



Activities Of Evacuation Points Reception Of Children Drawn To Uzbekistan During The Second World War

M. Khujanova

PhD Researcher, National University Of Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses issues during the Second World War, the Soviet people's victory over Fascist Germany was achieved with irreparable losses, tragedies and hardships. One of the most pressing issues of this period was childhood, which was the most important direction of social policy during World War II. This issue has always been in the spotlight of researchers. However, if we look at the published scientific works and research results, we can be sure that this topic is one of the least studied to date.

KEYWORDS

World War II, Fascist Germany, Children And Adolescents, Post-War, People's Commissariat, Evacuation

INTRODUCTION

There are not only scientific, but also socio-political and spiritual aspects of the study of this problem. In the difficult and difficult conditions of the war, the task of preserving

the various nationalities in the country was solved. The lives of millions of children and adolescents have been saved. This was important not only from a humanitarian point

of view, but also in the post-war reconstruction of the Soviet Union.

Hundreds of thousands of children have experienced the grief of their parents and the hardships of the war years. That is why caring for children has become one of the most important tasks of the Soviet Union. A previous article in “Pravda” said, “No matter how much we are involved in the war, one of our most important responsibilities will be to take care of children and bring them up.”[1] An earlier article in the same newspaper said that “evacuated children require special care.”[2] The newspaper called on the public, the party and the Soviet authorities to take all necessary measures to ensure that the evacuated children “feel the effects of the war to a minimum.” Efforts of public organizations, the state apparatus and the general public have been united to address these challenges.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

In the pre-war period in the Soviet Union, there was a wide network of children's institutions. According to the government's decision, the main work on the evacuation and resettlement of children evacuated to the eastern regions was carried out by the People's Commissariat of Education of the USSR, and in some places by the Republican Commissariat of Internal Affairs.

From October 1, 1941 to October 1, 1942, 78 orphanages and 43,000 children were evacuated to the Uzbek SSR from the frontline cities.[3] Fifty of the orphanages have been preserved independently. Four of them were transferred to Samarkand region, 9 to Namangan region, 5 to Tashkent city, 13 to Andijan region, 10 to Fergana city and 9 to Bukhara region.[4]

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation (b) in its decision of August 22, 1941 obliged the Union Republics to create normal conditions for those who were evacuated from the Communist Party of the Communist Party, the regional committees, the regional committees to the drug trafficking, the USSR drug trafficking.

On November 25, 1941, according to the decision of the Central Government of Uzbekistan, the Central Children's Evacuation Point (evacuation point) was opened in Tashkent. Natalia Pavlovna Kraft, who worked in the orphanage, was appointed his first head. He worked selflessly for almost a year. Anastasia Ilyichina Avdeeva later took over the post of evacuation officer. “The conditions were difficult and oppressive,” he said, referring to his years in office. We worked without taking into account the time, without thinking about rest. But the main challenge was the children's morale and responsibility for their lives,” he said.

The children were initially detained at the train station for evacuation. It consists of a large, slightly brown, poly-stone “reception hall”. There was nothing but benches and tables. Here, the need for all mortgages is concentrated until the sanitation process. It is the duty of the teacher to take care of the visitors. In this corner of the house, conversations and cultural activities such as newspaper reading were conducted. The door in the room led to a long corridor. The first room in the room was the evacuation station. Later, the land was converted into a recreational area by those who had undergone sanitation. The evacuation center also had a kitchen and a food stall, food and item warehouses. In this dusty room, the children slept in the dust and pillows, forgetting the horrors and noise of the war, and slept in peace and tranquility on the 1st of March.

Volunteer women of the city also helped to organize cleanliness and orderliness. They were the majority and helped impartially. The children are in a friendly, warm atmosphere created by these workers. They shaved, washed and dressed the children, but it was not an easy task. Children were on the road for weeks, sweating, dysentery, and skin diseases were rampant. The women who went to the platform every day had children who could be harmed.

The medical and sanitary service of the evacuated trains has played an important role in the work of the evacuation center in Tashkent. With the arrival of the train at the station, a group of paramedics identified the patients on the spot. It was later determined that the patients should be taken to an isolation ward or hospital. First aid was provided on the spot to those in need. After circling the train with the medical team, the train carriages were quickly cleaned. If necessary, they underwent a full medical examination and disinfection under the supervision of a medical doctor. The train was then provided with boiled water, fuel and electricity. The evacuation center has an isolation room and a dormitory for treatment. It should be noted that many inspections have revealed that the beds are fully provided, the patients are provided with medicines, underwear and outerwear. When they were taken off the train and taken to the isolation ward, the patients were treated under compulsory sanitary conditions and the patient's personal belongings were disinfected.

