

A Worthy Contribution to the People of Uzbekistan in the Victory Over Fascism in World War II (Based on the Press of Ferghana Valley)

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Abstract--- *This article covers a wide range of analysis of archival sources and periodicals of the Ferghana Valley, discusses the issues of the modern approach in highlighting the problems of the history of the Second World War. In addition, the article highlights the topics of "a man in a war", "military everyday life" and the factors of the Great Victory. The article also refers to the message of the President of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis, namely his speech on preserving the memory of the war.*

Keywords--- *World War II, Namangan Region, «Сталинхақиқати» ("Stalin haqiqati", "Stalin's Truth"), "За Коммунизм" ("For Communism»), Front, Circulation, Ferghana Valley, Periodical, Great Victory, Military, for Peace and Freedom, Veterans of the War and the Front, Uzbek Newspapers, "Zarbdor", "Udarnik", Andijan Haqiqati, Newspaper, "Izvestia", "Stalinskoeznamenya", "Andijanskaya Pravda".*

I. INTRODUCTION

The press and printing house is a platform for our people, an expression of their thoughts and will, a chronicler of our history. In the press, which is a spiritual mirror of time and epoch, complex and topical issues of life are clearly reflected like a mirror.

In his address to the Oliy Majlis on January 25, 2020, President Mirziyoyev said that he was ready to always and comprehensively support professional journalists, noting that this year the 75th anniversary of the Victory in World War II will be widely celebrated internationally. "We are all justifiably proud of the invaluable contribution of our brave, invincible and noble people to the great Victory. Our people will never forget the fact that more than 1.5 million citizens of Uzbekistan fought valiantly for peace and freedom in this bloody war, one third of whomever returned to their loved ones, the courage shown by our people behind the front line will always be remembered. We must always honor and respect the veterans of the war and the front, not only on holidays, but also every day, every hour, taking care of their health. This year, more attention will be paid to them. In particular, we will create favorable conditions for strengthening their health in the best sanatoriums of the country" stressed the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Mirziyoyev Shavkat Miromonovich [1].

II. METHODS

The contribution of the media in Uzbekistan to the historic victory over Nazi Germany in the war of 1941-1945 was enormous. The press was the sharpest weapon in the ideological and political education of the masses during the years of war. At that time, a total of 200 newspapers was published in Uzbekistan, 124 of which were in Uzbek. In

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addition, there are 52 magazines in the country, 19 of which are published in Uzbek. The circulation of Uzbek newspapers was 900,000 copies, and 600,000 copies in Uzbek [2: 381]. In addition to regular coverage of the situation on the fronts, newspapers and magazines covered the lives of those who worked tirelessly for the glorious victory, enduring unparalleled hardships and sufferings in industry and agriculture, education and culture.

The war of 1941-1945 taught us a historical lesson. During the most difficult and difficult years, the humane and tolerant qualities of our people were clearly demonstrated. Our country sheltered about 1 million children, women and elderly of various nationalities evacuated from the war-torn western regions of the country and shared the last piece of bread with them [3: 396–397]. Our people bore all the hardships caused by the war, worked diligently on every front and set an example of high humanity. Of course, the Fergana Valley press has a significant share in this victory. Let's start with the Namangan press, which has a long and recent history. On September 1, 1918 in Namangan, according to the decision of the Namangan district-city council the first newspaper - "Workers' Shield" was published. The newspaper was published in May 1919 under the name "Freedom", from February 1931 to 1936 under the name "Zarbdor" [4:4], and from 1936 under the name "Stalin's Truth".

The newspaper activities became more widespread during the Second World War. Its pages regularly highlighted articles depicting the heroism of the people of Namangan, both on the front and beyond it. The newspaper was published under the titles "Udarnik", "Stalin's Truth", and later "Namangan's Truth".

Initially, the newspaper was published by Tohir Fatkhulin, Y. Karaev, during the Second World War and in the following years Uzoqov, S. Tilla, T. Soatov, S. Otajonov, A. Hamroev, A. Madumarov were editors [5].

In the newspaper "Stalin's Truth", published from 1936 to 1958, in 1941, B. Jonbaev worked as an editor-in-chief [6]. Under his editorship, the four-page newspaper "Stalin's Truth" was published almost every day of the week [7]. The August 5, 1941 issue of the newspaper told the following about the struggle against fascism, "Our forces are inexhaustible. The frantic enemy feels it more and more clearly. Millions of people have come to defend the Motherland, its freedom and independence, and they firmly believe in our victory". [8] The words of the type urging the people to victory were published in almost every issue of the newspaper.

