



## INFORMATION FROM ARCHIVAL SOURCES ABOUT THE ACTIVITIES FOR THE EVACUATION OF THE POPULATION TO UZBEKISTAN DURING THE II WORLD WAR

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### ABSTRACT

This article discusses information from archival sources about the evacuation of the population to Uzbekistan during World War II. These materials, to a certain extent, relate to the theme of war, and therefore require an analytical approach and familiarization with many archival documents. However, in the National Archives of Uzbekistan, special funds have been organized, entirely dedicated to the collection of materials on the situation in the region during the war period, including on the evacuation of the population to the territory of the republic.

**KEYWORDS:** - Medicine, education, culture, science, engineers, third place – workers, sphere of management, economics, trade, law, fourth place - workers life, public service.

### INTRODUCTION

The modern scientific approach to the study of a certain historical problem requires the involvement of more and more factual material, especially one that is a direct embodiment of the realities of the period under study. The analysis of this information allows the scientist to more deeply and thoroughly inspect the topic under study, to feel more closely the essence and characteristics of the object under study. One of the striking examples of this kind of carrier of historical information are written sources, among which documentary archival materials constitute a special group. Their study allows us to find confirmation of scientific hypotheses and problems put forward in the course of scientific research conducted by specialists in historical

archival science.

The content of archival documents makes it possible to illuminate a scientific problem in various aspects. So, for example, the theme of war, of course, first of all, is the subject of political history, and only then, it will be a question of economic, social consequences, cultural and spiritual values, demographic transformations. And in order to reveal each of these areas, it is important for a researcher to find factual material corresponding to a certain direction in the subject of the war and post-war period. Here, historical archival science is considered relevant due to its capabilities in terms of primary sources and interconnection with history itself.

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS



Valuable material about the years of World War II and the post-war period is contained in the documents of the National Archive Fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan, an important link of which is the National Archives of Uzbekistan. Below is some information from archival sources of this archive about evacuation measures in Tashkent during the war years.

Information about the events of the war years can be found in the materials of governing bodies, such as the Council of People's Commissars, the Supreme Council, the Cabinet of Ministers, Executive Committees, where it is presented in the form of decrees, orders, reports and other regulatory and administrative documents. Also, separate funds that store documentation on various sectors of the national economy contain information related to a particular sphere of development of industries during the war period. These materials, to a certain extent, relate to the theme of war, and therefore require an analytical approach and familiarization with many archival documents. However, in the National Archives of Uzbekistan, special funds have been organized, entirely dedicated to the collection of materials on the situation in the region during the war period, including on the evacuation of the population to the territory of the republic. These are: R-314 fund – "Authorized Evaco Office under the Council of People's Commissars of the UzSSR" [1.234-245]; fund R-846 STA RUz – "Lists of the Accounting and Information Bureau of the UM NKVD for evacuated citizens in the districts of Tashkent for 1942" [2.68-75].

Fund № 314 contains documents containing materials on the number of families and persons who arrived in the republic, on regulations concerning the work of evacuation bodies, statistical information on the resettlement of evacuees in regions from various regions of the

front-line territories, on meetings of the Evacuation Office [3.14]. But, unfortunately, they do not cover the entire evacuation period, all territories that accepted the evacuated population, also not all minutes of meetings are saved, and due to the small number of cases, they do not give a complete picture of the processes associated with the evacuation. Nevertheless, the information available in the documents makes it possible to analyze the activities of the Evacuation Office, get acquainted with the basis for organizing the work of the evacuation bodies, determine the successes and shortcomings in their work, obtain information on statistics and movement of the evacuated population in the republic. We present a brief overview of some of the documents of this fund.

Case number 56 is called "Reports on the placement of the evacuated population". On sheets 116-120, 135-136, 147-154, 169, 176-182, 191-198, Memoranda of the inspectors presented to the Commissioner of the Evaco Office for the UzSSR [4].

Case № 60 is called "Information on the number of families and persons evacuated in the region of the Uzbek SSR". On sheets 24-32, 35-36, 42-54 there are tables with statistical information about those evacuated to Bukhara, Khorezm, Fergana, Tashkent regionS [5].

