



# Tarih Dergisi

## Turkish Journal of History

Research Article | Araştırma Makalesi

Open Access | Açık Erişim

### The Deportation of the Karachays to Kyrgyzstan: A Study Based On Documents From the Central State Archive of the Kyrgyz Republic

Karaçayların Kırgızistan'a Sürgünü: Kırgız Cumhuriyeti Merkez Devlet Arşivi Belgelerine Dayanan Bir Çalışma



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#### Abstract

The main aim of this article is to study the measures which were planned by the USSR and Kyrgyz SSR to manage the deportation of Karachays to Kyrgyzstan in November 1943. Documents found in the Central State Archive of Kyrgyzstan Republic were used for this purpose. By using those documents, the article tries to shed light on one of the tragic events of the human history. In order to read the documents correctly, the article also explains the historical background, implementation and tragic consequences of the deportation. The article demonstrates that deporting one nation with all its members to other lands would be a grave mistake causing great tragic losses. Planning such a big event and trying to manage it through certain measures would not prevent traumatic results including human tragedies. The example of Karachays have been studied by directly using archival documents.

#### Öz

Bu makalenin temel amacı, 1943 yılının Kasım ayında Karaçayların Kırgızistan'a sürülmesini yönetmek için SSCB ve Kırgız SSC tarafından planlanan önlemleri incelemektir. Bu amaçla Kırgızistan Cumhuriyeti Merkez Devlet Arşivinde bulunan belgeler kullanılmıştır. Makale, bu belgeleri kullanarak insanlık tarihinin trajik olaylarından birine ışık tutmaya çalışmaktadır. Belgeleri doğru bir şekilde okumak için makale, sürgünün tarihsel arka planını, uygulanışını ve trajik sonuçlarını da açıklamaktadır. Makale, bir ulusu tüm üyeleriyle birlikte başka topraklara sürgüne göndermenin, büyük trajik kayıplara neden olacak ciddi bir hata olacağını göstermektedir. Böylesine büyük bir olayı planlamak ve belirli önlemlerle yönetmeye çalışmak, insanlık trajedileri de dahil olmak üzere travmatik sonuçları önleyemez. Karaçaylar örneği, arşiv belgeleri doğrudan kullanılarak incelenmiştir.

#### Keywords

Karachays · exile · USSR · results · Kyrgyz archival documents

#### Anahtar Kelimeler

Karaçaylar · sürgün · SSCB · sonuçlar · Kırgız arşiv belgeleri



Citation | Atif: Adobasheva, Zalina, Uslu, Nasuh, Gürbüz, Yunus Emre. "The Deportation of the Karachays to Kyrgyzstan: A Study Based On Documents From the Central State Archive of the Kyrgyz Republic." *Tarih Dergisi-Turkish Journal of History* 88 (2026): 152-169. <https://doi.org/10.26650/iutd.1739316>

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## Introduction

The mass deportation of the Karachays from the North Caucasus to Central Asian countries by the Soviet authorities in November 1943 is one of the most tragic events in human history. The decision taken by Soviet officials on the grounds that certain groups among the Karachays had rebelled and collaborated with the Germans goes beyond the principle of individual responsibility and is one of the most significant examples of the wholesale punishment of an entire nation. This article uses archival documents to examine the decisions made by the Soviet and Kyrgyz Soviet Socialist Republic (SSR) administrations in the context of the mass deportation of the Karachays, as well as the actions and measures envisaged by these decisions. When the Soviet administration decided to send an entire people, along with all its members, thousands of kilometers away from the places where they had lived for centuries, under very poor conditions, it supposedly tried to take certain measures. In fact, what the Soviet administration did was to task the relevant administrators in the relevant Soviet republics with taking measures, thus attempting to make what it was doing appear even more legitimate with supposedly valid reasons.

Using archival documents, the article reveals the decisions taken by the Soviet and Kyrgyz Soviet administrations, which included measures, while also addressing the background, implementation, and consequences of the deportation. The aim is to present the full picture of the painful experience of the Karachays with all its aspects. In fact, it was clear from the outset that sending an entire people, including children, women, the elderly, and the sick, to other regions during the war under inhuman conditions on long train journeys and resettling them there under unsuitable conditions would cause great human catastrophe. Therefore, the fact that the necessary decisions were taken on paper could only be meaningful if necessary actions were taken to prevent the catastrophe from reaching even worse levels. While the article examines the official decisions and measures taken to manage the deportation based on archival documents, these decisions and measures are placed in a broader perspective. Thus, a decision and its implementation, which Soviet leaders later officially deemed a mistake, are clarified in all their aspects.

The deportation of the Karachays is the forced transfer of the Karachay people from their own lands (North Caucasus) to Central Asia, mostly the Kazakh and Kyrgyz SSR, carried out by the USSR Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD) on 2-5 November 1943. The Karachays who were deported in 1943 were distributed to different regions of Kyrgyzstan as follows: Frunze region - 15953 people (4175 families), Talas region - 6163 people (1533 families). There is no record of Karachays deported to other regions of Kyrgyzstan.<sup>1</sup> Kyrgyz SSR took decisions to provide some support and assistance to the people who were deported to its regions (they were called as “Special Settlers” in official documents). These decisions, assistance and support have been researched based on the archival documents found in the Central State Archive of the Kyrgyz Republic in Bishkek.

These documents are:

Document 1: The decision of the Soviet People’s Commissariat of the USSR No. 1118-342 dated October 14, 1943 “On the Deportation, Settlement and Provision of All Necessary Conditions for Special Settlers from the North Caucasus to the Kazakh and Kyrgyz SSR”<sup>2</sup>

Document 2: The decision of the Kyrgyz Soviet People’s Commissariat dated October 20, 1943 “On the Settlement of Special Settlers in the Frunze Region”<sup>3</sup>

Document 3: The decision of the Kyrgyz Soviet People’s Commissariat No. 217 dated March 27, 1944 “On the Giving of Cows to Special Settlers in Settlement”<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Central State Archive of Kyrgyz Republic (In short CSA KR). Fund (F.) 1642. Register (R.) 11. Docket No (D) 2129. Page (P) 9-10. (In Russian: ЦГА КР (Центральный Государственный Архив Кыргызской Республики). Ф. (Фонд) 1642. Оп. (Опись) 11. Д. (Дело) 2129. Л. (Лист) 9-10). See the photo No 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the appendices.

<sup>2</sup>CSA KR. F. 350. R. 17. D. 76. L. 139-140.

<sup>3</sup>CSA KR. F. 350. R. 17. D. 92. pp. 296-297.

<sup>4</sup>CSA KR. F.350. R.17. D. 156. p. 304.



