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## PREREQUISITES FOR MIGRATION OF EUROPEAN MIGRANTS TO THE USSR, AS WELL AS THEIR MAIN CATEGORIES

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**Abstract.** In the 1920s and 1930s, there were several immigration waves to the USSR from Western countries, which were different in nature. Under the influence of domestic and foreign policy events, the quantitative and qualitative composition of immigration has changed.

It is not possible to answer in monosyllables why foreigners from economically more developed countries decided to move to a foreign country, since a number of factors of economic, political, cultural, psychological and legal order simultaneously influenced the decision to immigrate to the USSR.

The persecuted participants of these events found political asylum in the USSR. Accordingly, it can be assumed that this group was heterogeneous in national, age, and even more so in professional composition.

It is necessary to correlate certain events of world history with the migration processes that arise as a result of them, which in turn will help us to identify the reasons that guided certain groups of immigrants to the USSR. In particular, we will also talk about the category of labor immigration to the Soviet Union in the 1920s and 1930s, which implies the entry of the able-bodied population into the country.

**Key words:** USSR, prerequisites for migration, European migrants, politics, categories of foreigners.

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## ЕУРОПАЛЫҚ МИГРАНТТАРДЫҢ КСРО-ҒА ҚОНЫС АУДАРУЫНЫҢ АЛҒЫШАРТТАРЫ, СОНДАЙ-АҚ ОЛАРДЫҢ НЕГІЗГІ КАТЕГОРИЯЛАРЫ

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**Аңдатпа.** 1920-1930 жылдары КСРО-да батыс елдерінен бірнеше иммиграциялық толқындар байқалды, олар әр түрлі сипатта болды. Ішкі саяси және сыртқы саяси оқиғалардың әсерінен иммиграцияның сандық және сапалық құрамы өзгерді.

Негізден экономикалық дамыған елдерден келген шетелдіктер шет елге көшу туралы шешім қабылдағанына біржақты жауап беру мүмкін емес, өйткені КСРО-ға көшу туралы шешімге

экономикалық, саяси, мәдени, психологиялық және құқықтық тәртіптің бірқатар факторлары әсер етті.

Құғын-сүргінге ұшыраған осы оқиғаларға қатысушылар КСРО-да саяси баспана тапты. Тиісінше, бұл топ ұлттық, жас ерекшелігі бойынша, тіпті одан да көп кәсіби құрамы бойынша біртекті емес деп болжауға болады.

Әлемдік тарихтың белгілі бір оқиғаларын олардың нәтижесі ретінде пайда болатын көші-қон процестерімен байланыстыру қажет, бұл өз кезегінде КСРО-ға қоныс аударушылардың белгілі бір топтарын басқарған себептерді анықтауға көмектеседі. Атап айтқанда, біз 1920-1930 жылдардағы Кеңес Одағына еңбек иммиграциясының санаты туралы баяндама беріліп, бұл еңбекке қабілетті халықтың елге кіруін білдіруін көрсетеді

**Түйін сөздер:** КСРО, көші-қонның алғышарттары, еуропалық мигранттар, саясат, шетелдіктер санаттары.

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## ПРЕДПОСЫЛКИ МИГРАЦИИ В СССР ЕВРОПЕЙСКИХ МИГРАНТОВ, А ТАКЖЕ ИХ ОСНОВНЫЕ КАТЕГОРИИ

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**Аннотация.** В 1920–1930-е гг. наблюдалось несколько иммиграционных волн в СССР из западных стран, которые были различны по своему характеру. Под воздействием внутривосточных и внешнеполитических событий менялся количественный и качественный состав иммиграции.

Ответить односложно, почему иностранцы из экономически более развитых стран решались на переезд в чужую страну, не представляется возможным, поскольку на решение иммигрировать в СССР одновременно оказывали влияние целый ряд факторов экономического, политического, культурного, психологического и правового порядка.

Подвергшиеся преследованиям участники этих событий находили политическое убежище именно в СССР. Соответственно, можно предположить, что группа эта была неоднородна по национальному, возрастному, и уж тем более по профессиональному составу.

Необходимо соотнести определенные события мировой истории с возникающими как их результат миграционными процессами, что в свою очередь поможет нам выявить причины, которыми руководствовались те или иные группы переселенцев в СССР. В частности также речь пойдет о категории трудовой иммиграции в Советский Союз 1920–1930-х гг., подразумевающей въезд на территорию страны трудоспособного населения.

**Ключевые слова:** СССР, предпосылки миграции, европейские мигранты, политика, категории иностранцев.

**Introduction.** Population migration is a complex socio-economic process of moving people from one region (country) to another. In this context, labor migration is nothing more than the territorial movement of the able-bodied population. According to Zh.A. Zayonchkovskaya, a leading Russian researcher of migration processes, "migration is an easy economy. Without migration, our economy could neither breathe nor develop."

The author of one of the first theoretical conceptualizations of the concept of migration, the English scientist E.G. Ravenstein, formulated eleven migration laws back in 1885, in one of which he linked the increase in the scale of migration with the development of industry and trade and believed that it was the

economic causes of migration that were decisive. This provision is fully applicable to the Soviet state, which in the 1920s and 1930s became the world center of attraction for foreign labor.

Soon after the victory of the October Revolution of 1917 in Russia and the unsuccessful attempts of revolutionary actions in European states in 1918-early 1920s, political emigrants rushed to the Country of the Soviets. The Soviet Union attracted workers and revolutionaries with its "revolutionary experience, experience in the struggle for the liberation of workers from capitalism and oppressed peoples from imperialism. In the conditions of the loss of previous guidelines and the "habituation" to blood and violence, they were often replaced by ideas of revolutionary expediency and the need for a "strong hand", abrupt, decisive changes, up to the world revolution, the first successful step towards which, it seemed, had already been made on one sixth of the land", in connection with which many people "fixed their eyes on the future, which was associated, first of all, with Soviet Russia, which proclaimed the goal of creating a hitherto unseen communist society. It was the representatives of the first wave of political immigration who were most actively involved in the work in the system of the Communist International (Comintern), since they were, from the point of view of the Soviet leadership, the most loyal detachment of the world communist and labor movement (Stalin I.V. 1947: 282.).

The second and most powerful wave of political immigration to the USSR was observed in the early 1930s - during the period of aggravation of the socio-political situation in a number of European countries, the establishment of fascist regimes. The number of political emigrants who arrived in the Soviet Union increased due to citizens of Italy, Austria, Spain and other countries who fled persecution for political reasons and disagreed with the course of the country's leadership, but the most numerous was political emigration from Germany (Rezanenko O.O.2018: 33).

