

EVACUATION HOSPITALS ORGANIZED IN THE UZBEKISTAN SSR DURING WORLD WAR II (BASED ON ARCHIVE MATERIALS)

Anoroy Zayniddinovna Togaeva

Candidate of Historical Sciences (PhD),

Senior Researcher of the Institute of History, Republic of Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

In the article, the issue of evacuation hospitals established in the Uzbek SSR during the Second World War is analyzed mainly on the basis of materials from archival sources. At the same time, in the work, the author revealed statistical information about the population brought to the Tashkent region from the war zones of the USSR, mobilized from the battlefields, wounded soldiers in the archive documents.

Keywords: Second World War, Uzbekistan SSR, evacuation hospitals, military, Red Army soldiers, Tashkent region.

INTRODUCTION

During the Second World War, soldiers and political workers who were wounded or sick on the battlefields were brought to the Uzbek SSR from the war zones of the Soviet Union, along with many residents. Archival documents occupy an important place among the sources of information about this. In particular, the state archive of the Tashkent region contains a lot of information related to the Second World War. In particular, the documents contain statistical information about the population brought to Tashkent region from the war zones of the USSR, mobilized from the battlefields, wounded soldiers, their placement and the care provided to them by the population of the republic.

RESEARCH METHODS

It is known that during the war, aid committees were formed in each region of the USSR to provide services to sick and wounded Red Army soldiers, commanders and political workers. A similar committee also operated at the republic level. At the same time, many evacuation hospitals were established to accommodate wounded and sick soldiers, commanders, and political workers sent from the war zones of the Union.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The reviewed archive documents contain information about 9 evacuation hospitals in Tashkent city and 11 evacuation hospitals in the territory of Tashkent region, their locations, and the organizations that have adopted them. In particular, most of the hospitals in Tashkent are located in secondary schools, some in the buildings of institutes or technical schools, in dormitories. The Palace of Culture of Railwaymen in Tashkent was also turned into an evacuation hospital[1, p.2].

In addition to schools and kindergartens, evacuation hospitals established in Tashkent region are located in public buildings such as industrial enterprises, clubs and rest houses. The number of beds in hospitals was also high. For example, there were 200-bed hospitals in

Toytepa and 400-bed hospitals in Koyliq. At that time, there were 275 beds in the hospital in Kizil deghan kolkhoz (now Yunusabad) of Tashkent region, 300 in Kibrai, and 600 in the hospital in Yangiyol. Hospitals with 150 beds are located in Chinoz and Keles [1, p.3-4]. It is known from the number of places established in hospitals that by November 1941 it was planned to provide assistance to about three thousand patients, soldiers and political workers brought from the battlefields in Tashkent region alone. Most of the evacuation hospitals are located in the areas close to the railway.

According to the information provided by the service committee of the Tashkent region, organizations and enterprises have provided assistance to every evacuation center operating in the region. In particular, 26 evacuation hospitals in the Tashkent region were sponsored by more than 100 organizations [1, p.6-11]. Each evacuation hospital had an average of 2-3 parent organizations, and some hospitals were served by up to 8 departments and organizations. For example, the evacuation hospital No. 3262 was sponsored by the Textile People's Commissariat, Uzbekbirlashav, Frunze district party committee, regional executive committee, regional food association, schools 167, 147 and 148, Frunze and Uzbekbirlashav collective farms in Yangiyol district. The management of the evacuation hospital No. 3961 was carried out by the factory named after Ilyich, Zagotzerno, Ozfan, International Arteli, named after Lenin, 17-Parts'ezd and K. Marx took over the collective farms [2, p.11].

These organizations were engaged in the provision of evacuation hospitals. In the first instance, the parent organizations provided all the evacuation hospitals with a lot of necessary equipment and supplies. According to the document, they did these things with love and zeal for the Red Army fighters. Secondly, hospital patients are provided with food and daily necessities. Among them, from matches to envelopes with napkins, it certainly does not fail to attract attention. This testifies to the solidarity, tolerance and love of our people during the war years. All this was done without malice.

Every hospital is provided with books, newspapers and magazines. All of them are fully radioed. It can certainly be imagined that this was a great help to warriors who were far from home, wounded and sick.

The regional committee for the service of sick and wounded Red Army soldiers, commanders and political workers was also engaged in the employment of Red soldiers who were on long-term leave and released from military service. By December 1, 1941, 330 ex-servicemen were employed in Tashkent region alone, excluding the city of Tashkent. In addition, this committee organized 1-2 month short vacations for red soldiers, commanders and political workers who left the evacuation hospital. Such soldiers were sent to kolkhozes of Tashkent region in groups of 2-3, and they were completely under the care of kolkhozes until the end of the vacation period. There are many documents of this content in archive funds.

As a result, 600 people were sent on a short vacation to regional collective farms until December 1. It is noteworthy that such people were warmly welcomed by the population. In addition to accommodation and food, collective farms provided military or political officials on short leave with clothing and warm clothes.

According to the source, there were many problems in supplying evacuation hospitals with fuel on cold days and storing food (fruits, vegetables, dairy products) for the winter. In particular,

transport and warehouses are necessary for these, and efforts were made to eliminate this with the help of father organizations.

In the archive documents, it is reflected that the activity of the evacuation hospitals located in the Tashkent region, the reports on the organization of their work were submitted to the regional KP (b) committee. One such report talks about political campaigning and mass-cultural activities conducted in evacuation hospitals, and it shows the plan of mass propaganda activities conducted in evacuation hospital No. 4105 in the region in November 1941 [3]. According to the content of the document, the members of the hospital were gathered in the hall every morning and given political information. Up to 3 propagandists were assigned to each building, and they had to work with the fighters. Broadcasts of the Tashkent radio station were broadcast in hospitals every day from 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. Chess, checkers, dominoes, billiards games were organized during the holidays, chess-checkers tournaments were held and experts were invited for this. The work of music circles has been started. A library service was established for patients, and books were even brought to the ward for critically ill patients. It was necessary to organize a cultural event every day. As part of these activities, film screenings were organized in hospitals, political lectures were given several times a week, interviews were conducted, patients were introduced to official newspaper materials of their time, and other similar activities were held [4, p.5].

It can be understood from this that the Soviet government and the Communist Party (Bolsheviks), which chose propaganda as the most effective tool and weapon for instilling their policy in the minds of the people, and the Communist Party (Bolsheviks), did not spare time and money for this, despite the difficult and difficult war conditions. On the other hand, the cultural activities and the attention given in the hospitals ensured that the warriors were in a high morale and believed in life and victory.

CONCLUSION

As it was seen, during the difficult times that befell the inhabitants of the Soviet republics, the qualities of the Uzbek people, such as tolerance, generosity and kindness, were very useful for the representatives of many nationalities, who suffered due to the war, to live safely, peacefully and calmly, and to recover their health. Reception and accommodation of evacuated military personnel, providing them with indiscriminate assistance was organized quickly and systematically. The fact that the war victims, who were supported both materially and morally, felt free and calm in Uzbekistan, and were grateful, is left in many sources of their time.

REFERENCES

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2. State archive of Tashkent region, Fund 652 (Executive Committee of Soviets of People's Deputies of Tashkent region), list 1, collection 262, Page 6-11.
3. State archive of Tashkent region, Fund 652, list 1, collection 262, Page 4.
4. State archive of Tashkent region, Fund 652, list 1, collection 262, Page 5.