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REASONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE POST-WAR SETTLEMENT OF CRIMEA. PERIODIZATION OF THE PROBLEM

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The relevance of the article's topic is due to the fact that the postwar history of the Crimea remains thus far the least studied stage of life of the region. Along with this, the End of the Great Patriotic War, which resulted in the deportation of the peoples of the region, the change in administrative status, masses of renaming population settlements, and the implementation of a labor migration program in the Crimea, has dramatically changed the administrative-territorial arrangement and ethnic palette boundaries. The article is written in the interdisciplinary field of humanities. It is directly connected with historical demography and statistics. The methodological tools based on accepted principles in the national historiography of scientific knowledge are historicism, consistency and objectivity. During the development of the article the features of the demographic situation on the peninsula were successfully traced and explored. As a result of administrative reforms, the Crimean ASSR was transformed into the Crimean region, while subjected to frequent zoning reform. The Soviet authorities tried to compensate for the postwar demographic crisis by organizing the resettlement of populations into different regions of the peninsula.

Key words: Crimea, migration, demography, resettlers, system of social benefits

The year 1944 was a turning point for the Crimea. First of all, World War II military operations ended in April for the Crimeans – the region was finally freed. Secondly, during the months of May–July entire peoples were forcibly evicted - people who were an integral component of not only the ethnic palette of the peninsula, but also the labor potential. Thirdly, in 1944 a more than thirty-year program of labor migration to the peninsula began predominately from the collective population of Russia and Ukraine, which served to be the final transformation of the cultural and ethnic map of the Crimea.

By mid-April, the peninsula was finally liberated from Fascist invaders. The capital of the Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic– the city of Simferopol– was freed on April 13, 1944. The next day the leaders of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Crimean Autonomous Republic A. N Menbariev (Chairman) and A. Jarantsev (Secretary) arrived there, and on April 23–24, the other members of the Presidium (eight people) returned. During these days the staff of the CPC (Council of People's Commissars) of the Crimean Autonomous Republic arrived, headed by Chairman J. S. Seyfulaev. The restoration of the Soviet authorities began. By mid May 1944, 6 city republican councils, 7 municipal councils of district subordination, 26 district councils, 9 regional councils of city subordination, and 12 township and 410 rural councils were already operating in the Crimea [1, p. 182].

The war inflicted a huge loss on the national economy of the Crimea. Overall economic losses amounted to 20 billion rubles. [2–10].

However, the most irreparable losses of the peninsula were human. In addition to the objective facts of war, populations of people perished as a result of military actions; the

situation had worsened due to the accepted decision to deport Germans, Crimean Tatars, Armenians, Bulgarians and Greeks.

Due to the rapid onset of Hitler's army in the summer of 1941, and the danger of occupation of the Crimea, an eviction operation was hastily carried out on the peninsula. This action came as part of a complex deal by organization in the defense of the Crimea. So about 52 thousand people of German nationality were evicted from the peninsula, who, for the most part, had been compactly living in colony-villages since the 19th century. According to the last pre-war census in 1939, the total population of the region amounted to 1,126,429 people [11, p. 9].

On May 11, 1944, the State Defense Committee made a secret decree to evict all the Crimean Tatars from the territory of Crimea [5, p. 500]. The organ of internal affairs implemented it under the direct supervision of I. A. Serov and A. Kobulov of the Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR. Former leaders of the Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic were evicted – President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic A. H. Menbariev and Chairman of the People's Commissars of the Republic I. S. Seyfulaev. His first charge was to execute his assistant N. I. Sacheva, and A. F. Kabanov, who worked as Deputy Commissar of the Economic Council of the USSR, was approved in his place by the Chairman of the CPC. The acceptance of the properties of the evicted was handled by a special committee of the People's Commissars of the USSR, which attracted more than 2,000 people of the urban and rural population of the Soviet activists to this work. In accordance with the resolution of the National Defense Commission all property by act and by inventory were received by the Commission of the executive committees of village councils, the collective farms [12, p. 183]. Altogether in the country 238,500 Crimean Tatars were deported [13, p. 203].

