

# The Role of Recovery Staffing Committees Autonomy (by the Example of the Chechen-Ingush ASSR and Kalmyk Autonomous Region)

Sapiyat Tsutsulaeva\*

Kadyrov Chechen State University, Sheripova Street, 32, 364024, Grozny, Russia

**Abstract.** A characteristic feature of the Soviet state was the fact that for holding events of special importance in the country, by decision of the government, Organizing Committees were created - special temporary executive bodies. This practice continues to this day. Back in 1957, the organizing committees were created in connection with the implementation of activities to restore the trampled in 1943-1944. autonomies of the Kalmyk, Chechen, Ingush, Karachay, Balkar and other peoples. It was a truly joyful, life-affirming activity that inspired the peoples who innocently suffered from Stalin's lawlessness to the possibility of rehabilitation, and hence their cultural and socio-economic revival. The deportation of peoples to the USSR occupies a special place in Russian history. This topic is controversial to this day. They wrote about it and will write about it for a long time. Of course, one has to face the most contradictory interpretations, but one thing is clear - the inhuman act of forcible eviction on obviously unfounded accusations should never again be repeated in anyone's history. In this article, the author, on the basis of documentary sources, showed in what order the work was carried out to restore the autonomy of the Chechen, Kalmyk and other peoples and what was done in the first place for this. The article provides a lot of documentary material.

## 1 Introduction

In early May, the 1st Mountain Congress in Vladikavkaz announced the creation of the Union of United Highlanders of the North Caucasus and Dagestan and elected its Central Committee headed by the Chechen oilman and public figure captain T. Chermoev. The Central Committee of the Union of United Highlanders, having subjugated the regional and district committees and commissariats in the national regions of the North Caucasus, actually became the first national executive body of the mountain peoples. In June, the 1st All-Bashkir Congress in Orenburg created the Bashkir Regional Council. Its leaders - the sociologist and publicist Sh.A. Manatov and the historian-orientalist, publicist, public figure A.-Z. Validov put forward demands for the autonomy of Bashkortostan and the formation of the Bashkir national army. In July, the Central Rada of Belarusian Organizations (Belarusian Rada) was elected at a congress of Belarusian political parties in Minsk. The leading role in the leadership of the Belarusian Rada began to be played by the leaders of the Belarusian socialist community (I.Ya. Voronko, I.Yu. Lesik, etc.), who

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\* Corresponding author: [sapiyat\\_univ@mail.ru](mailto:sapiyat_univ@mail.ru)

advocated autonomy and national self-government of Belarus. In the same month, in Chisinau, under the leadership of the Moldovan National Party, the Central Moldovan Military Executive Committee was formed, which became the first body of national self-government of Moldovans, and in Orenburg, the 1st All-Kazakh Congress decided to create a national political party “Alash”, which was supposed to head movement for the national autonomy of Kazakhstan. The 2nd All-Russian Muslim Congress, held in Kazan on July 21 - August 2, 1917, without waiting for the decision of the central government, proclaimed the national-cultural autonomy of the Muslims of Russia and Siberia. The congress formed a special collegium for national-cultural autonomy, headed by the former leader of the Muslim faction of the State Duma, lawyer and public figure S.N. Maksudov. And in August, instead of the Muslim committee in Kazan, the Kazan (Tatar) National Council was created.

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During the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. On the initiative of the top leadership of our country, entire peoples were deported, including the Chechen and Kalmyk, while their sons and daughters fought heroically on the fronts of the war against the fascist invaders. Old men, women and children, meanwhile, earned the Great Victory in the rear with their selfless work.

In 1953, after the death of I. Stalin and the execution of L. Beria, a number of measures were taken to restore the violated rights in relation to the deported peoples. And a particularly important role, of course, was played by the 20th Party Congress, held in February 1956. It was the first time that the problem of the deportation of entire peoples during the Great Patriotic War was raised.

## 2 Research Methodology

A significant contribution to the study of the problem of restoring autonomies abolished during the Great Patriotic War was made by A.M. Bugaev [1, p. 194-208; 2; 4], K.N.

Maksimov [9, p. 39-48], E.F. Krinko [7, p. 48-69], H.-M. Sabanchiev [12, p. 36-40], A.I. Tetuev [13, p. 36-48], I.V. Lidzhiev [8, p. 144-148], S.S. Tsutsulaeva [134, p. 301-309; 15, p. 69-75], etc.

On July 16, 1956, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, guided by the decision of the party body, issued a Decree "On the removal of restrictions on special settlements from Chechens, Ingush, Karachays and members of their families evicted during the Great Patriotic War ." In the preamble of this Decree, it was noted that "implementation of restrictions on the legal status of the Chechens, Ingush and Karachais in the special settlement, and members of their families evicted from the North Caucasus during the Great Patriotic War, is not necessary in the future. Based on this, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR decided:

1. Remove from the register of special settlements and release Chechens, Ingush, Karachais and members of their families who were evicted to special settlements during the Great Patriotic War from administrative supervision of the bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR.

2. Establish that the removal of restrictions on special settlements from the persons listed in Article 1 of this Decree does not entail the return of property confiscated during eviction to them, and that they do not have the right to return to the places from which they were evicted" [2].

