

SOVIET MILITIA IN 1917-1991: PROBLEMS OF PERSONAL TRAINING AND PLACEMENT OF NATIONAL STAFF (ON THE MATERIALS OF THE MARI ASSR)

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Abstract

The article substantiates the importance of taking into account the national composition of militia personnel in law enforcement activity as a necessary condition of social stability of a multinational state. The authors consider the basic stages of formation of national staff in the Mari militia on the basis of the systematization of many historical and legal materials in the context of the implementation of the national policy of the Soviet state.

They show the most important events of the Soviet party bodies so as to boost the ranks of the national staff officers by improving their educational and vocational level of qualification. The article identifies the successes, the mistakes and miscalculations of police agencies in this field, characterized by a complex and controversial role of the so-called corenisation (indigenization).

Keywords: workers' and peasants' militia, the bodies of internal affairs, Soviet militia, corenisation, Mari ASSR, discrimination, national staff, national policy

1. INTRODUCTION

Scientific and practical value of the declared subject is defined first of all by the fact that the Soviet militia is the system of power's authorities of the world's largest multinational and polyconfessional state. That's why the historical experience of its participation in formation of national personnel is of interest both for the theory and for practice of ethnopolitical and ethnocultural construction.

Relevance of the research is connected also with its insufficient study. It didn't enjoy special popularity among researchers for many years because of its sensitivity. Unless the 1920th and first half of the 1930th years can make an exception, they are noted by awakening and powerful growth of national consciousness of the people (Vestnik of the Mari regional Committee of the RCP (b),1922). However followed bloody events have beaten off politicians to participate in this work for a long time. Authors avoided mentioning the concept

of corenisation even in the works of fundamental character devoted to law enforcement bodies (Ivanov V., 2005. Special works on this subject aren't enough. Mainly it is small publications or certain heads of theses, monographs [Timofeev, 1996]. Development of a subject was promoted, of course, by researches of the general character, but also in them corenisation hasn't received the due lighting adequate to scales and intensity of its implementation. It is deprived of the key idea about the original place and a role of corenisation in social and political, social and economic and spiritual life of the country and its regions in premilitary decades. And this role is the most important, because life of the country, its regions and certain citizens of those years has been sated with national perspective.

Complexity and diversity of a problem of formation of national staff in law-enforcement bodies in Volga-Vyatka region (Republic of Mari EI), the theoretical and practical importance of the questions arising here have caused interest in them from scientists-jurists. The mentioned problems are analyzed at the regional level – namely on the example of bodies of militia of the Republic of Mari EI. Their birth is inseparably linked with formation of autonomy of the Mari people in 1920, which was transformed to Mari ASSR in 1936, in 1991 – to the Republic of Mari EI.

The chosen framework (from 1917 to 1991) gives the chance to track the main stages of formation of personnel structure of militia of national staff especially boldly, to reveal its main tendencies, progress and omissions.

The key problems analyzed by authors are the following: a situation in the sphere of alcoholic consumption in the country during various periods of its history; condition of the regulatory base of counteraction to alcoholism; a role of bodies of militia in this opposition; coordination of actions of law enforcement agencies, court and other government institutions, commissions on fight against alcoholism, various public associations.

2. OPINION AND DISCUSSION

History of formation and activity of national staff of the Soviet militia in Mari ASSR represents a short, but difficult and nice way of formation and development which has begun at once after October, 1917. On this way the new authorities have faced serious problems which sources quite often consigned to the pre-revolutionary past of the population of the Mari region which has shared lot of many people of national suburbs. Poverty, hunger, diseases and epidemics, adversities of ruinous wars, cruel operation, national oppression and universal illiteracy – these facts characterized everyday life of local population. In the report of regional committee of party in the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (bolsheviks) in 1926 it was noted that the Mari population "before revolution had no rights promoting their development". In the conditions of tsarism it was forbidden for Mari people to lodge near the cities and large settlements, to continue study in higher educational institutions, to hold certain positions. Low level of literacy and culture of the Mari people, lack of traditions of work at the industrial enterprises, public service became a result of long-term discrimination. The broad involvement of native people of the Mari edge in bodies of authority and management, including law enforcement bodies, had huge social, economic and political value in these conditions. It was impossible to reach revival of the Mari people, establishment of legality and law and order on places, implementation of construction plans of the socialist state without the developed group the national staff in authority and management.

