

The Contribution of the Chechen to the Victory Over the Fascist Germany (1941-1945)

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Abstract: The article discusses some episodes of the labor feat of the Chechen people behind enemy lines during the great Patriotic war of 1941-1945. The relevance of the research topic is revealed. It is postulated that in those terrible years of the 40s, side by side, selflessly fighting a merciless enemy, helping each other, the peoples of Russia became even stronger in their friendship, showed unprecedented spiritual and political unity, internationalism and patriotism. The example of Chechnya shows the inviolability of these values, not subject to any negative manifestations and actions of destructive forces. The need for more active use of monuments and memorable places of Chechnya associated with the events of 1941-1945 in the process of educating the younger generation in schools and universities of the Chechen Republic is emphasized. A lot of documented examples show that in Chechnya in 1941-1944 there was the same attitude to victory over the aggressor, supported by practical actions, which was observed everywhere in the country. The patriotism of the Chechen people, shown in the rear on the labor front, its assistance to the warring red Army and the population that experienced the tragedy of the occupation, fit seamlessly into the similar practice of other fraternal Soviet peoples. The clearest example of this is the thousands of Chechen soldiers, officers and soldiers of the Red Army who gave their lives for the good of the Motherland. They died for their Fatherland, asking nothing in return, not even the awards that they deserved for their heroism.


1 INTRODUCTION


The Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 has long died down, when, at the cost of the lives of millions of citizens of the country, it was possible to defeat the Nazi invaders. Time is moving us farther and farther away from the formidable years of the most cruel and merciless war. But the names of the defenders of the Fatherland who defended the independence of our country will not disappear from human memory. Over time, there is an urgent need to return to them, because new generations of people come into life who want to know about the unparalleled courage of their grandfathers and fathers. After all, the Great Patriotic War touched every family, was a huge test for the state, for all the peoples of the USSR.

On February 23, 1944, all Chechens and Ingush were deported to Kazakhstan and Central Asia. A little earlier and a little later, the same fate befell the

Kalmyks, Balkars, Karachais, Crimean Tatars, Meskhetian Turks, and others. Stalin's repressions against entire peoples were and remain one of the most heinous crimes of the Stalinist regime. Significant forces and means were involved in the forced eviction of these peoples. At the beginning of 1944, Stalin could afford this: the turning point in the war had already become indisputable, most of the country's territory, previously occupied by the Nazis, had already been liberated. However, the war still continued, the European part of the USSR lay in ruins, the enemy put up fierce resistance. These forces and means, diverted for the deportation of entire peoples, were extremely necessary for the prompt solution of the tasks of offensive operations.

The inhuman cruelty shown during the deportation (suffice it to recall the high-mountainous Khaibach, where over seven hundred people were burned alive) by the "Stalin-Beria falcons" generally

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goes beyond the limits of the human mind (The peoples of the Caucasus in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945, 2005). However, the Chechens, like other repressed people, showed courage, heroism, steadfastness on the battlefields in the name of liberating the country from the Nazi invaders.

In different parts of the war, the enemies of the Fatherland were destroyed by people from Checheno-Ingushetia. Their courage and courage were noted by the commanders. Irbaikhan Adelkhanovich Beibulatov, a former teacher from the village of Osman-Yurt, fearlessly led his soldiers to storm enemy positions in the battles for the city of Melitopol. The battalion under his command destroyed 7 tanks and more than 1000 Nazis. On November 1, 1943, I.A. Beibulatov was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union (Yaroslavsky, 1941).

Dozens and hundreds of fighters from Checheno-Ingushetia became famous in the battles for Moscow, in the battle for Stalingrad. One of the first heroes of the Soviet Union during the war was the Chechen Khanpasha Nuradilov. The newspaper of the Southwestern Front wrote about him in 1942: "The immortal hero of the Caucasus, machine gunner Khanpasha Nuradilov. He killed 920 fascists. Warrior-bogatyr, warrior-eagle... Coming to the front from Checheno-Ingushetia, Khanpasha Nuradilov embodied the best features of the valiant Chechen people - his heroism, eagle prowess and courage, courage and valor. The epic exploits of the Caucasian knights were followed by the glorious warrior Nuradilov..." (Tsutsulaeva, 2020). Khanpasha Nuradilov died near Stalingrad, and his family was deported to Kazakhstan.