As a result of the revolutionary upheavals and radical economic reforms of the late 1910s - early 1920s, Russia lost a significant part of its highly qualified workforce and at the same time became the object of migration aspirations of foreign citizens. Thousands of workers from economically developed countries in Europe, North America and other countries from all over the world dreamed of moving to the newly formed new state – the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. What pushed foreigners to relocate: the opportunity to gain new experience outside the homeland or a higher salary; career prospects or a desire to get acquainted with a new culture, new people or distant relatives; restoration of the historical homeland? (Pavlova V.V.2016: 36-37).

Legally, the USSR was open to anyone wishing to build socialism or persecuted at home for political beliefs and actions. Having the appropriate legislative framework, the Soviet government was ready to grant emigrants not only political asylum, but also Soviet citizenship.

Thus, according to the Decree of the All-Union Central Executive Committee of March 28, 1918, "every foreigner persecuted in his homeland for crimes of a political or religious order", in case of arrival in Russia, enjoyed the right of asylum, and the extradition of such persons at the request of those states whose subjects they were, was carried out only after consideration of this issue Commissariat of Foreign Affairs (Decree of the Central Executive Committee 1918: 30-31). The right to political asylum was confirmed by Article 21 of the Constitution of the RSFSR of July 10, 1918 (Documents on the history of the Soviet Constitution 1938: 427) and article 129 of the Constitution of the USSR of December 5, 1936: "The USSR grants the right of asylum to foreign citizens persecuted for protecting the interests of workers or scientific activity, or the national liberation struggle" (Constitution (Basic Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1937: 31).

**Methods.** When studying migrants in the USSR in the first half of the twentieth century, a systematic approach was used, taking into account a wide range of political, economic, social, national and psychological factors to assess the process and a comprehensive study of the phenomena under consideration. The research is based on the basic principles of historical knowledge, such as historiography, objectivity and science. An important part of this article is the work of foreign scientists and specialists. The research uses methods of collecting, analyzing and analyzing interstate documents and articles of historians.

**Discussion.** The source basis of the research work was considered at conferences and dissertations held in Russia. Such sources include the Code of laws of the USSR and scientific collections. Some articles have been published in foreign scientific publications. The results of the study were presented

and discussed in the form of reports at the meetings of the Department of World History, the Institute of History and Ethnology named after Ch.Ch. Valikhanov.

**Results.** In many European countries, such as Germany, Hungary, unsuccessful attempts of revolutionary actions were made at that time, a solidarity movement began in support of the young republic of Soviets, which was supported by socialist-minded representatives of the proletariat and partly the intelligentsia.

The persecuted participants of these events found political asylum in the USSR. Accordingly, it can be assumed that this group was heterogeneous in national, age, and even more so in professional composition. Among the political emigrants there were both representatives of low qualifications – handymen who do not have deep knowledge in any special field, and specialists – qualified personnel who are more likely to find application for their knowledge on socialist construction sites. In both cases, political emigrants can legitimately be considered one of the sources of labor immigration. (Pavlova V.V. 2016: 38-39).

Convinced communists expressed their willingness to move to Russia – they were engineers, technicians, teachers, ordinary workers. All of them were determined to immigrate to the USSR. The People's Commissariat of Labor received numerous petitions from members of various communist parties along the following lines: "I ask permission to travel to Russia to help our Comrades. From the time when there is a communist party in the Czech-Slovenian Republic, so I am a member of the Communist Party and work hard for our dear comrades. Communists. But we cannot move on here the power of the capitalists. I am a healthy person for truth and freedom, but I am in a difficult situation. This is my desire to leave the court, so I appeal to you with a request to fulfill my desire. I want to go this way, which the Russian Comrades showed us." (SA RF, 17: 105).

The International Organization for Assistance to the Fighters of the Revolution (IOAFR), accountable to the Central Committee of the All-Union communist party of "bolsheviks" and the Comintern, also actively participated in migration policy. According to Article 1 of the IOAFR Charter, this organization was supposed to provide "moral, political, legal and material assistance to victims of the revolutionary class struggle in the countries of capital and the national liberation movement in the countries of the East, colonies and semi-colonies, their families and political emigrants." The International Organization for Assistance to the Fighters of the Revolution had broad powers and had influence among workers in many countries of the world. (Geiler G. 1928: 46) "Every arrest," an American worker wrote in his memoirs, "every terrorist action by the police and courts against the workers invariably provokes a response by the IOAFR in the front ranks of the fighters for salvation, for the liberation of victims of capitalist terror and "justice." The IOAFR occupies everywhere one of the first places in a number of organizations that increase the combat capability of the world proletariat." (Ruth, 1932: 24, 30).

In the reports of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the state of political emigration in Europe, the Soviet leadership received information about the socio-political portrait and the quantitative composition of political emigration, which made it possible to regulate the flow of immigrants and coordinate migration policy. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in the period from 1933 to 1935, 8745 political emigrants were registered, 2426 people arrived in the USSR. (RSASPH, 27: 166) It is worth noting that the question of the total number of foreigners in the USSR in the 1920s and 1930s, including political emigrants, is still debatable, primarily due to the lack of centralized registration of immigrants in the Soviet Union. In the same reports of the IOAFR, digital data were often not available at all. According to O. A. Del, about 2,200 political emigrants arrived from Germany to the Soviet Union in 1929-1933, and 2,045 people received political asylum in the USSR in 1934-1935. According to the Austrian political emigration L.N. Galenskaya gives the following figures: "In 1934, after the defeat of the revolutionary movement in Austria, about 700 Schutzbund members and 120 children of participants of this movement found refuge in the Soviet Union." In total, 6935 political emigrants arrived in the USSR from the moment of the formation of the International Organization for Assistance to the Fighters of the Revolution until 1934.

The quantitative and qualitative composition of political emigrants was also controlled by the Central Committee of the All-Union communist party of "bolsheviks", the PCIA and the PCFA. The



attention paid to political immigration speaks of its importance for the Soviet Union. It was political emigrants who were actively used to promote communist ideals and create an ideological platform for the realization of the idea of a world revolution. (Rezanenko O.O. 2018: 36-38).

The issues of granting political asylum and Soviet citizenship were dealt with by the Central Legitimization Commission of the Executive Committee of the IOAFR of the USSR. When issuing a permit to enter the Soviet Union as a political emigrant, the commission took into account both the social status of the applicant, his profession, political views, experience of political work, and the reasons for emigration. According to the documents of the highest party bodies, political emigration was considered only if the direct persecution of "a revolutionary figure ... by the bourgeois government of the country for his revolutionary activities does not give him the opportunity not only to continue his revolutionary activities, but also to remain in this country in this situation (the threat of death penalty, long imprisonment, etc.)" (Ivanova O.V. 2006: 781).

It was the representatives of the first wave of political immigration who were most actively involved in the work in the system of the Communist International (Comintern), since they were, from the point of view of the Soviet leadership, the most loyal detachment of the world communist and labor movement. (Zhuravlev, 2000: 51).

