

INFORMATION OF ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS ABOUT THE JEWISH POPULATION EVACUATED IN TASHKENT DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR (ACCORDING TO THE MATERIALS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF UZBEKISTAN)

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses archival documents (based on materials from the National Archives of Uzbekistan) about the Jewish population evacuated from Tashkent during World War II. Based on the materials of the funds, it is possible to obtain information about the personal, socio-economic composition of the evacuated population, which can serve to fill the page of the history of evacuation processes and the resettled population with reliable information from primary sources.

KEYWORDS

Managers, engineers, teachers, doctors, economists, scientists, cultural and art workers, workers, salesmen, hairdressers, shoemakers, tailors, builders, typists.

INTRODUCTION

Information from written sources created during the period under study is of great importance in the coverage of historical problems. Thus, it is advisable to

disclose the topic of the evacuation of peoples during the Second World War, using documentary archival materials of the war period stored in archival funds [1].



In Uzbekistan, archival materials about this war can be found in the documentary funds of national and state archives. For example, fund No. R-846 of the National Archives of Uzbekistan (NA Uz) – “Lists of the Registration and Information Bureau of the PCIA UM for evacuated citizens in the districts of Tashkent for 1942” [2]. Such “Lists” were compiled for all other regions of the republic. Based on the materials of the funds, it is possible to obtain information about the personal, socio-economic composition of the evacuated population, which can serve to fill the page of the history of evacuation processes and the resettled population with reliable information from primary sources.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Based on the quantitative data of the “Lists” for six districts of Tashkent, we were able to identify that in 1942 the number of evacuated people in the districts of Tashkent was as follows:

- A total of 9175 people were evacuated to the Stalinsky district, of which 4154 were representatives of Jewish nationality;
- In the Leninsky district, only 11,806 people, of which Jews - 3815;
- Only 15,222 people went to the Kuibyshevsky district, of which 5,579 were Jews;
- To the Kirovsky district - 11,895 people, of which Jews - 6275;

- To the Frunzensky district - 11,477 people, of which 4,408 Jews;
- In the Oktyabrsky district - 7802 people; of them Jews - 4373 people.

And in total in the city of Tashkent in 1942, 67,377 people were included in the list of the evacuated population, of which 28,604 people belonged to the Jewish nationality.

Within the framework of the article, we will dwell on historical information from the archival documents of the aforementioned fund in order to identify the features of the socio-economic situation of the population evacuated to Tashkent in 1942, in particular, persons of Jewish nationality, using the example of the Stalinsky district of the capital [3]. The “lists” are given in the form of a table, which consists of 19 columns. These tables help to obtain the following 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 his 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: * (Table 1).



Table 1

“List of families and people located in the Uzbek SSR” [4] Tashkent region, Tashkent city, Stalin district

| № families | № | Surname | Name | Middle name | Attitude towards the head of the family | Pol | Year of birth | Location before evacuation | | |
|------------|-----|-------------|--------|--------------|---|-----|---------------|----------------------------|----------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | | Region | District | City, village |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 75 | 203 | Terpetsky | Gert | Mendeleevich | chief | m | 1904 | Ukraine | – | Odessa |
| | 204 | Terpetsky | Esther | Moshkovna | wife | w | 1906 | Ukraine | – | Odessa |
| 76 | 205 | Ostrovskaya | Adey | Yaluspovna | one | w | 1921 | Ukraine | – | Odessa |
| 84 | 225 | Karpel | Leib | Hupovich | Chief | m | 1907 | Ukraine | – | Odessa |

(continuation of table 1)

| Specialty (profession and experience) | Nationality | By whom and where did he/she work before the evacuation | | | Where does he/she work at present | | Place of residence (address) |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|---|------------------|----------------------|--|------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Name of enterprise or institution | Department, etc. | Worked as (position) | Place of work (institutional, enterprise, collective farm) | Work in progress | |
| 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 | jewish | Editorial office newspapers | – | translator typist | – | – | st. Ukchi. Yalta, № 31 |
| teacher | jewish | Kindergarten of the bakery | – | Teacher | Kindergarten № 10 | teacher | st. Ukchi. Yalta, № 37 |
| VZS consultant, 11 years old | Jew | Correspondence Institute of Communications | – | Consultant | Institute of Communications | early tech. warehouse | st. Ukchi. Yalta, № 57 |

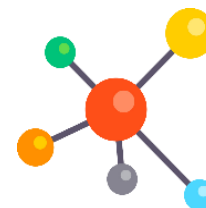
According to archival documents, in 1942, 4,154 people of Jewish nationality were accommodated in the Stalin district of Tashkent. Personal and socio-economic information about them is reflected in two books of the studied archival fund. Of these, the first book included data on 2140 people, the second book - on 2014 people (adults and children). In this article, we have studied one part of the evacuated population of Jewish nationality to this area, i.e., we have studied book 1 - archival document №1/1.