By 1944, tens of thousands of Chechens fought on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War. What must they have felt when they learned that their families, their people were deported to Central Asia? However, there is not a single case where at least one Chechen went over to the side of the enemy after that. Moreover, when, by order of Stalin, Chechens began to be expelled from the front, for being Chechens, many began to be called Georgians, Ossetians, in order to stay at the front. And their commanders hid that representatives of the deported peoples were fighting against the Germans in their units.

One of the bottom was a lieutenant colonel, former commander of the 255th Chechen-Ingush cavalry regiment, who ended his military career as the commander of the 28th Guards Cavalry Regiment on the Elba River - Movlid Aliroevich Visaitov (Ibragimov, 2015; History of World War II 1939 - 1945 in 12 volumes, 1973-1982). General P.P. Brikel wrote about him: "I have known Visaitov since the

thirty-eighth year, when he arrived from Tulchin on June 22, 1941. Together we participated in the first battle with the Nazis on the western border of Ravva-Russkaya. He then commanded the second squadron and from the first day showed himself to be a brave and intelligent officer. There was some kind of inspiring force in him, which had a decisive influence on the soldiers and officers in battle" (Ibragimov, 2007).

Movladi Visaitov himself in his book writes mainly about those who went through the military path next to him and under his command. These were career officers who had experience in army service, skills in educating soldiers, trained militarily and politically and participated in battles from the first day of the war. Among them, he noted: Major Abadiyev Japanese, captain of the tank troops Matash Mazaev, senior political instructor Dzhabrail Kortoev, captains Akhtaev Abdulla, Magometov Tuta, Sakka Visaitov, Alkhanov and many others (Ibragimov, 2015).

Personal courage and heroism of M. Visaitov were highly valued by his direct commanders. Major General P.P. Brikel, Hero of the Soviet Union, commander of the division, which included the regiment of Movlid Visaitov, wrote: "... from the very first day he showed himself to be a brave and intelligent officer ... Personally, I am pleased not only with M. Visaitov, but with all the soldiers from Checheno-Ingushetia. I saw them fight."

2 RESEARCH METHODS

On May 2, 1945, the cavalry regiment of Movlid Aleroevich was the first of the Soviet troops to reach the Elbe River. On the same day, at 10 o'clock in the morning, Visaitov, together with the division commander, General P.P. Brikel met with the command of the allied American troops. Among them were the commander of the 84th Infantry Division, Major General Bowling and the chief of staff of the corps, Colonel Truman, cousin of US President Harry Truman (Ibragimov, 2007).

Movlid Visaitov was the first Soviet officer to shake hands with General Bowling, the commander of the forward American units. On May 5, during a meeting on the Elbe, General Bowling awarded M. Visaitov, commander of the 28th Guards Cavalry Regiment, with the highest order of the US armed forces, the Legion of Honor (Ibragimov, 2007). In the United States, the holder of this award enjoys high honors. When he appears with this order on his chest,

all those present, including the President of the United States, greet the hero while standing.

During the years of World War II, this American order was awarded, including representatives of all countries of the coalition, in total 432 people.

M. Visaitov's award list also includes other state awards: the Order of the Red Banner of War, the Order of Suvorov 3rd degree, the Order of the Red Star; medals: "For Military Merit", "For the Defense of Stalingrad", "For the Victory over Germany" (Ibragimov, 2015; History of World War II 1939 - 1945 in 12 volumes, 1973-1982).

Sakka Visaitov is one of the Chechen warriors, who was bypassed by well-deserved fame. He was at the front from the first to the last days of the war. The brave and courageous cavalryman devoted almost 20 years to serving the Motherland. With the rank of major, he entered the war in the battles near Minsk and finished it in the same rank in the city of Port Arthur, in the Far East, five years later.

