

9th US/ICOMOS International Symposium
Preservation of value of Museum GULAG, by Azat Usmanov (Russia).

№	Plot	The text
1*-2*	The logo. (Prompt)	Dear ladies and gentlemen. Let me to present to you the Independent noncommercial organization «The Memorial Center of a History of Political Repression at "Perm - 36", known also as the GULAG Museum.
3-4	Photo. Camp from air (2).	Here is the camp in the condition of the beginning of the ninetieth. At this time all camp systems - fences, protections from a barbed wire, old camp barracks and other constructions promptly have been practically demolished.
5*	Camp. Figure 1.	This camp has arisen in one thousand nine hundred forty sixth. And it was one of huge number similar GULAG camps. GULAG was dramatic catastrophe. Totally about forty millions have passed through compulsory system of concentration camps.
6	Map of Corrective camps of the Perm region.	Now you see the map of Corrective camps of the Perm region. The territory is approximately equal to the state Georgia. And there were more than hundred sixty camps, what means hundred fifty thousand prisoners simultaneously.
7	Map of Corrective camps of the country.	There were four hundred seventy six branches with several dozens of camps in each branch in the Soviet Union of Stalin's epoch.

8*	Map of Corrective camps of the Perm area.	And again Perm region - hundred sixty the camps, thousands prisoners.
9	Map of Corrective camps of the country.	
10*- 12*	Ruins Camps. (1 - 3)	Each camp was created to resolve some particular economic problem. It was wooden construction quickly and often unprofessionally builds and because of it quickly collapsed. They not supposed to be eternal. There were thousand camps. And now there is just one - unique “Perm – 36”, now Museum GULAG.
13*	Camp. Figure 1.	“Perm – 36” was regular typical GULAG camp. The majority of thousands were similar.
14	Camp. Figure Thomas Sgovio.	Documentary drawing by artist Thomas Sgovio, the GULAG prisoner.
15*	Camp. Figure 1.	Regular structure of a camp - four barracks, with two hundred fifty prisoners in each, punishment cell, bath, medical aid station. Fence from a barbed wire, board fence and observant towers on every corner.
16	Work in a wood. Photo.	Often camps were located in the forests. Prisoners cut down and sawed a wood around the camp, camp transferred further to a new place. A wood camp doesn't exist for too long time. For some years prisoners quickly cut down a wood around of camp and camp transferred to another place. Deserted camp quickly disappeared.

17*	Camp. Figure 2.	But this particular camp had a special history. For some industrial reasons it nevertheless they have decided to keep it. To escort prisoners and to take out logs was too far. Technical equipment – motor vehicles and tractors – were delivered. The camp becomes the first mechanized wood camps in the country. To service technical equipment workshops and garages have been constructed near camp. It further has played a special role in its history.
18*	Camp. Figure 3.	In one thousand nine hundred fifty third, after Stalin's death, many of the similar camps have been closed. This camp was equipped well than any other else. So they decided to keep it and have brought in new prisoners - the senior officers of the National Commissariat of Internal affairs who simultaneously with Berea judged for realization of reprisals. Executioners have taken a place of the recent victims. And as it was necessary to protect them especially strictly, workshops and garages have been included in the structure of camp, and were enclosed with obstacles.
19	Camp. Figure 3.	Almost twenty years in camp contained the condemned employees of militia, Office of Public Prosecutor and Court. Those of them, who has been condemned for reprisals, already got a freedom, the policies and public prosecutor's workers condemned for usual criminal offences, such as bribes, embezzlement of public funds, etc. were send to the camp. It was a special period in a history of camp. Prisoners have got conditions that an ordinary officer had not had in the freedom.
20*	Camp. Figure 4.	At the beginning of the seventieth of the twentieth century, during fierce struggle with dissidents authorities of the country tried to insolate most active of them more reliably –not to let them transfer outside any information. So political camp - "Perm - 36" have been created, because protection system was better, than in any other camp.

