information on Corrective
Labor Without Confinement and
Corrective Labor Colony Settlements in the USSR

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Corrective labor without confinement

Under corrective labor without confinement, the convicts are assigned a job within daily commuting distance of home. The sentencing court establishes a fine-- a percentage of earnings for the duration of the sentence-- which the worker must pay to the State. Those sentenced to corrective labor without confinement are not entitled to a vacation. Unless their work is exemplary, it is not included in length of service totals. Unconfined convicts are required to appear before established State organs whenever summoned. They may not quit or change jobs without special permission. If they fail to appear for work, the management of the enterprise to which the convict was assigned must report the case to the appropriate State organ for further prosecution.

According to USSR Supreme Court Chairman Gorkin:

"In the first quarter of 1971, 10.9 percent of all convicts were sentenced to corrective labor without confinement."

Soviet data also show that in 1969, in Voronezh Oblast of the RSFSR, population 2,527,000, 417 people found employment after warnings that failure to do so would result in criminal prosecution. Seventy-eight people were

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sentenced to corrective labor without confinement for avoiding work. Information concerning the number of criminals sentenced to corrective labor without confinement is not available. Thus, a minimum of .02 percent of the oblast's population were forced to work against their will.

Corrective labor colony settlements

Corrective labor colony settlements are characterized by more lenient conditions than other labor camps and prisons. In corrective labor colony settlements convicts:

- may receive unlimited packages;
- may possess cash;
- work regular hours;
- are paid no less than 50% of their earnings;
- are held without being guarded, but are kept under supervision;
- are free to move about the entire colony during the day.

No convicts are sentenced directly to corrective labor colony settlements. Rather, convicts who are well on the road to rehabilitation may be transferred from a corrective labor colony of general, intensified, or special regime to a colony settlement after having served no less than one half their sentence if the law provides for their release on parole; after having served no less than two-thirds of their sentence if the law does not provide for their release on parole. From this regulation we can

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estimate that the maximum number of convicts in colony settlements is between one-third and one-half of the number of convicts in general, intensified, and special regime labor colonies.

Colony settlements are most numerous in small cities, especially those normally closed to foreigners, located in climatically harsh sections of the country. Convicts are assigned to heavy manual labor, particularly on construction projects or in plants whose operation involves health hazards. As many as 15,000 prisoners worked in colony settlements in 1976 in the Vologda Oblast. The number of convicts in colony settlements is said to be growing.

Identification of Camps

[] sources have identified the following prisons and labor camps:

- Moscow: 14 prisons, some in the city itself, including Kryukovo, the show prison for foreign visitors;
- Lvov: eight labor camps, of which six are inside the city, including one for women and another for juveniles, and camps built around a huge furniture complex, an agricultural machine factory and an electromechanical factory;
- Odessa: Four labor camps and two prisons. Two of the camps are for women, one of them "strict regime"; the inmates do manual work in metal production, building and agriculture. There is also a "strict

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- regime: camp for men;
- Leningrad: A large concentration of prisons, camps and psychiatric prisons:, including four mental prisons in the old Alexander Nevsky monastery and two more in the town;
 - Riga: At least 25 labor camps and prisons, with closed prisons containing special cells for political prisoners in isolation;
 - Moldavia: Seven known labor camps;
 - Perm: Twelve known labor camps, including one isolation jail-- but estimates run to a total of 50-60 camps;
 - Archangel: Twelve known labor camps;
 - Murmansk: Seven labor camps known, many more suspected;
 - Kiev: Five known labor camps, prisons, and psychiatric prisons;
 - Voroshilovka: Five known labor camps, and two specialized mental hospitals where political prisoners are said by ex-inmates to be receiving particularly harsh treatment;
 - Minsk: Five known prison camps, one a jail in the city taking up three streets;
 - Azerbaijan: Seven known camps;
 - Tomsk: Twelve labor camps;
 - Dnepropetrovsk: Eight labor camps plus the Pridneprovskaya mental hospital;
 - Chernigov: Two labor camps;
 - Omsk: Seven large prison camps;
 - Krasnoyarsk: Fifty prison camps, many with "strict" and "particularly strict" regimes;
 - Krasnodar: Sixteen known prisons and camps, including the general district investigation jail which has condemned cells from which men are sent to work in underground atomic plants in the Ukraine and allowed no contact with the outside world. Between 90 and 120 men are packed into cells for 30 or 40, without ventilation. There is also a psychiatric camp for 2000 men and women;
 - Sverdlovsk: About 100 prison camps, of which 40 are strict regime including one for women felling timber;
 - Kola peninsula: A closed prison camp zone;
 - Vorkuta: Four camps whose inmates work in the mines;
 - Chernovitsk: One camp with 5,000 prisoners, doing hard labor in quarries;

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- Kaliningrad: One large camp whose inmates work on furniture manufacture;
- Orlov: A specialised mental hospital;
- Kishinev: One hard labor camp at a refrigeration plant;
- Korkino, Shelyabinsk: One strict regime camp for work in the gold mines;
- Ionava: One camp whose inmates do hazardous work at a chemical combine;
- Khodyzhensk: One camp for 800 prisoners at an oilfield;

Type of Jobs

Prisoners quarry uranium at the Aksu mines in Kazakhstan and the Jolti Vaki mines in the Ukraine. From their camp near the naval base at Rakushka bay near Vladivostok they clean the waste outlets of the reactors in nuclear submarines. They burrow for gold in the far east, where women prisoners ruin their lungs by blowing at the gold as it runs along conveyor belts. At Shikotan on the Kurite islands in the Pacific, women prisoners unload trawlers for the biggest canning center in the country.

The Soviet Union's railways were built largely by prisoners. They are building the Baykal-Amur railway, and unpublicized KGB railways.

The film studios in the Smierlis district of Riga were built by prisoners. Some of the prisoners went on to Liepaja to build a chemical plant, and others were

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sent to Daugavpils to do electrical work. Prisoners finished construction of the Rigas aditajs factory and built additions to a plant that produces electrical appliances. Others are working on a plywood factory in Bolderaja, on the new airport in Kalnciems, and on a new bridge over the Daugava.

There are also permanent camps, such as the womens' camp at Ilguciems, where the inmates sew clothing, and the camp near the Braslas station, where sewing and bookbinding are performed. Inmates produce furniture at the camp on Maza Matisa Street in Riga and in camps in Valmiera, Liepaja, and Jelgava.

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