From the first days of the war, when the Red Army, fiercely resisting, suffered heavy losses, Visaitov showed himself to be an experienced and cold-blooded commander. A special detachment of Sakka Visaitov and cadets of the Borisov Tank School held back the enemy for three days, allowing the evacuation of state valuables, the civilian population and ensured the withdrawal of our troops from Latvia and Lithuania. For this feat he was awarded the Order of the Red Star. Then, as the commander of a motorized rifle machine-gun battalion, as part of the 24th Siberian Army, in September and October 1941, Sakka participated in the battles for the cities of Yelnya and Smolensk (Ibragimov, 2015). The commander of the 4th Kuban Cavalry Corps, Lieutenant General Kirichenko, described his exploits in Major Sakka Visaitov's award list: "He is an active participant in the Patriotic War; participated in the battles near Minsk, Smolensk, Yelnya and other points and cities; has 5 wounds - bullet and shrapnel; near Yelnya, he made a very successful reconnaissance about the enemy, and thanks to this, the task set by the unit was successfully completed ... ". (The peoples of the Caucasus in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945, 2005)

On November 8, 1941, after intensified bombing and artillery shelling in the area of Yasnaya Polyana, the enemy launched an offensive against Sakka Visaitov's battalion with 24 tanks and an infantry battalion. As a result of a two-hour battle, 7 German tanks were knocked out, up to 70 German soldiers and officers were destroyed, and the attack was repelled. In this battle, Visaitov, being in the trenches with his subordinates, repelled German attacks and was

seriously wounded by a heavy machine gun. After 3 months, after the cure, Sakka Visaitov returned to duty (The peoples of the Caucasus in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945, 2005).

In 1942, when the threat of capturing the city of Grozny arose, the command of the Western Front sent Visaitov to the Caucasus. He is appointed commander of a separate cavalry division, numbering 1800 volunteers. The division makes a raid on the rear of the enemy, inflicting heavy losses on them over a 250 km section. Sakka Visaitov in his memoirs describes these battles as follows: "The division, fighting with small mechanized and cavalry patrols of the enemy, in the absence of roads, along sandy breakers, steppes of the waterless steppe, leaving all the rear units on the way, by the dawn of September 22, 1942 came out to the area of the settlements of Nariman-Aul, Terekli-Mekteb, Sulu-Aul and took up defensive positions along the western outskirts of these settlements, sending a number of sidings towards Achikulak, Mahmud-Mekteb and further to the west.

A march maneuver carried out by a separate Chechen-Ingush cavalry division from September 20 to 22, 1942, in constant contact with enemy reconnaissance units, under the constant influence of his aviation, in the absence of water, roads, settlements, along the salt marsh steppe, sandy breakers, is proof of the endurance, readiness, courage and heroism of Soviet soldiers and officers.

A separate Chechen-Ingush cavalry division from September 22 to October 7, 1942 carried out the order of the commander of the Northern Group of the Transcaucasian Front" (The peoples of the Caucasus in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945, 2005; The sound of a few bombs exploding is all that is required to return our Boloto to the side of the Germans, 1941)

Sakka Visaitov is awarded the medals "For Courage", "For the Defense of the Caucasus", "For the Defense of Moscow", but the title remains the same - major. After the Germans were ousted from the Caucasus, Visaitov was sent to a one-year course at the Academy. Frunze (JNA IRI RAN f. 2, VI, op. 3, d. 1, l. 5). Upon graduation, in September 1944, he was appointed senior assistant to the chief of the operational department of the headquarters of the First Guards Cavalry Mechanized Group of the 2nd Ukrainian Front, where he fought from the autumn of 1944 until the end of the war with Germany as deputy commander of a cavalry regiment and senior assistant to the chief of operational department of the headquarters of the First Guards Cavalry Mechanized Group.

