



## EMPLOYMENT OF EVACUEES TO KHOREZM DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

**Allaberganov Sherali Yuldashevich**

The Urgench State University First Vice-Rector  
for Youth Affairs and Spiritual-Educational Work, PhD  
[allaberganov.sherali7129@gmail.com](mailto:allaberganov.sherali7129@gmail.com).

Tel: +998 93 922 71 29

ORCID 0009-0003-8484-1332

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### Abstract:

This article provides information about the workers evacuated to Khorezm during the Second World War, their employment based on their profession, and the assistance provided to the evacuated population.

**Keywords:** evacuation, Ukraine, Belarus, Moldavia, Poland, Khorezm, Cholish port, women, financial aid

**INTRODUCTION.** During the Second World War, the issue of receiving and settling the citizens evacuated to Uzbekistan from the western territories of the former Union, occupied by the Nazis, worried the whole nation. The issue of welcoming and resettling the evacuees was revealed as a process that made the Uzbek people even more cohesive.

During the Second World War, Uzbekistan also received thousands of evacuated citizens and orphans during these terrible years [1]. The residents of Khorezm welcomed the evacuated residents, especially children, with warmth and care. On December 1, 1941, 4,617 people were relocated to the cities and districts of the Khorezm region [2]. The majority of those evacuated to the Khorezm region were from Ukraine, Belarus, Moldavia, and Poland.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.** The methodological basis of the research is the principle of objectivity and historicity. Comparative analysis was also used to analyze the data in the article.

**ANALYSIS AND RESULTS.** In the Khorezm region, extensive preparations were made to relocate the evacuated population. Houses were repaired to accommodate the evacuated population. Jobs were created for them. In particular, more heads of enterprises and institutions—Boltaev, director of Khlopkotrest, and Koshelev, director of Khorezm Oblast Consumer Union—went to Chalish wharf and selected workers for themselves from among the evacuated citizens [3].

In 1941, the evacuees who came under the control of the Khorezm Regional Executive Committee were divided into districts in the following order: Specialist duties: accountants and cashiers totaled 14 people; 4 of them were assigned to Hazorasp, 10 to Khanka. There are 8 medical workers in total, 4 in Hazorasp and 4 in Khanga. A total of 20 sales employees were employed in Hazorasp and Khanga, 10 each. Engineers and agronomists came from Hazorasp and Khanka districts, one person each. A total of 8 tailors, 4 from both

districts. There are 5 teachers in total: 3 for Hazorasp and 2 for Khanka. There are 3 artists in total, 2 for Hazorasp and 1 for Khanka. A total of two barbers were placed in Khanka district. Mechanics were assigned to Khanka alone [4]. A total of 150 people were transferred to Hazorasp, 28 people by specialization and 122 people without specialization. A total of 150 people were transferred to Khanga, 37 people with specialties and 113 people without specialties.

In 1941, workers of the following specialties were transferred to the city of Khiva: 3 people came to Gorkomkhodz, 1 accountant, 2 ordinary workers, 12 people came to the Pushkin school, 4 of them were teachers, and 8 were workers. Four people came to Garpo. 4 people came to the State Bank, 1 of them was an accountant, 1 was a worker, and 2 were clerks. 4 people were employed: 1 tractor driver, 1 driver, 1 crane operator, and 1 locksmith. 30 people were employed at Umid Artel. Among them, there were 5 part-time workers, 1 blacksmith, 1 accountant, 2 educators, 4 weavers, and the rest were people fit for ordinary work. 22 people came to work at Gulistan Artel. 18 people went to the cotton factory, 6 to the Khiva communication department, 6 to the Pedagogical Technical College, 6 to the Khiva theater, 11 to the shops, 14 to the Khiva general store, 39 to the city hospital, 8 to the Uchkun artel, and 10 to the industrial plant.