At the same time, during the war, under the heading "Soviet Information Bureau" daily morning and evening information was published in the Uzbek-language newspaper "Stalin's Truth", while the newspaper "For Communism" under the heading "From the Soviet Information Bureau" delivered morning and evening news on the front to the public in Russian[9].

The front page of the newspaper contained decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the former USSR. The decrees continued to provide information about the awarding of fighters who had shown heroism in the fight against fascism. In particular, in the August 5, 1941 issue of the newspaper, D.A. Zaytsev, I.I. Ivanov, N.A. Dobnovs were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, along with the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal [10].

You can also read the decrees of awarding the Order of the Red Banner to the 72nd, 108th Cavalry Regiments and the 12th Separate Cavalry Artillery Division for their exemplary performance of the command's combat

missions in the fight against Nazi Germany [11].

Page 4 of the newspaper was mainly for the pictures, fight episodes and premiere announcements. On page 4 of the August 5, 1941 issue of Stalin's Truth, A. Sadovsky's combat episode "Intelligence and Partisans" and under the slogan "We will sweep the enemy off the face of the earth" were illustrated by the artist V. Odintsov[12].

In the August 6, 1941 issue of the newspaper Stalin's Truth, a special correspondent of the newspaper reported that the workers of the Pop region grew vegetables, cabbage, carrots, corn and other crops on 180 hectares of land in an unplanned way to help the Red Army [13]. An article was given about what the district collective farmers called for the defense fund.

Under the heading "People's Initiative," workers in Namangan Province, as in other parts of the former Soviet Union, reportedly supported the idea of setting up a defense fund and expressed readiness to donate their wealth for defense[14].

A. Mirzaev's article "We will do our duty by fighting" called for over-fulfilling the state plan[15].

Under the heading "We work for the defense of the motherland" by I. Saodatkhanov, old people, including 63-year-old Ulugbibi Kayumova, 61-year-old Umikhonbibi Uzokova, 58-year-old Masturabibi Usmanova were reported to have begun us work twice as hard.

M.Musaev's "Will of Chust workers", M.Tajibaev's "Our goal is to defeat the enemy", "Conscripts are learning Russian" and A. Haydarov's "young women are being trained for mechanization cadres " are topical and factual articles received during the war, the newspaper published articles on this subject testifying the skill and dedication of the Namangan press in those years [16].

The "Stalin's Truth" was a one-page newspaper published on November 1, 1941. It was delivered to the public every day of the week, the current circulation of which was 4,000 [17].

Stalin's Truth's November 18, 1941, an article entitled "Foreign Correspondents at the Next Press Conference, drew the attention because at a regular press conference of foreign correspondents on November 15, 1941, the Deputy Chief of the Information Bureau, S. A. Lozovsky, Mr. Cassidy, an Associated Press reporter, said that the repeal of the law on neutrality would provide the USSR with military weapons and clothing. "The fact that Stalin's Truth correspondents recorded information on the radio, such as S.A. Lozovsky's answers to his questions, shows that they were processed quickly and efficiently." [18].

Until November 1, 1941, the newspaper "Stalin's Truth" was published by the newspaper "Stalin's Truth", and in the autumn of this year the newspaper was published in the joint publishing house of the newspaper "Stalin's Truth" and "ZaKommunizm" in Namangan [19].

The collection of the newspaper "ZaKommunizm" is currently stored in the funds of the State Archives of Namangan region. According to the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, the newspaper operated as a propagandist of the ruling ideology from 1945 to 1958 [20:258]. However, our research shows that the newspaper "ZaKommunizm" began to be published in 1941.

Published in the Russian-language newspaper "ZaKommunizm" on January 1-6, 1942, along with "Stalin's Truth". Initially R. Pommrix was the editor-in-chief of the issues[21], later on Glansteinheld this position.