The Soviet government's interest in the situation of German emigration in Europe pursued several goals. Firstly, it was clear that German emigrants in Western European countries were potential immigrants of the USSR. Secondly, carefully studying the socio-political portrait of political emigration and identifying the percentage ratio of the left forces and especially members of the Communist Party of Germany with the rest of the emigrant environment, the Soviet government, on the one hand, did not exclude the possibility of using them to promote communist ideals in the countries where the emigrants were, to expand the composition of the Communist parties through international propaganda, transferring emigrants to the communist party of the country in which they were, on the other hand, at that time, the USSR had not yet abandoned the implementation of the world revolution, and therefore it was necessary to create a future political and, most importantly, ideological platform, to have an avant-garde for the implementation of this idea. Thirdly, a thorough study of the environment of political emigration and the allocation of "revolutionary emigration" was intended to fully verify the mood and attitude towards the Soviet Union. However, the Soviet leadership did not fully trust the political emigration regarding their one hundred percent loyalty to the USSR, being aware that people who lived in Western European democracy would be able to give a real characterization of Soviet reality, Soviet society, and express their attitude to the policy of the Soviet leadership. Therefore, allowing emigrants to enter the USSR meant their, if not a lifetime stay in the country, at least a speedy return to their homeland. Re-emigration was considered an extraordinary event. In 1934 E Vollenberg, the leading German communist leader, re-emigrated, which hurt the prestige of the Soviet Union and caused a tougher selection among German emigrants (Manukyan, 2014: 31-32). Fourth, it turned out that migration policy is a very expensive business. The State took care of the maintenance of political emigrants and their family members, providing them with substantial benefits. So, in particular, it was noted that "the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR spends very significant sums on the reception and service of political emigrants. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR provides political emigrants not only with first aid upon arrival, but also with treatment, uniforms, home furnishings, etc. So it was spent: in 1933 - 1502107 r. 54 k.; in 1934 - 3326268 r. 30 k.; for 6 months in 1935 - 1998240 r. 31 k. (RSASPH, 27: 167). In this regard, it was important for the Soviet state to control and regulate migration flows as much as possible, taking into account financial costs. Based on the above goals, the activities of the IOAFR section in Western European countries were built, which studied the state of political emigration in Western European countries for subsequent forecasting of state migration policy. Reports on the state of political emigration in Western European countries were regularly received by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR. Representatives of the IOAFR section in the Netherlands reported: "The Dutch government expels every political emigrant or hands him over to the authorities of the country concerned." (RSASPH, 10: 56) There was no right of asylum in the Netherlands, besides, it was reported that "a passport system was introduced in connection with the events in Germany," and a fine was imposed on those persons who tried to shelter emigrants or help in any way. In particular, the following was reported: "A number of

political emigrants have already been sent to Germany, others to Belgium and Denmark. Many were handed over to the German authorities." (RSASPH, 108: 137) In Switzerland, in the presence of the right of asylum, the expulsion and extradition of political emigrants was practiced. The above practice was also inherent in the leadership of Luxembourg. In Czechoslovakia and Denmark, a campaign was conducted on the right to provide asylum for political emigrants. The Czechoslovak authorities agreed to the adoption of the law on the right of asylum with one condition, if the emigrant has all the necessary documents for legalization. However, this meant that "refugee workers" without a passport would not be able to stay in the country. The Swedish section reported that "there is practically no right of asylum. And recently many political emigrants have been expelled. (RSASPH, 108: 58). It was not planned to "change the law on the right of asylum" in favor of the arriving "Jews in connection with the fascist terror in Germany" as well as in England. A large group of German emigrants found themselves in Austria, despite the contradictions between Austria and Germany, began to be persecuted. The situation of emigrants in France was slightly better. In the reports of the French section of the IOAFR it was noted: "There is an opportunity to live legally in France." (RSASPH, 108: 58). And yet, mass emigration after the events in Germany led for some period to the disorganization of the section of the IOAFR in the West. The organization was not ready for such a large flow of emigrants. In addition to the characteristics regarding the situation of emigration, the summaries contained information about the status, activities, and difficulties of the sections themselves. Sections of the IOAFR in a number of European countries reported on the absence of such a link in the organization as the Legitimization Commission, on weak work regarding the organization of the struggle for the adoption of the law on the right of asylum. The reports emphasized that the section "directives have already been sent." Legitimization Commission did not exist in Sweden either, despite the fact that a quantitative increase in political emigration in the country was reported. The presence of Legitimization Commission was noted in Austria, while emigrants "participate in the organizational work of the IOAFR section." The need to create a Legitimization Commission was noted in the Czechoslovak reports of the organization. It became clear that the principles of the organization, the directions of its activities had to be changed somewhat, it was indisputable to create Legitimization Commission, if there were none, as well as better organize campaigns to improve the legislation of a particular country regarding the situation of emigrants. (Manukyan, 2014: 31-34).

Regulation of economic immigration and re-emigration to the USSR in the 1920s was handled by Commission of the building (1922-1927), which considered both individual and group applications for entry into the Soviet Union.

The leaders of group immigration to Soviet territory during this period were the USA and Germany, primarily due to re-emigrants, among whom were not only revolutionaries hiding from political persecution, but also economic emigrants who left for North American countries in search of a better life. (Rezanenko, 2018: 40).

As a result of the revolutionary upheavals and radical economic reforms of the late 1910s - early 1920s, Russia lost a significant part of its highly qualified workforce and at the same time became the object of migration aspirations of foreign citizens. Thousands of workers from economically developed countries in Europe, North America and other countries from all over the world dreamed of moving to the newly formed new state – the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. What pushed foreigners to relocate: the opportunity to gain new experience outside the homeland or a higher salary; career prospects or a desire to get acquainted with a new culture, new people or distant relatives; restoration of the historical homeland?

It is not possible to answer in monosyllables why foreigners from economically more developed countries decided to move to a foreign country, since a number of factors of economic, political, cultural, psychological and legal order simultaneously influenced the decision to immigrate to the USSR. (Pavlova, 2016: 36-37).

To curb mass immigration, the Soviet leadership adhered to the principle of "selective immigration", and preference was given to financially secure immigrants. Permission or refusal to enter the USSR for work depended on the degree of interest of the Soviet Union in certain specialists for the development of industry and agriculture, as well as on the ability of immigrants to provide themselves

with work and means of production upon arrival in the USSR (availability of their own tools and equipment). "Only such groups of workers were allowed into Soviet Russia," wrote the Soviet historian V.K. Furaev, "who had the opportunity to fully pay their passage to their destination, bring with them a significant amount of food (at least 30 pounds per person) and tools necessary for the enterprises where they were to work." As a percentage, the number of single applications submitted by immigrants in the period from 1922 to 1925. It was distributed as follows: 58% wanted to get a job in industrial enterprises (primarily immigrants from Germany, Austria and Belgium), 42% – in agriculture (the majority were immigrants/re-emigrants from the USA and Canada). (Rezanenko, 2018: 41).