21	Sergey Kovalev.	Among hundreds Perm political camps prisoners were world renowned human rights fighters. Such as Sergey Kovalev who was being the representative under human rights at the President and the State Duma (Parliament of Russia) and resisting to President and the government of the country during the first Chechen war.
22	Natan Scharansky.	Recent vice-premier of Israel Natan Scharansky. One of the most active leaders of movement of Jews for departure the USSR. Human rights fighter. Has been arrested in one thousand nine hundred seventy seventh. It is accused anti-soviet activities and propaganda. He was sentenced for three years in prison and ten years in camps. He was sent out of the USSR one thousand nine hundred eighty sixth.
23	Jury Orlov.	The president of the international Helsinki federation physicist, living nowadays in the USA Jury Orlov. Before arrest was the member of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian Republic. The first chairman of the Moscow Helsinki group. In camp "Perm - 37" there was established for him a special camp zone – small camp in camp.
24	Vladimir Bukovsky.	Human rights fighter, the professor of Cambridge University Vladimir Bukovsky. One of ancestors dissident and human rights movements activist. In one thousand nine hundred seventy sixth was exchanged for the General Secretary of Communist Party Chile Luis Korvalan.
25-27	Special mode. (3)	In the camp "Perm - 36" there was a unique special mode department for political prisoners. There, in the round o'clock locked chambers the prisoners, who after getting freedom, were arrested in the second time by the same accusations of anti-

		<p>soviet propaganda.</p> <p>As a rule maximal term conclusion for such prisoners was ten years. This special mode was so severe, that within only one year four of prisoners were lost – all four were members of the Ukrainian Helsinki group.</p>
28-29*	Oleksa Tihi.	<p>Human rights fighter, the teacher. Left the conclusion and the reference in 1957 – 69 and in 1977 – 1984.</p> <p>Was lost on sixth of May, one thousand nine hundred eighty fourth.</p>
30-31*	Jury Litvin.	<p>Human rights fighter, the poet, the journalist.</p> <p>Left the conclusion and the reference five times.</p> <p>Was lost on fifth of September, one thousand nine hundred eighty fourth.</p>
32-33*	Valery Marchenko.	<p>Human rights fighter, the writer, the journalist. Left the conclusion and the reference during 1973 – 1981 and 1983 – 1984.</p> <p>Was lost on seventh of October, one thousand nine hundred eighty fourth.</p>
34-35*	Vasil Stus.	<p>Human rights fighter and the poet. Left the conclusion and the reference during 1972 - 1979 and 1980 – 1985.</p> <p>In one thousand nine hundred eighty fifth has been nominated to the Nobel Prize in the field of the literature. Was at this time in camp.</p> <p>Was lost on fifth of September, one thousand nine hundred eighty fifth.</p>
36	Memorial Museum of a History of Political Repression at	<p>The memorial Museum of a History of Political Repression started to be created on the base of former camp "Perm - 36 " eleven years ago – in one thousand nine hundred ninety fifth.</p>

	"Perm - 36" (Prompt)	
37-40	The destroyed camp. (4)	At that time most parts of already snabby constructions stood deserted and were almost collapsed. Therefore priority of our cares became the problems of preservation the further destruction and restoration and the adaptation buildings and constructions of former camp for museum needs. And we already realised, that it is a unique monument of a history global value. A few (better to say - "fanny") money we had did not allow us to hire not only an expert, but just professional restores.
41	Memorial Museum of a History of Political Repression at "Perm - 36". (Prompt)	
42	Power-saw bench.	Therefore we had bought a forest lot cut down trees, repaired an old camp power-saw bench and start to prepare logs, saw bars and boards.
43-45	Workers on repair work.	After awaile we had find the possibility to create from local residents a special brigade which till now performs the basic works on restoration and repair of constructions of former camp till now.
46	Volunteers.	The grate help in restoration fences and corner towers rendered volunteers – the students of the Perm high schools. Every summer of this 11 years a volontier group