On the first page of the holiday issue of the newspaper, published on January 1, 1942, there was a wonderful article prepared by special correspondents of the newspaper under the headline "New Year's gifts for defenders of the Motherland". There are reports that the collective farm workers of the Pop district sent dried fruits, nuts, almonds, apricots, tobacco, soap, towels, knitted socks, and handkerchiefs to the warriors [22]. The Pravda collective farm workers (one of the villages in the Pop district of Namangan region - the author) sent 134 kg of sugary apricots, 15 kg of raisins and many other dried fruits to the Red Army soldiers. The Syrdarya collective farm and the Sang village council sent 260 kilograms of dried fruits to the front line soldiers, and the Yangi-Davlyat collective farm sent 187 kilograms. Workers and employees of the Gulbog state farm allocated more than 2,600 rubles to buy gifts for war veterans[23].

Our people worked selflessly behind the front lines and delivered large quantities of military equipment, weapons, medicine, clothing and food to the battle fields[24]. Employees of the newspaper "ZaKommunizm" also regularly reported the data provided by the Soviet Information Bureau on the first and second pages of the newspaper under the heading "From the Soviet Information Bureau[25].

"The article "Shura Moskovtsevo's Courage" by A.Viktorov states that 800 German mines were found due to Shura's risking her life to inform the Red Army commanders about the zone German fascists mined [26].

An article entitled "How does Uzbekistan help the defeat of fascism?" In order to find answers to these questions, the correspondents interviewed the chairman of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic Abdurahmanov [27]. To be a journalist is not just to go to a certain, to see, to choose a topic, to write, but to live in a special way, - said M. Koltsov.

A lot of information about the journalist, who did not stop writing even during the Second World War, who contributed to the development of the Namangan press, can be found in the documents stored in the 796th fund of the Namangan Regional State Archive (NVDA). Among the documents kept in the fund, we came across the article by Y. Egamberdiev "Our chief correspondent in Moscow." Article R. I. Dedicated to Myaskov, through which we can learn a lot about the press, politics and history of that period. The article reads: "This apartment on Mir Avenue in Moscow is familiar and dear to many journalists and Namangan residents. Veteran journalist Rafael Ivanovich Myaskov, a true son of Namangan, one of the ardent propagandists, lives here. His youth, life and work are mainly connected with the fate of our prosperous country, its wonderful people. This is where the great and exciting years of life and the world of journalism began.

In 1944, when the responsible, decisive phase of the Second World War was going on, RI Myaskov worked in the regional party committee. When he went to war, the secretary of the regional committee, K. Mukimbaev, appointed him correspondent for a regional newspaper. Despite being a Russian language bearer, he was sent to war to write articles in Uzbek for Stalin's Truth.

On the front R.I. Myaskov, together with such experienced journalists as K. Uzokov, I. Yusupov, I. Aliyev, mobilized the people to bring the moments of great victory closer. His knowledge and respect for the traditions of the Uzbek people, language and culture helped him in the process. Later he worked as a correspondent for the Komsomolskaya Pravda in Uzbekistan, in various positions in the newspapers the Sovetskaya Rossiya and the Izvestia. But wherever he went, he did not forget the beautiful Namangan and its honest, hospitable people [28].

In 1945, the newspaper "Stalin's Truth" was active. Now its circulation reached 6,300. Journalist K. Uzokov was the editor-in-chief [29].

Along with frontline news, the pages of «Stalin's Truth» and «Za Communism» newspapers published in Namangan during the war covered the lives of those who worked hard for the glorious victory of industry and agriculture in the country with journalistic skills and responsibility. On the fourth page of the newspaper, mainly photos taken from the battlefields were published.

In the 1940s, 14 newspapers (2 provinces, 2 cities and 10 districts) were published in the Fergana region alone. They published both local and central materials. Their number increased significantly, the work of wall-newspapers, war leaflets, photo newspapers improved. During World War II, the following regional newspapers were published in the Fergana Valley: Stalin's Truth and For Communism, the Namangan regional newspapers; The Fergana regional and city committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, the Fergana newspaper Pravda, published by the regional and city workers' council, and the Andijan regional and city committee of the Uzbek Communist Party, the Andijanpravda newspaper was published by the regional and city workers' council.

The pages of these newspapers regularly published articles reporting the heroism of our people on all fronts, on the front and behind the front.

During the war years, as in all former Soviet republics, there were mass demonstrations and rallies in Uzbekistan. Their participants - workers, collective farmers and intellectuals unanimously declared their readiness to defend their homeland to the last breath.

