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DULAG-100

PSKOV OBLAST

The guide was created as part of the "No Statute of Limitations: Routes of Memory to the Sites of Nazi Genocide Against Civilians in Russia and Abroad" project.

The project aims to preserve the truth about the crimes committed by the Nazis and their collaborators against civilians during the Great Patriotic War as manifestations of genocide policy, as well as to foster among young people a rejection of Nazism in all its forms by engaging with significant memorial complexes and sites of memory both in the Russian Federation and abroad.

As part of the project, travel guides and audio guides to memorial sites have been created in Russian, English, and German to facilitate their widespread use in tourism, education, and civic engagement:

1. Ravensbrück Memorial(Germany)
2. Maidanek Memorial (Poland)
3. "Krasny" Concentration Camp Memorial (Republic of Crimea)
4. "Dulag-100" Memorial (Pskov Oblast)
5. "Hatsun" Memorial Complex (Bryansk Oblast)
6. Zhestyanaya Gorka Memorial Complex (Novgorod Oblast)
7. Zmievskaya Balka Memorial Complex (Rostov Oblast)
8. "Peski" Memorial (Republic of Karelia)
9. Piskaryovskoye Memorial Cemetery (St. Petersburg)
10. "Dulag-126" Memorial Complex (Smolensk Oblast)
11. Ksty Memorial Complex (Tver Oblast)

The project seeks to counter historical falsification and improve access to knowledge about the genocide of civilians perpetrated by the Nazis and their accomplices. Its practical novelty and value lie in the creation of unique audio and textual content that can be used not only within Russian society but also integrated into international discourse, influencing interpretations of World War II events in Western countries and the U.S. and exposing the true nature of Nazism.

The project was implemented by the Agency for Social Projects "Culture. Education. Science" with the support of the Presidential Grants Foundation.

DULAG 100 MEMORIAL COMPLEX

1 Information about the memorial

Memorial to the victims of fascism "Dulag-100" in memory of the prisoners of war who died in the German concentration camp during the Great Patriotic War. Dulag 100 is a German transit camp established during World War II, which was located 3.2 km east of Porkhov, in the Pskov region. This camp has become an important part of the system of treatment of prisoners of war and civilians captured by the Germans in the occupied territories.

The camp was founded in 1941 and functioned until 1944, when the Soviet troops began to liberate the occupied territories. The Dulag 100 was intended primarily for the temporary detention of Soviet prisoners of war and civilians who fell into German hands during the fighting and occupation.

Conditions in the camp were often harsh. Prisoners suffered from lack of food, sanitation, and ill-treatment by guards. The German military used the camp as a transit point, where prisoners were sorted before being sent to larger camps such as concentration camps or labour camps. This practice not only made life difficult for the POWs, but also caused additional losses due to disease and exhaustion.

The Dulag 100 witnessed the cruelty of the war and the fate of millions of people trapped in the camps. After the liberation of Porkhov by Soviet troops, many stories of the suffering of prisoners became known, which later contributed to the creation of memorials and exploration of that difficult era. Studies of the Dulag 100 and other similar camps have become an important part of the study of the history of World War II and the consequences it left for many peoples. These camps have become symbols not only of fear and violence, but also of the unbending will to survive in extreme circumstances. The memory of the sacrifices and images of those who have experienced such trials continues to live in the public consciousness and serves as a reminder of the importance of peace and human dignity.

On March 30 and 31, 1945, the Porkhov District Commission for the Investigation of Fascist Atrocities in the Territory of the District, headed by the forensic expert of the Leningrad Front, lieutenant colonel of the medical service, Professor A. P. Vladimirsky, after conducting a forensic examination of the corpses of Soviet prisoners of war recovered from the pits-graves located in the territory of the former Dulag 100 concentration camp, came to a terrifying conclusion. The total number of prisoners of war buried was more than 85,000.

In 1947, the brick barracks of the concentration camp were dismantled. The material went to the construction of two-storey houses in Porkhov. The barracks themselves, in turn, were partly built from the bricks of the Nikandrovaya Desert.

After the liberation of Porkhov and the district from the Hitler occupiers, a modest obelisk was erected on the site of the ominous burial site.