Document 4: The decision of the Kyrgyz Soviet People's Commissariat No. 643 dated April 10, 1944 "On Granting Farm Plots and Seeds to Special Settlers"<sup>5</sup>

Document 5: The decision of the Soviet People's Commissariat of Kyrgyz SSR No. 450-330 dated June 16, 1944 "On the Delivery of Cattle and Seeds to Special Settlers - Karachays, Chechens, Ingushs and Balkars on the Places of Their Placement of Cattle and Seeds Taken from Their Places of Exile"<sup>6</sup>

Document 6: The decision of the Soviet People's Commissariat of the USSR No. 13287 dated June 20, 1944 "On the Educational System of Children of Chechen, Ingush, Karachay, Balkar and Crimean Tatars Exiled to the Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Uzbek SSR"<sup>7</sup>

Document 7: The decision of the Kyrgyz Soviet People's Commissariat No. 659 dated September 20, 1944 "On the Delivery of Horses to Farms with Special Settlers"<sup>8</sup>

Document 8: The decision of the Kyrgyz Soviet People's Commissariat No. 833 dated December 19, 1944 "On the Provision of Food to Special Settlers Deported from the North Caucasus"<sup>9</sup>

Document 9: The decision of the Kyrgyz Soviet People's Commissariat No. 131 dated March 17, 1945 "On the Provision of Food to Special Settlers Settled in the Kyrgyz SSR from the North Caucasus".<sup>10</sup>

## 1. The Deportation of the Karachay People

The Karachay people opposed the collectivization movement that began in 1929 and engaged in armed struggle against the Soviet army in the Caucasus Mountains with the resistance groups they formed. Because of these armed struggles, the Karachay people were labeled "relentless enemies of the communist regime" by the Soviet government, especially Stalin.<sup>11</sup> During World War II, the Karachay people rose up in the Caucasus Mountains and joined the national resistance, fighting alongside the Germans against the Soviets with the armed groups they had formed.<sup>12</sup> The Germans promised the followings: national administration would be reestablished, there would be freedom in all areas of life, including religion, the Karachays and Malkars, who had been forcibly divided in the past, would be reunited, and the kolkhozes would be abolished.<sup>13</sup>

In late 1942, after the Germans withdrew from the Caucasus, the Red Army launched a major offensive against Karachays. The armed Karachay groups fought against the Red Army, which attacked with tanks, artillery, and aircraft in the Caucasus Mountains. All Karachay villages were destroyed by heavy bombardment.<sup>14</sup> When the Soviet government struggled to eliminate the armed Karachay groups, it resorted to a new method to achieve more decisive results. On October 12, 1943, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union passed Resolution No. 115-13, which abolished the Karachay Autonomous Region and ordered the complete deportation of the Karachay people from their homeland to

<sup>5</sup>CSA KR. F.350. R.17. D. 172. p. 113.

<sup>6</sup>CSA KR. F.350. R.17. D. 163. pp. 50-51.

<sup>7</sup>CSA KR.F. 350. R. 17. D. 157. p. 196.

<sup>8</sup>CSA KR. F.350. R. 1. D. 717. p. 39.

<sup>9</sup>CSA KR. F.350. R.17. D. 170. p. 160.

<sup>10</sup>CSA KR. F.350. R.17. D. 231. p. 31). See the photo No 5 in the appendices.

<sup>11</sup>Ufuk Tavkul, "Kafkasya ve Çevresindeki Türk Topulukları", ed. Hasan Celal Güzel - Kemal Çiçek, *Türkler*, (20), (2014) pp. 496-498; Ramazan Karça, "Şimali Kafkasyada Tehcir ve Katlim", *Dergi*, 5, (1956), p. 41.

<sup>12</sup>Tavkul, op. cit., pp. 496-498; Alexander R. Alexiev, "Soviet Nationalities Under Attack", *Soviet Nationalities in Strategic Perspective: The World War II Experience*, ed. S. Enders Wimbush, London: Croom Helm, 1985, p. 69.

<sup>13</sup>Александр Некрич, *Наказанные Народы*, Нью-Йорк: Хроника, 1978, pp. 45-170.

<sup>14</sup>Tavkul, op. cit., pp. 496-498; Сергей Самойлов, *Войска НКВД в Борьбе с Бандитизмом на Северном Кавказе 1941-1946 годы: Сборник Документов*, Москва: Нобель Пресс, 2015, p. 87; Магомет Боташев, *Карачаево-Черкессия в Годы Великой Отечественной Войны (1941-1945 гг.)*, Черкесск, 1982, p. 26; Кринко, Е.; Бугай Н. and Безугольный, А., *Горцы Северного Кавказа в Великой Отечественной Войне 1941-1945, Проблемы Истории, Историографии и Источниковедения*. Москва: Центрполиграф, 2012, p. 144.



other parts of the USSR. In accordance with the decision, a total of 69,267 Karachays from the Caucasus were loaded into cattle cars on November 2, 1943 and sent into exile.<sup>15</sup> The Council of People's Commissars of the USSR was tasked with providing the Karachays with land in their new settlements and providing them with the necessary state assistance.<sup>16</sup>

Additionally, pursuant to Order No. 0741 of the State Defense Committee dated March 3, 1944, Karachay soldiers served in the Red Army were deported to Central Asia.<sup>17</sup> The number of Karachay people who had previously served in the Red Army and were deported was 2,543 in total as of May 1949, including 238 officers, 495 sergeants, and 1,810 soldiers.<sup>18</sup> According to Directive No. 140 of the National Internal Affairs Commissariat dated August 22, 1945, any Karachays who remained in the army for any reason were required to go to the places where their families or relatives had been deported upon returning from military service. Article 1 of this directive stated that these soldiers were prohibited from returning to the former Karachay region.<sup>19</sup>

As soon as the Karachay people were deported, their lands were divided between the Georgians and Circassians. The territories belonging to the Karachay Autonomous Region were incorporated into the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic. In December 1943, nearly 3,000 Georgians were settled in Karachay lands. It was assumed that the Karachays would never return to the Caucasus, so even the names of residential areas were translated into the Georgian language.<sup>20</sup>

Koçkarov, who became president of the Kyrgyzstan Karachay Association in 2006, said: *"During World War II, the Karachays were exiled to Central Asia by the order of Stalin. This exile took place at a time when more than 20% of all Karachays were fighting on the Great Patriotic War. In the first years of the deportation, nearly half of the population died from starvation, cold, and disease."*<sup>21</sup> During a conference held at the Kyrgyzstan People's Assembly on May 8, 2010, Yusuf Shidakov, the director of the Medical Institute of the People's Friendship University named after Baturov,<sup>22</sup> said: *"During the war, one-fifth (20% of the population) went to the front. Of these, 9,000 died in battle, 15 were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, and 14,000 received medals and decorations. The Karachays, together with the Malkar brothers, contributed 52 million rubles to the Soviet Army. Despite their great heroism at the front and their great efforts in factories and collective farms, a large deportation to Central Asia and Kazakhstan took place in 1943."*<sup>23</sup>

The main reasons for the Karachay deportation were alleged collaboration with German invading forces, fighting against the Soviet rule, and banditry. Considering the scale of the deportation, the Soviet leadership deemed the entire Karachay people guilty<sup>24</sup> and violated the principle of personal responsibility for crimes. Thus, the entire Karachay population was expelled from their homeland on the grounds that they had collaborated with the German army and were subjected to mass deportation.

Shahanov Ahmat Dobayevich, born in 1936 and living in the village of Budönovka (Chui region, Kyrgyzstan), said the following in the interview with one of the authors of this article: *"We had no idea we were going to be deported. At 4 o'clock in the morning, soldiers came to our homes. They were Russian female soldiers. They tried to calm us down by saying they were going to send us to Central Asia, to good places. We were not given time to prepare. We couldn't take*

<sup>15</sup>Ufuk Tavkul, "Rusya'nın Gölgesinde Üç Devir: Karaçay-Malkar Halkının Siyasi Kaderi", *Yeni Türkiye Dergisi*, 9/54, (2013), pp. 2707-2735.

<sup>16</sup>С. Алиева, *Так Это Было. Национальные Репрессии в СССР 1919-1952 Годы*, Москва: Российский Международный Фонд Инсан, 1993, p. 258.

<sup>17</sup>Николай Бугай, Иосиф Сталин-Лаврентию Берии: «Их Надо Депортировать»: *Документы, Факты, Комментарии*, Москва, Дружба Народов, 1992, p. 288.