It should be noted that the composition of children varied in age, state of health and cultural level. The first task of the evacuation center during the two-day visit was to get acquainted with the physical and cultural level of each child and to determine where they

were sent to the orphanage or treatment, or to work.

The hardest impression was when I saw children with disabilities. We were told, "We were beaten, concussed, blind. The victims of this Fascist assault shook our hearts with their appearance and mental oppression. We used to send them to orphanages, but meeting them would take us out of balance for a long time. The suffering of these children has increased our hatred and cruelty to the enemy and encouraged us to work even harder to bring the hours of victory closer." [5]

However, among the evacuated adolescents, there were sometimes social risks. They cried and told what they had heard from children who had really had a hard time. They ate at the evacuation points, slept on the other children's belongings while they slept, and disappeared when they needed to go to work. He recalled that a group of children gathered at the train station was sent away by police. They spent a lot of time explaining to them and trying to protect children from such teenagers. [6]

The processing of sent children would begin with an accurate listing of them. This was a difficult task in itself. There have been cases when children who have gone through many hardships have not been able to say anything about themselves, their age, their last name, or their place of origin. They would write a note on a piece of paper and give it to their elders, and the younger ones would be put in their pockets or sewn on their left shoulders. Then they were given breakfast or dinner and sent to the bathroom. The road from the bathroom to the checkpoint was even more difficult. After abnormal food intake and warming, the children became so weak that they could not move independently. They had to be carried by hand. After that, the children, who could have fallen asleep, immediately fell asleep. Then

they waited for their fate to be decided in a special building at the evacuation center.

Remembers copied. “Here is Ella Vasilyeva, the mother of the Fascist executioners. Ilyusha Krasnogradsky lost his parents during the evacuation from Odessa. Ira Kalinina is from Volokolamsk. In front of his eyes, his parents were torn to pieces by Fascist tyrants. Five-year-old Lenchka was left behind by her black-eyed mother. Thousands of chicks were thrown out of their homes by Fascist savages. They all needed shelter, warmth, kindness, and a clear destiny.[7]

As soon as the next address was identified, they were distributed to different parts of the republic. Large cars arrived in Tashkent for their captives. Many were fed up with the floods. Sometimes they are lined up to get what they want. They are the most beautiful, not the most beautiful, but the weakest, the most helpless, the most helpless.[8] The party district committee, the Komsomol district committee, the women's wing, as well as those sent from institutions and schools, washed the binoculars, the toilets, cleaned them, disinfected them, and evacuated them to the party. A separate building was needed for those who were infected or infected with the virus. A special quarantine house was set up on Bahor Street. The children have been under medical supervision for the past two weeks. The oddballs were then transferred to the house.[9]

The children were given mandarin and lemon juice, chocolate and pomegranates, apples and dried fruits. Additional funds have been allocated for the sale of vegetables and fresh dairy products to quarantine children.[10]

But the children needed not only physical recovery but also spiritual support. The terrible shadows of murders, fires, and bombings have

haunted them for a long time. They are silent, they are human. Even the best medicine would not help, and only love and care could reach their hearts. Quarantine staff did everything to make the children feel like a family. Artists were invited to draw the children's attention to the good side. Employees brought books, chess, toys, paintings and paints from their homes. Surprisingly, an old doll, a painted ball, and a handmade kitten gave the child a long-forgotten joy.

Community educators from Lenin and Kuibyshev districts provided significant assistance to the evacuation center. One of them was a teacher of 110 schools, Honored Teacher EV Sazonova. He made a significant contribution to the organization of cultural events among the evacuated children. In the fall of 1942, he published 15 fairy-tale evenings, 5 literary evenings, 12 posters and two magazines, and collected dozens of books and magazines. He did not do all this as a great patriotic work, but as if he was doing something as simple as usual.[11]

In addition to public works, Gryazeva, a teacher at the same school, was also involved in patching children's clothes and sheets. Nikolskaya, a teacher at School No. 60, often came to the evacuation center with gifts of books and toys collected by her classmates. The evacuated children were overjoyed to see the gifts and asked about the school. They forgot about their losses and started talking about family and school.[12]

Despite the difficult times, the evacuation staff never gave up. The evacuation children's assistance commission also continued to provide assistance. There were also difficulties in meeting the children. It was especially difficult to provide so many children with clothes. He had to think of different ways to protect children from the cold. Evacuation

officers recalled that when they were presented with felts, they decided to sew a “burqa” from them. On another trip, when they received 600 knitted scarves, they knitted sweaters with their own hands.[13]

There were also heavy casualties among the staff of the central evacuation center. Only from December 1942 to 1943, 13 of the central guards were suffering from sweating. Three of them died. They gave not only their energy but also their lives to save the children who had been thrown into war-torn Uzbekistan.[14]

