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THE DEPORTATION OF PEOPLE TO UZBEKISTAN DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND THEIR FATE

Abstract: The article is based on archival documents and new scientific literature issues of deported peoples in Uzbekistan in the period of Second World War. Therefore, in this research showed that the statistical data on the numbers of forcibly expelled peoples and ethnic groups are given as well.

Key words: deportation, Second World War, “punished peoples”, ethnic groups, Koreans, Poles, Kalmyk’s, Crimean Tatars, Meskhetian Turks, special settlements, rehabilitation.

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Introduction

The history of deportation is important research among the historians for many times. Therefore, the deportation of deaf kulaks in the 1930s is the first period in the history of special settlements in the USSR. The number of dehkans listened to in 1939 was more than 93% of all exiles. The remaining 7% were politically motivated exiles from major cities and small towns and were deported on border clearance [1, p.58]. The second wave of large-scale deportations took place in the 1940s and 1945s, with a certain wave of deportations during that time.

In April 1940, the second Polish deportation was carried out in accordance with the decision of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the CPC (b) of March 2, 1940, no. Nearly 61,000 people - family members, former police officers, police officers, jailers, government officials, property owners (deportees, businessmen, bankers, traders, etc.), “Members of the rebel and anti-extremist organizations” were deported. The deportees were mainly Poles and were deported to Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan in an administrative manner [2, p.53].

RESEARCH METHODS

In the Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated June 22, 1941, the military government had the right to deport people who were deemed “socially dangerous” from war zones [3, p.112]. Exactly during the war years exile of separate peoples of the USSR, including those with administrative-territorial autonomy, became popular. In 1941-1942 - ethnic Germans, in 1943-1944 - exiled Karachays, Kalmyks, Chechens, Ingush, Crimean peoples (Tatars, Bulgarians, Greeks) and others. The “deaf kulak” has declined significantly during the war. However, this reduction has been compensated by deportation, which is the so-called “punished nation”. Ethnic deportations of 1943-1944 were not “preventative” but rather a “punishment for crimes against the Soviet state” during the war. Six people - Karachay, Kalmyk, Chechen, Ingush, Crimean Tatars - were deported under the same label. On January 2, 1944, as a result of a special operation called “Ulus”, all Kalmyks were deported from the territory of their autonomous republic to Ural. According to the USSR IK Directive №544 rs dated 11 March 1944, the remnants of the Rostov and Stalingrad regions (3714 persons) were deported to other regions [4, p.120-121]. The some of them were sent to Uzbekistan.

In May 1944, the People’s Commissioner of Internal Affairs L.P. Beria instructs the NKVD’s

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territorial bodies to determine whether the Caucasus peoples should be deported to the Kazakh SSR and to the Uzbek SSR. By April 15, 1945, only 2,441 Chechens had been deported from the Georgian SSR. In addition, 4,446 Chechens, Ingush, Kalmyk, Karachay and Balkans were exiled from the Dagestan ASSR, the Azerbaijan SSR, the Georgian SSR, Krasnodar, Rostov and Astrakhan regions [5, p.108].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In May-June 1944, Crimean Tatars, Bulgarians, Greeks, Armenians and some other ethnic groups were exiled from Crimea. Crimean Tatars according to the decisions of the State Defense Committee №5943ss of April 2, 1944, №588ss on May 11, and №5937ss on May 21; Crimean Bulgarians, Greeks and Armenians by Decision №5984ss of June 2, 1944; On June 24, 1944, under the decision №6100ss, the expired foreign national was deported “Representatives of the Crimean Turkish, Greek and Iranian populations”.

The main operation of deportation of the Crimean peoples began in the morning of May 18, 1944 and lasted 3 days. There were 228,392 registered Crimean peoples, 224740 of whom were deported on May 11 and June 2, according to the State Defense Committee. Of these, 191014 were Crimean Tatars.

Of the deported Crimea, 15,1083 people were placed in the Uzbek SSR (56,000 in Tashkent region, 32,000 in Samarkand region, 19,000 in Andizhan, and 16,000 in Ferghana region). The rest were sent to the Ural (Molotov and Sverdlovsk regions, Udmurt ASSR), to the European part of the USSR (Kostroma, Gorky, Moscow and other regions, as well as Mari ASSR). 3652 people (3531 Greeks, 105 Turks, 16 Iranians) were deported to the Ferghana region of the Uzbek SSR by the decision of the USSR Defense Committee on June 24, 1944 [6, p.137].

The State Defense Committee’s decision of June 2, 1944 provided 500 grams of bread, 70 grams of meat and fish, 60 grams of groats, and 10 grams of fat per day according to the norm №1 to provide deportations along the way. We can say that this was more than the norm for prisoners of war and prisoners of war at that time. This has kept the exiles from dying of starvation along the way. For example, 151529 Crimean Tatars of 151,720 Tatars who were deported to the Uzbek SSR in May 1944 were admitted by local NKVDs, that is, 191 people (0.13%) died along the way [6, p.138].

In some cases (mainly in the Kalmyk exile), fatalities were more common. 1640 people (1.6%), including 642 children and 736 elderly, were killed in the process of transporting Kalmykia to the area. Also, 1,010 of those who reached the exile site were

hospitalized [7, p.10]. It was not the cause of starvation, but the outbreak of infectious diseases among the exiles along the way, and the result of poor medical care. In addition, there have been various difficulties among exiled Crimean Tatars and other Caucasian peoples, with the deaths of Crimea reaching 16,000 in 1944 and nearly 13,000 in 1945 [4, p.127].

On July 30, 1944, in addition to ethnic deportations, the USSR issued a directive “On the registration of special settlements in the family residence of the demobilized Kalmyk, Karachay, Chechen, Ingush, Balkar, Crimean Tatar, Bulgarian, Greek and Armenian” [8, p.44]. On all fronts special orders were issued to relieve Chechen, Ingush, Karachay, Balkar, Crimean Tatar, Kalmyk and others from the Red Army. Red Army personnel were sent to special settlements. According to the special settlements, ordinary soldiers, sergeants and junior officers were dispatched, while senior officers were left without military service, while senior officers were dismissed and sent to special settlements. All of them were seized military cards, banned from wearing military badges and carrying weapons [9, p.56].

According to the decision of the State Committee of the Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan №6279ss of July 31, 1944, the Meskhetian Turks, Kurds, the Hams, Azerbaijanis were exiled from the border areas of the Georgian SSR. Exile took place 3.5 months after the decision was made - in mid-November 1944. Within three days, 25 eschelons were sent to exile sites. The total number of settlements reached 94,955, of which about 80,000 were Meskhetian Turks, 8694 were Kurds and 1,385 were nurses. More than half of the exiles from Georgia (53,133) were placed in Uzbekistan (28,598), Kazakhstan (10546) and Kyrgyzstan. They were mainly involved in agricultural activities [10].

CONCLUSION

At the end of the war, in 1937, the movement of Koreans deported from the Far East to Kazakhstan and Central Asia to the status of deportees began. The Koreans deported in April 1945 were 123,000, of whom 46,000 were living in Kazakhstan, 74500 in Uzbekistan, about 1,000 in Tula and Moscow provinces, and 1,500 in the Komi ASSR. Until now, they were in the “administrative exile” status.

The number of exiles, deportees, and special people in the USSR has steadily increased over the years. As of January 1, 1944, their total number (excluding the Koreans) was 1,938,539, as of January 1, 1945, 2,094,562, and on January 1, 1946, 2,244,749. As of April 1, 1945, 19,238 persons were registered in the Uzbek SSR.

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