



## Research Article

# ON THE HISTORY OF EVACUATION MEASURES IN UZBEKISTAN DURING WORLD WAR II

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## ABSTRACT

This article discusses on the history of evacuation measures in Uzbekistan during World War II. In addition to the urban population, agricultural workers (500 thousand people) were also involved in the construction of these industrial facilities. In the materials of the archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan, one can find facts confirming the participation of the population in construction work. The leadership of the republic actively carried out work to provide these enterprises with workers. Measures to attract the local population to work at the factories were continuous in the subsequent war years.

## KEYWORDS

history of evacuation, urban population, agricultural workers, industrial facilities, industrial facilities, local population.

## INTRODUCTION

Learning from the lessons of the past encourages human society to be vigilant to avoid loss and suffering. Topical in this regard are the issues of peace and war. In particular, the world wars that have taken place on the Eurasian continent over the past hundred years have remained dark spots in the history of

countries, reminding peoples of great suffering, disasters and devastation of enormous proportions.

World War II (1939-1945) caused especially severe damage, in the network of which 72 states were drawn, 110 million people participated in it and 62 million people died (of which 27 million were citizens of the



USSR). Military operations took place on the territory of 40 states, and all costs amounted to \$ 4 trillion [1.109]. The countries that were attacked by the aggressors were forced to make every effort to liberate their lands, destroy enemy forces and achieve victory. To solve these problems, first of all, the mobilization of forces and the strengthening of the militarization of the economy were required. At the initial stage of the war, and for the USSR, one of the most difficult tasks was to reorganize the economy on a war footing. According to studies, fascist troops occupied the territory of the Union, where 40% of the total population lived, 63% of coal was mined, 50% of steel was produced, 38% of grain was grown and many defense enterprises were located [2.17]. It was necessary to urgently evict the population of these regions to safe territories, into the interior of the country, to take out industrial enterprises, educational and educational, research institutions and other most significant objects of the national economy.

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In particular, 308 industrial facilities were evacuated to Central Asia and Kazakhstan, 104 of which are located on the territory of Uzbekistan. These enterprises set up their work in the shortest possible time: in 1941, 50 were restored, and at the beginning of 1942, all other plants and factories began to produce products here. In addition to the urban population, agricultural workers (500 thousand people) were also involved in the construction of these industrial facilities. In the materials of the archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan, one can find facts confirming the participation of the population in construction work [3.114]. The leadership of the republic actively carried out work to provide these enterprises with workers. Measures to attract the local population to work at the factories were continuous in the subsequent war years.

For example, in the Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR of June 19, 1943, it is written:

"On the mobilization of 400 people from the urban and rural population to work at plant №. 708 of the People's Commissariat for Mortar Weapons.

In accordance with the telegraphic order of the Committee for accounting and distribution of labor under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR of June 11 of this year. №. 71-2246, the Council of People's Commissars of the UzSSR decides:

1. To mobilize 400 people from among the rural and non-working able-bodied urban population to work at the plant №. 708 of the People's Commissariat of Mortar Weapons.
2. Mobilization should be carried out in the city of Tashkent in the amount of 300 people and in the Tashkent region in the amount of 100 people.
3. Taking into account the acute need of plant №. 708 in manpower, oblige the Chairman of the Tashkent City Executive Committee (comrade Khusanov) and the chairman of the Tashkent Regional Executive Committee (comrade Rakhmatov) to carry out the indicated mobilization before June 25 of this year.
4. Reception of the mobilized, their delivery to the place of work and food on the way to assign to the plant number 708" [4.68].

In addition to the industrial enterprises that existed in the republic, as well as industrial enterprises evacuated to its territory, 280 new enterprises were built in Uzbekistan during the war years, as a result of which its industrial potential doubled in 1945 compared to 1940. Strict labor discipline was established at all plants, factories, combines, organizations and institutions. On June 26, 1941, a 6-day working regime



was introduced for the adult population, working hours were extended to 11 hours a day. Housewives and students were involved in labor work. For example, if in 1940 women employed in industry accounted for 34%, then in 1942 this figure reached 63.5%. For violation of labor discipline at work places, the management of organizations, in accordance with the decisions and decrees of the government, applied harsh penalties (for example, for willful departure from work, a person was sentenced to imprisonment for 8 years).

