

Khakass National Intellectuals**As an Object of Political Repression of the Period of «Great Terror» in the USSR**

SSCB'nin “Büyük Terör” Döneminde Politik Baskı Mağdurları Olarak Hakas Milli Aydınları

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Abstract

The history of Soviet society is a subject of acute political and scientific discussions in modern Russia. This is primarily due to the polarization of value judgments that exist in society in relation to the Soviet past. The sharpness of discussions around the phenomenon of “Stalinism”, as a result of which the institution of Soviet political terror in the form of repression was formed, does not diminish. Collective construct “enemy of the people” became pivotal during the implementation of Stalin's repressive policy in the USSR. The article analyzes the process of implementation of the Soviet repressive policy that affected the representatives of the Khakass national intelligentsia. Materials of investigative cases (extracted from the National archive of the Republic of Khakassia) allow to draw the following conclusions: 1) during the “great terror” cultural development of Khakassia was suspended; 2) the society did not receive good works of literature, many publications were “arrested” along with their authors; 3) the Khakass national theater did not gather a large audience; 4) in all sectors of the cultural constructions it was looked for and found ideological viciousness, accusing, arresting and shooting representatives of the young Khakass intelligentsia; 5) details the repression cannot be logically explained, since shortly before “great

Özet

Sovyet toplumunun tarihi, modern Rusya'daki akut siyasi ve bilimsel tartışmalara konu olmaktadır. Bu öncelikle, Sovyetlerin geçmişi ile ilgili toplumda var olan değer yargılarının kutuplaşmış olmasından kaynaklanmaktadır. Sovyet siyasi terörünün baskı şeklinde kumsallaşmış olmasının sonucu olarak “Stalinizm” olgusu etrafında yapılan tartışmaların keskinliği hafiflememektedir. Stalin'in SSCB'deki baskı politikasının uygulandığı dönemde “halk düşmanı” kolektif ithamı ana eksen hâline geldi. Bu makale, Hakas milli aydınlarının temsilcilerinin maruz kaldığı baskıcı Sovyet politikasının uygulama sürecini analiz etmektedir. Hakas Özerk Bölgesi'nde yayınlanmış dava (Hakasya Cumhuriyeti Ulusal arşivinden çıkartılmış olan) zabitlerinden şu sonuçlara varılmaktadır: 1) “Büyük terör” döneminde Hakasya'nın kültürel gelişimi sırasında askıya alındı; 2) Toplum iyi edebiyat eserleri ile karşılaşamadı, birçok yayın yazarlarıyla birlikte “tutuklandı”; 3) Hakas ulusal tiyatrosu izleyici kitlesine ulaşamadı; 4) Kültürel yapıların tüm sektörlerinde, suçlamalar, tutuklamalar ve vurulmalarla genç Hakas entelijansiyasının temsilcilerinde, ideolojik kötülükler arandı ve bulundu; 5) “Büyük terör”den kısa bir süre önce devlet tarafından sözde “kültürel devrim”, okuryazarlık, yeni bir entelijansiyanın oluşumu kampanyası yürütülmesinden dolayı, baskının

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terror”, the so-called campaign of the “cultural revolution”, literacy, formation of a new intelligentsia was conducted by the government.

Keywords

Intelligentsia, Khakassia, Stalinism, «great terror», culture, arrests.

Anahtar kelimeler

Aydın sınıfı, Hakasya, Stalinizm, «büyük terör», kültür, tutuklamalar.

The «great terror» of 1937-1938 became the most dramatic page in the history of the Khakass national intellectuals, which by the mid-1930s was only at the stage of its formation. The search for «enemies of the people» and dissidents began in the Khakass Autonomous region after the plenums of the CPSU Central Committee in 1937.

Mass psychosis – the search for “enemies of the people” and dissidents began on the territory of Khakass Autonomous region after the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist party in 1937 because of the Khakass Autonomous oblast was part of the Krasnoyarsk region in 1934-1991., in 1937 from the Krasnoyarsk NKVD did “plan” – to find and arrest in Khakassia three thousand enemies of the people . This event was to be carried out by solving the problem of the regional NKVD workers to disclose the counter-revolutionary bourgeois-nationalist, terrorist organization “Union of Siberian Turks”, the head of which was the Chairman Of the regional Executive Committee M. G. Torosov [1]. It was necessary to include all Khakas in the nationalist counter-revolutionary organization, and their purpose was to consider the creation of an independent Turkic state and the preparation of an armed uprising to separate this state from the USSR .

Among the repressed during the «great terror» were prominent literary figures.

V. A. Kobayakov (1907-1938) – one of the founders of the Khakass writer's organization, editor, author of textbooks of the Khakass language and political literature. In 1937, Kobayakov was accused of conducting «counter-revolutionary agitation by spreading nationalist and insurgent ideas among the indigenous population of Khakassia». In 1938, the Military Board of the Supreme Court of the USSR sentenced V. A. Kobayakov to capital punishment-execution with confiscation of all personal property [2].

Another, no less outstanding cultural figure of Khakassia – K. Samrin (1895-1938) made a huge contribution to the compilation of the Khakas alphabet, to the preparation and publication of textbooks in the Khakas language, was the author of more than twenty books and textbooks. K. K. Samrin was sentenced to capital punishment – execution with confiscation of all personally belonging property [3].

P. N. Maynagashev (1912-1986), in 1934, was sent to work in the young Khakass national theater as a theater administrator. He participated in the organization and staging of Khakass performances in the national language, and in 1937 was appointed Director of the theater. P. N. Maynagashev was sentenced to imprisonment for 10 years, with a loss of rights for five years and confiscation of all personal property [4].

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Thus, it should be noted that during the period of «great terror» the cultural development of Khakassia stopped. The society did not receive good works of literature, many publications were «arrested» together with their creators, the theater did not gather a large audience.

Annotation

1. National archive of the Republic of Khakassia. Foundation P-911. List 1. Case 18.
2. National archive of the Republic of Khakassia. Foundation P-911. List 1. Case 10.
3. National archive of the Republic of Khakassia. Foundation P-911. List 1. Case 2.
4. National archive of the Republic of Khakassia. Foundation P-911. List 1. Case 4.