<sup>18</sup>Document No. 4.82 dated May 1949 on the Number of Special Settlers who Previously Served in the Red Army. <https://www.alexanderyakovlev.org/fond/issues-doc/1023250>. (30.04.2019).

<sup>19</sup>Document of the Commissariat of Internal Affairs No. 140 dated 22 August 1945 on "Displaced Persons from the Red Army: Karachays, Kalmyks, Chechens, Ingush, Balkars, Crimean Tatars, Crimean Bulgarians, Greeks, and Armenians". <https://www.alexanderyakovlev.org/fond/issues-doc/1022601>. (30.04.2019).

<sup>20</sup>Tavkul, "Rusya'nın Gölgesinde", pp. 2707-2735; Decree No. 1221-368cc of the Council of People's Commissars 'On the Settlement Arrangements for the Districts of the Former Karachay Autonomous Region in the Stavropol Region'. <https://www.alexanderyakovlev.org/fond/issues-doc/1022115>. (30.04.2019).

<sup>21</sup>Галина Новикова, *Тянь-Шань и Казбек Сроднились Навек*. *Вечерний Бишкек*, 60, 8, (2007), p. 8.

<sup>22</sup>Ruşça: İnstitut Kraevoy Meditsini Universiteta Drujbi Narodov İmeni Batırova.

<sup>23</sup>Владимир Пархоменко, "Кирпичик в «Здание» Правды о Войне", *Слово Кыргызстана*, 31/22480, (2010), p. 17.

<sup>24</sup>Half of the Karachay population consisted of children and adolescents.

*anything with us. Everyone was crying. They gathered everyone together in a hurry and took us to the Kislovodsk train station in Minutka. They put us in freight cars. Many died on the way from hunger and disease. They just threw the dead out of the cars.”<sup>25</sup>*

According to Aleksandr Nekrich, Stalin, along with all the party leaders and the Soviet government, should be held responsible for the deportation of the peoples.<sup>26</sup> The secretaries of the second and third regional committees of the autonomous republics, who informed the Kremlin about the betrayals of the peoples, also shared in the guilt.<sup>27</sup> On July 4, 1956, Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev, who received Karachay representatives, told them: Beria, the head of the State Security Committee, had informed Stalin that some of the Caucasian peoples had allegedly betrayed the motherland while he was on the Caucasian front, thereby ensuring their deportation. Beria had taken advantage of Stalin’s paranoia in his final years. What was done to the Caucasian peoples and the condemnation of all peoples as guilty was wrong. Other innocent people had been settled in the lands from which the Karachays had been exiled. It was difficult to correct all the wrongs that had been done, but he would do his best.<sup>28</sup>

The Karachay people were pardoned by Khrushchev in 1957 and allowed to return to their homeland. As a result, while some of the Karachay people remained in their places of exile, the vast majority returned to the Caucasus.<sup>29</sup> However, even after their exile ended, the Karachays were still referred to as “traitors to the motherland” in official Soviet documents for thirty years. They were not appointed to any administrative positions in their own autonomous regions.<sup>30</sup> As a result of the efforts of the political organization “Camagat”, the Soviet government acknowledged on November 14, 1989 that the decision taken on October 12, 1943 to exile the Karachays was wrong and declared the accusations against the Karachays to be unjust 32 years after the Karachay people returned from exile.<sup>31</sup>

## 2. Archival Documents on State Assistance to the Karachays Deported to Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyzstan<sup>32</sup> tried to provide some support and assistance to the exiled people. The Soviet People’s Commissariat of the USSR issued some orders for Kyrgyz SSR and Kazak SSR (Document 1) on October 14, 1943. According to the decision, the special settlers (16,000 families) from the North Caucasus would be settled in the Kazakh and Kyrgyz SSRs. South Kazakhstan and Jambyl regions of the Kazakh SSR and the Frunze region of the Kyrgyz SSR would accept respectively 6,000, 5,000 and 5,000 families. Collective farms (kolkhozes) would be established for resettlement of North Caucasian people and they would be allowed to build clay houses in 1943-1944. The families of special settlers would be provided from Selkhozbank<sup>33</sup> loans for the construction of houses in the amount of 5000 rubles for a period of up to 7 years. People’s Commissariat of Agriculture of the USSR<sup>34</sup> (Comrade Benediktov), People’s Commissariat of Meat and Dairy Industry<sup>35</sup> (Comrade Smirnov), People’s Commissariat of Supply Affairs of the USSR<sup>36</sup> (Comrade Subbotin), People’s

<sup>25</sup>Personal interview, 07.11.2019.

<sup>26</sup>Александр Некрич, *Наказанные Народы*, Родина, Москва, 1990, р. 32.

<sup>27</sup>Николай Бугай, *К Вопросу о Депортации Народов СССР в 30-40-х гг.* Москва, 1989, р. 135.

<sup>28</sup>CSA KR. F. 56. R. 284. D. 13. pp. 135-141.

<sup>29</sup>Tavkul, op. cit., pp. 496-498.

<sup>30</sup>Tavkul, op. cit., p. 499.

<sup>31</sup>Tavkul, op. cit., 499.

<sup>32</sup>At that time, it was called the Kyrgyz SSR.

<sup>33</sup>Selkhozbank, Russian: Сельхозбанк-Сельскохозяйственный Банк (Selskohozyaystvenniy Bank). English: Agricultural Bank.

<sup>34</sup>Narkomzem, Russian: Наркомзем-Народный Коммиссариат Земледелия (Narodnyi Kommissariat Zemledeliya). English: People's Commissariat of Agriculture.

<sup>35</sup>Narkommyasomolprom SSSR, Russian: Наркоммясомолпром СССР-Народный Коммиссариат Мясной и Молочной Промышленности (Narodnyi Kommissariat Myasnoi i Molochnoi Promyshlennosti SSSR). English: People's Commissariat of Meat and Dairy Industry.

<sup>36</sup>Narkomzag, Russian: Наркомзаг-Народный Коммиссариат Заготовок (Narodnyi Kommissariat Zagotovok). English: People's Commissariat of Supply Affairs of the USSR.



Commissariat of State Farms for Grain and Livestock of the USSR<sup>37</sup> (Comrade Lobanov), the Council of People's Commissars of the Kazakh SSR (Comrade Undasinov) and the Kyrgyz SSR (Comrade Kulatov)<sup>38</sup> were ordered to compensate the deported population for 25% of the cattle, poultry and grain they were forced to leave in their places of deportation in 1943 and the rest of the property in 1944-1945.