Industrialization in the USSR – a period when the country was undergoing a dynamic socio-economic transformation – coincided with the beginning of the "Great Depression", the longest and deepest economic crisis of the twentieth century, which included the leading states of Europe and America in its orbit of influence. Therefore, not only the heads of companies who had concluded major deals with the Soviet state rushed to the USSR, but also thousands of unemployed people. It was in the late 1920s-1930s that the Soviet Union experienced the most powerful influx of foreign labor in the entire history of the country. Therefore, not only the heads of companies who had concluded major deals with the Soviet state rushed to the USSR, but also thousands of unemployed people. (Rezanenko, 2018: 42).

With the acceleration of the economic development of the USSR and the beginning of the process of intensification of production, the young Soviet country needed skilled workers. The country, which did not have its own well-developed mechanical engineering at that time, did not stop at expenses as for the purchase of imported expensive equipment. At the same time, it was about a fairly large-scale attraction of foreign workers who were able to handle equipment purchased abroad to the processes of industrial construction. The state hired workers and highly qualified specialists to work at enterprises of large and small industry. Foreign specialists were invited on a contract basis to Soviet enterprises as experts, consultants and even teachers. With the acceleration of the economic development of the USSR and the beginning of the process of intensification of production, the young Soviet country needed skilled workers. The country, which did not have its own well-developed mechanical engineering at that time, did not stop at expenses as for the purchase of imported expensive equipment. At the same time, it was about a fairly large-scale attraction of foreign workers who were able to handle equipment purchased abroad to the processes of industrial construction. The state hired workers and highly qualified specialists to work at enterprises of large and small industry. Foreign specialists were invited on a contract basis to Soviet enterprises as experts, consultants and even teachers. (Pavlova, 2016: 42).

Thus, the population entering the territory of the USSR under the influence of factors of economic, political, cultural, psychological and legal order (as a rule, for a short period of time) was the source of replenishment of labor resources with labor.

The factors that caused the intensification of the international movement of people to the USSR in the 1920s and 1930s were also identified.:

- the use of external labor resources became possible as a result of an epoch-making event - the revolution in Russia. Political emigrants from Europe and the East, socialist-minded representatives of the proletariat and partly the intelligentsia, convinced communists - participants in unsuccessful attempts at local revolutionary actions who found political asylum in the USSR - poured into the Soviet country;
- the deterioration of the international economic situation – the severe economic crisis of the early 1920s, and then the "Great Depression" of 1929-1933. gave rise to high unemployment in the United States and Western and Eastern European countries, and as a consequence - the mass migration of foreign workers to the USSR;
- the emerging improvement of the economic situation in the USSR against the background of the economic crisis in the countries of Central Europe and America and the existing unemployment there caused a wave of social and military migration (foreign citizens who previously lived in Russia, left it voluntarily during the famine or under duress (expulsion by the tsarist government) and former foreign prisoners of war (Czechs, Germans, Austrians), who left for their homeland during re-evacuation - having relatives and economic ties in the USSR);

- as a result of internal socio-economic transformations, it became possible for representatives of Russian emigration (re-emigrants) to return from abroad;
- the internal needs of the state, directly related to the issues of the need for accelerated economic development of the country, receive their practical embodiment in the hiring of qualified labor abroad.

The combination of the above factors increased the concentration of immigrants in the USSR in the 1920s and 1930s. Thousands of foreign citizens immigrated from economically developed countries (USA, Canada, Germany, Italy, Czechoslovakia, etc.) to the Soviet Union, thereby replenishing the "labor army" of the USSR with both qualified personnel and ordinary workers. (Pavlova, 2016: 42-43).

At the XIV Congress of the All-Union communist party of "bolsheviks", held in December 1925 and went down in history as the "congress of industrialization", the course of the Central Committee was approved to ensure the preferential development of heavy industry: "To conduct economic construction from such an angle that the USSR should be transformed from a country importing machinery and equipment into a country producing machinery and equipment." (Stalin I. 1952: 299) The congress noted the discrepancy between the balance of skilled labor and the balance of industry. The need for additional skilled labor in industry for 1925-1926 amounted to 433,000 workers, while the state could provide only a fourth of this need from internal resources. (Stalin, 1952: 311). Therefore, the issue of purposeful attraction of specialists and skilled workers from abroad, necessary for state institutions and enterprises, arose on the agenda. The Immigration Committee developed a regulation on the procedure for attracting foreign workers, according to which all departments interested in attracting foreign labor had to submit plans to the Immigration Committee twice a year to attract labor from abroad. (SA RF, 1: 76-77).

It was in the late 1920s-1930s that the Soviet Union experienced the most powerful influx of foreign labor in the entire history of the country. (Rezanenko O.O. 2018: 42). The combination of the above factors increased the concentration of immigrants in the USSR in the 1920s and 1930s. Thousands of foreign citizens immigrated from economically developed countries (USA, Canada, Germany, Italy, Czechoslovakia, etc.) to the Soviet Union, thereby replenishing the "labor army" of the USSR with both qualified personnel and ordinary workers. (Pavlova, 2016: 43).

The influx of foreign labor resources into the economy of the Soviet Union occurred through:

- 1) political and economic immigration;
- 2) concession agreements and technical assistance agreements with foreign firms;
- 3) individual contracts. (Rezanenko, 2018: 32).

As noted above, the question of the total number of foreign citizens in the USSR during this period remains controversial. It was quite difficult to keep centralized records of immigrants due to the intensity of the dynamics of their arrival and departure: some foreigners, extending the terms of contracts, lived and worked in the Soviet Union for several years, while others, terminating contracts ahead of schedule, left after a very short time. Also controversial were the criteria for which of those who arrived in the USSR to be classified as foreign immigrants (whether to take into account re-emigrants, family members, stateless persons, etc.). For example, V.I. Kasyanenko, referring to the data of the People's Commissariat of Workers' and Peasants' Inspection of the USSR, gives the following figures: "as of September 4, 1932, there were 9190 foreign specialists, 10655 workers and 17655 members of their families in the USSR," which in total amounted to about 40 thousand people (Kasyanenko, 1972: 186). However, only through the People's Commissariat of Industry, according to the People's Commissariat, on January 1, 1933, about 7 thousand people worked in the Soviet Union. Foreign specialists. Nevertheless, despite the discrepancy in quantitative data, the very figure of tens of thousands of people suggests that there was no such intensive influx of foreign labor resources from Western countries as in the late 1920s-1930s to our country. (Rezanenko, 2018: 42-43).