Case № 61 - "Statistical information of evacuees across the UzSSR"; it contains information about the arrival and placement of the evacuated population throughout the republic as a whole. From the tables presented, information can be obtained on the number of the evacuated population, as well as on its gender, age and ethnic composition. However, it should be noted that detailed data of this nature in the case are available only for the Tashkent region as of October 1, 1941, recorded in the form of a table. (Table 1)



**Table 1**

**The number of persons who arrived in the Tashkent region on October 1, 1941 (for the month of September)**

	<i>Total in Tashkent region</i>	<i>including in Tashkent region</i>
Total	19542	15400
From them:		
Male	7065	5150
Female	12477	10250
From them:		
Male aged 16-50	3849	2507
Female aged 16-50	8634	7031
Children under 7 years old	3018	2505
Children 7-15 years old	2544	2032
According to nationality: Russians	4968	4583
Ukrainians	2034	1673
Belarusians	355	192
Greeks	5	6
Jews	11465	8348
Poles	128	85
Latvians	68	48
Bulgarians	5	11
Estonians	2	-
Tatars	113	108
Moldovans	32	-
Armenians	176	176
Uzbeks	29	29
Germans	43	43
Other	119	110
In total, the population has been evacuated since the beginning of the reception.	30371	

Case № 62 - "Reports on the movement of evacuated citizens. Correspondence with the regions, RECs on the placement of the evacuated population", contains information on the staffing of evacuation points in the cities of the Uzbek SSR, as well as on the direction of evacuated citizens through the Tashkent evacuation point to the regions of the republic for March, April 1942. For example, the text of a letter from the State Staff Commission under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR to the Deputy Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the UzSSR dated October 9, 1942 is given. The following content: "The State Staff Commission under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR approves the staff for evacuated points in the cities: Tashkent, Kokand, Samarkand, Kogan

and the station of the Ursat'evskaya Uzbek SSR in the amount of 58 units with a monthly wage fund of 19.670 rubles. Appendix: Staffing table on 2 sheets". According to the staffing table, the structure of the Evacuation Center of the city of Tashkent should have 9 staff units: chief, inspector (3), accountant, registrar, supply manager, cleaner (2), and the following should have worked in Evakopunktiki in the other four regions: head of the evacuation point, inspector (2), commandant, accountant, registrar, supply manager, cleaner (2), watchman (2), total 11 staff units [7.12-14].

Particular interest are statistical data on the direction of the evacuated population through the Tashkent evacuation point. So, in March 1942, 1,480 people were sent from here to



various regions of the republic, and in April - 700. The following districts are indicated as reception points: Shurchinsky, Denaussky, Saryassky, Gizhduvan, Yakkobagsky, Karakulsky, Narpaysky, Pakhtakorsky, Khatyarchinsky, Kermeninsky, Kara-Darinsky, Past-Dargomsky, Begovatsky. It is also noted here that there were 3857 people evacuated from Leningrad, but the time of evacuation is not indicated. Analysis of the materials of case №62 of the fund in question indicates that from its documents it is possible to learn more about the location of the evacuation points in the Uzbek SSR and their structure, as well as get acquainted with the statistical data and the territorial organization of the resettlement of evacuees who passed through the Tashkent evacuation point for a certain period of time.

Case №116 entitled "Verbatim report of the meeting of the evacuation department on the progress of the implementation of the resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine and the Council of People's Commissars of the UzSSR dated 3-9 / XI -1942. "On additional measures for servicing the evacuated population" on 37 pages with reverse sides is devoted to the meeting at the Evaco Office of the Council of People's Commissars of the UzSSR dated December 11, 1942 in Tashkent.

The document from case 37 of November 14, 1941 testifies to the adoption of the Resolution of the Evacuation Council №SE 187 "On the approval of the regulations and staffs of the Department for the Evacuation of the Population under the Council for Evacuation", which determined the directions of the activities of the Department for Evacuation [8]. The main part of the Regulation includes three sections - tasks, structure, local government bodies, then four Appendices are given with an indication of the staffing table, the staff of the staff authorized by the Evacuation Department in the regions, the

staffing table of the staff authorized by the Evacuation Department in cities and regions, the staffing table of the Central Information Bureau at the Office of Evacuation of the Population. According to the Regulation, the Evacuation Department had three main tasks: organizing the evacuation of the population from the front-line areas, servicing the evacuated population along the route, receiving, accommodating and employing the evacuated population.

The next fund - № R-846 - contains Lists of evacuated citizens by regions of the republic, including by districts of Tashkent city for 1942. On the basis of his archival documents, one can obtain valuable information about the personal, national, gender and age composition, as well as about the socio-economic status of the evacuated population, which is important in terms of replenishing the page in the history of evacuation processes and the resettled population with reliable information from primary sources [3.47].

As a result of calculating the tabular "Lists" in six districts of Tashkent, it was possible to reveal that in 1942 the number of the evacuated population in the districts of the city was: In total, 9175 people were evacuated to Stalin district, 11 806 people to Leninsky district, 15 222 people to Kuibyshevsky district, 11 895 people to Kirovsky district, Frunzensky district - 11 477 people, in Oktyabrsky district - 7802 people. In total, in the city of Tashkent in 1942, 67,377 people were included in the list of the evacuated population [9].