In the 1960s, Porkhov pioneers and Komsomol members from the Porkhov-Dno highway to the place of the former concentration camp laid a spruce alley.

The idea of erecting a memorial on the site of the Dulag 100 concentration camp dates back to 1983. Sculptor Nikolai Radchenko-Shalo together with the architect from Leningrad Alexander Manachinsky and the chief architect of the Pskov region Vladimir Fomenkov took up the creation of a monument to the victims of fascism at the burial site. However, construction was suspended for more than 20 years.

At the beginning of the 1980s, an initiative group was formed consisting of Ruslan Aushev, Hero of the USSR, Magomed Aushev, Chairman of the Porkhov Cooperative Construction Organisation and the authors of the project. The project of the monument, with a height of more than 25 metres, was created by the architect Alexander Manachansky. The project provided for the creation of an alley of 850 birches, the Lake of Tears, the Memory Wall with capsules with holy land from burial places in the territory of the USSR, places of burial of prisoners of concentration camps, the Mound of Glory with a monument of 3 steles and 3 bas-reliefs, which represented the pillars of the

fence of the concentration camp and behind the barbed wire of prisoners. The bas-relief was named "Invictus", "Underground" and "Liberation".

The monument was built on the site of the moat where the bodies of prisoners of war were dumped. So this mound is essentially a massive mass grave. All the organisations of the city and the district were actively involved. Without any payment, many thousands of cubic metres of soil for the mound were imported, the walls of the burial site fence were installed, foundations were installed under the stelae of the monument. It took a lot of money to install the stelae. The steles and one of the bas-reliefs were almost finished, but in 1991 funding was stopped, construction stopped. A hill filled with concrete sculptures, called "sticks", "three boots" and young trees for the folly of forms. There was a dump inside the monument. For more than thirty years, the monument with the unfinished figures of the prisoners stood bitterly reproaching everyone.

On July 13, 2011, a chapel of the Intercession of Our Lady was erected near the Porkhov-Dno highway. The tragic past of this place became widely known after the discovery of a dilapidated unfinished monument, which was found by road workers at the place of unnamed burials near the highway near Porkhov. After several months of working with the archives, it was possible to collect information about the fascist concentration camp.

In 2015, on the initiative of road workers of the Pskov region, with the support of the Federal Road Agency (Rosavtodor), work began on the restoration of the memorial. Invaluable help was provided by the son of the architect of Manachinsky, Vladislav Manachinsky, who has preserved the original project — it was decided to recreate the monument in its original form. A charitable foundation and a public council were established under the auspices of the Pskov Regional Council of War Veterans. Concerned Russians from Kaliningrad to Vladivostok responded and offered their gratuitous assistance to the construction workers.

As a result, it was possible to collect the necessary funds for the reconstruction of the monument and the construction of objects of the memorial complex. The monument to 85,000 compatriots tortured and killed by fascists was built in just over a year with the funds of initiative and caring people. On June 18, 2016, the solemn opening of the memorial to the victims of the German-fascist

Dulag 100 concentration camp took place.

Commemorative events dedicated to the completion of the work on the restoration of the monument were held as part of a car rally organised by Rosavtodor along the route Murmansk — Brest, which is timed to the 75th anniversary of the beginning of the Great Patriotic War of 1941–1945. The event was attended by veterans of the Great Patriotic War, hundreds of residents of the Pskov region and other regions of our country, road workers from almost 40 cities and regions of Russia, delegations of the transport industry of Belarus and Kazakhstan. At the solemn ceremony, the memory of the victims of fascism was paid by the Assistant to the President of the Russian Federation Igor Levitin, the Minister of Transport of the Russian Federation Maxim Sokolov and the head of Rosavtodor Roman Starovoit.

As a result of the restoration work, the site at the memorial composition and the path to it were paved with cobble stone, along the perimeter of the site there were fencing poles of granite. The gentle slopes of the hill and the burial site were levelled, covered with fertile land and sown with lawn grass. Some elements of the composition, such as the steep wall of the hill and the perimeter of the round lake, were reinforced and lined with stone. Around the perimeter of the central and side burials was created a border of dark granite. At the entrances to the memorial zone, the builders installed granite obelisks with inscriptions about the history of the burial place, granite polished balls — symbols of eternity — were placed on granite blocks. The memorial is located 3.2 km away from Porkhov in the direction of the city of Don, to the left of the road, 57.779326, 29.587949.