Foreign specialists were involved in the largest construction sites of the Soviet Union: Dneproges, the 1st State Bearing Plant in Moscow, Stalingrad Tractor Plant, Nizhny Novgorod Automobile Plant, Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Works, etc. The best of them were involved as consultants in the restoration of old factories and plants, heads of design and construction works, shop managers, instructors, foremen, adjusters. (Rezanenko, 2018: 50).

In addition to qualified foreign specialists who conscientiously performed their work, many "pseudo-specialists and adventurous element" fell into Soviet enterprises, whose work was paid in foreign



currency. And in this case, the shortcomings of the recruitment agencies were obvious. (Rezanenko, 2018: 53).

The permanent Commission of the building on immigration from abroad received numerous individual and group petitions from immigrants and re-emigrants to enter the USSR to work in their specialty. The Soviet government has repeatedly pointed out the need for careful consideration of applications from immigrants. When considering applications, the Commission of the building was guided by the expediency of admitting certain persons to the country. Entry permits were given only to those immigrants who, upon their arrival in the USSR, could have a place of employment and livelihood, or who could be taken on by relatives living in the USSR.

When considering applications, preference was given to those specialists that the country's industry and agriculture needed. In this regard, great responsibility fell on the shoulders of the People's Commissariat of Labor. The Standing Commission of the building was guided by general information about the state of local labor markets. It was extremely important for the Immigration Commission to have constant concrete information about how the labor markets in the territory of the USSR were filled. Therefore, Commission of the building convincingly asked "... that the People's Commissariat of Labor monthly provide complete information about which cities of the Union and which parts of the Union need certain specialists, such as carpenters, saddlers, etc., and where those who wish can be allowed without fear of overloading the labor market, or where they cannot be allowed at all...". (SA RF, 64: 183).

In its work, Commission of the building faced the problem of increasing pressure from such Western European states as Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia to allow immigration on an expanded scale. In such cases, the Commission of the building was guided by the general political relations with a particular country from where it received an application for entry of a labor immigrant. Under these conditions, the system of measures of state regulation of the entry of immigrants into the USSR was finally formed. At the same time, many internal problems with immigration remained unresolved, legislation on the legal, political and professional status of immigrants had to be worked out to the end. (SA RF, 7: 14–16).

Commission of building had to restrain mass immigration, at the same time it was considered necessary to maintain a small scale of immigration of collective agricultural and industrial groups for the organization of demonstration farms. As rightly emphasized in the letter of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture: "By this we achieve double success: firstly, we have a small outlet for the mass attraction of proletarian and peasant elements, both immigrants and emigrants, and secondly, at least 50%; the foreign communes that have come to us are really exemplary (crossed out) and useful farms, and this despite all the difficulties that the communes had to go through in 2-3 years" (SA RF, 1: 40).

When considering petitions received from labor immigrants en masse, the Soviet side, forced to restrain the flow of immigration, rejected the petitions of those specialists in whom there was no high interest: "... You are an industrial worker, and at present the state of Russian industry is such that it cannot satisfy the work of newly arriving workers, – the Commission of the building is forced to refuse you entry for the time being. November, 1923". (SA RF, 17: 82).

The Regulation of November 22, 1922 "On the Permanent Commission of the Council of Labor and Defense for the Settlement of Agricultural and Industrial Immigration" set out in detail the functions of the commission. Commission of the building was supposed to be engaged in the following activities.

1. "Establishment and attraction of desirable agricultural and industrial groups of immigrants and re-emigrants for the USSR and training through the relevant People's Commissariats of agricultural and industrial enterprises, as well as vacant lands on which it is possible and desirable to use immigrants.

2. Management of the issues of entry into the USSR of individual immigrants and entire groups of immigrants of the above categories, as well as their reception at ports and border stations.

3. Assistance in carrying out customs formalities and in transporting immigrants and cars brought by them, and other property to the destination.

4. Assistance to immigrants during the period of their organization of work on the provision of credit, necessary materials and various kinds of benefits.

5. The fight against illegal (not going through the Commission) (SA RF, 10: 2).

Only the joint organization of activities could make it possible to pursue a truly correct policy towards resolving issues of immigration and re-emigration to the Soviet Union. That is why, for example,

the separation of powers between individual representative bodies was justified. Thus, it was decided to submit the issues of granting the right to enter the country to such categories of persons as wives of former prisoners of war and family members traveling for dependents to the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs: "Comission of the building has already indicated to you on several occasions that applications for permission to re-enter the USSR of former wives of foreign prisoners of war (of Russian origin) should be considered exclusively by the People's Commissariat Department, without sending them to the conclusions of the Comission of the building. On this occasion, to the question of the Economic and Legal Department for No. 14552 dated 30/X-1923. Comission of the building at its meeting decided: not to object to the return entry of these citizens, as reported by the attitude No. 2734 of 25/XI-1923. Similarly, the Comission of the building has repeatedly asked you not to send petitions to disabled family members traveling on a call from the head of the family. At the same time, we return it without our conclusion, leaving the PCFA to solve independently the cases of the above two categories sent by you to Comission of the building". (SA RF, 22: 138). The development of the concept of state regulation of labor immigration was a matter of exceptional importance. At the first stage of immigration, in the conditions of mass receipt of applications, it was very difficult to figure out in practice who was responsible for what.

In the new edition of the resolution of the PCA of 1924 "On the Permanent 49 Comission of the building on Agricultural and Industrial Immigration and Re-emigration", developed by the Comission of the building to replace and develop the resolution of the PCA of the RSFSR of November 28, 1922, in addition to the main issue providing for the regulation of agricultural immigration on a union-wide scale, it provided for the regulation of emigration from the USSR. (SA RF, 10: 8).

Almost all citizens of Germany, Austria and Belgium applying for entry to the USSR wanted to find a job at industrial enterprises in various parts of our country. In these countries, industry is traditionally developed and, accordingly, more workers are specialists in this field. From countries with a mixed type of economic development, such as Poland and Czechoslovakia, applications for immigration were received simultaneously from specialists in the fields of agriculture and industry. Individual applications for work in agriculture were received mainly from Turkey, Canada, Lithuania and the USA. Moreover, when comparing the data, it is clear that at least 75% of all petitions from these countries came from re-emigrants. For example, 93.3% of applications received from Canada were applications of Russian immigrants who decided to return to their homeland. (SA RF, 1: 47).

In addition to single applications, in the period under review from 1922 to 1925, 411,523 people in separate groups submitted collective applications to the Comission of the building on Immigration. The ratio of applications submitted for employment in industrial enterprises and in agriculture here is the opposite of the data on single immigration. (SA RF, 1: 47).