In the decision, the People's Commissar of the Kazakh SSR Undasinov and the People's Commissar of the Kyrgyz SSR Kulatov were instructed to carry out some activities in accepting and resettling special settlers. Within 10 days, settlements would be established for resettlement of special settlers in districts, sovkhozes and kolkhozes (soviet farms) of Jambyl, Southern Kazakhstan and Frunze regions. Preparations would be initiated immediately for the resettlement and employment of newly arrived special settlers, ensuring that all activities end no later than 1 November of 1943. Road transportation would be provided from railway stations to settlements for special settlers. The State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR<sup>39</sup> (Vosnesensky) was ordered to provide construction materials such as lumber, screws, window panes to the Council of People's Commissars of the Kazakh and Kyrgyz SSR for the construction of houses of special settlers.<sup>40</sup>

The Kyrgyz Soviet People's Commissariat took a decision on October 20, 1943 (Document 2) to fulfill the instructions of the Soviet People's Commissariat of the USSR. According to the decision, measures would be taken to ensure the construction of clay houses from local construction materials for special settlers in 1943-1944. Actions would be taken to immediately organize the Regional Executive Committee<sup>41</sup> and the Regional Committee of the Frunze region of the Kyrgyz SSR<sup>42</sup> and to form a regional triple<sup>43</sup> with the Chairman of the Regional Executive Committee, the Chairman of the District Department of the NKVD<sup>44</sup> and the First Secretary of the Party Regional Committee.<sup>45</sup> The district triad established would prepare and repair the residences with local resources for the settlement of incoming special settlers, provide a 15-day fuel supply and road transportation from railway stations to settlements for them and ensure their settlement in residences prepared in 5 kolkhozes<sup>46</sup> and sovkhozes<sup>47</sup>. The Kyrgyz SSR Commissar of Public Health,<sup>48</sup> Lobintsev, was ordered to organize health care for special settlers in the unloading centers of trains. The decision also instructed the Chairman of the Union of Consumer Societies of the Kyrgyz SSR,<sup>49</sup> Mochalin, to regulate the supply of tea to special settlers in the unloading centers of trains.<sup>50</sup>

The Kyrgyz Soviet People's Commissariat took a decision on March 27, 1944 on the granting of cows to special settlers in the settlements (Document 3).<sup>51</sup> The Regional Executive Committee<sup>52</sup> of the People's Commissariat of Meat and Dairy

<sup>37</sup>Narkomsovhovoz, Russian: Наркомсовхозов-Народный Комиссариат Зерновых и Животноводческих Совхозов (Narodnyi Komissariat Zernovyh i Jivotnovodcheskikh Sovhozov). English: People's Commissariat of Grain and Livestock Farms.

<sup>38</sup>Sovnarkom, Russian: Совнарком-Совет Народных Комиссаров (Sovet Narodnyh Komissarov). English: Council of People's Commissars.

<sup>39</sup>Gosplan SSSR, Russian: Госплан СССР-Государственный Плановый Комитет Совета Министров СССР (Gosudarstvennyi Planoviy Komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR). English: State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

<sup>40</sup>CSA KR. F. 350. R. 17. D. 76. pp. 139-140.

<sup>41</sup>Raïspolkom Russian: Райсполком-Районный Исполнительный Комитет (Raionnyi İspolnitelny Komitet). English: Regional Executive Committee.

<sup>42</sup>Raykom, Russian: Райком-Районный Комитет (Raionnyi Komitet). English: Regional Committee.

<sup>43</sup>Russian: Районные Тройки (Raionnye Troyki). English: Regional Triples.

<sup>44</sup>RO NKVD, Russian: РО НКВД-Районный Отдел Народного Комиссариата Внутренних Дел (Raionnyi Otdel Narodnogo Komissariata Vnutrennih Del). English: Regional Department of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs.

<sup>45</sup>Raykom Partii, Russian: Райкомпартии-Районные Комитеты Партии (Raionnye Komitety Partii). English: Regional Party Committees.

<sup>46</sup>English: Farm.

<sup>47</sup>English: The Soviet Farm.

<sup>48</sup>Narkomzdrav, Russian: Наркомздрав-Народный Комиссариат Здравоохранения (Narodnyi Komissariat Zdravohraneniya).

<sup>49</sup>Kyrgyzpotrebsoyuz, Russian: Кыргызпотребсоюз-Союз Потребительских Обществ Кыргызской ССР (Soyuz potrebitelskikh obshestv Kyrgyzskoi SSR). English: Union of Consumer Societies of the Kyrgyz SSR.

<sup>50</sup>CSA KR. F. 350. R. 17. D. 92. pp. 296-297.

<sup>51</sup>CSA KR. F. 350. R. 17. D. 88. p. 52.

<sup>52</sup>Oblispolkom, Russian: Облispolkom-Областной Исполнительный Комитет (Oblastnoy İspolnitelny Komitet). English: Regional Executive Committee.

Industry of the USSR was obliged to provide the special settlers (Chechens, Ingush and Karachays) with one 200 kg cow each in 1944 to replace the cattle they were forced to leave in their places of deportation. Less than 2000 cows had been brought to the "Zagotskot" warehouse in 1944. Therefore, it was decided to allow the delivery of about 80000 sheep or goats (2-3 sheep or goats for each cow) from the Soviet People's Commissariat of the USSR to special settlers instead of cows.

In accordance with the order of the Kyrgyz Soviet People's Commissariat No. 643 dated April 10 (Document 4), it was envisaged to grant farm plots and seeds to the deported population.<sup>53</sup> The state allocated 600 tons of corn, 200 tons of barley, 0.5 centners<sup>54</sup> of cabbage and 10 centners of onions to the deportees.<sup>55</sup> In addition, according to the decision of the Kyrgyz Soviet People's Commissariat No. 768 dated April 28, 1944, 150 tons of millet seeds would be provided to special settlers.<sup>56</sup>

The decision of the Kyrgyz Soviet People's Commissariat on June 16, 1944 (Document 5) required to provide cattle and seeds for special settlers in their places of residence in the Kyrgyz SSR to compensate cattle and seeds taken from their places of exile. The People's Commissariat of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz SSR<sup>57</sup> (Comrade Turatbekov) was ordered to provide 9926 cattle to farms where special settlers were settled in 1944. The People's Commissariat of Grain and Livestock State Farms<sup>58</sup> (Comrade Yelebesov) was instructed to provide the People's Commissariat of Meat and Dairy Industry of the Kyrgyz SSR with 200 tons of 1000 head of cattle and 204 tons of 6000 sheep for delivery to special settlers. According to the decision, the People's Commissariat of Meat and Dairy Industry would give 200 kg of sheep or goat for one head of cattle in case of absence of cattle. The People's Commissariat of Supply Affairs (Comrade Tashmulin) and the Union Bureau of Animal Raw Materials and Livestock Products (Comrade Mansurov) would give 2470 tons of seeds to private settlers every three months of 1944 and provide 1000 pieces of large leather, 10000 pieces of sheepskins for sewing shoes and leather clothes for the children of special settlers. 30000 cubic meters of timber would be distributed for the construction of special settlers' houses.

The decision also instructed the People's Commissariat of Agriculture, the People's Commissariat of Meat and Dairy Industry and the Regional Management Committee to distribute seeds and cattle. They would give cattle, each of which is 200 kg, to each exiled Chechen, Ingush, Balkar and Karachay family. In case of absence of cattle, they would provide 200 kg of sheep or goat per cattle to replace it. They would also give special settlers a total of 19 kg of seeds per person, 5 kg in June, 6 kg in July, 5 kg in August and 3 kg in September. Special settler families who were given cattle would also be provided animal feed for the winter period.<sup>59</sup>

According to the decision of the Soviet People's Commissariat of the USSR No. 13287 dated June 20, 1944 (Document 6), the children of Chechens, Ingushes, Karachays, Balkars and Crimean Tatars exiled to the Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Uzbek SSR would be provided education in Russian in their places of residence. Those children would be settled near their educational institutions in order to receive education, but they would not be granted the right to go outside the borders of the Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Uzbek SSR where they resided. The People's Commissariats of Internal Affairs of the Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Uzbek SSR would allow special settlers to reside within the borders of their country.<sup>60</sup>

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<sup>53</sup>CSA KR. F. 350. R. 17. D. 172. p. 30.

<sup>54</sup>Centum from Latin means "hundred", a unit of mass equal to 100 kilograms.

<sup>55</sup>CSA KR. F. 350. R. 17. D. 156. pp. 200-202.

<sup>56</sup>CSA KR. F. 350. R. 17. D. 172. p. 113.

