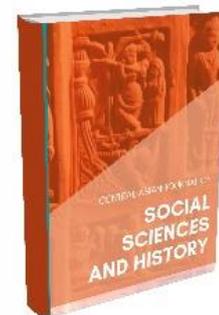




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The Role of Newspapers and Magazines Published on the Fronts of World War II in the Victory

Sirojov Ochil Sirojovich

Professor of the Department "Social Sciences" in Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute

Abstract:

This article is dedicated to highlighting the life path and honorable deeds of the sons of the Motherland, who showed courage and heroically fought on the front fields during the Second World War. In addition, the article, based on an extensive document, analyzes the Uzbek-language press and its activities during the Second World War.

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Introduction

During the war, Uzbekistan, like other sister republics, formed military units on its territory and added national units to them. All these were part of the army in action. For example, in their most difficult days, the North Caucasus and Caucasian Fronts included a number of national units as well as the usual additions. Among them were not a few fighters representing the peoples of Central Asia. Special newspapers were published for national organizations in the fighters' native languages. For example, the front newspaper "Working Peasant Red Army Warrior" was published in four languages.

Discussion

In connection with the formation of a number of national military units, it was necessary to strengthen political work among non-Russian nationalities, including Uzbek fighters. Based on this, from the end of 1942, it became necessary to issue front newspapers in Uzbek. As early as 1943, the political departments of the fronts published 47 newspapers in the languages of the USSR. In particular, a

number of diaries were issued in Kazakh, Uzbek, Tatar, Georgian, Armenian, Tajik, Azerbaijani and other languages, of which various diaries were issued for Kazakh and Uzbek fighters with the 2nd name. One of these Uzbek newspapers was called "For Victory", and it was the organ of the political unit of the 90th Uzbek Special Rifle Brigade. F. Kamolov was the responsible secretary and later the editor of this newspaper. The first front newspaper in the Uzbek language was published in Moscow in 1942. It was printed in the printing house of "Izvestia" newspaper and distributed among the soldiers and commanders of the Western Front.

Below we present the main important information about the Uzbek-language frontline press, including frontline newspapers. This information was collected based on reading the copies of the front diaries in the Uzbek language and some preliminary documents compiled and preserved in the Uzbek and Russian languages during the war years:

1. The organ of the political administration of the Bryansk Front was the newspaper "Destroying the Enemy", the editor of which was A.M. Volones. Guardsman Major Abdullajon Saitov worked as a deputy editor of "Destroying the Enemy" from December 1942 to August 13, 1943, until issue 51. After that, from August 18, 1943, that is, from number 52, senior lieutenant Nabi Yusupov worked. This newspaper was published in October 1942. Junior lieutenant Nazarmat, lieutenant N. Sayfiddinov, sergeant A. Kasimov, guardsman senior lieutenant I. Qayumov, skilled shooter F. Mustafin, sergeant A. Qoramirzayev, captain M. Ikromov, lieutenant Tolkin Rustamov and others worked in its editorial office. The newspaper was published on November 13, 1943 under the name "Suvorovchi" from issue 66. Its editor in charge in Russian was N.A. Bubnov.

2. The newspaper "For the Motherland" was published by the political administration of the North-Western Front and later as the organ of the Third Baltic Front. N.K. Krujkov, K.P. Pavlov, T. Mironov worked as its responsible editors. Major Sharif Bulatov was the deputy editor of the "For the Motherland" newspaper, from the first issue of which was published on October 29, 1942 to the end. Captain S. Ulugzoda, junior lieutenant G. Sultanov, corporal Sh. Tolipov, private Y. Rakhimov, Hotam Abdullayev, Sharof Mudarrisov, private B. Logvinov, senior sergeant Vahob Ashurov worked in the Uzbek editorial office of the newspaper. The newspaper "For the Motherland" was published in April 1944 under the name "The Truth of the Front" as an organ of the political administration of the Second Belorussian Front. From July 5, 1945, it was issued under the name "Victory Flag".

3. The newspaper "Red Armiya" was published in October 1942, which was the political organ of the Don Front. N.S. Potapov worked as a responsible editor. Major Jalal Azizkhanov was the deputy editor of the Uzbek language until January 4, 1944. From January 9, 1944 to June 22, 1944, captain Mirzakalon Ismaili, until May 1947, captain Yolchi Bilolov was the editor. During its activity, this newspaper was the organ of the political departments of the Don, Stalingrad, Central and First Belorussian fronts, and then of the political department of the former Soviet group of troops in Germany. The editorial office was located in Berlin and Podstam. Jalal Azizkhanov and Yolchi Bilolav were the editors, and Mirzakalon Ismaili was the responsible secretary. Meli Jorayev, Ilyas Muslim, Salih Abdurahimov, Abdurakhmon Orozov, Zikrillo Umrzakov, Zifa Shamsiddinova worked as a typist-secretary in the editorial office.

Z. Shamsiddinova was killed by a bomb on October 16, 1943. Guardsmen Sh. Kadirov, Umar Khojayev, propagandist Saat Rakhmanov, Nazarmat, major Habib Tursunov, sergeant S. Qasimov, sergeant P. Bayramov, guardsmen M. Oripov, Kh. Samandarov and others were among the military

reporters who were editorial staff.