Immigrant agricultural groups were allowed to relocate in cases where the proposals of foreigners were suitable in terms of the material support of the group, its compliance with the production tasks of the cultural economy and the absence of political objections. "To establish the importation of capital with them as an indispensable condition for the admission and establishment of agricultural immigrants (main and circulating) in the amounts that ensure the organization and management of the economy. (SA RF, 1: 48).

In the issue of regulating immigration and re-emigration, the interaction of the Commission with the bodies of the Union Republics (Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, Central Executive Committee of the USSR) was of particular importance, which allowed taking into account the interests of the local population. Only the joint organization of activities could allow for the right migration policy. That is why the separation of powers between individual representative bodies was justified, as well as the expansion of the comission of the building. In 1925 The Commission consisted of representatives of the comission of the building, the People's Commissariat of Labor of the USSR of the USSR, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Central Committee of the USSR, the PCIA, the OGPU, People's Commissariat of Railways of the USSR, People's Commissariat of Agriculture of the USSR of the RSFSR, the BSSR, the Ukrainian SSR, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and the Transcaucasian Republics. (Pavlova, 2016: 69).

Unfortunately, we have to state the fact that there is no objective statistical material. The information provided on the statistical accounting of single immigration within the RSFSR by the Standing Commission of the building is far from exhaustive and to some extent even inaccurate. In the reports "On the movement of single immigration and re-emigration", the commission of the building gave only the amount of data given by the Commission on Immigration and Re-emigration of permits or refusals to enter the USSR on those petitions that were received for consideration from the PCFA. From the report of the Permanent Commission on Immigration for 1925: "We do not have the opportunity to give digital data on how many persons actually arrived within the USSR with the permission of the commission of the building." (SA RF, 1: 78). The data on group immigration, from this point of view, is the most accurate, since in the period from 1922 to 1927, the Commission of the building was directly involved in accounting for the entry of industrial and agricultural groups of immigrants. Since 1926, the Central Statistical Office, PCFA and OGPU began to pay more attention to the issue of accounting for migration movement across the borders of the USSR. Nevertheless, it is quite difficult to identify the actual number of immigrants and re-emigrants from the OGPU data. In addition to immigrants, in the true sense of the word, the border was crossed by such categories of citizens as repatriates, optants accepted by the CEC into the citizenship of the USSR, persons performing seasonal and temporary transitions to work in border strips, etc. (SA RF, 1: 76-77).

According to the applications, highly qualified personnel were attracted mainly to the mechanical engineering, metallurgical, electrical, chemical, silicate and printing industries. (SA RF, 1: 58).

In the field of military industry, the government was primarily interested in attracting German engineering and technical personnel who were particularly distinguished by their level of qualification. From the report of I. P. Uborevich to the People's Commissar for Military and Naval Affairs K.E. To Voroshilov: "German specialists ... are immeasurably superior to us, ... the Germans are the only outlet for us so far through which we can study achievements in military affairs... Now we need to shift the center of gravity to the use of the technical achievements of the Germans and, mainly, in the sense that they will learn to build and use the latest means of struggle: tanks, improvements in aviation, anti-aircraft artillery, mortars, anti-tank mines, communications equipment, etc. ... It seems to me that we should buy these specialists, attract them skillfully to ourselves in order to catch up as soon as possible in what we have lagged behind." Further in the dissertation research, we will turn to the consideration of the participation of German workers in the establishment of production at one of the military enterprises of the Middle Volga – plant No. 50. (Pavlova, 2016: 79-80).

Foreign labor resources were distributed among regional enterprises of priority sectors of the economy. They participated in the design and implementation of almost all the largest construction projects of the period of industrialization. (Pavlova, 2016: 92).

The Soviet government attached great importance to the development of the aviation and transport industry. According to the data announced at the meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Aviation and Transport Industry Workers' Union, as of October 1, 1931, 624 foreigners were employed at the "VATO" and "VAO" plants (310 of them were specialists and 258 were workers). Most of the workers and specialists signed individual labor contracts (381 people), but there were also those who came to work on the terms of a general collective agreement. In the aviation and transport industry, foreign specialists worked at 23 factories located in Moscow and the Moscow region, Leningrad, Stalingrad (Volgograd), Nizhny Novgorod and other cities (SA RF, 172: 202).

- Stalingrad Tractor Plant named after F.E. Dzerzhinsky (STZ) – 169;
- Kharkiv Tractor Plant named after Sergo Ordzhonikidze (KhTZ) – 140;
- Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant named after V.I. Lenin (ChTZ) – 9;
- I.A. Likhachev Plant (AMO ZIL) – 67;
- Nizhny Novgorod Automobile Plant named after V.M. Molotov (GAZ) "Avtostroy" – 99;
- The first State Bearing Plant "Gospodshipnikstroy" (GPZ-1) (Moscow) – 17;
- The second state plant "Ball Bearing" (GPZ-2) (Moscow) – 12;
- Moscow Machine-building Plant "Znamya Truda" - 16;
- Motor plant No. 26 (Rybinsk) – 17;
- Motor plant No. 29 (Zaporozhye) – 15;

- Motor-building plant No. 24 named after M.V. Frunze (Kuibyshev) - 8;
  - State Aviation Plant No. 22 (Kazan) – 6;
  - N.E. Zhukovsky Central Aerohydrodynamic Institute (TsAGI) (Zhukovsky) – 5; 97
  - I.A. M. Plant – 2;
  - Electric machine-building plant "LEPSE" (Kirov) - 1;
  - State Electromechanical Plant "Krasny Oktyabr" (Leningrad) – 1;
  - Red October – 27;
  - Gorky Bus Factory "GZA" (1st Car Assembly) - 11,
  - Ed. Moscow Automobile Plant "AMO" – 1;
  - Scientific Automotive Institute "NATI" (Moscow) – 1;
  - Institute of Design of automotive plants "Hyprovato" – 6;
  - Plant No. 2 of the All-Union Automobile and Tractor Association "VATO" (Moscow) - 2.
- (Pavlova V.V. 2016: 95-97)

In terms of their composition, immigrant groups were usually multinational. For example, the commune "Solidarity" consisted of more than 66 nationalities, in "Sower" - more than 11. At the same time, there were communes and cooperatives whose members were persons of the same nationality: "Red Germany" numbered 211 German workers, "Kladnenskaya agricultural Commune" consisted exclusively of Czechoslovak citizens. (SA RF, 19: 1). The industrial cooperative "Intergelpo" ("Mutual Aid"), created in 1925 by workers of the city of Zhilin, was also mono-national. It was organized by Czechoslovak Communists I. Samuel and R. Marechek. Members of this collective brought to the Soviet Union a large amount of industrial equipment purchased at the expense of Czechoslovak workers. During its existence from 1925 to 1943, the cooperative made a significant contribution to the economic development of Kyrgyzstan. (Pavlova, 2016: 90).