<sup>57</sup>NKZ, Russian: НКЗ- Народный Комиссариат Земледелия (Narodnyi Komissariat Zemledeliya). English: People 's Commissariat of Agriculture.

<sup>58</sup>Narkomsobhoz, Russian: Наркомсовхоз-Народный Комиссариат Зерновых и Живодноводческих Совхозов (Narodniy Komissariat Zernovih i Jivotnovodcheskih Sovhozov). English: People's Commissariat of Grain and Livestock farms.

<sup>59</sup>CSA KR. F. 350. R. 17. D. 163. pp. 50-51.

<sup>60</sup>CSA KR. F. 350. R. 17. D. 157. p. 196.



The decision of the Kyrgyz Soviet People's Commissariat No. 659 dated September 20, 1944 (Document 7) instructed the People's Commissariat of Agriculture and the Regional Management Committee to give a total of 8828 horses to the farms where special settlers resided according to the following regional distribution: Osh Region – 2000 heads of horses; Jalal Abad Region – 1678 heads of horses; Frunze Region – 3850 heads of horses; Talas Region – 900 heads of horses; Issyk-Kul Region – 400 heads of horses. The People's Commissariat of Agriculture and the Regional Management Committee was given order to complete the horse transmission plan to the kolkhozes where special settlers resided by November 1, 1944.<sup>61</sup>

The decision of the Kyrgyz Soviet People's Commissariat No. 833 dated December 19, 1944 (Document 8) assigned the People's Commissariat of Supply Affairs of the USSR in the Kyrgyz SSR (Comrade Tashmulin), the Kyrgyz warehouse "Glavsol"<sup>62</sup> (Comrade Muhamedjiyev), and the Kyrgyz warehouse "Glavsahar"<sup>63</sup> (Comrade Fedorov) to transmit flour, grain, salt and sugar to the Regional Management Committee every month from December 1, 1944 to June 1, 1945. The Regional Management Committee was instructed to distribute to the special settlers placed in the regional collective farms who needed it the most according to the following norm for one person per day: Flour – 100 Gr, Crop – 25 gr, Salt – 15 Gr, Sugar – (Only for children up to 10 years old) - 5 Gr. Kyrgyzpotrebsoyuz would provide food to those who needed it the most with voucher. The Special Command of the NKVD of the Kyrgyz SSR<sup>64</sup> would prepare lists of special settlers who would receive food with the mandatory approval of the Regional Management Committee.<sup>65</sup> The decision of the Kyrgyz Soviet People's Commissariat on March 17, 1945 (Document 9) envisaged to increase the distribution norms of flour and grain provided to special settlers for one person up to 50 kg of flour and up to 25 kg of grain. The decision assigned the office of "Zagotzerno"<sup>66</sup> (Comrade Nikitin) to give the following amount of flour and grains to special settlers from March 1 to June 1, 1945:<sup>67</sup>

**Table 1**

*Distribution of flour and grain according to regions.*

	Flour	Grain
1. Frunze Region	1410 Centner	700 Centner
2. Talas Region	459 Centner	225 Centner
3. Osh Region	948 Centner	475 Centner
4. Jalal Abad Region	747 Centner	375 Centner
5. Issyk-Kul Region	36 Centner	25 Centner
Total	3600	1800

### 3. Implementation of the Deportation

After the Karachays were deported, 156,239 cows and horses were taken on December 10, 1943 by the Zagotskot system<sup>68</sup> from their former lands, excluding their houses, fields, poultry, bees, and agricultural products. District

<sup>61</sup>CSA KR. F. 350. R. 1. D. 717. p. 39.

<sup>62</sup>Glavsol, Russian: Главсоль-Главное Управление Соледобывающей Промышленности (Glavnoe Upravleniye Soledobyvayuyhey Promyshlennosti). English: The Main Directorate of the Salt Industry.

<sup>63</sup>Glavsahar, Russian: Главсахар-Главное Управление Сахарной Промышленности (Glavnoe Upravlenie Saharnoy Promyshlennosti). English: The Main Directorate of the Sugar Industry.

<sup>64</sup>Spetskomendatura NKVD, Russian: Спецкомендатура НКВД. English: The Special Command of the NKVD of the Kyrgyz SSR. Criminal control, which was implemented in the Soviet era, was an institution that required mandatory labor participation for convicted criminals with parole.

<sup>65</sup>CSA KR. F. 350. R. 17. D. 170. p. 160.

<sup>66</sup>Zagotzerno, Russian: Заготзерно-Всесоюзная Контора по Заготовкам и Сбыта Зерна (Vsesoyuznaya Kontora po Zagotovkam i Sbytu Zerna). English: All-Union Grain Procurement and Marketing Office.

<sup>67</sup>CSA KR. F. 350. R. 17. D. 231. p. 31.

<sup>68</sup>Animal supply.



authorities sold 4,361 cattle and 26,446 sheep and goats at market.<sup>69</sup> Some of cattle, poultry, and grain which were taken from the Karachay region would be used to cover the state procurement obligations and expenses for 1943, with the remainder to be compensated to them in their new settlements by 1945.<sup>70</sup>

The deportation of the Karaçay people took place between November 2 and 5, 1943. A total of 53,327 soldiers were involved in the operation to ensure the deportation of the population.<sup>71</sup> A total of 34 trains were sent, each carrying 2,000-2,100 people, with approximately 58 wagons per train. The last trains departed on November 5.<sup>72</sup> In December 1943, 15,987 families — 68,614 people, including 12,500 men, 19,444 women, and 36,670 children from the former Karachay Autonomous Region — were resettled in the Jambyl and South Kazakhstan regions of the Kazakh SSR and the Frunze region of the Kyrgyz SSR<sup>73</sup>. In the Frunze region of the Kyrgyz SSR, a total of 11 trains were accepted, and 5,128 families, comprising 3,244 men, 6,236 women, and 13,241 children, totaling 22,721 people, were resettled in 10 districts of the region.<sup>74</sup> Special advisors from the NKVD were organized in advance in the settlement areas to receive the deportees in kolkhoz and sovkhoz houses.<sup>75</sup> However, most of the deportees were left homeless.

The message sent by V. G. Nasedkin, head of the GULAG,<sup>76</sup> to L. P. Beria contained the following statements: *“When the trains arrived, automatic transportation was intensified at the unloading stations. The unloading of the trains was carried out in an orderly and planned manner. There were no problems between the Karachays and the local population in meeting the trains and settling the exiled people in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In the first days after settlement, the vast majority of the exiles began working in kolkhozes and sovkhozes on tasks such as cotton and beet harvesting and cleaning irrigation systems.”*<sup>77</sup> Beria presented awards to the participants in the evacuation operations of the North Caucasus peoples. On March 8, 1944, Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, signed a decree awarding soldiers for fulfilling the government’s special tasks with distinction and setting a good example. A total of 714 people received awards.<sup>78</sup>

On March 17, 1944, the Special Resettlement Department of the USSR People’s Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD) was established. The primary reason for establishing such an independent department was the resettlement of peoples deported from the North Caucasus, the former Kalmyk Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, and other regions during the Great Patriotic War. In the Kyrgyz Soviet Socialist Republic, 96 special units were established. Each unit was assigned 5-7 soldiers from the NKVD’s internal security units, led by a sergeant and an officer. In 1944, great care was taken to prevent escapes and apprehend those who fled among the deported.<sup>79</sup>

Karachays who were deported to Central Asia were not permitted to leave the settlement area designated by the NKVD’s special command without its authorization. Leaving the area without permission was considered an escape and required criminal proceedings. Family elders were required to report all changes occurring within their families (such

<sup>69</sup>Document on the Use of Cattle and Grain Remaining in the Karachay Region after the Deportation of the Karachay People. <https://www.alexanderyakovlev.org/fond/issues-doc/1022128>. (03.04.2019).

