



SUPPLY FOR "LABOR ARMY" MOBILIZED FROM UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

The article analyzes the life and activities of labor soldiers mobilized from Central Asia to construction and industrial enterprises in the Urals during World War II. Their social and living conditions, food supply, dormitory and housing problems are described. Labor conditions and social relations towards workers in the Chelyabinsk and Chkalov regions are analyzed.

Keywords

Mobilization, "labor soldiers", World War II, Urals, state archives, Chelyabinsk, Chkalov, industry, construction, labor, food, food, supplies, disease.

Аннотация

В статье анализируется жизнь и деятельность трудармейцев, мобилизованных из Средней Азии на строительные и промышленные предприятия Урала в годы Великой Отечественной войны. Описаны их социально-бытовые условия, проблемы питания, общежития и жилья. Проанализированы условия труда и отношение общества к работникам в Челябинской и Чкаловской областях.

Ключевые слова

Мобилизация, «трудармейцы», Великая Отечественная война, Урал, государственные архивы, Челябинск, Чкалов, промышленность, строительство, труд, продовольствие, еда, снабжение, болезни.

Аннотация

Мақолада Иккинчи жаҳон уруши йилларида Ўрта Осиёдан Урал ҳудудларидаги қурилиш ва саноат корхоналарига сафарбар қилинган меҳнат армиячиларининг ҳаёти ва фаолияти таҳлил қилинади. Уларнинг ижтимоий-маиший шароити, озиқ-овқат таъминоти, ётоқхона ва турар жой муаммолари баён этилади. Челябинск ва Чкалов вилоятларидаги меҳнат шароитлари ва ишчиларга бўлган ижтимоий муносабатлар таҳлил қилинади.

Калит сўзлар

Сафарбарлик, "меҳнат армиячилари", иккинчи жаҳон уруши, Урал, давлат архивлари, Челябинск, Чкалов, саноат, қурилиш, меҳнат, озиқ-овқат, таом, таъминот, касаллик.





Introduction. One of the topical issues is the study of the fate of more than 350 thousand of our compatriots, including 151 thousand from Uzbekistan, who were mobilized from Central Asia to work in the construction and labor activities of industrial enterprises in the South Urals in 1942-1944 [1].

In our previous articles, we described the mobilization of labor soldiers mobilized from Central Asia, their distribution by industrial enterprises, types of labor activities, living conditions, household chores, and difficult trials.

In this article, the analysis of the social life of labor soldiers in difficult and poor conditions, housing problems, especially food supply issues, is of urgent importance.

Analysis of sources and literature and methodology. The analysis of the most important issues for human survival, food security and health, is based on archives and primary sources. The State Archives of the Russian Federation (GARF), the State Archives of Socio-Political History of the Russian Federation (RGASPI), the United State Archives of the Chelyabinsk Region (OGACHO), the Central Archive of Documents of the New History of the Orenburg Region (TSNIOO) and other sources were used in the analysis of this article.

To maintain the physical condition of the labor soldiers mobilized from Central Asia to the Urals, it was of great importance to provide them with food and provide medical and sanitary services. The legal basis for these services was established by Clause 9 of the Resolution of the All-Union State Defense Committee No. 2414 of October 14, 1942.

In particular, it was established that the mobilized would be paid wages on a general basis. The relevant people's commissariats were responsible for providing food to the composition of the production and construction columns and organizing public catering. In particular, the People's Commissariat of Trade was responsible for providing the mobilized with food funds according to the standards for workers of defense industry enterprises [2; sheet 39].

Discussion. A number of enterprises in the Southern Urals took a responsible approach to providing workers. The daily allowances for POW laborers were consistent with the allowances for Soviet German laborers and prisoners, and some products were slightly changed in the rations of Central Asian workers. The amount of food received at the construction site was related to the fulfillment of daily allowances, and separate allowances were established for Central Asian workers.

