



Armed Movements Against Soviet Regime In Uzbekistan By The OGPU

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the struggle of the people of Uzbekistan for national liberation in 1929-1930 on the basis of previously unused archival documents and information published abroad, and the role of the famous Jadid Nosirkhan Tura Kamalkhan Tura ugli.

KEYWORDS

USSR, OGPU, Nasirkhon Tura Kamalkhan Tura ugli, “basmachestvo”, religious scholar, khitobnoma.

INTRODUCTION

An objective and truthful study of our past history plays an important role in arming young people with historical thinking. At the meeting of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on the radical

improvement of the system of spiritual and educational work in the country and strengthening cooperation between state and public organizations in this regard, he said: “National history should be created in the

national spirit. Otherwise it will have no educational effect. We need to teach our youth to learn from history, to draw conclusions, to equip them with the science of history, historical thinking”[1]. Archival sources are of great importance for the study of the history of Uzbekistan in the Soviet period, to create it objectively. However, in order to shed light on the history of this period, there are documents that have been kept for many years under the labels of “Absolutely Confidential” and “Impossible to publish”, which can be restored by falsifying history by putting them into scientific use.

METHODS

The article is based on the principles of historical methods, comparative logical analysis, objectivity, generally accepted historical methods. The methodology of the topic was based on the priority scientific principles set out in the concept of the history of the Uzbek people and its statehood. Renowned historian, Professor R.T. Shamsutdinov’s scientific article “Bosmachilik hakida o’ylar” (Mulokot, No. 5-6, 1993) [2], “In Memory of Repressed Compatriots” (Tashkent. “Akademnashr” 2018), Nosirkhon Tura were studied from the point of view of historical, scientific objectivity on the basis of data not included in scientific consumption [3]. This article serves to a certain extent in the implementation of the tasks set out in the decree of by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Shavkat Mirziyoyev dated October 8, 2020 PD-5598 “On further study of the heritage of the victims of repression and additional measures to immortalize their memory”.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Among the data that have not been put into scientific use for a long time, but are important for creating a true history, are reports prepared by the local branches of the OGPU and sent to higher organizations. Regional local commissions and working groups have been set up by the OGPU to work with large amounts of information, even in places far from the center. Every day, the central office receives important operational information from different parts of the country. OGPU staff were required to record the negative and positive developments in the implementation of local policies during their operational activities, to identify and record socio-political, military, national and interethnic relations and other changes in the regions in a timely manner. Although these documents, prepared by the OGPU agencies, contained mainly testimony materials, they summarized this information and sent it to a higher organization with conclusions [4.95-96].

Among the documents stored in the archives of the Ferghana regional branch of the Presidential Administration of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the information sent by the Ferghana district branch of the OGPU to the secretary of the Ferghana district committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan (b). This information consists of a letter of reference and information, signed by the Deputy Head of the OGPU Ferghana district Solovev and the Plenipotentiary Zaturansky. The letter stamped on the letter of reference also indicates the name of the office, the date of sending the letter, the serial number of the letter, the letter contains the serial number of the information, the date of return of information and the number of pages of information. Only a group of executives had access to this information,

and the information had to be returned to the organization that sent the letter again on the date specified in the referral letter. However, some information was not returned to the Ferghana district branch of the OGPU for unknown reasons.

These data show the observations of OGPU staff among the local population, the interactions and moods of the population, their attitude to the policies of the Soviet state, and emergencies in local enterprises and organizations.

It should be noted that at this time the population of Uzbekistan spoke different languages (Uzbek, Kyrgyz, Tajik, Kazakh, Turkmen, Karakalpak, etc.) and the information collected on them was translated into Russian, so it is difficult to get acquainted with some place names in the information. For example, on June 24, 1929, a letter of reference No. 20840 was sent stating that the Fergana district branch of the OGPU was sending 36 pages of va12 information and that it should be returned no later than June 30 of this year [5.42].

