

**Russian Scientists Evacuated In the Second World War And Their Contribution
To The Development Of Uzbekistan History Science.**

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This article gives information about historians and archeologists, who were evacuated to Uzbekistan during the Second World War, and their contributions to the branch of language, literature and history institute of Academy of science of USSR as well as the work of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR at the Institute of History and Archeology. The results of the research of these scientists in 1941-1919 by summarizing the archive materials are generalized and their contribution to the development of the historical science of Uzbekistan in the system of academic knowledge is described in the article.

Keywords: Evacuation, The Second World War, Academy of Sciences, Branch, subject of history, scientific-practical institute, historians, military educational courses, propaganda, member of journalist, agriculture, topic of defence, scientific institutions, research studentship, lecture, reevacuation.

Due to the war beginning on June of 1941 years, many factories, organizations, institutions and mills in Moscow and Leningrad are evacuated the east areas of the country. For instance, 9 institutions and 171 academic staff members of the Academy have been moved to Tashkent. Main part of scientific institution staff are joined to the Academy of sciences of Uzbekistan system. Of the 171 evacuated scientists, 7 academicians and correspondents, 15 doctors and professors, 46 senior researchers, 29 senior researchers and 21 post graduate students are included¹. 46 workers at Oriental Institute in USSR Academy of sciences, 16 wokers at Financial Culture Institute, 12 workers at History Institute² and 11 members at Ethnography Institute are evacuated³.

¹ UzR CSA. P — 837. 32 _ list. 4117_ folding volume. 17-page.

² UzR CSA. P — 837. 32 _ list. 4117_ folding volume. 20_21-pages.

³ UzR CSA. P — 837. 32 _ list. 4117_ folding volume. 23-pages.

In August-September, 1941, he entered the History and Archeology sector of the Institute of Language, Literature and History, continuing his activity as a branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. K.A. Antonova, her husband, a small researcher, Turok_Popov, Ph.D., prof. Yakubovsky, prof. L.A. Matsulevich, from September 12, 1941, candidate of geographical sciences, docent E.V. Bunakov was hired as a senior researcher on "History of Peoples of Uzbekistan"¹.

From October 15, 1941 E.V. Bunakov and PhD, Prof. K.Trever were transferred to the main position of the Institute. ШУНИНГДЕК, 1 ноябрда V.V. Struve, on November 29th, Polosin h.s.d. A.A. Ivin-Ivanov, from October 22, 1941, candidate of philosophical sciences Yakov Borisovich Radul_Zatulovskiy, senior researcher, and on December 3, 1941 - Ph.D., prof. T.I. Raynov is a senior researcher. Goldberg Nicholas Maksimovich was employed as a researcher².Candidate of Philological Sciences, Militsa Vasilevna Nechkina was enrolled to the Institute for Senior Researcher from first November³.

Soon afterwards, prof. A.Yu. Yakubovsky, Ph.D. K.Trever, E.Bunakova, K. Antonova, Radul-Zatulovskiy, Z.Sh. The Rajabovs are also members of the Academic Council of the Institute⁴.

In the wake of the war, the period of the plans had to be reduced as much as possible. Therefore, many monographs were planned or suspended, the overall work of the institute was reduced and new topics were included in the plan. The structure of the institute has also changed: 5 sections and 2 sectors have been converted into 4 large categories. From November 1, 1941, the place of employment was abolished. In 1942 the structure of the institute was changed and 4 departments were merged into two departments: "History and Archeology", "Language and Literature". Although the number of young researchers has decreased (from 37 to 23), the number of senior researchers has increased since the evacuated historians. At the beginning of 1942 there were 1 academician, 1 correspondent of USSR Academy of Sciences, 7 doctors of sciences and 4 candidates of sciences. Under such circumstances, the dismissal of specialists discharged into the curriculum is prof. M.S. In Andreev's words, "even if it is financially anxious, they can help speed up the development of the republic."

¹ UzR AS Archive. F.1.op.1.d.360. 1-page.

² UzR AS Archive. F.52.on.1. d.195. 10-page.

³ UzR AS Archive. F.52.1-list. 195-folding volume 22-page.

⁴ UzR AS Archive. 1-fund. 1-list. 78-work. 8-page.

From the early days of the evacuated historian archeologists, they began to carry out the plans in the department.

Russian researcher K.A. One of the experts, M.V. Ushmaeva, Nechkina warmly recalls the evacuation period: "The sunny and hospitable Tashkent teachers and students of the Moscow State University have been the first evacuated ("homelands" - humorous), and many" friendly Uzbeks "and" goodwill honors "have been linked to friendships. ...

In evacuation, historians continued their research, and most of them studied local history with the approval of the People's Commissariat of Commerce. Moscow historians have been working with Uzbek scholars on the book "History of Uzbekistan" for higher education institutions"¹. Indeed, the scientific collaboration between local historian archeologists and scholars has made it possible to achieve significant results in the field of history despite the difficulties of the war.