Process of formation of national staff in law enforcement bodies has begun with a stage of their attraction in the years of civil war and military communism. The national policy of Bolsheviks directed to the statement of the principles of equality, brotherly friendship, close cooperation and mutual aid between the nations and nationalities served as an important impulse for this purpose. Therefore it isn't surprising that party and Soviet bodies tried actively to attract representatives of a Mari nationality in militia. So, the VII general meeting of Tsarevokokshaysky Council, which has taken place on January 30 – on February 1, 1918, has demanded appointment of militiamen in proportion to national structure of the population (Ivanov N., 2010). In this regard there were cases of discharge of militiamen from a post, their throwings on other sites of work because of ignorance of the Mari language in places of compact accommodation of the Mari population. There were several dozens of people generally from among peasants poor people in the ranks of law enforcement officers of Mari militiamen. There wasn't a Mari among 10 chiefs of Krasnokokshayskoy and 4 chiefs of Kozjmodemyanskaya district militia serving in 1918-1920.

The historical event for the Mari people, formation of national autonomy on November 4, 1920 had the great influence on the formation of militia staff among representatives of the title nation. Process of the national and state construction of the autonomous region of the people of Mari was characterized by creation and functioning of the Soviet, party, Komsomol and other social and political organizations. The establishment of

regional department of militia as a part of a revkom of the Mari area was of great importance on January 14, 1921, that promoted more active inclusion of militiamen-mari in fight for strengthening of law and order and legality, ensuring public safety, the statement of peaceful life, creation of conditions for successful social and economic development of the region.

The most significant role in the course of formation of mari militia staff was played by the policy of corenisation providing formation of state governing bodies of the national republics and areas mainly at the expense of the national shots knowing language, life, customs and customs of the people, enjoying its confidence. It assumed prime definition them in number of candidates for training at militia schools and other educational institutions; regulation of structure of regional militia on a national sign; more liberal requirements to general education and special training of persons of a native nationality at promotion to the commanding positions. Thereby the principle of equality of the nations and nationalities and prohibition of discrimination on the national soil which was contained in all Constitutions of the USSR was to a certain extent broken and weakened by the advantages and privileges provided to representatives of the separate nations. However corenisation in practice was necessary in the multinational country and very complicated because of its polyethnicity, which had as a result both pluses and minuses.

Industrialization, agriculture collectivization, development of transport, transformation in the sphere of culture, education have provided serious break in social and cultural development of the population of the area that has given the chance to put forward in the 20-30th years in the commanding structure of militia of representatives of a native nationality. Their share in regional militia in 1927 was 47%, in 1928 – 76,7%, in 1929 – 53%. At the head of regional militia, along with Russians M. A. Pavlov, M. F. Nikiforov and Z. A. Fatyanov, there were Maris F. V. Vershinin and N. N. Makeev. In 1937 in Novotorjyalsky district the chief's position RUM was held by T. F. Plotnikov, Sotnursk – A. S. Belkov (1937), Kuzhener – S. K. Kirillov, Ronginsk – P. N. Polushin (1935), Morkinsk – I. I. Ivanov (1939). Among militiamen of regional departments Mari's share in 1939 has made 50%, local militia inspectors – 62%, representatives of criminal investigation department – 37,5% (Ivanov V., 2016).

Since the end of the 1930th years people began gradually to forget about the corenisation which was before the most important component of administrative activity. Problems of formation of national staff acquired a formalism and mistakes.

The period of the Great Patriotic War has poured out difficult for national staff of republic militia. The staff of law enforcement officers was more than half updated in connection with mass mobilization to the front. Completing was generally carried out at the expense of persons of old age, teenagers, disabled people of Patriotic war and women. There was a sharp decrease professionalism of workers. In the years of war and after it the results reached in premilitary years within corenisation policy have been lost, purposeful work on broad involvement of Maris to militia wasn't carried out any more. Even inflow of the demobilized soldiers, graduates of comprehensive schools and militia educational institutions among Maris didn't led to growth of the national staff in system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

In 1946 their share in the total number of republican militia was 38,1%, in 1958 – 37%. It was the third stage of formation and development of national

The fourth, final stage of the Soviet period (1959-1991) is characteristic not only as the known growth of ranks of national staff (from 37% in 1960 to 41,7% – in 1988), but also as strengthening of qualitative structure: growth of general education, vocational level and social activity. There was a rejuvenation process the national staff at the expense of passed military service, graduated from comprehensive schools, technical training colleges, militia educational institutions etc. It testified about the traditions of public service which have arisen after October of the 17th year and strengthened in the environment of the Mari people. Among those Maris who managed to reach significant career development, it is necessary to call deputy ministers – A. K. Maximova (1975 - 1982), S. T. Smirnova (1964 - 1982), G. I. Sokolov (07.1986 - 12.1986), N. G. Okhotnikov (1987 - 1988), chiefs: OBHSS – K. T. Medvedev (1984 - 1986), ITs – E. S. Yandybayeva (1970 - 1983), OOOOP – A. I. Alekseeva (1982 - 1988), FEO – E. M. Fiklip-pova (1987 - 1995), EKTs – G. I. Petrov (1981 - 1993), the secretary of Communist Party committee of the Ministry of Internal Affairs MASSR – A. N. Kelisheva (1953 - 1954), etc.