Description of the territory 2

On the territory of the memorial complex there is a memorial cross and the "Lake of Tears", and behind it the field is the mass grave of the Dulag prisoners. On either side of the field, you can walk along the paths to the monument. Originally it was planned as 3 pillars, a symbol of the fence of the concentration camp. But in the new version, there are people behind the barbed wire between the pillars. Exhausted prisoners look away with agony and defiance. Near the monument there are few

things that belonged to the prisoners; candles burn. At the back of the monument there is a playground with a bell.

3 Recommended route and inspection for visitors

At the beginning, you need to walk along the "Alley of Sorrow" 200 metres. On the side of the alley there are stands where you can read about the camp and about the complex. At the end of the alley stop at the memorial cross, and then you need to start walking around the Lake of Tears in a circle on the right, approaching the memorial. You can circle it and then go back to the memorial cross, passing around the lake on the left.

4 Historical account of events at the site of the memorial and related events

The memorial was erected on the site of one of the graves of prisoners of war and civilians in the Dulag 100 transit camp. The Dulag transit camps in the German POW camp system were an intermediate link between the collective centres and the main camps located in the rear.

Such camps were more terrible than the permanent Stalags because of their unpredictability, lack of organised food, and huge, uncountable mortality. Initially, the camp was created as a transit camp only for prisoners of war of the Red Army, then from 1943 began to imprison civilians in the city and area for communication with the partisans or for further sending to other camps. From among the prisoners of war in the camp, the Jaeger East Battalion "Shelon" was formed.

The camp was located near the road, in a former tank town. Thousands of prisoners of war were pressed inside the buildings that survived the bombing. Three three-storey stone houses and three wood-burning barns were set aside for the prisoners of war. There were not enough rooms. It was impossible to accommodate 25,000 or 30,000 prisoners, who were forced to live in the open in both summer and winter. "Prisoners of war were kept in three-storey buildings, whose windows were laid with bricks and had holes of about 10 to 15," Pyotr Mikhailov recalled. — In 1941, despite the severe frost, the Red Army were forced to stay on the street around the clock. They would gather in groups of 20, lie down in the snow, press themselves against each other, and sleep like that at night. Many prisoners had no overcoats or boots, and sat in the cold with rags wrapped around their feet.

"In order to deplete the human body more quickly, the Germans forced Soviet people to carry snow in wheelbarrows from place to place during the time when there was no work, just so that people could not rest," said Pyotr Davydov, who worked in the Dulag camp as a nomad. "In their spare time, the Germans would put prisoners of war on the stumps of trees and small piles of firewood that had once grown on the camp grounds to be blown out by the wind."

"I knew all about the gravediggers who transported the bodies from the camp, but I don't know their last names," said Dmitry Osipov, a plumber who worked in the town. "They told me in the conversation that the death rate among POWs in the camp reached 100 or more per day. Bodies were taken out of the camp in waggons drawn by horses and cars. On one van, the bodies were loaded like firewood, at least 40–50. They would drop into each other's deep trenches with a large layer and fall asleep."

The camp had a hungry ration: less than 200 grammes of bread and 0.5 litres of balanda instead of soup. People were subjected to various forms of abuse, systematic beatings, and lack of medical care. About 100 people died in the camp every day. They were immediately taken to the fields, beyond the territory of the camp and thrown into huge holes. Barbed wire, as old-timers recall, surrounded the concentration camp in two rows, around the perimeter there were reinforced concrete towers for the protection of anti-aircraft systems. The townspeople were not even close to the camp, and even if they wanted to, they could not throw through the fences their simple knots of bread. The camp operated during the entire period of the occupation of Porkhov from June 1941 to February 1944.