This information was collected from the population on June 3-17, 1929, and in the section "Relationship to the events in Afghanistan" in the section entitled "Political situation in the district" consists of conversations between representatives of the clergy in the Eski shahar of Kokand. In particular, the imam of the cemetery in Chust, Nomonkhon Muminkhanov, said in an interview with the clergy: "Britain is preparing for war with the USSR, so it supports the government of Bachchai Saqqa. Britain, with the help of Afghanistan, wants to bring Amir Alimkhan back to Bukhara and give him back his former wealth. At the present time, when

Amanullah was completely defeated, the Emir of Bukhara, with the help of Britain, began to form detachments "[5.43].

According to the information gathered among the employees living in the new market part of Kokand, "Yaypan village was attacked by bandits, similar attacks were carried out in other villages, as well as Shursuv industrial zone was attacked and telegraph wires were cut. In early August, raids are expected across Turkestan. Many of the invaders, pardoned by the Soviet government, fled to Afghanistan, while the rest hid elsewhere in their villages. In the Namangan region, many Kurbashi and young men have joined groups that have about 1,000 weapons (listed in the document as rifles) for people who will join their ranks. They are waiting for the time to attack the district centers and wipe out all the communists in the villages and towns. The population is dissatisfied with the government's restrictions, as farmers are banned from growing crops other than cotton, and the Soviet government is not making any positive changes in the supply of wheat and other foodstuffs, so all farmers are on the side of the oppressors"(Yormammedov-Margilan Pakhtasoyuz) [5.46].

Information letter No.13 contains information collected by the Chekists among the population from June 20 to July 5, 1929. The "Political Situation in the District" section of this document, the "Rural" section, contains information collected from the middle class. Salmankhan Imam Muhammedov, a resident of the village of Saray-Qatagan in the Kosonsoy district of Andizhan region, said in a reception at a farmer's house in the village of Tepakurgan in the Chust-Pop district that a group of women and workers of Soviet organizations had been killed.

Umar Kulmatov from Tepakurgan village of Chust-Pop district said, “Kurshermat (Shermuhammadbek) has arrived in Kokand district and is carrying out an armed attack on many cooperatives. Both in Ferghana and in the neighboring districts, they are looting cooperatives and killing employees of Soviet organizations” [5.85].

According to the “Religious Servants” section of the document, Hamid Rasulov, a former Sharia judge, was among a group of peasants from the village of Tepakurgan who said, “All of Uzbekistan is occupied by the Emir of Bukhara, Kurshermat, and Fuzayl Makhsum”. The Soviet government tried to mobilize the population in Bukhara under the pretext of fighting locusts, but no one agreed to fight against the Emir of Bukhara. All the Korboshis who fought in the Fergana district and later went into hiding have joined the Kurshermat army, and they are now moving towards Ferghana, leading special detachments.

In the village of Mashad in the Chust-Pop district, Dalamatkhan, the son of a local eshon, told farmers, “Women are killed every day in the Kosonsoy district of Andizhan district, and the killers go unpunished because the authorities are unable to identify the killers. Authorities in Tashkent want to mobilize Muslims for the army, but Muslims will never agree to go to war” [5.86].

From October 5 to 20, 1929, on the basis of data obtained from the study of the mood of the local population, the information number 20 of the Ferghana district branch of the OGPU was compiled [5.155]. The section “Political manifestations of the anti-Soviet movement” of the district department of political situation contains the following information about the conversations between artisans in the Eski

shahar: “Kokand: Today the manager of the shop” Uzbeksavdo came from Asht district. According to him, in many villages, many shops of Uzbeksavdo and cooperative shops were looted by the invaders. Apparently, the printing press is rising to its 1919 level. In Kazakhstan, people are refusing to hand over wheat to the government, and the population has gone on strike over a wheat production plan. China continues the war, and apparently the war ends with the defeat of the USSR. Authorities in Kokand are trying to create new craft co-operatives, but to no avail, and if protests erupt today or early among the population, all our efforts will be in vain (Hunarmand Abdukodirov, who was speaking at the time, was also a bookseller in the shop” [5.156].

In the “Religious Servants” section of the document, Ishan Ismail Khan Mirrahim Eshonov, a resident of Chust, said that he was propagandizing among his disciples and that “by helping the oppressors we would get rid of the Soviet government we hated”. it was noted that an investigation was under way by the representative [5.157].