From September 20 to December 9, 1944 Sakka Visaitov participated in the battles to liberate cities in

the Budapest direction. From February to March 1945, he took part in the battles for the capture of the cities of Nitra, Glanta and the crossing of the Vah and Morava rivers. For distinction in battles during the capture of the city of Bratislava, Sakka was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War 1st class. An excerpt from that award list: "During the entire operation, from March 26 to May 7, 1945, Comrade Visaitov was in the operational group of the commander of the 1st Guards. KMG, following the instructions of the commander, comrade. Visaitov did not take into account either the time or the situation, boldly, selflessly, risking his life, carried out the orders given to him, being all the time directly in the combat formations of the Group's units. Tov. Visaitov, by his personal example, carried away the fighters and officers to complete the task. Tirelessly monitoring the implementation of orders given, controlling the implementation of the latter directly in combat formations. Also tov. Visaitov showed exceptional perseverance in forcing the troops of the Vah and Morava rivers, from the beginning to the end he was at the crossing under the influence of artillery fire and enemy aircraft. (The sound of a few bombs exploding is all that is required to return our Boloto to the side of the Germans, 1941)

From April 26 to May 9, 1945 S. Visaitov takes part in the Prague operation. In heavy battles, where street battles were fought only with the use of small arms, without artillery and aviation cover. The Soviet command decided to save the city from destruction, but this operation claimed the lives of a huge number of Soviet soldiers, among whom were Chechen soldiers.

After the end of the Great Patriotic War, Sakka Visaitov, as one of the best officers, was selected to the combined regiment to participate in the historic Victory Parade. The parade of the Red Army troops, in honor of the victory of the USSR over Germany in the Great Patriotic War, was held on Red Square in Moscow on June 24, 1945. The event was hosted by Marshal Georgy Zhukov, commanded by Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky. Cavalryman Sakka Visaitov and scout Shamsudin Zakriev were the only Chechens who participated in that significant parade (The sound of a few bombs exploding is all that is required to return our Boloto to the side of the Germans, 1941)

After the end of the parade, Visaitov was urgently transferred to the city of Ulaanbaatar, at the disposal of the commander of the troops of the Trans-Baikal Front, Marshal of the Soviet Union R.Ya. Malinovsky. From August 9, until the end of the war with Japan, he was in the group of troops of the

Mongolian People's Republic as commander of a cavalry regiment and senior assistant to the head of the group of troops of the Mongolian People's Republic.

For distinction in the battles during the capture of the city of Zhehe and the high military and military skills shown at the same time, Marshal of the Mongolian People's Republic Choibalsan introduced Visaitov to the title of Hero of Mongolia. However, Marshal Rokossovsky, who himself experienced the "charms" of repression, wrote a refusal and Major Visaitov, the son of the deported people, was awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Mongolia (The sound of a few bombs exploding is all that is required to return our Boloto to the side of the Germans, 1941).

General I. Pliev and Marshal R.Ya. Malinovsky Visaitov was repeatedly presented with the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, but each time this high award was replaced by various orders. Having passed through so many military roads and liberated many cities and countries, led dozens of successful military operations, Guards Major Sakka Visaitov was never promoted.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

As the fascists seized the western regions of Russia, the main focus in the production of military equipment, equipment and shells by the Center was placed on the southern regions of the country, and in particular on the Chechen ASSR. The local food, light, oil refining, chemical, machine-building and other industries began to adapt to the needs of the front. Particularly high was the need for military equipment in fuels and lubricants of high quality. But, along with this, the Red Army had many other needs. For example, on February 25, 1943, a letter from the Commander of the North Caucasian Front, Colonel General I.I. Maslennikov with a request to make a wagon-printing house for the front (Tsutsulaeva, 2020). This request, like many other requests of the Red Army, was fulfilled in the shortest possible time. Employees of the cultural institutions of the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic assisted the front by going to the front line and organizing military performances and concerts. Thus, according to the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic dated June 30, 1943, for the exemplary artistic service of the Red Army units during the Second World War, the following artists were awarded certificates of honor with concerts and performances: Tamara Shaipovna