At the same time as a result of carrying out national policy the Mari militia began to represent the multinational group of employees rallied by unity of the purpose, will and actions. officers of different nationalities worked selflessly in all divisions, on all sites of law-enforcement activity law enforcement, they were an example and a model of amicable collaboration for the benefit of strengthening of legality and counteraction of crime.

There are some gaps in this process in spite of the results in preparation and education of national staff of republic militia. Among them: weak representation of Mari in the commanding structure of militia and especially in its main services (CID, headquarters, BHSS, state traffic police); insufficient qualification level of militiamen-mari; high level of fluidity among them, r ignorance, unwillingness to consider national specifics of personnel structure. They met also cases of discrimination on a national sign.

The reason of such state is that the leading Soviet party, economic organizations of the republic have kept from purposeful formation of national staff of working class. Replenishment of militia staff at the expense of Mari went generally from the village which mentality of inhabitants not always met the requirements of militia service. Besides, they preferred imported qualified specialists on senior positions without caring for preparation them from native people. So, there was no Mari among the workers holding the people's commissar/minister's post / internal affairs of MACCP in 1937-1990. There were no them among chiefs of the secretariat, OUR, UVO, OOD, OBHSS MVD MASSR these years. They weren't among chiefs of staff, first Deputy Ministers of Internal Affairs, etc.

If similar discharge of representatives of the title nation from representation in governing bodies was pertinent in the conditions of pre-war five-years periods, it already became unjustified and led to distortions in the national relations in post-war, especially in the 60-80th years. So, in 1985-1988 Mari's share among the commanding structure of the republic Ministry of Internal Affairs fluctuated within 32,3–35%, there are 50,3–54,1% among ordinary structure. Among nomenclature staff of the Ministry of Internal Affairs MASSR - in 1989 - 20,1%, deputy ministers – 0%, chiefs of departments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs – 21% and their deputies – 24%, chiefs of the District Department of Internal Affairs – 31,2%.

The reasons of it have been connected with the whole complex of various conditions and factors which are quite in detail investigated by professor V. S. Solovyov. He points to the economic, political, language, settlement, welfare, migratory and other factors exerting impact on professional structure of the title and Russian population in the republic (Soloviev, 1987).

Without getting into an argument concerning whether these general approaches to an explanation of the reasons of a disproportion in militia are applicable, whether there are other, specific factors here, it is possible to agree with V. S. Solovyov in the main thing – there is no need to look for guilty of the created situation. And business even not that hardly it will promote strengthening of the world and mutual consent of the people living in the republic. It is necessary to make active efforts to overcome deficiency of highly educated shots of a title nationality which, by the way, remains already during rather long time (Soloviev, 1987). Thereby, the question of creation of itsr political and cultural elite which not only would participate in governing bodies is basic, I created scientific works and works of art, trained youth, etc., but also stimulated development of national consciousness, promoted unity of the ethnic communities.

3. CONCLUSION

As the analysis shows, it wasn't identical the level of representation of persons of different nationalities in law enforcement bodies, in their administrative structures. Especially sensitive similar distortions become, as a rule, during rise in ethnic consciousness, a complication of the international relations as it happened, for example, in the late eighties. That's why the plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU (September 1989) has obliged the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the republics, regional committees, all party organizations to take the exhaustive measures directed to harmonization of the international relations (Ivanov V., 2015). Discussion of these questions has quickened after the Plenum of the Central Committee, sound documents have been accepted. However they haven't had significant effect on completing of staff of republic militia.

As it was already noted, the main reasons for weak representation of Mari in bodies of authority and management, including law enforcement agencies, are covered in the historical past which has in turn generated the whole complex of the various conditions and factors exerting and exerting noticeable impact on professional structure of title and indigenous people in the Mari republic. However there is no need to look for guilty of the created situation. It is unlikely it will promote strengthening of the world and mutual consent of the people living in the republic.

4. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The reported study was funded by RFBR and Government of the Mari El according to the research project № 17-11-12005

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