Unlike small immigrant mono-national groups, colonies of foreign workers were formed at large industrial construction sites from representatives of a wide variety of nationalities. Based on archival data, we can state that the colony of foreign workers and specialists of AIC "Kuzbass" was formed from representatives of more than 123 different nationalities. Czechoslovak workers, Americans, Germans, Austrians, Finns, Poles and many others contributed to the construction of the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Plant – the largest enterprise of the Ural-Kuzbass Combine. (SA RF, 19: 48).

Another category of immigrants were social immigrants: foreign citizens who previously lived in Russia and had relatives and economic ties in the USSR. They left Russia either under duress (expulsion by the tsarist government) or they also singled out former foreign prisoners of war (Czechs, Germans, Austrians). Many of them married Russian peasant women during their stay in Russia, and then left with them for their homeland during re-evacuation. In the conditions of economic depression in the countries of central Europe and unemployment existing there, many families were left without means of livelihood and therefore were called by their relatives to work in the USSR under the article "reunification with foreign relatives". (Pavlova, 2016: 41). It is worth noting that along with foreigners, representatives of the Russian emigration who got into a difficult economic situation also declared their desire to return. (SA RF, 1: 78–79).

Hitler's victory in the parliamentary elections in March 1933 and the beginning of Nazi terror and repression led to mass emigration from Germany. First of all, members of the Communist Party of Germany (CPG) emigrated, including CPG combat groups that participated in clashes with Fascist stormtroopers, members of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, members of illegal anti-Fascist organizations and those who conducted anti-Nazi activities. The flow of German political emigration poured primarily into the countries of Western Europe and the Soviet Union. However, the legislation of most Western European states either did not contain norms on granting the right of asylum, or the leadership of these countries sent emigrants back to Germany, not wanting to spoil relations with the Nazi authorities. The USSR, on the contrary, at that time acted in the international arena as a state of refuge for political emigrants, as the "homeland of all workers". (Rezanenko, 2018: 32-35).

In general, the "Political Emigrant work" included a study of statistics "on the development of emigration", while in the characterization of digital indicators attention was paid to such aspects as: the ratio of legitimized organized emigrants with unorganized and unrelated organizations; data on the



identification of "deceivers and spies", as well as on the influx of "revolutionary workers"; accounting They also led about those who decided to return to Germany. So, for example. in the reports of 1933 "on political emigration in Central European countries", a mandatory item in the report was to indicate the quantitative characteristics of emigration, even if it was not accurate, or there were no digital data at all. So, for example, archival documents contain the following data: Switzerland: "after the recent events in Germany, the Swiss section of the IOAFR registered 120 German refugees; Czechoslovakia: "Emigration has increased, there are no figures"; Denmark: "Political emigration has increased, but there are no digital data." (RSASPH, 108: 56-58). In addition to general statistical data, the reports focused on other indicators.

Thus, the IOAFR conducted "strict coverage of emigrants both in disciplinary and in other respects." Any suspicion of going "to the camp of a class enemy", violation of discipline, "sharp political differences" led to exclusion from the emigrants. The program of mandatory measures of the IOAFR included such items as: provision and accommodation of emigrants (temporary accommodation immediately after arrival in the country, provision of cards and job search, legitimation); the financial situation of emigrants (provision of apartments, food and clothing), organization of courses (most often to study the language of the country in which the emigrants entered). The situation of political emigrants did not improve at all even after the announcement of the report of the Secretary and authorized member of the Bureau at the League of Nations for Emigration Chevenelles, from which, in particular, it followed: "The High Commissioner for Emigration has initiated a petition to the governments of various states to issue to emigrants who do not have documents in their hands, as well as those who are forced or want to change their residence in a particular country, relevant documents valid at least for crossing the border.". (RSASPH, 615: 83). The Commissioner's statement was approved by the Governments of Western European States, however, decisive measures were not followed. Many of the emigrants, due to the lack of a legal framework for immigration policy in European countries, decided to re-emigrate and made their choice in favor of the USSR. In turn, by monitoring the situation and the state of political emigration in the West and, to some extent, predicting mass emigration to the USSR, the Soviet leadership, through the Central Committee of the PRI, determined the main directions in working with emigrants arriving in the USSR. Questions about the nature of political emigration, about the state of migration flows were discussed at the II Plenum of the Central Committee of the IOAFR, held in 1935. In the resolution of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the IOAFR on the issue of political emigration, it was noted that political emigration has taken on a massive character; - among the political emigration there are representatives of all strata of the masses, all organizations and trends hostile to war, reaction and national oppression. According to the definition of the resolution, "all those who, in connection with their activities directed against fascism, war and national oppression, were forced to leave their country, seek refuge in emigration from persecution, bullying and terror, should be recognized as political emigrants." (RSASPH, 25: 144-145). However, for those political emigrants who were sentenced to severe punishment or whose lives were in danger, the Soviet Government was ready to make special efforts, given their difficult situation. And yet, as for those political emigrants who wanted to enter the USSR, it was emphasized: their entry is possible only with the prior consent of the Executive Committee of the PRI.

In the reports of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the number of political emigration by 1935 the following was noted: "For 2.5 years, due to the growth of fascism, the influx of political emigrants to the country of Soviets has significantly increased, finding only here the only place of refuge.". By mid-1935, 8,745 political emigrants had been registered, while it was emphasized that 2,426 people had arrived over the past 2.5 years. Of them; in 1933 - 688 people, in 1934 - 1401, in six months of 1935 - 337. (RSASPH, 27: 166.). The Central Legitimization Commission of the Executive Committee of the IOAFR of the USSR dealt with the issues of providing political asylum to emigrants. "Foreign comrades" wishing to come to the USSR were classified and divided according to the following principle: 1 - comrades who came to the USSR with the prior permission of the Central Committee of the executive committee of the IOAFR, followed by recognition as political emigrants; 2 - comrades who arrived in the USSR without the prior permission of the Central Committee of the Executive Committee of the IOAFR, but after arrival recognized as political emigrants; 3 - foreign revolutionaries who arrived, but were not

recognized as political emigrants (the Central Committee makes its own special decision about these comrades in each individual case); 4 - comrades who arrived in the USSR without any permission, crossed the border on their own, or arrived as tourists, or on transit visas, but whose return to their country is undesirable; 5 - comrades, who arrived in the USSR for treatment, but for one reason or another did not return back to the country after graduation; 6 - comrades transferred to the IOAFR organization by sections of the party who have lived in the USSR for several years (former students), as well as sick comrades. (RSASPH, 110: 136). Those wishing to move to a permanent place of residence in the USSR and applying for a residence permit with subsequent acquisition of citizenship, political emigrants were required to prepare the following set of documents: 1- an application for entry into the USSR, sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (it usually explained the reasons for leaving the country and the situation at the moment); 2- 6 photo cards; 3- an autobiography, in which the nature of political activity should have been indicated; 4 - certificates from the place of work; 5 - a certificate of a political emigrant; 6 - a party certificate; 7 - a questionnaire for a political emigrant who arrived in the USSR. In addition to this set of documents, for each political emigrant entering the USSR, general information about party activities, the purpose of the trip and by whom entry was allowed were submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Usually such information was as follows: "Ulrich Frida. The date of issue of the entry permit is March 13, 1936. German citizen. Member of the CPG since 1920. In August or September 1934, an apartment in Frankfurt on the Main, with which Frida was connected through party work, was destroyed. She is wanted by the police (in Berlin, where she lived) on the basis of the instructions of a certain Clara Gross, to whose address the mail for Ulrich was received... She went to Czechoslovakia illegally. She is a furrier by profession. Ill. Purpose of the trip: political emigration. By whom entry is allowed: Comrade. Slutsky." (RSASPH, 262: 3).