Aliyeva; Dokashev Vakha Matishevich; Magomadov Movlu Bachievich; Sadykov Andarbek; Tsemieva Khulimat Shamilevna; as well as deputy Director of the Chechen-Ingush Drama Theater Ibragimov Baklu Ibragimovich and Head of the Department of Arts under the Council of People's Commissars of the Chechen-Ingush Republic Tataev Vakha (Tsutsulaeva, 2020). Behind the mean words of encouragement, there is the courage and bravery of Chechen artists, who, not fearing death under the bombing and the whistle of shells, traveled almost to the lines of deployment of enemy troops and instilled in the soldiers of the Red Army the joy of the future Victory, thereby inspiring them to the next feats. And it cost a lot. Everywhere in the CHIASSR, on the walls of enterprises, at the entrances to settlements, at the entrances to shops and markets, posters were posted with the call: "Everything for the front, everything for the Victory!" Victory over the enemy was the only and main dream of the Chechen people, who, for its approach, spared neither their lives, nor strength, nor time. During the Great Patriotic War, the collection of money for the front, gifts for the wounded at the fronts, their families, the multiple overfulfillment of production standards for output and other assistance measures were common everyday things for the inhabitants of Chechnya. For example, the Vedeno district of Chechnya "during eight months of 1942 sent to the fund for the victims of the fascist occupation (Kharkov, Donbass, Orel, etc.) about 25 tons of meat, 411 kg of butter, 7232 kg of potatoes, more than 32 tons of corn, 3112 kg of fruit, 7 horses, 3013 warm clothes and linen, 1119 kg of wool, 154 cloaks and about one million money. The same contribution was made by other regions of the republic" (Ibragimov, 2007). The working people of Checheno-Ingushetia during the war years worked with great dedication of their forces and high labor enthusiasm. In pursuance of the Decree of the State Defense Committee of the USSR of April 20, 1943, the staff of the Grozneftkombinat enterprise was obliged to increase the average daily oil production from 863 to 3000 tons. Despite the complexity of this responsible government task, Grozneftkombinat fulfilled it with honor (Bokov, 1992). The facts of the help of the Chechen people to the front can be listed and listed. Such a single impulse of the whole people cannot be explained otherwise than by a deeply conscious love for their Motherland, whose name is Russia. In this regard, it is difficult to agree with the opinion of a number of Western military critics who, wishing to take wishful thinking, given the tough opposition of the Chechens in the past to Tsarist Russia, write approximately and in the same way:

"During the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet communist government deported the entire Chechen population to Central Asia out of fear that it is going to help the invading Germans" (The peoples of the Caucasus in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945, 2005). Firstly, fascist Germany long before February 23, 1944, i.e. before the deportation, it had already invaded the CHIASSR along the line "Mozdok - Malgobek - the village of Ishcherskaya CHIASSR" and did not feel any support from the Chechens, except for tough military resistance. Secondly, betrayal in its mass manifestation, which is characteristic of some peoples, is not genetically characteristic of the Chechen people. Thirdly, the Chechen people after the October Revolution of 1917 already once and forever made their choice to be in a single family of fraternal Russian peoples and, based on the mistakes of the past, categorically declared that they would join no other country, be it Turkey or Iran, or another country is not going to. Fourthly, in the Second World War, the Chechen people did not defend someone else's, like the tsarist, but their own, suffered in a fierce struggle against the counter-revolutionary Soviet power, - that is, the power of all the poorest strata of the population, the power that returned to them those who had been forcibly taken away from them by tsarism and the fertile flat lands transferred to the Cossacks and Chechen tsarist officers, the power that established equality, freedom and brotherhood of all peoples living in the country and brightly lit up the wide road to a bright future.

Politically matured during the last two wars (1994-2000), the Chechen people no longer take seriously such propaganda attacks of Western "virtues" and march firmly into peaceful life in friendship with other peoples of Russia. With the beginning of the war, the industry of the Chechen ASSR was transferred to the production of military products. 18 Grozny enterprises produced mortars of various modifications. Employees of the Grozny Research Institute (GrozNII) have launched the production of a combustible mixture to fight tanks. At the Krasny Molot plant, tanks, armored trains, and other military equipment were repaired using equipment that had not yet been evacuated (History of World War II 1939 - 1945 in 12 volumes, 1973-1982). By the end of 1941, the enterprises of the republic produced 90 types of military products. Garment factories sewed clothes for soldiers and officers. Canning factories increased the production of canned vegetables and food concentrates for the Red Army (The peoples of the Caucasus in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945, 2005). Grozny took second place in the country in oil production after Baku,