Among the evacuated Jews from the eastern parts of the Union were representatives of various professions and positions: managers, engineers, teachers, doctors, economists, scientists, cultural and art workers, workers, salesmen, hairdressers, shoemakers, tailors, builders, typists, etc. After evacuation to Tashkent, a certain part of them continued to work in their profession, some were forced to change their direction of work, and still others lived as dependents (Table 2).

Table 2

Information about the social composition of the evacuated Jewish population, located in the Stalin district of Tashkent in 1942. [5]

| | Social groups of the population | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| | Employees | Workers | Dependents | Total |
| Quantity before evacuation; in % | 544; 25,42% | 273; 12,76% | 1323; 61,82% | 2140; 100% |



| | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| Number after evacuation in Tashkent; in % | 312; 14,57% | 300; 14,01% | 1528; 71,40% | 2140; 100% |
|--|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|

As a result of the analysis of the records of the table “Evacuated population in the Stalin district of Tashkent in 1942”, the group of employees included the following professions and positions: teacher, doctor, engineer, employees of institutes, laboratories, writer, artist, musician, theater workers, printing houses, economist, accountant, salesman, supply manager, manager, director, chief, manager, honey. worker, orderly, hairdresser, counter, secretary, driver, teacher, cashier, paramedic, artist, policeman,

investigator. The group of workers is represented by the following: workers of factories, factories, artels, craftsmen, technicians, a seamstress, a tailor, a shoemaker, a shoemaker, a procurer, a dyer, a tinsmith. The following are classified as dependents: elderly, children, non-working relatives - wife, aunt, nephews, husband, brother, sister, grandchildren; pupils, students, pensioners, the disabled, the sick, temporarily unemployed people, housewives.

Table 3

Statistical information about professions, positions

evacuated Jewish population, Stalin district of Tashkent, 1942. [6]

| Profession, position | Quantity before evacuation | Number after evacuation in Tashkent |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Managerial positions: director, manager, supply manager, chairman, head of department, head of workshop, trust, transport, | 120 | 46 |
| Accountant, chief accountant, economist, cashier | 90 | 54 |
| Seller, supplier | 62 | 12 |
| Teacher, educator, educator, professor, associate professor, researcher, editorial staff, lawyer, policeman | 64 | 36 |
| Doctor, dentist, paramedic, nurse, veterinarian | 40 | 27 |
| Engineer | 26 | 15 |
| Musician, artist, actor, director, cultural figure, librarian, priest | 31 | 22 |



| | | |
|--|------|------|
| Hairdresser, shoemaker, seamstress, tailor, watchmaker, secretary, typist, telegrapher, cloakroom attendant | 142 | 115 |
| Worker, worker of an artel, factory, builder, etc. | 242 | 285 |
| Total working Jews evacuated to this part of the city district | 817 | 609 |
| Dependents | 1323 | 1528 |
| Total for the first part of the Stalinsky district of Tashkent evacuated persons - representatives of Jewish nationality | 2140 | 2140 |

The study of socio-economic and personal data from the “Lists of the evacuated population” allows for a deeper analysis of the composition of this population (the number of men, women, the elderly, children, families, single people, other information about relatives), as well as obtaining material on labor activity (working-age population, dependents, pensioners, disabled people, young children, students, students, temporarily unemployed) (Table 3).

Our study of the quantitative data obtained in the above table allows us to get an answer to the question: how much has the share of the employed population among the evacuated Jews changed after their placement in Tashkent and what is the composition of the able-bodied population, as well as dependents (on the example of the Stalin district). So, if the number of Jews working in the sphere of government decreased from 5.6% to 2.1%; the number of accountants and economists decreased from 4.2% to 2.1%; trade workers - from 2.9% to 0.6%; workers in the sphere of education, science, jurisprudence - from 3.0% to 1.7%; doctors, health workers - from 1.9% to 1.3%; engineers - from 1.2%

to 0.7%; cultural workers - from 1.4% to 1.0%; household workers, including private workers in this industry - from 6.6% to 5.3%. The picture looks different among the workers, where the number of workers in factories, factories, artels,

builders increased from 11.3% to 28.4%, which, of course, was due to the restructuring of the economy on a war footing, an increase in the number of factories and factories. In general, out of the total number of the Jewish population evacuated to this part of the Stalin region, the proportion of the able-bodied population among them before arrival was 38.1%; after resettlement in Tashkent, their share dropped to 28.4%. Certainly, the number of dependents has increased from 61.8% to 71.4%. This was due to the peculiar requirements of the war economy, the difficult conditions caused by the burden of martial law, among which should be noted the facts of the expansion of the war economy, a temporary reduction in the allocation of funds for the needs of other industries, the closure of many schools and



kindergartens, a sharp mechanical population growth in the city, unemployment in the country, etc.