By February 1943, changes were made to the standards of daily labor. For example, in the Chelyabstroy construction brigade, depending on the type of



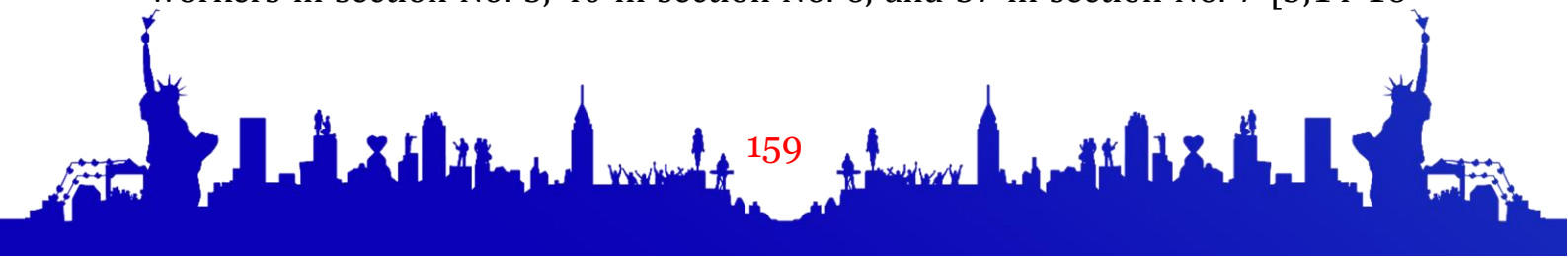


work, it was different for heavy and shift workers. That is, for those who completed the shift task up to 79% (supply norm No. 1) - food was given twice a day (morning and evening); For those who completed the shift task at 80% percent and above (supply norm No. 2) - food was provided three times a day (morning, lunch and evening); For those who completed the shift task at 110% percent and above, an additional incentive meal was given.

Similarly, the distribution of bread is distributed according to the daily rate of work and the type of work performed. 300-800 grams of bread per day was given to one laborer whose main job is heavy, as well as auxiliary and household service workers; 600 grams of bread were given to those undergoing treatment at health-prevention centers; Workers with limited working capacity and disabilities were given bread of no more than 600 grams according to the norm set by medical and labor commissions. Also, the norm of giving bread to non-working disabled people and persons whose case is under investigation was 400 grams. 300 grams of bread (supply norm No. 4) is prescribed for labor evaders, fake patients (if they do not have a medical certificate), and for prisoners who cannot be released to work. This norm of giving bread is also used for those kept in prisons, and it is prescribed to give them hot food once in 3 days [3; pages 167-183].

Although there were changes (for the better) in the daily bread rations and some other food items provided to workers in the second half of 1943 and 1944, the daily bread rations for workers sent from the Central Asian republics did not change. Only, to supplement their food rations, workers at the Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant were allowed to fish in the lakes of the Chelyabinsk region, and a fishing cooperative of 25 people was formed from among those mobilized for this purpose. The monthly fishing plan for this cooperative was set at 25 tons.

Taking into account the labor, efficiency and physical condition of the labor servicemen of the USSR, the practice of providing additional food to workers from the Central Asian republics has also been introduced in many enterprises and construction sites of the Southern Urals. In particular, in the construction department No. 24 of the People's Commissariat of Ammunition, a second course was added to the menu of labor servicemen [4;5-sheet]. In the construction department No. 24 of the People's Commissariat of Communications, 80 additional food cards were allocated for Central Asian workers in section No. 5, 40 in section No. 6, and 57 in section No. 7 [5;14-16-





sheets]. In addition, green tea was also provided for labor servicemen in each canteen of this department.

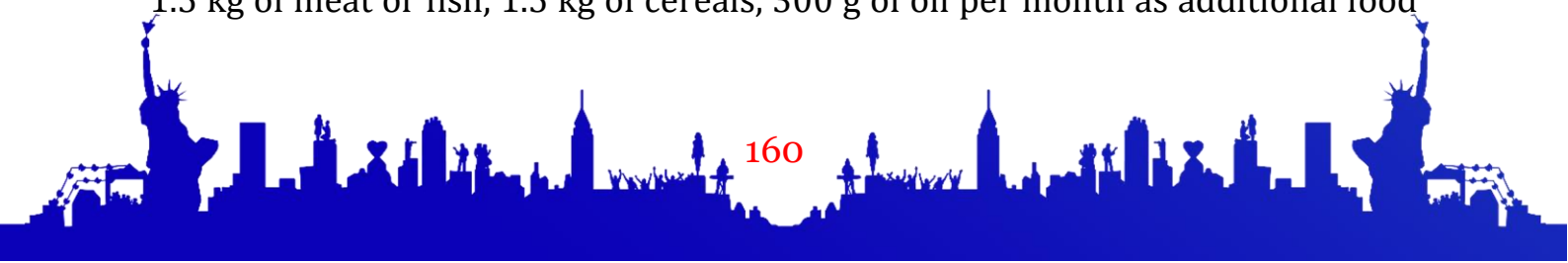
Additional measures were also taken to further improve the food supply of workers from the Central Asian republics, and the Chelyabkomir Trust sent several groups of miners to the Central Asian republics. They delivered 2.5 tons of wheat, 1.5 tons of flour, and 3 tons of sourdough to the coal miners' camps in the Chelyabinsk region. The food they brought was added to the basic rations of the labor army. They also took warm clothes with them and achieved some improvement in working conditions.