Of course, the deported peoples could not agree with such a solution to the problem. After all, all these years they have been waiting for the moment when they will be allowed to return to their historical homeland. But this Decree released them only from administrative supervision and forbade them to return to their original territories. Such a half-hearted decision caused discontent and indignation of the repressed peoples, which led to a tense situation in the places of special settlements.

### 3 Results and Discussions

On December 27, the deputy head of the Department of Party Organs of the CPSU Central Committee for the RSFSR, V. I. Tishchenko, sent a letter to the Central Committee with the developed proposals. Justifying that the republic is being recreated mainly on the territory of the Grozny region, it was proposed not to create an Orgburo, but to entrust the party leadership in the region to the Grozny regional party committee, which "will allow to more successfully resolve all issues related to the restoration of the autonomous republic" [4, p. 111]. Given the significant amount of work in the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, it was proposed to temporarily increase the number of regional committee secretaries. So, the following candidates were proposed for the positions: secretaries of the regional party committee - Sh. S. Sagaev and G. Ya. Cherkevich , chairman of the Organizing Committee for the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic - M. G. Gairbekov , head of the propaganda and agitation department of the regional party committee - M. M Khashagulgov . \_

Clause "c" of Article 2 of the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR "On the Restoration of the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic as part of the RSFSR" of January 9, 1957 was approved by the Organizing Committee, which was entrusted with the management of economic and cultural construction on the territory of the republic until the elections of the Supreme Soviet of the ASSR. The Organizing Committee included 21 people under the chairmanship of M. G. Gairbekov . A. M. Slyusarev was approved as the first deputy and A. F. Zonov, Z. S. Tongiev , I. A. Shustov were appointed as deputies, and M. I. Komarov as secretary. The functions assigned to the Organizing Committee - a temporary body of power - determined its status as the highest executive collegial body in the subject. Under these conditions, people who have earned authority in society and enjoy its respect were appointed its members. For

example, in December 1956, a member of the Organizing Committee for the Kalmyk Autonomous Region, L. Indzhiev, recorded the order of the Kalmyks living in the Kazakh SSR, one of the points of which read: “to achieve a review of court cases and the release of people from custody who were sentenced to long terms for the slightest violations of the established regimes for the Kalmyk nation” [3, p. 38].

The template text of the decrees of the supreme body of state power of the Soviet Union in relation to the peoples whose autonomies were liquidated and subsequently restored had minor differences. For example, if in one case it was recommended to “consider education”, in another case it was recommended to “consider restoration”. Along with the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, an Organizing Committee was created in the Kalmyk Autonomous Region, while there is no mention of the Organizing Bureau in the text of the decree. However, an analysis of documentary materials shows that as early as December 19, 1956, the first meeting of the Organizing Bureau of the Kalmyk Regional Party Organization took place, at which the following commissions were created to implement the provisions of the decree of November 24, 1956: for establishing boundaries and zoning; development of the regional center of Stepnoy; development of the national economic plan for 1957-1960s. and resettlement. An important moment was the organizational issue of the distribution of responsibilities between members of the Organizing Bureau of the Kalmyk Regional Party Organization. The duties of the first secretary were assigned to N.I. Zhezlov, the second - E.A. Sangaev, secretaries - V.V. Chekhlov and B.O. Jimbinov [10, p. 5].

The first meeting of the Organizing Committee of the Autonomous Region was held on December 21, where the distribution of duties between its members also took place. Thus, the Chairman of the Organizing Committee D.B. Utnasunov was in charge of law enforcement agencies, his first deputy V.F. Yazev - agriculture, deputy chairman L.K. Kilganov - industry, deputy chairmen I.P. Mikhailov - public utilities and N.Sh. Tashninov - social sphere, secretary of the Organizing Committee A.I. Saenko - organizational department [3, p. 27-28]. In fact, each commission within the Organizing Committee performed the duties of a government body in a separate area of activity, that is, a ministry.

On October 26, 1957, the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, on the basis of the proposals of the Chechen-Ingush Regional Committee of the CPSU and the Organizing Committee for the ChIASSR, adopted a resolution “On measures for economic and cultural construction in the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic in 1958-1960. in connection with the resettlement of Chechens and Ingush from the Kazakh SSR and the Kirghiz SSR”, which provided for a set of measures aimed at the further development of the Chechen and Ingush peoples [2]. In the same year and in the following year, the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR at the legislative level continued the practice of providing assistance to the Kalmyk Autonomous Region, and then, in connection with the transformation on the basis of a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of July 29, 1958, to the Autonomous Republic. However, all these documents contained such formulations as “permit the Organizing Committee”, “oblige the Organizing Committee”, which deprived local authorities, first of all, of independence and initiative.

## 4 Conclusions

Implementation of the provisions of the legislative base created in a short time, aimed at restoring the newly created autonomies from the end of 1956 until the start of the first session of the Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republics. Already on April 15, 1958, at the first session of the Supreme Council of the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of the second convocation, the highest bodies of state power and administration were formed.

Elections to the Supreme Soviet of the Kalmyk ASSR took place on October 19, and on October 28, the first session of the second convocation consisting of 95 deputies, which elected the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Thus, simultaneously with the election of the Supreme Council and the formation of the Council of Ministers, the powers of the Organizing Committees, which had completed their work at the initial stage of the restoration of autonomies and laid the foundation for their further development, ceased.

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