In addition, the agency’s spokesman in Kokand, Murodjon, who trades in handicrafts in the Alimjan mahalla, said, “There is unrest in Namangan and its environs, and Soviet officials and communists are fleeing in the right direction. The main commander of all the printing detachments was the famous Eshan Nosirkhantura, who organized rallies around all the villages in the Namangan region and carried out anti-Soviet propaganda among the population. At present, Nosirkhantura may have been proclaimed Amir in the Namangan region. It follows that the Shari’a will soon be restored and private trade will be allowed again” [5.157].

Mirzajon (surname unknown), a handicraft trader, said in an interview with residents of Alimjan mahalla: “The Namangan region is very turbulent, many villages are occupied by invaders, local Soviet workers and communists have fled to other areas. The printing press there is run by the famous religious cleric Nosirkhantora Kamolhanturaev. He urged the population to join the ranks of the oppressors in order to protect the Sharia and the religion. At present, the people of Namangan have proclaimed Nosirkhan Tura as king” [5.158].

Abdullabek Madaminbekov, a resident of Shandursoy mahalla, told the group on September 27: they only resort to murder when the situation calls for it, he concluded, citing a number of facts that protect the interests of the local population [5.158]. On September 25, Hasancha Korboshi (from Peshkaran village, Kokand district), a former tyrant, said in a teahouse in the Yangi Hayot mahalla: they are easily increasing their armed forces. Mirza Iskandar Mahmudov (formerly a wealthy man) said after Hasancha Korboshi that “the oppressors are still fighting only communists, atheists and women who have abandoned their veils, I agree with these actions of the oppressors” [5.158].

Information No. 21 contains information collected from October 20 to November 5, 1929, in the section “Political Situation in the District” in the section “Attitudes to the Repression Movement”, which contains a report by a representative of the workers of the eski shahar of Kokand: In an interview with Yulchi Egamberdiev, Toshmatov and others, the head of the forestry, Abdurahmanov (from Kokand), said: “Pressing is on the rise in the Pop region, and its leaders seem to be doing their job skillfully. The communists were confused. Recently, this happened: the

invaders arrested a communist who denied that he was a member of the party. The publishers immediately received a receipt from him for the destruction of the party ticket and released him” [5.175].

The above-mentioned information was summarized at the national level and submitted to the top leadership of the republic. In turn, the data obtained from the national republics were summarized by the leadership of the OGPU for the USSR and presented to the top leadership of the USSR in the form of detailed reports. The top management reviewed this information and took the necessary measures.

The Central Archives of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation published 10 volumes, 16 books “Sovershenno sekretno: Lubyanka - Stalinu o polojenii v strane 1922–1934 gg.” Volume 7 of the collection of documents entitled [6] contains monthly reports prepared by the OGPU leadership on the general political situation in the country in 1929 and submitted to the top leadership. Through these reports, we can learn about the general political situation in Uzbekistan in 1929. For example, the section “Analysis of the Political Situation in the USSR as of September 1929 (Based on OGPU)” of October 21, 1929, entitled “Eastern National Republics and Autonomous Regions” in the section “Repression in Central Asia and Kazakhstan” and “Repression in Central Asia” “During September, especially at the end of the month, in a number of regions of Central Asia - in the Syrdarya region of Kazakhstan and in Karakalpakstan - in areas bordering the areas where the repression took place last month, there was an increase in repression. As of September 30, there are 12 active groups in Central Asia, 10 of which are in Uzbekistan