The People's Commissariat of the Coal Industry (KSHK) provided food according to the norms of categories No. 1 and No. 2 for those working in coal mines directly underground for labor soldiers recruited in coal mines and open mines of Chelyabinsk and Chkalov regions.

Daily norms and calories of food supply to workers of the O'OH0 in KSXK enterprises, 1942-1944 [sheet 6; 18].

Indicators/ Food	Norm			
	No. 1		No. 2	
	gram	calorie	Gram	calorie
Bread	1000	2170	1000	2170
Meat	100	170	67	114
Fish	50	35	40	28
Oils	33	112	30	102
Groats	100	341	67	228
Potatoes	400	265	267	177
Total:	1683	3093	1471	2819

This table shows that miners engaged in coal mining were given increased food rations. The food list also included confectionery and bakery products, but workers in the Chelyabinsk coalfield mines practically did not receive these products. In addition, miners who fulfilled the plan tasks in excess were given: 1.5 kg of meat or fish, 1.5 kg of cereals, 300 g of oil per month as additional food





products [7; sheet 29]. The cost of a daily ration in the mine canteens was 5-7 soums.

Workers at the Chelyabinsk Kirov plant were supplied with food from the plant's shops. Apart from that, a second kitchen has been opened in one of the barracks in the plot No. 5, where Central Asian workers live in the Traktorzavodi district.

During the two months of 1943, the ratio of food was increased, and from March 1, 1943, the supply of overtime workers was doubled.

1943 of OOH0 workers at Kirov plant. From March 1, the calorie content of the supplement

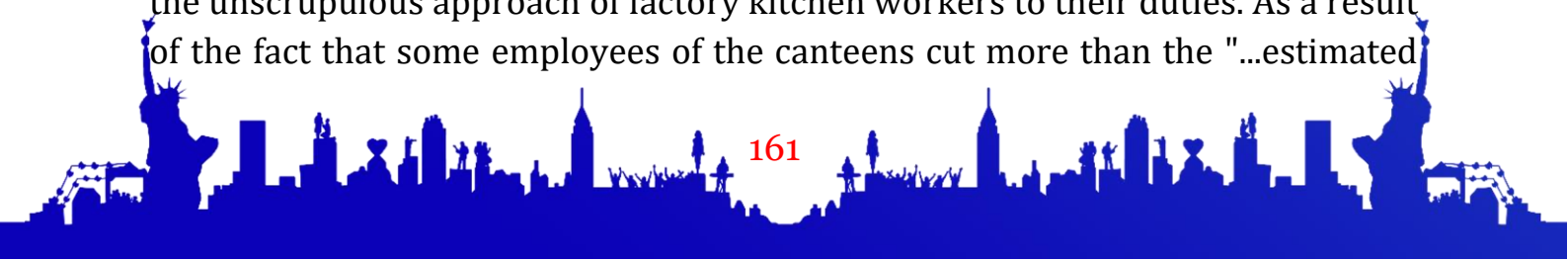
Indicators/ Products	First course		Second course		Total	
	gram	calorie	gram	calorie	gram	calorie
Meat and fish	73	124/51	50	85/35	120	209/86
Groats	77	263	57	195	134	458
Oils	12	41	12	41	24	82
Total, calories	162	428/355	119	321/271	281	749/626
Meat and fish		100/82.9		100/84.4		100/83.6

It should be noted that one kilo of groats, one or two cans of tushonka, and cigarettes are included in the additional supply norm for ordinary workers, including O'OH0 labor soldiers.

