

# Statute on the Corrective Labor Camps, USSR: Comments and Translation, #Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Center for International Studies, 1955 #Soviet Union #1955

From time to time, Meduza in English requests permission to translate outstanding Russian-language stories from around the Web. This piece by Nina Freiman was originally published on Takie Dela. The letter can be read in full on the Russian outlet Colta, where scans of the text were published for the first time in early 2018. The history of Nika Polyakov lead Roldugina to the documentary theater Teatr.doc. The dramaturg Valery Pecheikin helped transform the letters of Soviet queers (as Roldugina prefers to call them) into a play, and it was on the theater stage that their voices were first heard aloud. The play premiered in April of 2017. Equality for nearly all. Now, I focus on the 1920s and 1930s. The labor camps were there to correct behavior and punish infractions but also to be of practical benefit to the Soviet nation. The people sentenced to camps lived in horrific conditions and were sent there for often morally outrageous and legally dubious reasons. Often considered a special aberration of Stalin's dictatorship, the camps predated him and continued after him, too. For most of the 20th century, the world was unaware of the inhumane extent of Soviet labor camps and what the people within them had to endure. Now, three decades after the USSR, the methods and magnitude of the labor Trade Union Labor Camp Tractor Driver Employment Figure Soviet Citizen. These keywords were added by machine and not by the authors. This process is experimental and the keywords may be updated as the learning algorithm improves. The contrasts concluded on the basis of a standard contract (a standard contract of a corrective labor institution with an economic organ of 14 April 1955; a Standard Contract on providing enterprises and construction organizations of other ministries and departments with work force from imprisoned people). Location of labor camps in the USSR published by an American publishing house, based on Polish sources including: 14,000 affidavits, original lists, and documents collected by the army of General Anders. [HU OSA 300-50-1]. The American publisher wrote the following caption under the map: "We will give \$1,000 to anyone who can prove that these documents are fakes." On the other hand, prisoners of these camps had significant economic importance in the planning and implementation of the economic development plans of all communist regimes. The prisoners were administratively assigned to those sectors of the state development plans where manpower was in short supply. News From Behind the Iron Curtain [HU OSA 300-8]. A corrective colony is the most common type of prison in Russia and some post-Soviet states. Such colonies combine penal detention with compulsory work. The system of labor colonies originated in 1929 alongside the Gulag labor camps, and after 1953 the corrective penal colonies in the Soviet Union developed as a post-Stalin replacement of the Gulag labor-camp system.