(Ferghana, Andizhan, Chatkal Valley), with 386 members. In Turkmenistan (Tashkhovuz district) there are 2 groups with 136 participants. It is noteworthy that some groups that had been scattered in recent years have merged, resulting in larger groups (before the expansion there were 15 in Uzbekistan and 6 in Turkmenistan)” [6.448]. “Increasing repression is accompanied by an increase in anti-Soviet propaganda in all districts of Uzbekistan”, the document reads. Day after day, there have been reports of protests against the Soviet government and its campaigns. There is a growing tendency in the activities of anti-Soviet elements to be anglophilic (Latin English - English, and Greek philos - friendly) - (author - D.Kh). In almost all speeches, there are calls to support the structures of the printing press. The war - the Chinese invasion, the Bachchai Saqqa and Ibrahimbek’s march to Bukhara, the gathering of insurgent groups on the border with Afghanistan and other rumors and propaganda - are not weakening. Along with the rise of anti-Soviet activity everywhere, in mid-September from Andizhan, Ferghana and Samarkand districts It is especially important to find invitations to jihad”[7.451-452]. It is clear from these reports that by 1929 the struggle for independence had resumed.

According to archival documents, Nosirkhantura prepared and distributed the above-mentioned “invitations”. For example, one of the charges against Nosirkhan and the OGPU board’s verdict was that “he personally wrote and distributed appeals to counterrevolutionaries in a number of regions through his agency in order to create better conditions directly before the start of the active repression” [3.212]. One of the charges against Yuldashev Mullah Tadjibay (36 years

old, from Kasan, Tajik, citizen of the USSR, student of Nosirkhantura, religious figure, married, not convicted), who was arrested with him and sentenced to 10 years in a concentration camp, is one of the charges against him. On the instructions of Nosirkhantura, 18 copies of appeals calling for a holy war against the Soviet government and the communists were distributed in mosques in Samarkand [7.58]. In addition, Muhammadali Hasanali and Mulla Qoldosh Akhund, who closely followed this process, wrote from Delhi (India) in June 1934 to the editors of the Young Turkistan magazine and published an excerpt from the history of the Turkestan national uprising (Sayid Nosirkhantura movement) in the July 1934 issue. In the article entitled “Hazrat Turam prepared 170 handwritten posters in his hiding places and sent 15 posters to Tashkent and Samarkand, 10 to Avliya-otaga, 15 to Margilan and Andizhan, 15 to Namangan, Osh, Jalal-Abad, Uzgen and others. (nowaday’s Ferghana) was distributed in 10 pieces and finally (on Friday) and the sentence was glued on Friday night ”[8.19]. From the above, information on the political situation in Uzbekistan was immediately sent to the central office.

The 52-page report “Analysis of the Political Situation in the USSR as of October 1929 (Based on OGPU Data)” sent by the Information Department of the OGPU on November 9, 1929 reads, “As of November 1, 4 in Ferghana, Andizhan and Tashkent districts. The group has been registered and is attended by 67 young men. The groups are led by Kipchaks and Kyrgyz. The groups are not significantly joined by ethnic Uzbeks. Meanwhile, party members and Komsomols in the village are joining the press groups. In Andizhan district, 5 party members and 9

Komsomol members were involved in publishing activities. At the same time, the resistance of Soviet party activists to the repression movement seems weak. A number of facts show that Muslim clerics are trying to spread publishing activities in Uzbekistan. Influential representatives of Muslim scholars include their supporters and relatives in the groups”[6.494].

An analysis of the political situation in the USSR in November 1929 (based on OGPU data) sent on December 21, 1929, focused on “oppression” in Central Asia peace was observed among the invaders. As a result of a series of defeats, a lack of weapons, and a cold snap, there have been cases of depression and voluntary surrender among the bandits. As of December 1, there are 6 gangs in Central Asia with a total number of 150-200 members, instead of 11 gangs with a total membership of 450-500 people as of November 1. However, the remaining members of the secondary groups and gangs that have not yet been disbanded are operating in various locations. Rich anti-Soviet elements and Muslim clerics are intensifying anti-Soviet propaganda, spreading various rumors about the war with China, the imminent collapse of the Soviet state, and so on” [6.556].

CONCLUSION

In general, the above multi-volume set of documents does not contain sections on the analysis of the political situation in the USSR prepared by the OGPU for individual regions of Uzbekistan. This information is still kept in the archives under the label of “top secret”, and its use by researchers is prohibited and restricted. However, the study of this information by historians is very important in terms of objectively covering specific aspects of the

struggle for independence in Central Asia in the 20-30s of the twentieth century against the Soviet regime.

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