<sup>70</sup>CSA KR. F. 350. R. 17, D. 76. pp. 139-140.

<sup>71</sup>Павел Полян, Не по Своей Воле... История и География Принудительных Миграций в СССР. Москва, 2001, p. 118.

<sup>72</sup>Document sent by D. V. Arkadyev, Head of the NKVD Transport Department, to V. V. Chernyshev, Deputy People’s Commissar for Internal Affairs, ‘On the Transport of Special Quotas from the North Caucasus.’ <https://www.alexanderyakovlev.org/almanah/inside/almanah-doc/1022117>. (30.04.2019).

<sup>73</sup>The Chui region used to be called the Frunze region.

<sup>74</sup>Message of the Kyrgyz SSR on the End of the Settlement of Karachays in the Frunze Region. <https://www.alexanderyakovlev.org/almanah/inside/almanah-doc/1022120>. (30.04.2019).

<sup>75</sup>Юрий Афанасьев - Владимир Козлов, *Министерство Культуры и Массовых Коммуникаций, История Сталинского Гулага: Спецпереселенцы в СССР*, Москва, 2004, p. 824.

<sup>76</sup>It was a system of penal labour camps operated by the government of the Soviet Union. Rusça: Glavnoe Upravlenie İspravitelno-Trudovıy Lagerei.

<sup>77</sup>Message From GULAG Chairman V.G. Nasedkin to People’s Commissar Of Internal Affairs L.P. Beria Dated 08.12.1943 ‘On The Completion of the Resettlement of Karachays to the Jambyl and South Kazakhstan Regions of the Kazakh SSR and the Frunze Region of the Kyrgyz SSR.’ <https://www.alexanderyakovlev.org/fond/issues-doc/1022122>. (30.04.2019).

<sup>78</sup>Александр Кокурин, “Спецпереселенцы в СССР в 1944 году, или Год Большого Переселения”, *Отечественные Архивы*, (5), (1993), p. 99.

<sup>79</sup>Кокурин, op. cit., pp. 102-108.



as the birth of a child, the death of a family member, an escape, etc.) to the special command within three days. The special settlers were subject to fines of up to 100 rubles or five days of detention for violating these rules or public order.<sup>80</sup>

The resettlement system for the exiled population was strengthened by the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet dated November 26, 1948, No. 123/12, entitled "On Criminal Liability for the Escape of Persons Exiled to Different Regions of the Soviet Union During the Patriotic War from Their Compulsory Permanent Places of Residence." It was determined that the deportation was carried out "permanently" without the right to return to their former places of residence. Unauthorized departure from the places of forced settlement would also be subject to criminal liability, and those who committed this crime would be sentenced to up to 20 years of hard labor.<sup>81</sup> This decision was revoked on July 13, 1954.<sup>82</sup> By January 1, 1953, the number of deported Karachays had reached 62,842 people (15,223 men, 22,026 women, and 25,593 children); 478 people were detained, and 7 were being sought.<sup>83</sup>

Special settlers who could work were expected to engage in socially useful works. For this purpose, local "working deputies' councils" organized employment for special settlers in industrial facilities, agriculture, construction, economic organizations and institutions. From September 1944 onwards, Karachay families, mostly local farmers, workers, and employees of state farms, lived in state-owned residential areas. There were special settlers living in inadequate living conditions, particularly in industrial and construction areas. Many managers of industrial enterprises and construction companies were unable to provide the deported families with adequate housing, so these families were placed in unsuitable housing, club buildings, temporary barracks, and dilapidated houses. As a result of measures taken by the NKVD of the USSR, there was some improvement in the economic and personal circumstances of special settlers, but overall difficulties persisted.<sup>84</sup>

A large portion of the special settlers relocated from the North Caucasus lacked shoes and warm clothing. It became necessary to allocate a certain amount of cotton fabric for sewing winter clothing for those in need and to provide them with the simplest shoes. However, such measures taken by the People's Commissars to meet the full needs of the special settlers were insufficient.<sup>85</sup> There was a high mortality rate (23.7%) among the deported peoples.<sup>86</sup> In the first years of the exile, especially during the adaptation period, the mortality rate in the special settlement areas significantly exceeded the birth rate. From the years of exile until October 1, 1948, 28,120 births and 146,892 deaths were recorded among the North Caucasians (Chechens, Ingush, Karachays, Malkars, etc.) showing fatal results of the deportation. From 1949 onwards, the birth rate exceeded the death rate.

## 4. Conclusion

The Karachays living in North Caucasia were exiled in 1943 to the territories of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan in Central Asia and separated from each other in their places of deportation. As it is seen from the archive documents reached in the Kyrgyz Central State Archive, necessary aid and support for the exiled Karachays was planned by the Soviet and Kyrgyz Soviet administrations. Their official decisions envisaged the construction of land houses for special settlers in 1943-1944, granting loans from Selhozbank for the construction of houses of around 5000 rubles for up to 7 years

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<sup>80</sup>Decision No. 35 of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR dated 8 January 1945 'On the Legal Status of Special Settlers'. <https://www.alexanderyakovlev.org/fond/issues-doc/1022606> (04.04.2019).

<sup>81</sup>CSA KR. F.1445. R.15. D. 29. p. 31.

<sup>82</sup>Decree on the Repeal of the Declaration of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated 26 November 1948 'On the Recognition of Actions against Peoples Subjected to Forced Resettlement as Illegal and Criminal Repressive Actions and on the Restoration of Their Rights.' See the photo number 6 in the appendices of this article.

<sup>83</sup>Виктор Земсков, *Демография Заключённых Спецпоселенцев и Ссылных (30-50-е годы)*, Москва, 1999, p. 121.

<sup>84</sup>Кокурин, op. cit., pp. 102-108.

<sup>85</sup>Кокурин, op. cit., pp. 102-108.

<sup>86</sup>Бугай, Иосиф Сталин-Лаврентию Берии, p. 265.




and giving them 25% of the cattle, poultry and grain that they had to leave in their places of deportation in 1943, and the remaining part in 1944-1945 as compensation. According to those decisions, the responsible authorities would take necessary measures to settle the deportees in soviet farms, to employ them in suitable jobs, to give animals for their livelihood, to provide them construction and food help, and to educate their children etc.



The article explains the official documents found in the Central State Archives of Kyrgyzstan regarding the assistance and support planned by the Soviet and Kyrgyz SSRs for the Karachays deported to Kyrgyzstan. Of course, those documents need to be read in the historical context. First of all, the planning would not prevent the tragic losses of Karachays during their deportation through trains. Under the conditions of that period, many Karachays including babies, children, women, sick and elderly lost their lives in the most tragic way on their way to their new places. Secondly, the instructions given by authorities would not be sufficient to settle all new comers in suitable conditions and prevent new losses. It was definite that the settlement of the deportees in their new places would bring about new tragedies. In fact, the deportees began to live under the strict control of the NKVD. Although special advisers of the NKVD had been organized in advance in residential areas to meet the deportees in kolkhoz and sovkhoz houses, most of the deportees remained homeless. Most of them did not have shoes and warm clothes. Although there were attempts to allocate some cotton cloth for sewing winter clothes for special settlers who needed it, and to equip them with the simplest shoes, such measures taken by the People's Commissars to meet the needs of special settlers were not enough. Many people died under the strict control of the NKVD.