almost equal in oil refining and first in the production of aviation gasoline. In 1941, 31 million tons of oil were produced in the USSR, 23 of them in Azerbaijan, 4 million tons in Checheno-Ingushetia, and the rest in small deposits of the USSR. Grozny processed not only oil produced in the republic, but also supplied from other regions, including Baku. At the same time, imported oil was processed into A-76 gasoline for vehicles, and only oil produced in the republic was used to produce aviation gasoline. Almost all fighter aircraft of the USSR used Grozny aviation gasoline (The sound of a few bombs exploding is all that is required to return our Boloto to the side of the Germans, 1941). Almost every inhabitant of Chechnya considered it his duty to help the front with money. The military archive does not contain information about the consolidated monetary contribution of all Chechens, there are only separate isolated episodes. But even this is enough to assess the scale of Chechens' monetary assistance to the front. So, by mid-January 1942. Checheno-Ingushetia contributed 5 million 135 thousand rubles to the defense fund. In December 1942 at the initiative of the Komsomol Gatyn-Kale in Chechnya began collecting for the construction of an armored train named after the famous fighter for Soviet power Aslanbek Sheripov. 15 million rubles were collected. On this occasion, in January 1943. I. Stalin personally sent a telegram to the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, in which he conveyed "fraternal greetings and gratitude to the Army" to the working people of the republic (The peoples of the Caucasus in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945, 2005). Workers of the Grozny Theater of Russian Drama. M.Yu. Lermontov collected 102,000 rubles for the construction of the Soviet Artist squadron. In response to this, a telegram was sent from Stalin to the director of this theater, I.N. Irzhansky with the words: "My fraternal greetings and gratitude to the Red Army" (Tsutsulaeva, 2020). Thus, the facts of the help of the population of Chechnya to the front, which can be enumerated and enumerated, leave no doubt that in Chechnya there was the same spirit, backed up by practical deeds, to defeat the aggressor, which was observed throughout the country. The patriotism of the Chechen people, shown by them in the rear on the labor front, their help to the warring Red Army and the population that experienced the tragedy of the occupation, organically fit into the similar practice of other fraternal Soviet peoples.

Despite the devastation of the two terrible wars of 1994-2000. monuments of the period of the Great Patriotic War have been preserved in the Chechen Republic. Unfortunately, few of those who know

about them, few of those who visit them, let alone care for them. During the Soviet Union, Komsomol members and pioneers carefully protected them. Our remarkable compatriot, Nikolai Grigoryevich Shcherbakov, having traveled all the settlements of Chechnya and Ingushetia, identified and photographed them, and in 1966 published the book "Monuments and Memorable Places of Checheno-Ingushetia (1941-1945) (Abazatov, 1973). As noted above, the Chechen people, along with other peoples of the USSR, made a huge contribution to the victory over the Nazis. This assistance was expressed not only in providing the front with manpower - army men, but also in the supply of much-needed military equipment, fuels and lubricants, shells, army equipment, clothing, food, as well as in the construction of fortifications and other defensive structures, etc. As rightly noted by Kh.A. Gakaev: "Throughout the war, the republic was an organic part of the front, and its workers were one of the combat and labor detachments of the defenders of our Motherland. ... The party and Soviet bodies of the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (ChIASSR) managed from the first days of the war to mobilize workers, collective farmers, engineering and technical workers for the rapid restructuring of industry, transport, agriculture and the entire socio-political life to the conditions of military requirements "(Yaroslavsky, 1941). The protocol of the Chechen-Ingush Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks dated June 23, 1941 at 4 am recorded: "The Bureau notes that the news of the unprecedented predatory attack of fascist Germany on the Soviet Union caused violent indignation among the working people of Chechen-Ingushetia against the presumptuous fascist barbarians. Workers, engineers, technicians, employees and collective farmers, united in a patriotic upsurge, declare their unshakable determination to give all their strength, all their energy, not sparing themselves for the victory over the enemy" (Tsutsulaeva, 2020). In July 1941, a meeting of the Regional Committee of the Trade Union of Oil Industry Workers of the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was held. Dozens of oil workers spoke at the rallies. Many comrades declared their desire to immediately voluntarily go to the ranks of the Red Army; housewives declared their readiness to replace those leaving for the Red Army and devote all their strength to strengthening the country's defense capability. ... The patriotic upsurge found its vivid expression in selfless work in production, in the struggle to overfulfill production plans. ... Many workers