If a political emigrant did not enter the USSR alone, then this fact was indicated in the information: "Cross Wilma with a child. The date of issue of the entry permit is April 20, 1936. The wife of Cross Rudolf. German citizen. A member of the CPG of Germany since 1928, the daughter of T. Fig Schulze, executed in Hamburg. The representation of the CPG at the executive committee of the communist international supported the petition. Purpose of the trip: political emigration. By whom entry is allowed: Comrade. Slutsky." (RSASPH, 262: 11). Even for the children of political emigrants coming to the Soviet Union, general information was compiled: "Eric Walcher. The date of issue of the entry permit is March 10, 1936. The child is twelve years old. The father is a member of the Austrian Communist Party, sentenced to fifteen years in prison in Austria. The mother of a political emigrant is in the USSR. The purpose of the trip: going to his mother ...". (RSASPH, 262: 13). All petitions were considered at the meetings of the Central Legitimization Commission of the Executive Committee IOAFR. When studying the documents of a political emigrant, the commission first of all paid attention to the social status, political views, experience of political work, professional affiliation, as well as the reasons for leaving the country. Moreover, the questionnaire itself contained questions that could interest the Soviet leadership, for example: "the exact reason for coming to the USSR?", "which organization were you sent to the USSR?", "where were you and what did you do during the World War?", "Are you a member of the IOAFR?". The questionnaire also contained the following question: "Indicate who knows about your activities from well-known party comrades in the USSR?", (RSASPH, 110: 144). the positive answer to which, when deciding whether to grant political asylum to an emigrant or not, was sometimes decisive. So, for example, E.D. Stasova, in a letter dated July 11, 1935, to Stalin, asked for Georg Ledenbourg, and in particular, wrote: "... a participant in the revolution of 1919 in Berlin, a member of the Reichstag for many convocations and a member of the independent Socialist Party, now lives in Switzerland in very difficult conditions only for what his friends and acquaintances collect for him and for his old wife. Would it be possible to invite him to come to the Soviet Union altogether? I know both him and his wife personally from Berlin, and therefore the invitation could have come from me, or from the International Organization for Assistance to the Fighters of the Revolution". (RSASPH, 754: 129). The letter of E.D. Stasova did not go unnoticed and G. Ladenburg received official permission to enter the USSR. However, this point became a stumbling block for many who decided to move to the USSR, since it is quite natural that ordinary German citizens did not have acquaintances with representatives of the Soviet party leadership or the Soviet intelligentsia. Decisions were made both in favor of the

political emigrant (in this case, the commission's conclusion had the following wording: "To recognize a political emigrant. Offer to accept Soviet citizenship"), (RSASPH, 112: 25). and not in his favor (in this case, the content of the conclusion could be as follows: "To postpone until receiving detailed information about the reasons for coming to the USSR").

Over time, more attention was paid to such an item in the questionnaire of a political emigrant as "the reason for coming to the USSR". And if the reason for entering the USSR, in the opinion of IOAFR, was not too weighty, then the commission's decision was negative. The minutes of the meetings of the Central Committee of the Executive Committee IOAFR were necessarily sent to the relevant authorities, namely: to the personnel department of the executive committee of the communist international, to the special department of the PCIA, to the Foreign PCIA, a copy was kept in the Executive Committee IOAFR. The decisions of the IOAFR Central Committee also contained such remarks as permission to accept Soviet citizenship. However, it should be noted that if before 1934 the decision of each political emigrant to enter into Soviet citizenship was mostly voluntary, then by the end of 1934 the acceptance of Soviet citizenship became a prerequisite for the legitimization of political emigrants. At a meeting of the Central Committee of the IOAFR on December 23, 1934, its members decided: 1. Every political emigrant must necessarily accept Soviet citizenship, and it should look like a voluntary action by submitting a handwritten application for the desire to accept Soviet citizenship; 2. Explanatory work should be carried out accordingly with newly arrived political emigrants. This resolution was necessary in order to minimize as much as possible the cases of re-emigration of political emigrants from the USSR and legally facilitate control over them. Thus, in fact, the entry of German political emigration to the Soviet Union was handled by the International Organization for Assistance to the Fighters of the Revolution, accountable to the Central Committee of the All-Union communist party of "bolsheviks" and the Comintern. The real body issuing official permission for the entry of German political emigrants to the USSR was the Central Legitimization Commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR. Carefully monitoring the situation of political emigration in the West, the IOAFR had to regulate its flows, coordinate the work of sections in Western European countries, reports and materials sent to the Central Committee of the PRI, their analysis helped to form the principles of working with political emigrants arriving in the USSR, to determine the most important areas of work in the German foreign colony. (Manukyan, 2014: 34-41).

**Conclusion.** As can be seen from the many historical sources cited, it can be concluded that the category of European immigrants was diverse. Despite the massive flow of political emigrants to the USSR in the 1920s and 1930s, the largest category of immigrants to the Soviet Union was primarily economic. The decision to emigrate to the USSR was simultaneously influenced by various factors, but the determining factors were, of course, economic (the deterioration of the global economic situation and, accordingly, high unemployment) and political ("disagreement with the course of the country's leadership, reaction to the suppression of the opposition or a ban on its legalization, the threat of police prosecution and imprisonment"). However, it is worth noting that the division of immigration into economic and political is rather conditional, since economic reasons were closely intertwined with political ones. Foreigners often left countries where there was not only an economic crisis, but also political instability. (Rezanenko, 2018: 31). At the beginning, the law of the USSR allowed all immigrants the right to enter the USSR, as well as to conduct labor activities in a variety of fields: in party work, in state educational institutions, in the Ministry of Education and in the Comintern, in factories and factories, in the agricultural sphere. However, since the 1930s, the authorities of the Soviet Union began a thorough selection of foreigners for various reasons, primarily the policy of the state from which they came and its relationship with the USSR.

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