From the very first days of the war, the main directions of the research carried out at the institute were the tasks of June 22, 1941 - textbooks and primarily the book "History of the Uzbek people", and the creation of popular brochures on WWII. The two volumes included topics such as "Epigraphs and materials from the history of the peoples of Uzbekistan", and studies on the theme of "Epigraphs and Materials from the History of Cultural History", and the National Defense Strategy and organizational arrangements with the national economy². He is also a member of the scientific collection titled "Materials and articles of the history of peoples of Uzbekistan", dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the October Revolution. Struve, prof. E.V. prof. T.I. Raynov, V.A. Shishkin, N.M. Goldberg and some other scholars' article on history, science and culture are edited in this collection³.

The defense issue was made up of two various types of publicity books, namely "The Historical and Fictional Library of the Warrior" and "The Great Russian Commanders". There are works of some evacuated historians and archeologists in the research.⁴

¹ Ushmaeva K.A. The mission of Soviet historians during the Great Patriotic War // 2010, 21 May/qq <https://cyberleninka.ru/.../missiya-sovetskih-istorikov-v-gody-velikoy-otechestvennoy> . Look again.

² UzR AS Archive.1-fund. 1-list. 78-work. 10_11 -pages.

³ UzR AS Archive. F-52.op.1d.198. 53-page.

⁴ Antonova K. Russian troops in Berlin. Tashkent: UzFAN, 1941. 12b; Bahrushin S.V. Dmitry Donskoy. (Great Russian military commanders) .Toshkent: UzFAN, 1942. 44 b; That author. Minin and Pojarsky (Great Russian military commanders) .Toshkent: UzFAN, 1942. 64 b; That author. Razgrom Livonskogo order v Pribaltike. Tashkent: Gosizdat UzSSR, 1942. 32b; Picheta V.I. Alexander Nevsky. Vipper R.Yu. Razgrom Grozny (Istoricheskiy ocherk). Izd_e vtoree.

In addition to the theme plan, the collections dedicated to the 25th Anniversary of the October Revolution also include articles in the 9.50 sized pages of the author. There are E.V.Bunakov, N.M. Goldberg, T. Raynov, V.A. Shishkin, V. Ershov, Z.Radjabov's articles among them ¹. Also, L.A. Matsulevich's "Uzbekistan and Northern Caucasus", T.I. Raynov's "The Great Scientists of Uzbekistan", V.V. Stroeve's "Iranian Society in the Age of Axmans" has also been published.

In addition, the materials of the World War II was also gathered to the main themes of the institute's plan since 1943. I. Polosin and S. Musina have a great role on this work².

One of the most important tasks of social scientists during the war was to carry out advocacy and propaganda among the people and front-line warriors. The Bureau was established in order to accomplish a Special Scientific Research Bureau tasks. The Bureau conducted a planned work on the project. During the first months of the war, the opportunity to publish articles in the Department of "History and Archeology" fell down because of the war, the main way to promote the work was to read lectures. With the arrival of major evacuated scholars from center to Tashkent, the institute has expanded its opportunities. From the start of the war until December 1941, 129 lectures were read. For this purpose 26 great scientists - academicians, correspondent members, doctors of science, professors and others were appealed. The lectures cover a broad range of organizations. First of all, the party activists, then systematically in the KP Local Committee, the Branch, as well as in a number of military academies, Central Asian Military District (SAVO), political administration and other military organizations were passed³.

In 1942, the institute staff conducted 61 scientific reports at the Academic Council of the Scientific Council, the Scientific Council of the Social Sciences Section, and pedagogical directions of the Maori Public Commissariat. Also consultative work has been done in various organizations⁴. "History and Archeology" from 14 out of 16 employees participated in scientific lectures, dissertations as reviewer and other events.

Tashkent: Gosizdat UzSSR, 1942. 188 p.; Polosin I.I. Bagration, the hero of the 1812 Native War. (Great Russian military commanders). Tashkent: UzFAN, 1942. 84 b; That author. Alexander Suvorov 1730_1800. (Great Russian military commanders). Tashkent: UzFAN, 1944. 108 b. et al. See also: Archive of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. F.54.op.1.d.75. 6

¹ UzR AS Archive. F.54.op.1.d.75. 7-page.

² UzR AS Archive. F. 52. op.1.d.199. Orders 1942. 6-page.

³ UzR AS Archive. F.1.op.1.d.81. 182-page

⁴ UzR AS Archive. 1-fund. 1-list. 89-work. 36-page.

There were 91 lectures in military hospitals and military units, and in popular science in production¹. In addition to the speeches, a plan for the creation and publication of two major series and 30 popular publicity brochures dedicated to the military and revolutionary issues of the past and the "great Russian commanders" was developed.².

In the years of war, a number of scientific studies on nation-building were made. An example of this is the scientific collection on the theme "Farkhad building". This collection includes V. Struve, L.A. Matsulevich, Ya.Yu. Yakubovsvskiy, A. Semenov, E. Bunakov K. Trever, as well as authors' articles³.