On June 2, 1944, Stalin signed resolution GKO, which dealt with the expulsion of Bulgarians (12,000 people), Greeks (14,000) and Armenians (11,000) from the peninsula. About 37,000 of them were deported from the peninsula [5, p. 500].

In addition to this, the invaders killed and tortured more than 135 thousand people. More than 85 thousand people were sent from the Crimea to work in Germany. Tens of thousands of Crimean people were killed in the war and in partisan brigades [5, p. 501].

Mobilization of the army and the evacuation of the population, conducted in 1941 and 1942; the forcible eviction of citizens of German nationality in August 1941, followed by the Crimean Tatars, Armenians, Bulgarians and Greeks in May and June of 1944; and the destruction by invaders of tens of thousands of peninsula inhabitants led to a Crimean population drop from 1,127,000 in January 1, 1940, (including: urban population – 586,000 and rural population – 541,000) to 379,000 by the summer of 1944 [13, p. 203]. In the former Crimean Tatar villages no residents were left at all, especially in Alushta, Bakhchisarai, Karasubazarskom, Kuibyshe, and Sudak regions [14, p. 142].

Due to the resulting situation on the peninsula a workforce was desperately needed. In the interior of the government machine of the Soviet state a project "Crimean California" matured, initiated by a group of leaders of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee. This plan was actively supported by the American Jewish diaspora. In connection to this, the Kremlin relied on financial assistance for reconstruction and the economy, which was de-

stroyed by the war. In June 1944, Stalin discussed with the president of the American Chamber of Commerce Eric Johnston the plan of resettling the Jews on the peninsula, for which the Soviet Union had pledged to allocate long-term loans after the war [15, p. 50; 13, p. 204].

However, the «Crimean California» failed. Perhaps the reason was political tensions with the United States. Or the authorities were aware that the problem of the settlement depopulation on the peninsula was urgent. But U.S. loans could come only after the war was finished.

In deserted rural areas 15,000 people were immediately ordered out of the cities of the Crimea by the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of People's Commissars and the Crimean ASSR. And already on August 12, 1944, the State Committee of Defense of the USSR adopted a resolution «On the Resettlement of the Collective Farm Workers to Areas of the Crimea». In turn, the Council of People's Commissars of the Crimean Autonomous Republic and the Regional Committee of the CPSU (b) adopted this decree on August 18: «On the Colonization of Yalta, Alushta, Sudak, Stariy Crim, Karasubazar, Bakhchisaray, Balaklava and the Kuibyshev District of the Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic» [16]. In addition, preparations were made for the reception of the population, driven away by force with invaders to Germany. On March 20, 1945, the CPC ASSR adopted a special resolution, «On the Reception and Accommodation of the Repatriated Population». For this purpose, 5,764,000 rubles were allocated. In the second half of 1944–1945, part of the Crimean people returned from their evacuation. Personnel from state and Komsomol mobilization began arriving to help with the revival of the destroyed cities. So, by September 1, 1945, 589,000 people were living in the Crimea, including 281,000 in the cities and 308,000 in rural areas [1, p.183].

In the Soviet Union a proven system to organize resettlement was already developing. The order of mobilization, selection and execution of an organized roaming population was as follows:

- The Emigrant Department of the Executive Committee (Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic), having received a management plan from Resettlement, had to begin to develop necessary measures.

- In the draft decision of the Executive Committee (resolutions of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic) the reference areas, the timing of selection and dispatch of the population, the procedure for carrying out mass work by explanation in land-starved collective farms conditions of the resettlement and pro-rated benefits, as well as the characteristics of the natural and economic conditions of places of immigration were formed.

- Terms of providing people with medical and veterinary services were defined;
- Procedures of services of the transported population with food and fodder for their livestock in transit were established;

- At the same time a procedure for registration of documents with committees was established for the issuing of tickets, passes and passports;

- Commissioners of regional executive committees were appointed (Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic), which were directed to areas of a cluster of people;

- Emigrant department of the Executive Committee (Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic) had to develop and direct the district executive committees necessary technical guidance on the order of the conduct and organization of work by screening, handling of the immigrants, informing the loading station, the timing of the transport of people and their property to the loading station, the conditions and place of issuance of money benefits and food, etc.