It is important to note that during the war years, along with the evacuated industrial enterprises, military products and local organizations were manufactured for the needs of the front, or rather, 63 industrial facilities of Uzbekistan (out of the existing 230 industrial enterprises) until the end of 1941. In particular, during these years, for the needs of the front, 2,100 aircraft, 17,342 aircraft engines, 2,318 thousand bombs, 17,100 mortars, 4,500 pcs. weapons for the elimination of mines, about 60 thousand military chemical equipment, 22 million mines and 560 thousand shells, 1 million grenades, 3 million radio tubes for field radio stations, 330 thousand parachutes, 18 military sanitary bath and laundry trains, 2200 transportable kitchens and lots of military equipment. The enterprises of the Commissariat of Light Industry of the Republic produced 7518.8 thousand tunics, 2636.7 thousand padded jackets, 2861.5 thousand army boots for soldiers [5.110].

Also, 30 military hospitals, an academy of military (rifle) artillery, several military schools, scientific, cultural and educational institutions were relocated to the republic, for the placement of which premises were allocated, conditions were created for their work. There are many materials about these facts in archival funds. For example, the Decree of the Tashkent City Executive

Committee under №. 14 p. 565 of August 28, 1942 states:

"On the placement of employees of the Institute of Oriental Studies newly arriving from Leningrad in the amount of 26 families.

The Executive Committee of the Tashkent City Council decides: to instruct the District Executive Committees to provide housing to the employees of the Institute of Oriental Studies according to the following breakdowns:

Stalinsky district - 8 families;

Octobersky- 7;

Kuibyshevsky - 4;

Kirovsky - 7" [6.95].

Further in the same document, in a memorandum, after the Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR on the evacuation of the Institute of Oriental Studies to Tashkent, there is interesting information about the evacuation of other employees and about the activities of the Institute in Tashkent:

"At the end of last year, a number of employees of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences were evacuated to Tashkent from Leningrad. While in Tashkent, the staff of the Institute of Oriental Studies, whose number gradually increased, continued to conduct research work on the Institute's topics, and therefore, at the May session of the USSR Academy of Sciences, a fundamental decision was made to formalize their stay in Tashkent and to concentrate the main personnel of the Institute of Oriental Studies there.

Registration of the institute's stay in Tashkent was also considered expedient for the following reasons:



Tashkent is the largest cultural center of Central Asia and, therefore, is the most favorable bridge for studying the literature, history, culture and life of the Central Asian Republics; Tashkent libraries contain book and manuscript collections that provide the opportunity to work not only in the Middle East, but also in the Far East" [6.97].

The placement of the Belarusian Academy of Sciences is written in case №. 470 - in the Decision of the Executive Committee of the Tashkent City Council under № 18, p. 611 of September 30, 1942:

"On providing premises to the Belarusian Academy of Sciences. The Executive Committee of the Tashkent City Council decides:

Place the Belarusian Academy of Sciences in the premises of the Methodological Bureau of the Central Statistical Bureau of the State Planning Commission of the UzSSR on Ikanskaya Street - Karl Marx (3 rooms) due to the release of the latter. The method of the Bureau of the CSB / Gosplan of the UzSSR should be transferred to the premises of the Central Statistical Office of the Gosplan of the UzSSR, Stalin Street № 51, by compacting the latter.

The deadline for the release of the premises of the Methodological Bureau and its transfer to the Belarusian Branch /Academy / Sciences is set to ten days" [7.65].

It is known that during the war years about 200 famous writers and poets (A. Akhmatova, A. Tolstoy, M. Shaginyan and others) lived and continued their fruitful creative activity in Uzbekistan.

Along with the evacuated objects, over 1 million people were resettled to the Republic of Uzbekistan from the territory of Ukraine, Belarus, Russia, 200 thousand of them were children.