Today, one can only assume how many hundreds of thousands of people have passed through the Dulag walls. Every schoolboy used to know about the Dulag-100, where every stone is saturated with death, but now more than a generation has grown up with no idea of the tragedy. Perhaps it is no coincidence that after the war, the Porkhovychi

did not settle in the camp, did not build houses, did not allow children here. In the depths of a small alley stood a modest obelisk, near — endless hills of burials. They were located in the shallow rear and usually near the railways. One such transit camp was Dulag 100, which was located on the site of a former Soviet military tank town, in the barracks of the 6th Tank Regiment of the 3rd Tank Division Porkhov-2, on the eastern outskirts of Porkhov. The camp was organised in August 1941 for Soviet prisoners of war who were surrounded and captured in the battles near Novgorod and Old Russia. It existed until February 1944, when the Porkhov District was liberated from German-fascist invaders. The camp was surrounded by two rows of barbed wire. At the corners of the camp grounds stood concrete towers — towers with armed guards.

Dulag 100 held not only prisoners of war but also civilians, including children, in the occupied territories. There was a clandestine anti-fascist organisation that distributed leaflets among the prisoners and gathered information about the plans of the enemy. The underground risked their lives, but their activities helped maintain the morale of the prisoners

A unique fact is that the camp had a kind of "survival school" where experienced prisoners passed on to the newcomers the knowledge of how to survive in inhuman conditions. They taught how to distribute scarce food, how to avoid particularly cruel escorts, and how to preserve human dignity in inhumane conditions. This tacit system of mutual assistance helped many prisoners survive to the liberation of the Premises camp; some of the prisoners lived in three three-storey stone buildings in the former barracks and three barns, while others were forced to live in the open air, in both summer and winter. A concentration camp for wounded POWs was set up as a hospital, a former officer's canteen, where about 500 wounded were held simultaneously. There were no beds in the "hospital" — soldiers and officers were lying on a straw, on the cement floor. Our own doctors and nurses took care of the wounded, and they agreed to work in a German hospital to help the unfortunate. There was a shortage of medicines and bandages. Prisoners worked on unloading waggons, in the fields, repairing roads. Conditions were unbearably harsh. In the early morning, the prisoners were forced to work by being beaten with sticks or rubber truncheons. Sick or weak people

were immediately beaten to death with sticks. During their work, the guards repeatedly whipped prisoners and threatened them with weapons. The prisoners were given two meals a day, water and a liquid balance were given, and the wounded in the "hospital" received an additional 200 grammes of bread and half of pulp per day. Mortality was high, with between 100 and 150 prisoners dying each day. In March 1945, the chief forensic expert of the Leningrad Front, Lt. Colonel of the Medical Service, Professor A. P. Vladimirsky, in the presence of members of the Porkhovsky District Commission for the Investigation of Fascist Atrocities in the territory of the district, conducted a forensic examination of the corpses of Soviet prisoners of war recovered from the pit-graves located in the territory of the former Dulag-110 concentration camp. By counting the number of bodies per square metre and calculating the area of all the ditches, the commission determined the total number of buried POWs. At the moment, 1,067 names are on the death list in the camp. Meanwhile, according to the boldest estimates, about 85,000 people died in the Dulag 100.

In the archives of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation, the Lists of the dead in the Dulag-100 concentration camp, which was in the years of the Great Patriotic War in the city of Porkhov, Pskov Oblast, were found.

Among the prisoners of war who are buried are natives of Leningrad, Ivanovo and Tver regions.

Durchgangslager 100 (August 1941) was a camp for Soviet prisoners of war who were surrounded and captured in the battles of Novgorod and Old Russia, and existed until February 1944. In 1947, the brick barracks of the concentration camp were dismantled. In total, during the existence of the German transit camp, more than 85 thousand Soviet prisoners of war were tortured in it.