- After the acceptance by the Executive Committee (Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic) of the decision (regulation) regarding the terms of selecting people, the Migration Department governed the executive committee's necessary documentation – the application form, shape, the format for the efficiency of reporting, the economic characteristics of the region of immigration, posters, brochures, and materials for regional newspapers' broadcasting [17].

The collective farmers who were selected had to have:

- passports for all family members 16 years of age and older;
- immigration tickets, and for people who moved to the border zone – permits;
- military documents marked with deregistration;
- certificates for students with a mark – in which class the child studied;
- exchange receipts for the surrender of livestock, grain, fodder and other reclaimed organizations;
- a certificate with the amount of shared dues from a general store;
- a certificate of veterinary treatment of animals;
- medical certificate of examinations for each family member [18].

In the history of post-war labour migration to the Crimea, we have allocated three basic periods: 1) 1944–1953 – early settlement of the peninsula. The period is characterized by an extremely low efficiency of resettlement. Labour migration to the Crimea began during the Second World War. This explains the absence of careful preparation of resettlement procedures. And to whom has led to the organization of settlement in the initial stage practically failed. The first new settlers were made to settle in houses of forcibly evicted civilians, in which had not been made not only repairs, but even minimal rearrangements. This had enough psychological impact on the settlers. New arrivals were not met in an organized way, no meetings were held, and individual work was not conducted, giving the impression of hopelessness for their stay in the region. People were sent to the peninsula mainly from grassland farming areas, and local authorities in this period predominately inhabited entirely depopulated southern coastal areas, in which work required a certain labor specialization. Not enough time was given to learn new types of activities. As a result, 56% of the first wave of immigrants, arriving from Bryansk, Voronezh, Orel regions, Krasnodar region, Kursk and Rostov regions, and in part of the Ukrainian SSR (Vinnytsia, Zhytomyr, Kyiv region), until 1948 left the Crimea. This resulted in expedient costs and an unresolved fundamental problem – the settlement of the peninsula for the revival of the economy of the region; 2) 1954–1964 – Crimea is transferred to the USSR. The organization of labor migration is transferred to the government management of the USSR and, accordingly, the main flux of immigrants came to the peninsula from the densely populated areas of Ukraine (Vinnytsia, Volyn, Drohobych, Kyiv, Zhytomyr, Lviv, Poltava, Rivne, Ternopil, Chernihiv, Chernivtsi, and Khmelnytsky). During this period the

new settlers populated the 24 districts of the Crimean region. A feature of this phase was a change of attitude towards immigrants: the local leaders gave prime attention to the business of assigning the new arrivals. They received financial and economic assistance, a resettlement construction program unfolded, and the settlers took courses to be retrained in new specialties. Thanks to these measures the percentage of the unauthorized departures of the population declined significantly. Over the years, it fluctuated. For example, in 1958 it amounted to about 16 percent. But on the whole it failed to gain a foothold in the region of about 8 percent of arrivals. 3) 1965–1976 – The stage is characterized by a well-established pattern of population movement. They more carefully approached the selecting of the resettlement contingent (required rates were registered in special instructions), and considerable attention was paid to the construction of standard housing for settlers. So, for 60–70 years of the twentieth century, population growth in the Crimea was 40.3 percent, and labor resources increased by 60.1 percent. In the formation of population growth mechanical gain exceeded natural; during the third period it composed 72.3 percent of total population growth.

In 1968, an attempt was undertaken for an orderly return of a small number of Crimean Tatars to the peninsula. The Crimean Department Executive Committee dealt with their arrival and accommodation. This process was strictly controlled. Two thousand four hundred sixty eight people returned in an organized way from the Uzbek SSR to the Crimean region of the USSR. All unauthorized arrivals of citizens of Crimean Tatar nationality were deported again.

In 1976, the regional department for the use of labor resources of the Executive Committee of the Crimean Regional Council of People's Deputies decided that one of the most effective ways to optimize the use of labor resources should be the intraregional migration of families from the cities, villages and towns of the workers of the Crimean region, as well as of families who had arrived from other regions of the country at the invitation of farms which had determined a relevant plan. Thus, the planned organization of labor migration to other areas of the Crimea was completed in 1976.