An analysis of statistical information on representatives of Jewish nationality evacuated to the Stalinsk region also makes it possible to answer two more important questions: which of the evacuated Jews began to work in certain positions and in any professions; what professions turned out to be most in demand during the war years at the places of evacuation of the population, i.e., the owners of these professions and at the place of evacuation remained to work in their fields.

In order to answer the first question, it is necessary to carry out a comparative analysis of each owner of a profession or dependent, according to the “List of evacuees”, who began to work with or whether he/she remained dependent after resettlement to Tashkent. The results of the research show that 99% of the 46 Jewish people, workers in the sphere of administration (already in Tashkent), evacuated to the studied part of the Stalinsky district, also worked in their homeland in leadership, managerial positions. Out of 50 people 90% of Jewish accountants, economists, cashiers also used to work in these professions, 10% of Jews already in Tashkent began to work in this area. Among the 36 Jewish teachers, workers in the scientific and legal spheres, 88% had previously worked in this industry, only 12% had already begun their labor activity in these professions in Tashkent. The evacuated Jews included 26 people. worked at the place of evacuation in the field of medicine, of which 17 were Jewish doctors, i.e. 66% worked in their homeland, the rest of the Jews were medical workers, mostly nurses (34%), upon arrival in Tashkent, began to work in this profession. Of the 15 Jewish engineers evacuated to the Stalin region, all 100% worked as engineers before the war in their homeland. In the composition of 19 workers in the arts,

the cultural sphere in general, among the Jews evacuated to the study area, all 100% were employed in the same areas before the war, that is, they continued to work in their profession and at the place of evacuation. About 80% of employees and workers in the sphere of everyday life, represented by hairdressers, tailors, shoemakers, secretaries, watchmakers and other private craftsmen from among the Jews evacuated to this area of the city (according to the table, there were 115 of them) were people, those who worked before the war in the specified professions, and the remaining 20% became owners of these types of labor activity after the evacuation to Tashkent. The largest group among the professions of Jews in the studied part of the Stalinsky district is represented by workers, builders, of whom there were 285 people, and of these, about 77% worked in these areas before the war, the remaining 23% went to work in factories, artel factories, trusts already in Tashkent, as a result of evacuation.

An analysis of the numerical data of the above tables, as well as the socio-economic data in the table “Lists of Jews evacuated to the Stalin region” shows that the most demanded professions in wartime conditions, first of all, should be called workers of factories, factories, artels, secondly, workers in the field of medicine, education, culture, science, engineers, in third place - workers in the field of management, economics and trade, jurisprudence, in fourth place - workers in the sphere of everyday life, public services.

The factor of participation of Jewish youth in the working life of the country during the harsh war years deserves special attention, as evidenced by the facts. Part of the Jewish students of higher educational institutions continued their studies in the relevant universities after evacuation to Tashkent, the other part went to work, for the most part, in factories, factories, medical and educational institutions. Also



among the evacuated Jewish teenagers 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 the Second World War, stored in the funds of the NA Uz, are valuable material for studying the history, especially the social structure of the population resettled during the war years, including representatives of the Jewish nationality, and serve as a reliable documentary source.

CONCLUSION

It is important to note that, along with socio-economic data, the information from the “Lists of the Evacuated” also makes it possible to find out the number of families, composition, age and sex structure of the evacuated Jewish 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. The results of the research show that the families of Jews resettled in the republic are small in composition, consisting mainly of women, the elderly, and children; were placed together in close quarters of the city, many Jews sought to preserve their profession and they worked together with the Uzbeks for the sake of victory in the war and the well-being of all the people.

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5. The table was compiled based on the results of calculating the data of the table “Evacuated population in the Stalin district of Tashkent in 1942” (D.1/1, i.e. in the first part of the Stalin district (total 2140 persons of Jewish nationality).
6. The table was compiled as a result of calculating the information in the table “Evacuated population in the Stalin district of Tashkent in 1942” (F.R-846.Ch.1.D. 1/2. L.1–100).