		enthusiastically help us.
47-49	Consecration of a museum.	Autumn of one thousand ninety fifth we restored one of the buildings – the barrack of a special rejim –and opened it for visitors. We invite former prisoners to our traditional conference, ceremony opening and consecrations of a museum.
50-53	Repair	After that the region administration start to render the help to us. We still had a lot of problems, but we have started to receive grants of the international and foreign funds and could expand repairation works essentially. A lot of things still was on hold. But we have done the most importened - rescued former camp from practically inevitable destruction.
54*	Card(Map) World(Global) Hours of the Monument	Three years ago the international organization World Monument Watch included the museum “Perm-36” to the list of one hundred worldwide objects demand special attention.
55-57	Expositions and stationary exhibitions (3)	Beside the preservation and restoration of former camp the museum is engaged in different forms of activiteyes.On former camp premises the expositions and exhibits on all of major problems of a totalitarism and the history of repressions in Russia are created. Its not just museum of one particular camp, but also unique museum of GULAG sistem.
58-60	Exhibits hall (3)	The special auditorium equiped with modern audiovisual programs to emplement the special classes under the program « Lessons of a history in museum GULAG»
61-63	Visitors in a	The thousand visitors attended the museum and we have more and more visitors

	museum (3)	from different regions and countries.
64-66	The American visitors in a museum (3)	Among others the visitors of a museum, were the plenipotentiary ambassadors the USA in Russia – sirs Collins and Vershbou, employees of the USA general USA consulate in Ekaterinburg. In September last year the General Consulate the USA has given the grant for regenerative works in the Memorial center - museum of a history of political reprisals "Perm - 36" under the program of Ambassadorial Fund on preservation of a cultural heritage.
67*	Card(Map): the Russian Federation, Perm area, Museum	The museum is in Ural, seventy miles from the regional center – city of Perm and seven hundred miles from Moscow. It's not a simple trip.
68-70	Mobile exhibitions (3)	Therefore our museum actively works out of fences., and outside the Perm area. The museum has created and some mobile exhibitions for cities and villages of the Perm area, and in other regions of the country. Some of these exhibits are specially created for pupils
71-73	Exhibition in Moscow (3)	Last year, before October, thirtieth, – Day of Memory of Victims of political reprisals our museum has opened an exhibition « Lessons of a history in a museum "Perm - 36" in the Central State museum of a modern history of Russia (former Central Museum of Revolution) in Moscow.
74-76	Exhibition in the	At the end of September two thousand three the museum the exhibition at

	USA (3)	<p>Washington, in the Rassel-house of the Congress the USA « GULAG. A history of one camp ». In the same place, the round table has taken place in a conference hall of the Senate on problems of the political heritage GULAG, collected a significant audience.</p> <p>The international independent expert organization “Global Hours of Monuments ” in 2004 has included former camp “ Perm - 36 in the list of hundred major monuments of the world.</p>
77-79	Exhibition in Italy (3)	<p>Simillar exhibit was in Italian ,Milan on the International congress « Historical experience of the Soviet totalitarianism. Rithteous persons inside and outside of camp ».</p> <p>Now this exhibition travels across Northern Italy.</p>
80	Statue of Freedom	<p>In May of this year in collaboration with our foreign partners – national Service of Park the USA and the International Coalition of Museums of Conscience we open a new international exhibition the project. In Elyes Island land museum and the Central State museum of a Modern history of Russia the exhibition « GULAG will open. Labour camp of Russia and struggle for freedom ».You can contact museum director - Victor Shmyrov during his visit America onMay fifth to eighth.</p>
81*	Card(Map) of communications(connections) of a museum	<p>Our museum for a long time has ceased to be regional. Now it recognized by all Russian methodological and resource center in the field of a political history. It became the project of federal and international value.</p>
82	Card(Map) – the Russian Federation, Ural, a	<p>The memorial center "Perm - 36" has extensive connections to many organisations and activiests i a differen regions of former Soviet Union. former camp regions of the country.</p>

	museum, Kolyma.	
83-87*	Kolyma (5)	In two thousand second the museum has organized and has lead the first Kolyma expedition. Scientific educational center of the International society "Memorial" have took part in the expedition. We assume to create at a museum a forwarding department to make inspection and fixing of ruins of some camps of GULAG sistem. And we need to hasten. To avoid the situation, when they can be stadyed by archeologists only.
88*	Burning tower	GULAG's traces disappearing. from the person of the ground. They should do But memory of GULAG should not disappear ever. Problems of preservation of GULAG culture material are important and pertinent not just for Russia, but also for all mankind as a whole.
89	Final prompt	