The system of benefits, which was provided to new settlers, became crucial for the consolidation of the new lands. The state took care of all costs associated with the transportation of people and their property, a one-time grant in the amount of 2,500 rubles per family was projected, loans for household furnishings and other needs in the amount of 5,000 rubles was provided, which could be repaid within 5 years, the settlers were exempted for the year from all public money taxes, insurance premiums, and from the the supply of agricultural and livestock products to the state, loans for the construction of houses were provided, and to displaced people were given agricultural products and livestock in return for leasing them in their former places of residence. A construction program played a special role regarding the assignment of people to their new places of residence. If in the early years of the settlement Crimea migrants resettled in the homes of deported citizens, then eventually they began to build standard residential buildings, which were built haphazardly at first, but then in accordance with long-term plans. In the Crimean migrant collective and state farms, houses were built to the standard design M-2-K, and at the end of the 60-s – M-3-K - improved size and comfort. Projects varied in size and comfort.

State structures, directed by the resettlement – (Main) Resettlement Administration under the Council of the People's Commissars (Council of Ministers) of the RSFSR, the Main Administration of organized recruitment of workers and relocation of families under the Council of Ministers of the USSR – often reorganized. With the ringing the realization of a program of labor migration were resettlement departments, which were receiving the registration of new settlers, and to ensure their economic structure, provided them with material assistance. Since 1944 the Republican emigrant department of the Council of People's Commissars of the Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic led this process in the Crimea. The structure was reformed frequently. At the outcome of this period under study, the Crimea (regional) department for the use of labor resources of the Executive Committee of the Crimean Regional Council of People's Deputies was functioning.

The practice of planned regulation of demographic indicators of the Soviet state dramatically changed the course of history of the Crimea and the fate of hundreds of thousands of individuals. The deportation of Germans, Crimean Tatars, Greeks, Bulgarians and Armenians was a manifestation of Stalin's anti-human policies and led to the impoverishment of an ethnic palette from long ago of a multi-ethnic Crimean Peninsula. The realization of a post-war resettlement program was part of a nation-wide principle of mechanical regulation of demographic processes. From the Crimean aspect it had a goal to reinforce labor resources to restore and develop the economy of the peninsula. Thanks to the displaced people in post-war Crimea, the Slavic population was absolutely overbalanced. According to the 1979 census, 68.4 percent of the population were Russian, 25.6 percent – Ukrainians, 2 percent – Belarusians.

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Статья посвящена освещению миграционных процессов в Крыму на протяжении 1944–1976 годов. Процесс миграции является чрезвычайно важным для всех сфер жизнедеятельности общества. В данной работе рассматривается история послевоенного переселения в Крым новым, преимущественно колхозным, населением. Дана характеристика ключевых проблем организации массового перемещения

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людей из различных областей, краёв РСФСР и УССР в регионы Крыма. Главным фактором, который обеспечивал эффективность данного процесса, было как можно лучшее хозяйственно-бытовое устройство переселенцев. В систему льгот для переселенцев входила: компенсация всех видов затрат, связанных с перевозкой людей из мест выхода до мест вселения; расходов, связанных с благополучным прибытием и расселением новоселов, а также максимально комфортного проживания на полуострове. Особое внимание уделено выполнению планов строительства и специфике предоставления льгот для новоселов. Основным итогом реализации переселенческой программы явилось существенное изменение этносоциальной канвы региона. В статье также представлена периодизация реализации государственной переселенческой программы (1944–1976). Актуальность темы статьи обусловлена тем, что послевоенная история Крыма до сих пор остается наименее исследованным этапом жизни региона. Вместе с тем, Окончание Великой Отечественной войны, которое повлекло за собой депортацию народов из территории региона, изменение административного статуса, массовые переименования населенных пунктов, реализованная программа трудовой миграции в Крым кардинально изменили административно-территориальное устройство и этническую палитру края.

Ключевые слова: Крым, миграция, демография, переселенцы, система социальных льгот