During this period, the issue of national expert training was not overlooked. The arrival of the leading specialists in the republic was a great opportunity for this task. One of the plenary meetings held in mid-1942 states such statements were mentioned: "... The issue of state and political importance is the issue of training national staff. ... We have good conditions for solving this problem now - in Tashkent, there are the best and brilliant members of science and art. ... Our team consists of 1500 people with the main institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Outside of this community, there are several thousand scientific forces. We have 400_500 scientists. If every scientist had to work out at least one local staff at the time he would have been there, we'd have 400-500 national scholars. ... No scientist does not refuse if his own national employees are united to him"⁴.

However, the war had a significant impact on the production of postgraduate education. On July 11, 1941, the Predecessor of the Branch was ordered to involve graduate students in the Republican branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, which was admitted to the postgraduate study at the end of the 2nd semester, and the order was made to graduate and graduate them⁵. While the postgraduate study has been temporarily suspended, the work of national cadres in recent years has been advocated by dissertation defense. For the researchers, the institute has organized the basis of Marxism-Leninism, specialization and foreign language courses. In the year 1942, Radul_Zatulovskiy, English language by K.A. Antonova, German by N.M. Goldberg's leadership is directed on the basis of the Marxism-Leninism⁶. During 1942_1944 two doctoral and 4 candidate dissertations were defended. Doctoral dissertations Ph.D.

¹ UzR AS Archive. F.54.op.1.d.75. 8-page.

² UzR AS Archive. F.1.op.1.d.81. 182_page; UzR As Archive. F. 1.op.1. 105-work. 122-page.

³ UzR AS Archive. F.54.op.1.d. 76.

⁴ UzR AS Archive. F. 1. 1L—list. 59-folding volume. 11-page.

⁵ UzR AS Archive. F.1.op.1.d. 82. Orders 1941 y.

⁶ UzR AS Archive. F.52.op.1 d 198. 127-page.

Radul Zatulovsky (History of materialist ideas in Japan (XVII-XIX) and E.V. Bunakov ("Development of capitalism in Uzbekistan") successfully completed¹.

Many of the aforementioned specialists have been highly appreciated by the Uzbek government, the Uzbek branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Language, Literature and History, the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR and the Institute of History and Archeology of Uzbekistan, which contributed to the development of historical science and archeology².

At the beginning of 1944 years, reevacuation process commenced in Institutes . In connection with the permanent work at the Academy of Sciences on January 1-2, K.V. Trevor, director of the Institute of History of the Institute of History of the USSR, and because of his poor health, A.Yu. Yakubovsky, in connection with his transfer to Ashgabat, the carriages are exempted from their duties in the department³.

At the Institute of History and Archeology in the first half of 1945, academician V.V. Struve, h.s.d. E.V. Bunakov, h.s.c. E.M. Peshcheeva and senior researcher S.V. Musinas were reevacuated in Leningrad⁴.

“Professor of the Department of Economic Relations of Central Asia and East Turkestan in the late XIX century at the beginning of the 20th century. E. Bunakov's case has not been completed with his return to Leningrad. Writing the theme of "The Central Asian and Iranian farmers (workers) in the period of the Mongolian rule" was given to I. P. Peter Petrovsky. But, it was rejected from institute plans due to his reevacuation to Leningrad. ⁵.

In the August of 1945 meeting of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences, a number of institutions, including some of the themes of the Institute of History and Archeology, were left behind in the study, and some scientists were reawakened as one of the main reasons⁶.

Thus, historians and archeologists who were sent from Moscow and Leningrad to Tashkent had a significant impact on the development of in the academic knowledge system of Uzbekistan historical science . Moreover, the frequent changes in planned topics, the lack of qualified specialists in the academy's system and the lack of funds impeded the development of science, and on the other hand, the evacuation of highly qualified historians and archeologists, who were sent from Moscow and Leningrad to

¹ UzR AS Archive. F.1.op.1.d.360. 12-page.

² UzR AS Archive. F. 52. op.1.d.199. Orders 1942. 6-page; UzR AS Archive F 1.op.1L. 59-work. 81-page; UzR AS Archive. F. 52. op.1.d.199. Orders 1942. 6-page; UzR AS Archive. F.54.op.1.360. 18-page; UzR AS Archive. F.52.op.1.d.197. 89_ page.

³UzR AS Archive. 54-fund. 1-list. 273- work. Page is not given

⁴ UzR AS Archive. 54-fund. 1-list. 273- work. Page is not given

⁵ UzR AS Archive. F.1.op.1.d 156. 70-page.

⁶ UzR AS Archive. F.1. 1-list. 127-folding volume. 11 —page

Tashkent, strengthened the academic system of Uzbekistan. These scientists have taken an active part in the study of the most important problems of historical science in Uzbekistan, have led the local specialists and have made a great contribution to the development of highly qualified scientific and pedagogical staff for the republic.