returned from vacations ahead of schedule and started to work..." (Tsutsulaeva, 2020). During the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, the population of the CHIASSR not only supported the diverse labor initiatives of production teams of other subjects of the USSR (Stakhanovists, two hundred, five hundred, etc.), but also initiated their own initiative, which ensured a significant increase in labor productivity, and therefore, became widespread throughout throughout the USSR (the movement of multi-machine workers, high-speed workers, etc.). Stalin personally thanked them in his telegram for the tremendous assistance that the Grozny oil workers provided to the front in supplying the fuel they needed to aviation and tanks. The many-sided help of the workers of the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was often noted in front-line newspapers. The front-line soldiers from the CHIASSR were very proud of this, which doubled their energy in the fight against the Nazis. Today, unfortunately, there are no accurate statistics on the number of participants in the Great Patriotic War from the Chechen-Ingush ASSR. According to various sources, their number ranges from 40 to 50 thousand, which was relatively too much for the sparsely populated Checheno-Ingushetia. However, it is known for sure that in 1942-1943, 1,476 workers and more than 10,000 Komsomol members, including 2,000 girls, were mobilized to the front from among the leading party and Soviet workers alone (for the entire period of the Second World War, more than 18,000 Komsomol members, members of the Komsomol, were mobilized to the front). This severely exposed the ranks of the party members and the Komsomol, and the bodies of the CPSU and the Komsomol organization faced the big problem of replenishing the loss of the party and the Komsomol with new worthy members. Thanks to this titanic work of party organizations during the Great Patriotic War, more than 4,000 communists were nominated to leadership positions, including 1,518 women. Up to 60% of the labor collectives of industrial enterprises of the Chechen Republic of Ingushetia were members of the Komsomol. Working highly productively in two or three shifts, they did everything for the uninterrupted fulfillment of front-line orders, the number of which grew day by day. In the memorandum of the referent to the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Chechen-Ingush ASSR dated September 20, 1943, it was noted: "The Komsomol has done a huge organizational and mass work. In the Staro-Yurtovsky district, the Komsomol helped to equip and open 2 reading rooms, in the Sunzhensky region there were 6 of them, now there are 11. ...

Komsomol members of the village of Petropavlovskaya, Grozny region, made the reading room the center of cultural and educational work" (The sound of a few bombs exploding is all that is required to return our Boloto to the side of the Germans, 1941).

4 CONCLUSIONS

The heroic feat of thousands of Chechen soldiers, workers of industrial enterprises, workers of state and collective farms, intellectuals, students and schoolchildren, pensioners who made their feasible contribution to the approaching victory over fascism in 1945 will live in the memory of the Chechen people for centuries. Eternal Glory to Them, selflessly fighting for the freedom, honor and independence of the Russian Federation! Dala Gyach Doyle Zarna! Their heroic feat will not fade for centuries! The Russians, with the help of some other peoples, not only averted the threat of an insidious enemy, this fascist plague, from themselves, but also saved all of humanity from it. In those formidable years of the 1940s, selflessly fighting side by side with a merciless enemy, helping each other, the peoples of Russia grew immensely stronger in their friendship, showed a spiritual and political unity unprecedented in history, which did not fail in the future. No events of hard times could break this cohesion and community. For example, some Western, and even Russian, politicians predicted that after the two Russian-Chechen wars of the 1990s, a wedge of hatred would forever be driven into the friendship between the Russian and Chechen peoples. Today, they gloatingly predict the same about the future Russian-Ukrainian relations of the 2010s, which were initially negatively formed due to the fault of the Western countries. With regard to Russian-Chechen relations, this did not happen, largely due to the strong friendship that was founded by our fathers during the Great Patriotic War. The Chechen and Russian peoples do not blame each other for the last two Russian-Chechen wars, but the short-sightedness of some Russian and Chechen politicians in the early 1990s. The Chechen people, who endured the terrible horrors of these two monstrous wars and did not lose heart, did not drop the high honor of friendship with the Russians and other peoples of Russia, did everything to preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Russia, and, in a tough confrontation with world extremism, rightfully earned the glory of the heroic people, the people - the savior of the Russian Federation.

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