The data from this fund also allow us to study the dynamics of the population, the socio-economic situation of representatives of certain ethnic groups, nationalities among the evacuated population. So, our studies on the composition of the Jewish population evacuated to Tashkent, in order to identify the features of their socio-



economic situation, were carried out on the basis of the data of the Lists for the Stalin district of Tashkent [10].

“Lists” are given in the form of a table with 19 columns. These tables reflect information: last name, first name, patronymic of the evacuated person, his gender, age, nationality, place of residence before evacuation, family status,

profession and work experience, place of work and position in their region before the war, then position and work in the already new place of evacuation, the number of families, their composition, the address at which the evacuated person or family was settled. Visually, the table looks like this (tab. 1).

**Table 1**

**“List of families and persons accommodated in the Uzbek SSR” [3] Tashkent region, Tashkent, Stalin district [11]**

№ families	№	Surname	Name	Patronymic	Attitude towards the head of the family	Gender	Year of birth	Residence prior to evacuation		
								Region	District	City, village
1	2	3		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
75	03	Terpetsky	Geert	Mendeleeovich	Head	m	904	Ukraine	–	Odessa
	04	Terpetsky	Esther	Moshkovna	Wife	w	906	Ukraine	–	Odessa
76	05	Ostrovskaya	Adey	Yaluspovna	One	m	921	Ukraine	–	Odessa
84	25	Karpel	Leib	Hupovich	Head	w	907	Ukraine	–	Odessa

Specialty (profession and experience)	Nationality	Where he/she worked before the evacuation			Where does he/she work at present time?		Where is settled (address)
		Name of enterprise or institution.	Department etc.	Who worked (position)	Place of work (institution, enterprise, colch.)	Work performed	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
actor, 18 years old	Jew	State Jew theatre	–	Actor	Moscow theater	dresser	st. Ukchi. Yalta, № 31
Ukrainian translator	Jewess	Editors reg. newspapers	–	translator typist	–	–	st. Ukchi. Yalta, № 31
Governess	Jewess	Kindergarten bakery	–	Governess	Kindergarten № 10	governess	st. Ukchi. Yalta, № 37
VZS consultant, 11 years old	Jew	Correspondence Telecommunications Institute	–	Consultant	Telecommunications Institute	early technical warehouse	st. Ukchi. Yalta, 57

Analysis of digital data in the table “Lists of Jews evacuated to the Stalin district” shows that the most demanded professions in wartime conditions, first of all, should be called workers of factories, factories, artels, and secondly, workers in the field of medicine, education, culture, science, engineers, in third place - workers in the sphere of management,

economics and trade, law, in fourth place - workers in the sphere of everyday life, public services.

Particular attention should be paid to the participation of Jewish youth in the working life of the country during the harsh war years, as evidenced by the facts. Some of the Jewish students of higher educational institutions, after





being evacuated to the city of Tashkent, continued their studies at the relevant universities, the other part went to work, mostly in factories, factories, medical and educational institutions. Also among the evacuated Jewish adolescents were children who studied before the war, during the war period, at the place of evacuation, went to work and worked together with adults.

"Lists of the evacuated population" during World War II, stored in the funds of the National Academy of Uzbekistan, are valuable material for studying history, especially the social structure of the population resettled during the war, based on reliable documentary sources of the archive. It is important to note that along with the socio-economic data, the information from the "Lists of the evacuees" also makes it possible to find out the number of families, composition, sex and age structure of the evacuated population, last name, first name, patronymic of citizens, etc., which is very important in studying the history of the evacuated population and their further fate.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, when studying the topic of the influence of war on the fate of countries and people, documentary information of the war years is of particular importance, the study of which is one of the topical topics in historical archival science. In this regard, it should be noted that the issues of the history of the evacuation of peoples during World War II to the Central Asian region should be disclosed using documentary archival materials of the war period stored in the archival funds of the republic. Most of the archival information is stored in the funds of the National Archives of Uzbekistan, the funds of which contain information about various historical processes that took place not only in Uzbekistan, but also on the territory of neighboring countries.

The study of archival information about the war and the establishment of their relationship with the problems of our time will expand the possibilities of research, both in the cognitive aspect and in the ideological and educational aspect, which is important for the formation of humanity, tolerance and peace-lovingness in every person and in the whole society.

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the evacuation of the population.

9. NA RUz, fund 846, inventory 1–2, cases 1–6  
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10. In the same place. Op. 2. D.1. This case consists of two parts - book 1 - D.1 / 1; book - 1 - D.1 / 2.
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