



 Research Article

"GORNIST" SOURCE OF COVERAGE OF MILITARY AND POLITICAL PROCESSES IN TURKESTAN (1919-1920 YEARS)

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ABSTRACT

The article shows the strengthening of the Soviet power in Turkestan, the military-political processes in the country based on the materials of the "Gornist" newspaper. Also, the structural structure of the newspaper, the topics covered in it, its place in ideological and ideological politics, etc., are explained based on information from a number of sources.

KEYWORDS

Turkestan ASSR, military publications, Soviet power, military-political processes, Red Army, Hornist, articles and materials, fronts.

INTRODUCTION

The People's Commissariat of Military Affairs, which was established on May 14, 1918, was engaged in the publication of various pamphlets, announcements, and textbooks to widely promote the Soviet military structures and its activities among the local population. [1]

It should be mentioned that the formation of the military press in the Republic of Turkestan was motivated by a number of political events that took

place in the region: the establishment of the Turkestan Autonomy, the large-scale expansion of "printing" and the fact that their supporters were increasing day by day, the military intervention of foreign countries, and others. Because in such conditions, it was out of the question that the Bolsheviks would lose their place in the country if they did not intensify their propaganda work among the local population of the country.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The large-scale publication of military periodicals in the Turkestan ASSR began in the second half of 1918. From late 1918 to early 1919, each military unit had its own periodical. Almost all existing fronts began to publish front newspapers. Also, activities of a number of divisional newspapers were launched together with political departments. In general, military publications published in 1918-1919 can be divided into three types, such as front, army and division, based on their characteristics. Among them, the publications on the life of the army stood out for their comprehensiveness. [2]

One of the first military publications in the Republic of Turkestan was "Gornist", whose journal was considered the organ of the political department under Kaspiyorti. "Gornist" was published on April 26, 1919 in the city of Chorjoi. [3]

"Gornist" was published three times a week and consisted mainly of official, information and news, opinion of Red Army men, army life, black page and other similar sections. Issued in two sometimes four-page cases. It can be seen that most of the surviving issues of the newspaper have two pages. It is difficult to say something about the exact circulation of the newspaper. However, it can be said that the total number of "Gornist" was not less than several thousand.

Regarding the editorial board of the newspaper, it can be said that all those in charge were supporters of the Bolshevik idea. The first editor of the newspaper was S.G. Geyvandov (until May 26, 1919), and after going to the front, G.B. Okunev, ZF Karpich from May 26 to July 27, 1919, then I. V. Baskakov (from July 27 to December 2, 1919), and finally the last editor was N. N. Belkin. The members of the editorial board were: V.V. Malkov - head of the political department, S.G. Geyvandov - head of literary publishing and expedition

departments, G.E. Okuneva (Povikova) - head of the military court department I.V. Baskakov - the secretary of the political department.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

As mentioned above, supporters of the Bolshevik movement played a major role in the activities of "Gornist", like other military publications. For example, the head of the newspaper's political department, V.V. Malkov took part in the establishment of Soviet power in Turkestan and actively participated in Bolshevik propaganda. In addition, almost all the people in the administration of the newspaper were representatives of the military sector. G.E. Okuneva (Povikova), Z.F. Karpich, I.V. Baskakovs were such persons. In particular, there is information that Okuneva served on the Fergana and Caspian fronts. Another important thing is that "Gornist" did not have a single representative of the local people. [4]

Remembering the early days, "Gornist" S.G. Geyvandov wrote: "Red Army correspondents such as Karpich, Okunev, Baskakov, Hanko gathered around this newspaper. Before that, the supply of literature and newspapers sent from Tashkent to the military units was done irregularly and in extremely limited quantities, naturally, "Gornist" immediately became popular among the soldiers.

The editor of "Gornist" I.V. Baskakov wrote the following about the early activities of the newspaper: "We all tried to keep the newspaper as an informant of the military-political command and a mass leaflet of the Red Army, in which information related to military units, correspondence of soldiers, poems were placed." [5]

I.V. Baskakov said that one of the serious difficulties in newspaper work was that until September 1919, the

editorial office consisted of only two people: an editor and a secretary (who is also a proofreader). They had to collect material, process, edit, correct before publication, read, and finally arrange distribution among military units. Only in September 1919, after the editorial office moved to Ashgabat, its staff was filled with teachers from Tashkent, Samarkand, Chernyaev. Later, newspaper departments also appeared in some regions. However, due to many factors, they operated only in name.

Based on the materials and articles presented on the pages of the series, the following topics were presented in "Gornist":

- on the first page "Marv June 8", "Partiyasizlar" article, TurkROSTa radiogram about the events in the RSFSR, greetings from the troops of the Transcaspian Front to the III Congress of the Turkestan CP;

- on the second page "Working class and counter-revolution", "thoughts of a red soldier" - an instructive essay about the events of Ashgabat, "party life" - about re-registration in the Marv party organization, a plan to organize a trade union. "Gornist", like other Bolshevik military publications, focused its activities on the political training of Red soldiers in the Soviet ideology. For this purpose, many articles and materials of a political orientation were printed on its pages. In 1919 alone, materials were printed on the topics "Class struggle and (issue 4), "Red Army and counter-revolution" (issue 29), "Revolutionary struggle and counter-revolution" (issue 61). Such articles were used by political workers in preparation for lectures and interviews. Articles on similar topics have increased in subsequent issues of the newspaper. It can be seen that "Gornist" also operated as one of the important parts of the Bolshevik propaganda machine in Turkestan. [6]

(Analysis and results). According to the editors of the newspaper, "in the conditions of Turkestan reality, it was important to educate the soldiers of the Red Army in the spirit of friendship between peoples, respect and care for previously oppressed nations, their customs and traditions." Therefore, the national issue, which is one of the main directions of the Bolshevik policy, was given a large place on its pages by the newspaper. Improving the material condition of workers belonging to local nationalities, raising their political and cultural level is of great importance. However, the incompatibility of the Soviet-style management procedures with the national mentality, the almost absence of representatives of the local nation in the Bolshevik military periodicals were the main factors that destroyed the effectiveness of these works.

Another characteristic of the newspaper's activity is that it changed its format and topics depending on the military and political events. In particular, in the autumn of 1919, since the troops of the Transcaspian Front demanded additional efforts to defeat the enemy, the political department developed a number of measures to strengthen party political work. Among these measures is the reorganization of the newspaper. On August 15, 1919, the political department issued the following order: "For many reasons, the newspaper "Gornist" in its current form cannot fully meet all the requirements of the political department, which requires reorganization of its activities. Based on this, under the leadership of Comrade Baskakov, a member of the editorial board, within a week from August 15, it is necessary to take measures to critically review and reorganize the activities of the newspaper. [7] From this period, the newspaper "Gornist" began to be published in the form of a half-sheet of the usual newspaper format under the editorship of Baskakov as part of the political department of the Transcaspian Military Front.

CONCLUSION

Based on the information in the preserved issues of the bulletin, it can be said that there has been no change in its subject coverage and directions. In the remaining issues (issues 2, 3) TurkROSTA's radiograms about the events in foreign countries, the situation at the fronts, announcements and orders were issued. In particular, the first page of Issue 3 of the Bulletin, published in August 1919, contains announcements and orders related to the front, the situation of the Transcaspian Front on August 15. On the second page, TurkROSTA radiograms about the situation in Soviet Russia, urgent news from the fronts, news about the life of foreign countries are printed. [8]

Thus, although "Gornist" did not operate separately from August 1919, the newspaper did not lose its coverage in the structure of the Bulletin. The newspaper ceased its activity in January 1920.

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