Reduced amounts of bread were distributed to workers working on outdated equipment. For example, from January 16 to January 21, 1943, the factory canteens received 25.1 tons of bread less. On October 8, 1943, the documents show that the factory canteens received 29 tons of bread (67.44% of the daily consumption) instead of 43 tons of bread. Even in this case, the quality of the bread was very low (raw)" [8; page 90] .

After the issue of the quantity and quality of bread for the armored tank factory was not resolved for a long time, the head of the party organization of the Chelyabinsk Kirov Plant of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) M.D. Kozin wrote a letter to the First Secretary of the Chelyabinsk Region of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) N.S. Patolichev regarding this problem.

Results. The supply of production workers often deteriorated as a result of the unscrupulous approach of factory kitchen workers to their duties. As a result of the fact that some employees of the canteens cut more than the "...estimated





food allowance" from the cards of O'OH workers, "...the food card only lasted for 22-25 days. During the rest of the month, the employee had to be satisfied with bread (which the kitchen does not always prepare) and vegetable dishes (according to special vouchers). However, there have been cases where the weight of the portions of food is less than the specified norm. During the inspection of workers' canteen No. 7 of the Chelyabinsk Kirov plant, "it was found that workers were constantly given less than specified products, instead of 65 g of boneless meat, workers were given 45 g of bone meat."

There were cases of this in the cafeterias of the "Kopeyskomiir" trust and mine No. 208. Such cases were also reflected in periodical press materials. For example, on the pages of the Chelyabinsk Worker newspaper: "Many times the workers in the mines are left without provisions... The situation we saw in the kitchen of the mine No. 204 can be found in the kitchens of other mines as well. There is a lack of meat dishes for the brigades, instead of 50 dishes, 37 dishes are served, bread is measured less, dishes are prepared without taste and served cold [9].

According to the demands of the Soviet Union's labor servicemen, in order to improve the food supply at the industrial and construction sites where they worked, Central Asian national dishes should be prepared in the workers' canteens. This demand was also reflected in the order No. 323 of the USSR People's Commissariat of Trade of July 20, 1943 [10; sheet 104].

After some time, for the labor army soldiers working in the construction teams of the city of Chelyabinsk, "special tables were set up and staffed with Central Asian workers. Food was cooked in a common cauldron, and lunch was prepared taking into account national dishes. In particular, lard, which was alien to Muslim peoples, was replaced with vegetable or animal fat, and pork with mutton or beef, and greens and spices were also added to the dishes."

Summary. In general, although the work of labor soldiers mobilized from Central Asia in difficult conditions, their living conditions and fate were deplorable, they made a worthy contribution to the victory in the Second World War.

On the ground, the problems of the O'OH labor army - the lack of clothing and food - were part of the problems that existed for all communities of industrial and construction facilities. Added to this are the problems related only to this contingent. The main problem was the fact that OOH labor soldiers live in the territory of the population with different culture, customs, traditions and





religious beliefs and conduct production activities. Changes in supply rations and climatic conditions outside of Central Asia created additional problems.

It is worth noting that there were cases of neglect of the OAO labor soldiers at work, and beatings in the dormitories by some commandants. There were cases of illness and death among the OAO labor soldiers. These facts, as well as the difficult living and working conditions, caused some workers from the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan to arbitrarily leave their jobs.

Every worker tried to adapt to the climate and conditions, satisfied with everything, and worked honestly.

List of sources used:

1. Articles on this topic were published in issues 4 and 5 of 2023 of "Vodiynoma" magazine.
2. RGASPI. Background 644, list 1, case 63 .
3. OGACHO. Fund R-1619, list 1, case 18.
4. RGASPI. Fund 17 , sheet 122 , case 50 .
5. OGACHO. Fund P-288, list 8, case 261.
6. RGASPI. Fund 644, list 1, case 66.
7. OGACHO. Fund P-288, list 4, case 302.
8. OGACHO. Fund P-124, list 1, case 355.
9. // Chelyabinsk Rabochy , issue of February 13 , 1944 .
10. OGACHO. Fund P-288, list 8, case 261.