4. On the Western Front, the newspaper “Truth of the Red Army” began to be published in November 1942. Later, it was reorganized and turned into the body of the political administration of the Third Belorussian Front. T.V. Mironov was at the head of the responsible editorial office. Captain Adham Rahmatov was the editor from May 16, 1944, when the Uzbek version was founded, until November 17, 1942. From November 18, 1942 to January 22, 1943, Captain Ibrahim Rahimov was the editor-in-chief, from January 23, 1943 to the last 49th issue on July 31, 1945, Adham Rahmatov was the editor-in-chief. The newspaper was closed in Kentsberg (Kaliningrad). The editor-in-chief was lieutenant Ma'ruf Hakimov, the staff were liaison Abdulla Sharafutdinov, captain Ibrahim Azodbek, Hamid Faizi, Nabi Jabbarov, Hakim Husainov, Gani Navro'zboyev, Malikov and others.

5. On November 28, 1942, the newspaper “For the honor of the motherland” was published on the Voronezh front. From November 20, 1943, this newspaper was transformed into an organ of the political administration of the First Ukrainian Front. Responsible editors were I.I. Proskunov, S.I. Zhukov, and in July-August 1945, V.M. Tunin. The deputy editor of the Uzbek language version was Major Rustam Abdurakhmanov, editorial staff Farhod Murodov, Ibrokhim Aliyev, captain Zinnat Fatkhulin, regular reporters captain Ashurmat Egamnazarov, captain Akhmad Bobojonov, starshina Mominjon Aliyev were responsible. At the same time, military correspondents Tora Ghaforov, liaison Salimbek Isokov, Fatih Yaqubov, Hamdam Umarov, lieutenant B. Musabekov, guard major tankman Makhmudjon Zufarov, sergeant Toshmatov, lieutenant Umarkhojayev contributed to the newspaper activity.

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6. The organ of the political administration of the Kalinin Front began publishing a newspaper under the name “Forward against the enemy”. From the beginning of publication until October 29, 1943, the responsible editor was M.S. Kassin, and from December 19, 1943, M.M. Ramzin was the editor. “Forward against the enemy” - the deputy editor was Major Hamro Riskulov. Since June 1942, this newspaper has been published twice a week on Sundays and Thursdays in Uzbek. Senior lieutenant Voyiz Muzaffarov (responsible secretary), captain Abitoy Trumbetov, Haji Mahkamov, Saidmurod Nomonov (military correspondent), lieutenant Rahimov (junior technician), lieutenant A. Isakov, sergeants Karim Sharipov, Boyniyoz Kambarov worked in the editorial team. In addition, guardsman major Malla Abdullayev, private soldier Rajab Otajonov, second lieutenant N. Shoymardonov, secretary of the party group, Kasim Qayumov, political and cultural propagandist of the battalion, red soldier Isaqjon Umarov and others worked in the newspaper. From the 95th issue of December 23, 1943, the newspaper became the organ of the First Baltic Front. From January 1945, that is, from the 1st issue, it was transformed into an organ of the political administration of the Baltic Military District named “For the Motherland”. These newspapers operated until October 1946.

7. “Suvorov’s offensive”. This newspaper was founded on the basis of the “Red Warrior” newspaper and was an organ of the political administration of the Kalinin Front. Due to the fact that the name of the front was changed to the Second Ukrainian Front, the newspaper also became an organ of this front. Major Muhammadjon Murotov worked as the deputy editor of the Uzbek-language newspaper. The “Suvorov’s offensive” newspaper was published in 1943-1946.

8. From December 25,

1942, the newspaper "Soviet Warrior" was published as a political administrative body on the South-Western Front. Later, it was transformed into an organ of the political administration of the Third Ukrainian Front. M. N. Tereshyanko, T. I. Antonov, N. Filippov were responsible editors. The first deputy editors were Rustam Muhammadi, from the 87th issue of December 8, 1943 to the last issue of August 14, 1946, Major Fakhri Kamolov. 9. From October 1942, under the name of "Stalin's flag", a newspaper was published, which was the organ of the political administration of the Fourth Ukrainian Front.

Results

From November 1944 to June 1945, the General Political Department prepared and printed combat leaflets in 13 languages and 335 titles with a total circulation of 9,317,000 copies. Of these, the Uzbek language consists of 2,525,000 copies in 44 titles. In this regard, such leaflets as "Military oath", "Free the Red Army fighter!", "Burn it down!", "Capture to the Nazis is worse than death!", "There will be a holiday on our street" can be cited as examples. In addition, "New Year's letter to Uzbek soldiers", "Six-week results of the attack of our troops on the outskirts of Stalingrad" and at the same time colorful combat leaflets about war heroes can be cited as examples. In the Uzbek language, leaflets were issued about the intense activities of former Soviet Union heroes Bois Ergashev, Botir Boboyev, Ahmadjon Shukurov, Shodmon Umarov, Sadiq Alinazarov, Abdusattor Rahimov, Kamal Polatov, Sami Abdullayev, Tokhtasin Boboyev and others.

Conclusion

Front diaries helped the fighters to improve their fighting skills, learn the experience of the battles in the history of our country, and master the complex military equipment in order to thoroughly prepare for future battles. Newspapers called for resilience in defense to be resolutely brave and skillful in attack. On their pages, stories were told about the heroic past of the brotherhood and the Uzbek people, about the international situation, and Russian-Uzbek dictionaries were regularly given. Excerpts from the works of Uzbek and Russian writers were published in the literary pages. For example, in the excerpts from the novel "Quyosh qoraymas" by the Uzbek writer Aybek, there was an interesting story about the martial life of Uzbek warriors. G. Ghulam, Hamid Olimjon, Uygun, Shaikhzoda, Maruf Qoriyev, Ahmad Bobojon, Zulfiya's lyrical works, essays and stories by Nazir Safarov, Aydin, Fakhri Kamal, Rahimjon Sattarov and others were also published. Along with all these works, it inspired the Uzbek fighters in the fight against fascism, which is the plague of the century.

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