Evacuation centers in Uzbekistan have always been crowded with homeless people who want to adopt orphans. This was particularly the case in January 1942, after a gathering of active and community women in Tashkent. The participants of the meeting paid special attention to the issue of motherly love and care for the children evacuated from the front line and expressed their desire to bring them up in their homes. Those present in the hall fully supported this initiative. At the same time, they appealed to all women in the Uzbek SSR to take care of the evacuated children. The appeal was as follows: “Dear mothers and sisters! All women of Uzbekistan! The war against Fascist invaders has claimed many lives, left thousands homeless, orphaned, and relocated to Uzbekistan. Let us fulfill our duty of brotherhood to the great Russian people, to the peoples of Ukraine and Belarus. Let us raise even higher the banner of internationalism and fraternal friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union. May the Soviet children, who are our joy and future, grow up strong. Let's intensify the nationwide movement to provide community assistance to children relocated to Uzbekistan and left without a caregiver! Let every worker, collective farmer, servant, family of intellectuals, every enterprise, collective farm

and state farm take an active part in their placement and upbringing.”[15]

In connection with the order of the USSR ICC in February 1942 “On the resettlement of orphans”, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the ICC of the Uzbek SSR “On the resettlement of children relocated from the front.” The resolution endorsed the initiatives of active and community women in the adoption and resettlement of children, and called for a broad discussion among workers and the transformation of this initiative into a nationwide movement.[16]

This appeal and decision were widely and comprehensively discussed and unanimously approved in all parts of the Uzbek SSR: in cities and villages, enterprises and institutions, streets and neighborhoods. Adoption and resettlement of children resettled and separated from their caregivers, providing them with material and moral support, personal upbringing, upbringing as their own children at home, assistance fund for children, the state and the population, as well as a subsidiary farm.

Uzbeks have lovingly adopted children who have been separated from their evacuated parents or caregivers, or who have become temporary or permanent orphans. They have taken on the difficult, responsible, but honorable task of raising and educating them in difficult circumstances. ShoahmadShomahmudov, a blacksmith from Tashkent, and his wife, BahriAkramova, were among those who took the initiative to bring up children of different nationalities who had been relocated to places close to the front and separated from their parents. The great civic and humanitarian courage of this family became a symbol of the inviolable friendship and brotherhood of the Soviet peoples.

Such gatherings and rallies took place in every enterprise and organization, collective and state farms, neighborhoods, in short, everywhere. All workers of the republic fully joined the initiative of Tashkent city women.

No part of Uzbekistan has been left out of this nationwide movement. They set an example of true humanity. For example, in Surkhandarya region, in 1942, at the Termez station, a woman and her daughter-in-law came to the station to pick up children who had been evacuated from the front lines, who had lost their parents during the evacuation, or who had been left behind in an orphanage or school. Speaking on behalf of the audience, Evseeva expressed her heartfelt words: “The tears of a child and the suffering of a child are innocent tears and suffering. We, mothers, do not allow it! We, the Soviet women, will show the whole world what we are capable of.”

On the train that came to the station, there were sick children who were suffering from the cold, who had forgotten to even cry. As soon as the train stopped, the women surrounded the children and began to show them kindness. They were 24, The second group of 26 children was to be handed over to the population of Sherabad district.[18] Sherabad residents arrived at Termez station without waiting for the train to arrive. As soon as the train stopped, they hurried to take the children into their care. But there were not enough children. Then the regional evacuation commission will write a letter to the city of Tashkent, the republican evacuation point. Immediately, the two activists were sent to Tashkent. The girls appealed to the republican evacuation center, saying, “You are handing over all the children to the people of Tashkent ... You are not sending them to Termez. We don't have enough children ... ” They immediately returned to Termez with 13 children and wanted to adopt them. 20 beds were created

in Sherabad and Baysun districts, and 40 beds in Sariosiyo and Denov districts.[19] Similar measures have been taken in other districts of the region. At the beginning of 1942, 534 school-age children, 83-year-old children and kindergarten-age children were brought to the region and brought up for personal upbringing. If more than 20,000 people had been brought to the region during the war years, 3.5 thousand of them would have been young. All the children were brought up individually and collectively.[20]

CONCLUSION

During the Second World War, the evacuation centers of Uzbekistan became an important part of the evacuation mechanism and a lot of work was done to address the tasks set by the government. In general, the evacuation mechanism developed in the former Soviet Union has been effective despite serious shortcomings. He accomplished his main task - to relocate millions of people to the front lines of the country and save their lives in the most difficult conditions of the war. Thus, during World War II, evacuation officers, together with the city's population, made efforts to provide medical care, shelter, hot meals, and clothing to the evacuees. Despite all the hardships of the war, the people of Uzbekistan have conscientiously sought to carry out the tasks entrusted to them.

The selfless work and care shown to the evacuees at the evacuation center in Tashkent are the clearest examples of spiritual courage, honesty and human kindness.

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