Peer Review	Externally peer-reviewed.
Conflict of Interest	The author has no conflict of interest to declare.
Grant Support	The author declared that this study has received no financial support.

Hakem Değerlendirmesi	Dış bağımsız.
Çıkar Çatışması	Yazar çıkar çatışması bildirmemiştir.
Finansal Destek	Yazar bu çalışma için finansal destek almadığını beyan etmiştir.

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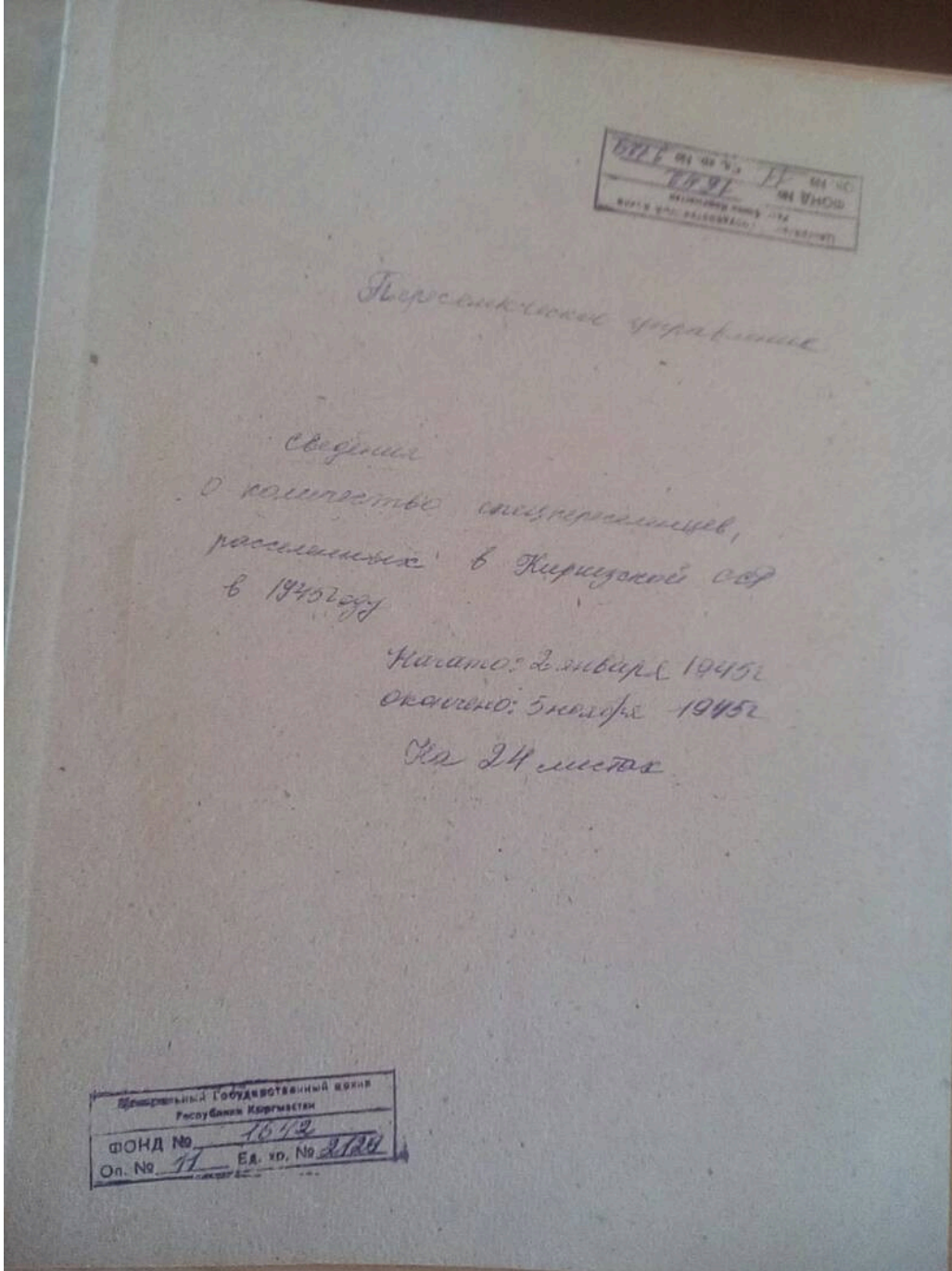
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## Appendix | Ek

### Photo 1

Archival Document Regarding the Number of Karachays Deported to Kyrgyzstan.  
CSA KR. F. 1642. R. 11. D. 2129. pp. 9-10.



**Photo 2**

Archival Document Showing the Number of Karachays Deported to Kyrgyzstan. CSA KR. F. 1642. R. 11. D. 2129. pp. 9-10.

СВЕДЕНИЯ  
о количестве эвакуированных карачаевцев в Кыргызской ССР  
по состоянию на 1/1-9 г.

Наименование района	Чечено-Ингуш		Карачаевцы		Татары		Узб., Бушм.,		Итого		Средн. число	на 1000	на 1000
	Семей	Челов.	Семей	Челов.	Семей	Челов.	Семей	Челов.	Семей	Челов.			
<b>СРЕДНЯЯ ОБЛАСТЬ</b>													
Александровский район	297	2294	-	-	-	-	40	120	637	2747	666	750	1000
Алтайский район	211	1297	150	600	-	-	-	-	361	1500	360	300	1000
Бийский район	240	1640	243	1000	-	-	-	-	483	2640	623	500	1000
Гор. Ташкент	241	1821	-	-	-	-	-	-	241	1821	750	700	1000
Иссык-Кульский район	10	30	10	100	10	100	10	100	40	140	100	100	1000
Карагандинский район	117	3104	207	700	41	100	100	100	465	1600	1400	1000	1000
Кызылординский район	77	200	100	200	100	100	100	100	477	1000	1000	1000	1000
Курганский район	424	1241	100	200	10	100	100	100	634	1000	1000	1000	1000
Курганский район	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	40	100	100	100	1000
Кызылординский район	200	200	100	200	-	-	711	1000	1000	2000	1000	1000	1000
Кызылординский район	249	2105	104	2110	-	-	-	-	353	4215	1000	1000	1000
Кызылординский район	100	1000	100	1000	-	-	100	100	300	1000	1000	1000	1000
Кызылординский район	201	1170	100	1000	-	-	-	-	301	2170	1000	1000	1000
<b>Итого по Средней Обл.</b>	<b>2122</b>	<b>12236</b>	<b>4175</b>	<b>15953</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>3107</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>3908</b>	<b>13653</b>	<b>30800</b>	<b>10050</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>10000</b>
<b>Ташкентская область</b>													
Карагандинский район	200	1100	100	1000	-	-	-	-	300	2200	1000	1000	1000
Карагандинский район	207	1271	107	1000	-	-	10	100	317	2281	1000	1000	1000
Карагандинский район	204	1577	107	1000	-	-	-	-	311	2687	1000	1000	1000
Карагандинский район	200	2410	100	1000	-	-	-	-	300	3410	1000	1000	1000
Карагандинский район	400	1500	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	1500	1000	1000	1000
<b>Итого по Ташкентской Обл.</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>6248</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3800</b>	<b>14000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>

**Photo 3**

Archival Document Showing the Number of Karachays Deported to Kyrgyzstan. CSA KR. F. 1642. R. 11. D. 2129. pp. 9-10.

