

Historical Significance of the VI Plenum of the Chechen-Ingush Regional Committee of the Cpsu on the Process of Restoration of the Chechen-Ingush ASSR

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Abstract. One of the most important stages in the development of the Chechen and Ingush peoples was the criminal deportation of 1944 and the long-awaited return to their homeland in 1957. We are separated from February 1944 and January 1957 by 79 and 66 years, respectively, by historical standards a short period of time, but it included events of a global scale: the Cold War, the change of leaders of the country Stalin - Khrushchev - Brezhnev - Andropov - Chernenko - Gorbachev, the collapse of the USSR, the war in Afghanistan, many other local military conflicts and two “Chechen” wars, space flights and the emergence of new means of communication, computerization.

1 Introduction

On XX The congress of the CPSU, held in February 1956, condemned the practice of evicting entire peoples by the Soviet government on false accusations of collaborating with the Germans during the Great Patriotic War. In the resolution “On the restoration of the national autonomy of the Kalmyk, Karachay, Balkar, Chechen and Ingush peoples” adopted by the Central Committee of the CPSU of November 26, 1956, it was considered necessary to restore the national autonomy of the deported indigenous peoples. As the doctor of historical sciences H.-M. A. Sabanchiev: “These were symbolic gestures on the part of the authorities as evidence of their readiness to restore historical justice. The general process of liberalization of the political life of the country, in a certain sense, intensified national feelings.

On January 9, 1957, a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR was published on the restoration of the Chechen-Ingush ASSR and the abolition of the Grozny region, which states that in order to create the necessary conditions for the national development of the Chechen and Ingush peoples, the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic with the center in the mountains . Grozny. The points of this most important historical document recognized the need to restore the national autonomy of the Chechen and Ingush peoples within the RSFSR, as well as to establish the border and the administrative-territorial structure of the Chechen Republic. In addition, the main party body determined the dates for the return of each people in an organized manner. The

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Organizing Committee for the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was also created with the approved composition and definition of representatives of the Soviet and party bodies of the republic, to organize all practical work to restore the autonomy of the Chechens and Ingush [10].

2 Research Methodology

But as you know, the recovery process was quite difficult and contradictory. As soon as the Chechens were issued certificates stating that they were deregistered from special settlements, they actually sold their houses for a pittance, everything that they had accumulated over thirteen years of expulsion, with what they could take in their hands, sat down at railway stations, demanding to be sent to their homeland. And then a new problem arose. The questions of accommodation of the first settlers presented some difficulty. Because in their homes, after the expulsion, the population from neighboring republics was settled. In order to solve the urgent problem, a plan was adopted for the construction of individual houses. In total, 19543 individual houses were planned throughout the republic. [3, p.252] A note was submitted to the Central Committee of the CPSU by V. Tishchenko, deputy head of the department of party bodies of the Central Committee of the CPSU for the RSFSR, with a request to consider a number of urgent issues related to the resettlement and employment of families of Chechens and Ingush who arrived in the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. In his note, Tishchenko wrote, based on the data for July 27, 1957, 116 thousand arrived in the republic instead of the planned 78 thousand provided for by the 1957 plan. Tishchenko supports the request of the regional party committee to stop the further entry of Chechens and Ingush into the republic until the spring of 1958. The note says: “For these purposes, Chechens and Ingush, who have accumulated, have already been taken back to their place of residence at various railway stations of the Kazakh and Kyrgyz republics ... In order to assist the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR adopted a number of resolutions and orders on deliveries in 1957 of a significant amount of materials and equipment to the republic” [3, pp. 253-254].

3 Results and Discussions

A difficult situation arose when documents were officially issued and even certificates were issued to Chechens and Ingush, allowing them to return to their homeland, there were practically no or insufficiently created conditions for the acceptance and placement of Chechens and Ingush in their historical homeland. In this situation, on August 12, 1957, the VI plenum of the Chechen-Ingush regional party committee. An analysis of the speeches at the plenum gives a very vivid picture of what was happening then in the republic and in the country.

At the plenum, the first question considered was: “On the implementation of the Decree of the Central Committee of the CPSU of November 24, 1956 on the restoration of the national autonomy of the Chechen and Ingush people.” This plenum was attended and made presentations by the Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU P.N. Pospelov, the first secretaries of the regional party committees of the North Caucasian republics, in particular, Dagestan - A.D. Daniyalov, Kabardino-Balkaria - T.K. Malbakhov, North Ossetia - B.D. Zangiev, as well as representatives of the Chechen-Ingush regional committee and district committees of the party - A.I. Yakovlev, A.G. Kostyuhenko, G.V. Kalagov, E.M. Stolyarenko, D.I. Alekhin, N.L. Makarov, M.P. Savchenko. Party workers from among the Chechens and Ingush took an active part: M.G. Gairbekov, Sh.S. Sagaev, D.G. Malsagov, A. Abdurakhmanov, G.D. Tangiev, Kh.B. Daudov, O.A. Chakhkiev and V.A. Tataev.