On September 10, 1941, there were also workers who were evacuated to the Khorezm region with all their family members. They were hired according to the office or organization they worked in before. In particular, Arbisman Srul Piikhusovich, born in 1910, was of Jewish origin, lived in Odessa, Odessa region. Urganch was employed at the state bank. K.P.O. head of the regional area. Daughter of Arbisman Palina Aleksandrovna Srulny, she was unemployed in 1938. Gena Davydovna Goechman was born in 1912 and is the wife of Srul. Unemployed.



Waisman Moisiy Zakharovich was born in 1914 in Chisinau, Moldova, into a family of four people. He was sent to work at Urganch the state bank. I worked as a financial inspector at MTS. Spouse Weisman Shendal Abramovna, a Jew born in 1913, worked as a supervisor at the Urganch pharmacy. His father, Sukerman Abram Kelmanovna, was born in 1873. His mother, Sukerman Sara Menashevna, was born in 1882. They were retired.

Wasserman Anatoliy Filipovich was born in 1888 and moved with his wife from the city of Kiev, Kiev region. He was sent to work at the state bank. He worked as a financial inspector at MTS. Wasserman Anna Umovna was born in 1981 and joined the Urganch Children's Hospital as a dentist.

Margulis Vension Lvovich was born in 1898, was a Jew, and lived in the city of Novograd-Volyns, Zhytomyr Region. He moved with his wife and son, who was sent to work at Urganch State Bank. He worked as the head of the city administration. His son, Margulis Felex Bensionov, was born in 1929 and was a school student. His wife, Mejereskaya Khaya Izrailovna, born in 1900, was sent to work as a cashier at the Urganch State Bank.

Futerman Esfir Abramovich, who was born in 1915 in the city of Kyiv, Kyiv region, was employed as a cashier at the Urganch State Bank, where he moved with his family and one son. His son, Friedrich Jan Petrovich, was born in 1936.

Gordienko Mikhail Petrovich, born in 1915, was a Ukrainian, unmarried. He lived in Drobychi, Drobynskaya oblast, and was employed as a cashier in the Urgench state bank of the city.

Oreper Moisiy Yakovlevich, born in 1875, was a Jew and lived in the city of Kiev, Kiev region. He was sent to work as a supervisor at the Urganch state bank. His wife, Oreper Raisa Abramovna, was born in 1888 and was unemployed. Khtinini's sister, Weiner Genya Gersovna, was born in 1886.

Felberg Iosif Zakharovich was born in 1888 in the Kaminopodolkaya region. He lived in the city of Proskurov. He was married. He moved with his daughter and wife. He was sent to work at the Urganch state bank. His wife, Felberg Fanya Timofeevna, was born in 1892 and was unemployed. His daughter, Felberg Rakhil Losifovna, was born in 1922.

Cantor Sarra Markovna was born in 1913 in the city of Kyiv, Kyiv region. She joined the Urganch State Bank as a credit specialist [5].

On October 20, 1941, they were evacuated to Gurlan and Mangit districts. There are a total of 533 of them. 189 people were relocated to Mangit district, 344 to Gurlan [6].

Assistance to many evacuated citizens working in institutions, organizations, and enterprises was assigned to organizations, for example, the director of Urganch Gorpromkombinat Kovalev, the secretary of the party committee Khodaev, and the and the chairman of the local committee Yevgeniev. Beds for 31 people, blankets, shoes, etc. were delivered, and 100 rubles were allocated to each worker [7].

**CONCLUSION.** In Khorezm, as in all regions of our republic, great help was provided to women and scholars, along with evacuated children. They were provided with housing and work. All conditions have been created for the peaceful living of children and residents relocated to the Khorezm region.

Studies have shown that during the Second World War, the Uzbek people showed the virtue of tolerance by accepting the evacuated population even in difficult conditions.

The documents stored in the archive confirm that the people of Khorezm took measures aimed at creating conditions for the evacuated population. In the years of the Second World War, Khorezm residents clearly demonstrated great qualities such as compassion and humanity towards the displaced population and children.

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