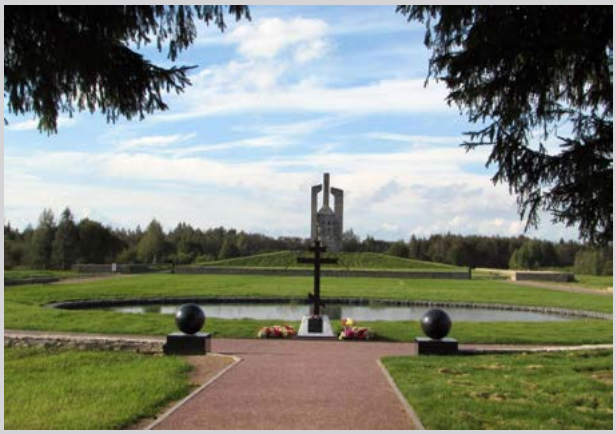
Archived documents about the memorial site

5

TsAMO, f. 58, op. 977526, d. 203; TsAM O. f. 58, from 977532, d. 110; TsAMO, f. 58, op. 977525, d. 55; TsAMO, f. 58, op. 977528, d. 102; TsAMO, f. 58, op. 977532, d. 98; Porkhov Museum of Local Lore, f. 11-B, No. 2026nv/76; Porkhov Museum of Local Lore, f.11-V, No. 2680.f., l.9; Porkhov Museum of Local History, f.11-V, No. 2680.f., l.Yu; Porkhov Museum of Local History, f.11-V, No. 2680.f., l.11

6 Modern photos of the memorial

General view of the DULAG-100 Memorial Complex



The Cross of Honour was erected on June 22, 2011 by the Porkhovychi in memory of the Soviet prisoners of war and civilians who died in the DULAG-100.

Monument at the foot of the DULAG-100 Memorial.

Information stand installed on the territory of the DULAG-100 Memorial Complex in honour of the 70th anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War

Information stands installed at the entrance to the territory of the DULAG-100 Memorial Complex, which contain information about the camp and the complex.

Sign indicating the place of mass burial of DULAG-100 prisoners

DULAG-100 Memorial Complex. Top view

Commemorative stele on the territory of the DULAG-100 Memorial Complex .

7 Memorial map

List of archival sources about the memorable place 8

In 2018, volunteers now searching for the descendants of soldiers who died in the camp told a surprising story about the purchase of Dulaga-100 cards at auction.

It was as if at an online auction a local historian from Pskov had accidentally acquired the documents of the registration of the dead from "Dulaga-100". These are small cards, each of which has a first and last name, a place of conscription, a year of birth, a date of death.

Since 2008, the Pskov local historian Sergey Viktorovich Yegorov establishes the names of POWs.

— I search German auctions for photos that were taken on the territory of the Dno during the Great Patriotic War, and buy them out, — he said. The cards in question were never bought. It's a legend made up by someone. In fact, they are in the Defence Ministry's archives. They were transferred by military translators.

Sergey Egorov first came across them in 2008, when he was looking for data on a prisoner of war camp of the flight crew, which was located in the town of Kolotushino, near the airport Grivochki of the Donovsk district.

"I was trying to find my friends. He jumped out on the Dulag 100. I started sorting: the Donetsk camp into one folder, the Porkhovsky camp into another.

However, the search was not easy. All materials are scattered in different funds, cases and inventories. Sometimes only 5–10 cards appear electronically, and sometimes significantly more. By 2015, the folder already had about 400 names.

"The camp was a mailing camp. It was not burnt or shot. It was used to determine where to send people, what jobs to do, and what camps to go to. People died of hunger, disease, and seldom were beaten with sticks. There were no remains found with shot skulls or bullet wounds when opening graves, explained the local historian.

Sergei Egorov also managed to establish the names and place of birth of 1,067 people who died in the camp. Research work was carried out from March

2008 to February 2018 in the Central Archives of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation (fund 58), as well as in the file of POW officers of the same archive, the Documentation Centre of the research institution at the Saxon Memorials Association in Dresden (Germany).

The complete list of names is published in "The Book of Memory of Prisoners of War Killed in 1941–1944 in Dulag Camp 100 (Porkhov)", compiled by the researcher.

9 The Book of Memory

"The Book of Memory of Prisoners of War Killed in 1941–1944 in the DULAG-100 Camp (Porkhov)" According to the local historian S. V. Egorov and the NGO "Guberniy Autolanding" within the framework of the presidential grant project, February 2018.

10 List of fiction

"Hot Shells", O. Alekseev Children's Literature. Moscow 1989

11 List of documentaries

The film "Wars Eternal Trail" — "Dulag 100"; "Unknown blockade" The fourth film: Dulag-102 concentration camp in Volosovo, Leningrad region. LenTV24