The population of the republic received the arriving citizens with great hospitality. The evacuated population was provided with places of residence and food. They were provided with jobs. So, according to archival materials, in Tashkent from November 24 to December 31, 1941, more than 37.6 thousand people were accommodated and provided with work, and in total for 1941-1942. – 240 thousand people [8.41].

The Uzbeks paid special attention to the evacuated children. In October 1941, a central evacuation center was established in the republic, and commissions were created in the regions, cities and districts to manage the activities for the reception of evacuated children. Only in the period from November 25, 1941 to October 1942, 15649 children passed through the evacuation centers [9.455]. They were settled in orphanages, boarding schools, and many families also adopted two or more children into their families. As is known, Shoahmad Shomakhmudov, a blacksmith from Tashkent, and his wife Bakhri opa Akromova adopted 14 children; Hamid Samadov from Kattakurgan sheltered 12 children. By the end of 1943, Uzbek families adopted: 4,672 children in cities and 870 children in village [9.456]. In connection with the resettlement of children from the front line in the republic during the war years, the network of educational and educational and social institutions was expanded, the number of orphanages, boarding schools, kindergartens, nurseries, and children's holiday camps increased. In 1945, there were 268 orphanages in the republic with 31,300 children, while on the eve of the war there were 106 orphanages, and the number of children was 12,000. In kindergartens of the republic in 1943, 53,072 children were brought up, of which 15,108 were evacuated children [11.294]. At the beginning of 1942, all newspapers of the republic announced the creation by the Commission for the placement and education of orphans of an account under № 160676 in the city administration of the State





Bank. The population responded to this request for mercy and assistance, in March 1942, 2 million 74 thousand soums were received on this account, and in 1943 this figure amounted to 3.5 million soums [12.456].

The facts about the provision of continuous care for evacuated children, including providing teenagers with work, have been preserved on the pages of archival document [13.457;458;46]. For example, the Decision of the Executive Committee of the Tashkent City Council №. 2 p. 65 of January 27, 1942:

"On the placement of 200 evacuated children in enterprises and organizations in Tashkent. Decided: In order to implement the Decree of the Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of November 17, 1941 and the decision of the City Committee of December 7, 1941, in addition to employ 200 evacuated teenagers in the system of the Tashkent City Executive Committee. To oblige the heads of departments of administrations and enterprises of the Tashkent city executive committee to place and employ evacuated children.

1. Head. The city health department of Comrade Arutyunov has at least 120 people in hospitals, clinics and kindergartens in Tashkent.
2. Manager of Tashgormestprom comrade Ivanovsky 40 teenagers.
3. Manager Tashtram 20 teenagers.
4. Head. Comrade Kirillov's city trade department - 20 teenagers in the line of city trade.

All vouchers for the employment of adolescents in the above organizations to transfer to the disposal of the City Commission for evacuated children [14.28].

Decision of the Executive Committee of the Tashkent City Council №. 7 p. 331 dated June 1, 1942 on the organization of summer camps for children: "On the organization of pioneer camps for schoolchildren of the city. Decided:

In connection with the need to improve the health of schoolchildren with poor health and children from large families of evacuees and military personnel, organize a Central City Pioneer Camp with coverage of 900 people in three shifts. To organize a pioneer camp, transfer to the City Health Commission the pioneer camp of the Union of Workers of Communal Construction with all movable and immovable property. The camp will be financed at the expense of the City Commission for Assistance to Evacuated Children, trade unions and raised funds from parents" [3.139].

## CONCLUSION

The above examples testify to the scale of work carried out in Uzbekistan to provide comprehensive assistance and support to the evacuated population during the war years. The memory of the heroic feat of the people on the path to victory will live in the hearts of people, cultivating feelings of humanism and mercy, calling for solidarity and tolerance. In the years of independence, much attention is paid to the study of the subject of the Second World War in the Republic of Uzbekistan, a striking example is the preparation and publication of the 35-volume edition of "Khotira Kitobi" ("Book of Memory"). Victory Day on May 9 is celebrated annually in the country as the Day of Remembrance and Honor, a special memorial complex was built in the central city square in Tashkent in honor of the soldiers who died on the battlefields.

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