Наименование района	Чечено-Ингуш		Карачаевцы		Татары		Узб., Бушм.,		Итого		Средн. число	на 1000	на 1000
	Семей	Челов.	Семей	Челов.	Семей	Челов.	Семей	Челов.	Семей	Челов.			
<b>СРЕДНЯЯ ОБЛАСТЬ</b>													
Александровский район	297	2294	-	-	-	-	40	120	637	2747	666	750	1000
Алтайский район	211	1297	150	600	-	-	-	-	361	1500	360	300	1000
Бийский район	240	1640	243	1000	-	-	-	-	483	2640	623	500	1000
Гор. Ташкент	241	1821	-	-	-	-	-	-	241	1821	750	700	1000
Иссык-Кульский район	10	30	10	100	10	100	10	100	40	140	100	100	1000
Карагандинский район	117	3104	207	700	41	100	100	100	465	1600	1400	1000	1000
Кызылординский район	77	200	100	200	100	100	100	100	477	1000	1000	1000	1000
Курганский район	424	1241	100	200	10	100	100	100	634	1000	1000	1000	1000
Курганский район	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	40	100	100	100	1000
Кызылординский район	200	200	100	200	-	-	711	1000	1000	2000	1000	1000	1000
Кызылординский район	249	2105	104	2110	-	-	-	-	353	4215	1000	1000	1000
Кызылординский район	100	1000	100	1000	-	-	100	100	300	1000	1000	1000	1000
Кызылординский район	201	1170	100	1000	-	-	-	-	301	2170	1000	1000	1000
<b>Итого по Средней Обл.</b>	<b>2122</b>	<b>12236</b>	<b>4175</b>	<b>15953</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>3107</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>3908</b>	<b>13653</b>	<b>30800</b>	<b>10050</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>10000</b>
<b>Ташкентская область</b>													
Карагандинский район	200	1100	100	1000	-	-	-	-	300	2200	1000	1000	1000
Карагандинский район	207	1271	107	1000	-	-	10	100	317	2281	1000	1000	1000
Карагандинский район	204	1577	107	1000	-	-	-	-	311	2687	1000	1000	1000
Карагандинский район	200	2410	100	1000	-	-	-	-	300	3410	1000	1000	1000
Карагандинский район	400	1500	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	1500	1000	1000	1000
<b>Итого по Ташкентской Обл.</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>6248</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3800</b>	<b>14000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>

**Photo 4**

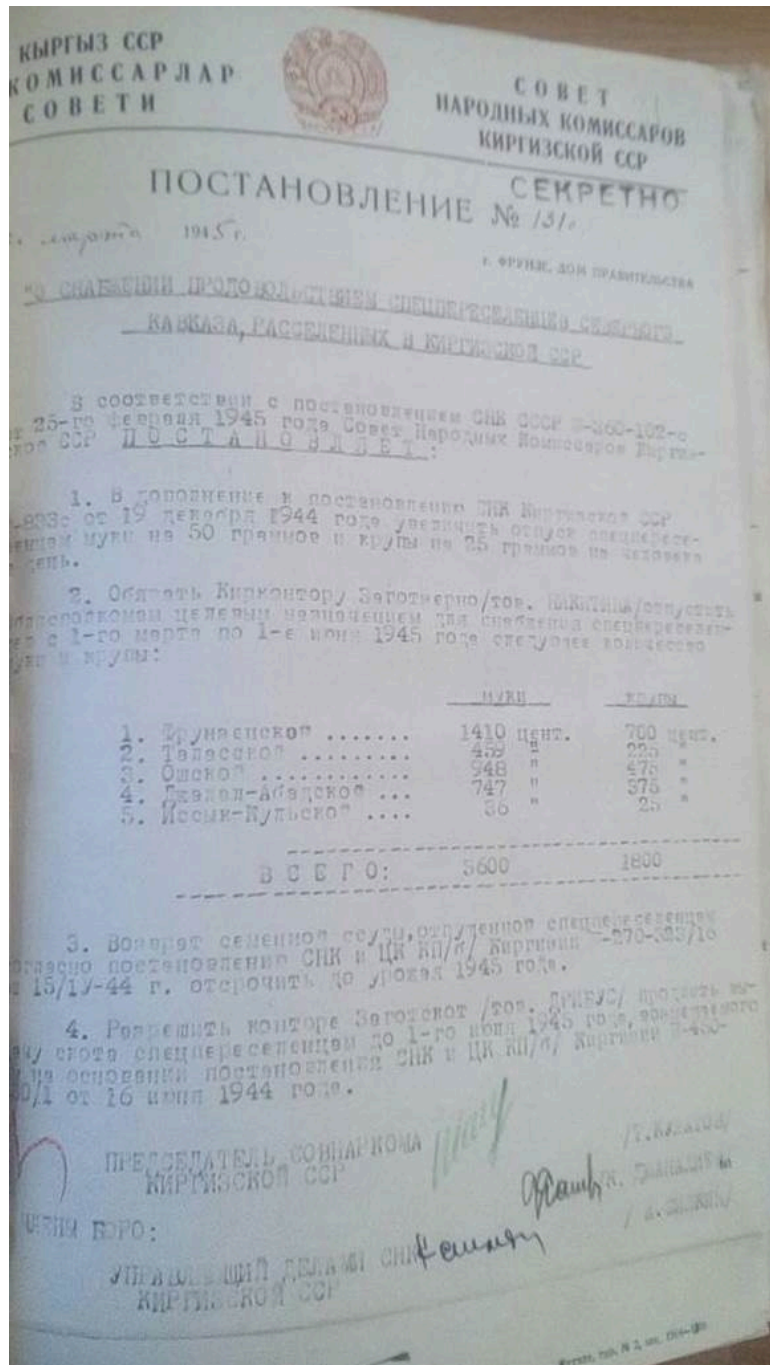
Archival Document Showing the Number of Karachays Deported to Kyrgyzstan.  
CSA KR. F. 1642. R. 11. D. 2129. pp. 9-10.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Кавказский район	-	-	-	-	01	005	-	-	01	005	005	005	005	005	005
Крым-Кавказский район	-	-	-	-	24	1097	-	-	09	1097	170	000	000	000	000
Самарский район	-	-	-	-	00	1192	-	-	325	1192	000	000	000	000	000
<b>Итого по Крым-Кавказскому району:</b>	-	-	-	-	24	2610	-	-	334	2610	170	000	000	000	000
<b>Итого по Крымской ССР:</b>	2029	77801	3700	22110	2577	15582	2142	6125	32120	121124	2428	33602	6327		
<p><b>Примечание:</b> Включены бил. кузаны 2142 семьи - 010 человек. Из них: 1560 мужчин, 220 женщин, 240 детей.</p>															
<p>НАЧАЛЬНИК ОТДЕЛА СПЕЦПОСЕЛЕНИЙ ИВВД КРЫМСКОЙ ССР ПОДПИСАВША ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ</p> <p>НАЧАЛЬНИК 4 Отд. СПП ИВВД КРЫМСКОЙ ССР ПОДПИСАВША ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ</p>															
<p>ГРОЗОВА /</p> <p>Корольков /</p>															

**Photo 5**

The decision of the Kyrgyz Soviet People's Commissariat No. 131 and dated March 17, 1945 "On the Supply of Special Settlers Settled in the Kyrgyz SSR from the North Caucasus with Food"

(CSA KR. F.350. R.17. D. 231. p. 31).



**Photo 6**

Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the Revocation of the Declaration of November 26, 1948 "On the Recognition of Actions Against Peoples Subjected to Violent Deportations as Acts of Illegal and Criminal Repression and on the Ensuring of Their Rights".