The first to report was the secretary of the Chechen-Ingush regional party committee A.I. Yakovlev, who emphasized that “the decision of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU for the RSFSR quite correctly reveals the serious shortcomings and mistakes made by the Bureau of the Regional Committee and the Organizing Committee for the Restoration of the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic –: a firm line in the matter of the fastest resettlement and employment of the arriving population. They did not break the resistance of individual leaders who refuse to hire Chechens and Ingush... There are many facts when skilled workers cannot apply for a job for a long time even if there are vacancies.... The Organizing Committee still does not have calculations of the correct use of the population in industry and agriculture, both in the current and in 1958-1960” [3, p. 325-326].

Discussion at the plenum of the regional committee, on the recommendation of the Central Committee of the CPSU, of the issue “On the progress of restoring the national autonomy of the Chechen and Ingush peoples” will help us correct the shortcomings and mistakes made and more successfully, on the basis of the Leninist principles of fostering friendship between peoples, solve the problems of creating an economically strong, morally cohesive Chechen Republic - Ingush Soviet Autonomous Socialist Republic, noted A.I. Yakovlev” [3, p. 318-319].

Then a number of party workers spoke to discuss the report of A.I. Yakovlev. Let’s dwell on some of them. In particular, D.G. Malsagov, in his speech, expressed dissatisfaction with a number of facts: “In the republic, a lot of time is spent on all kinds of calculations and proofs of the impossibility of the practical implementation of the decision of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Party and the Law on the restoration of the Chechen - Ingush Republic than on finding measures and using the existing large opportunities to accommodate Chechens and Ingush . There are many vacant houses in the Nazranovsky district, there is a great need for labor, and the district asks for the return of 2,000 Ingush families, but Yakovlev, using implausible information, ensured that these people were not given the opportunity to return” [3, p.365]. In addition, D.G. Malsagov especially emphasizes that it is necessary to solve the issues of selection, placement and promotion of Chechen-Ingush personnel [3, p.365].

In his speech, H.B. Daudov expressed gratitude to the Communist Party and the Soviet government for the political rehabilitation of the Chechen-Ingush people. In addition, he noted that “the Chechen-Ingush people are proud of their friendship with all the peoples of the Soviet Union ... However, it should be stated at the plenum that little has been done so far in strengthening the friendship of the Chechen-Ingush people with other peoples inhabiting our republic” [3 , p.373].

And of course, M.G. Gairbekov, who was the chairman of the Organizing Committee for the restoration of the autonomy of the Chechen-Ingush people [3, p.406-414]. He began his speech with gratitude to the neighboring fraternal republics in the person of Daniyalov, Malbakhov and Zangiev for their support for the restoration of the CHIASSR and the triumph of historical justice.

M.G. Gairbekov summed up the work of the Organizing Committee, named the reasons admitted during the restoration of autonomy. At the same time, he explained the reasons for the mistakes made: “when restoring the republic, we started resettling the population to their former place of residence without the appropriate political and ideological preparation of the local population, and we began to carry out this event without appropriate and thorough preparation, which could not be done, like this practice has shown” [3, p. 408]. In addition, he identified the priority tasks facing the Organizing Committee: “every possible boost in housing construction”, named the reasons for such a large backlog [3, p. 411-412]. He focused the attention of the party and Soviet authorities on the employment of the newly arrived population, that in a short time the entire able-bodied population should be involved in socially useful work [3, p. 413].

4 Conclusions

Thus, we stopped at the speeches of only some Party and Soviet workers. VI The plenum of the Chechen-Ingush Regional Committee of the CPSU was of great historical importance in restoring the autonomy of the Chechen and Ingush peoples. In their speeches, the delegates of the plenum recognized that the Chechens and Ingush returned to their historical homeland, the greatest injustice was committed against the people, but nevertheless the returning Chechens and Ingush do not have the opportunity to settle down in their native land, waiting for this day for a long 13 years. Mistakes and shortcomings made by the Organizing Committee for the restoration of the Chechen and Ingush autonomy, headed by M.G. Gairbekov. And the main result of the plenum, its historical significance, was that it would serve as a turning point in solving all the problems of the fastest restoration of the Chechen-Ingush autonomy, which was abolished during the Great Patriotic War in 1944.

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