On the morning of June 23, 1941, more than 2,000 workers, engineers and technicians of the Dzerzhinsky Fergana Textile Factory and their families gathered for a public demonstration.

"We have nothing to speak about," said Comrade Stolyarova, a factory technician, to express his outrage at the insulting actions of the Nazi bandits who committed such a heinous crime. We will defend our homeland to the last drop of our blood. We will replace our fathers, husbands and brothers in the workplace and, if necessary, take up arms and fight the enemy at any time." [30].

Another important regional newspaper of the Fergana Valley published during the Soviet era was the Andijan Haqiqati. In 1918 the newspaper was published under the name "Izvestia", in 1941 - "Stalinskoeznamya", in 1954 - "Andijanskaya Pravda".

Along with Chaikin, A.P. became a newspaper editor [31]. Sheremetevskiy, A. Agapov, N. Kovalenko, P. Pyshkin, M. Sviridov, T. Sigalov, I. Gerasimov, R. Safarov, N. Kondratenko, I. Navojenin, N. The Corkins conducted their activities in differen teyears.

During the war, the newspaper published frontline news, calling for labor exploitation for the Great Victory, and wrote about Andijan's contribution to the fight against fascism.

In the course of our research, we came across an interesting article published on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Andijan truth. It reads: "On the anniversary of the newspaper, it is natural to remember the veterans who witnessed the formation, youth and maturity of the Andijan reality. L.A. Grish's work experience holds many years. It is the history of the newspaper itself. The hard years of the Great Patriotic War came to the Andijan Haqiqati. Previously, he worked as a plumber at a gin in Tashkent and was a correspondent for the Pravda Vostoka. His injury at the factory paralyzed him for life, preventing him from going to the front with the outbreak of war. In addition, Grishnin was no longer able to work in production either.

He decided to become a professional journalist because he had been working with editors for several years and also had some journalistic experience. In August 1941 he came to Andijan. The Andijan Haqiqati newspaper was the same size as the Pioneer Haqiqati, recalls Leonid Andreevich, - it was printed on rough paper, matching green, blue, gray and even sugar paper. The letter was typed by hand.

Today's publishing houses are equipped with modern machinery, equipment, quality raw materials - very easy to operate. It was very difficult to work at that time.

The daily - "Sovinformbyuro" - was covered in a detailed, comprehensive, worrying, but at the same time optimistic spirit. It was received on the radio and by teletypewriters. Then, without any delay, the report was sent to the printer. We were in a hurry lest the publication of the newspaper should not be delayed in any case.

In the first year of the war, evacuees began arriving in Andijan. Among them was writer Efim Yakovlevich Dorosh, who had worked for the Andijan press for several years. It was here that his book of essays "Derevenskydnevnik" ("Village Diary") was created and published.

A. Gurvich, a talented essayist, a demobilized front-line soldier, and the great journalist Gorbushenko also worked with us. "The war was over, the country healed its wounds, and a peaceful life was restored. And immediately the subject of the publications expanded to construction, industry, agriculture, life... The newspaper showed a new page in the history of the region, the republic, the state. Of course, there is no such a thing as a radio operator-writer in modern editorial offices for many years. The title of the post also sounds very strange, yet this position was once necessary. Some elderly people probably remember that at a certain time every day on the radio, the radio host's strange sounds of last names and hard-to-pronounce words flow slowly with outletters.

These radio stations broadcast government messages for the newspaper's editorial staff. The responsibilities of the radio operator-writer included the explicit inclusion of this information.

Nina Afanasyevna Gryatsenko, a World War II veteran, a retired labor veteran, began working in the editorial office shortly after the war. Prior to that, he was on duty at a hospital for evacuees hundreds of miles away. He came to Andijan with his wife, an officer sent to serve in the local military unit. Nina Afanasyevna was awarded two Certificates of Honor of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR, several jubilee medals and the Order of the Patriotic War of the Second Degree for her conscientious work for many years»[32].

The second article, which also reveals and complements the period of World War II, is called "Russkayafamilya". It reads, "Uzbek SSR. Khalil Khashamov, who lived in the small village of Sokh 45 years, has an unusual Uzbek surname, Melnikov. He received it in 1941, in order to preserve the memory of his friend, the company commander, Captain Melnikov, who died in the same year. In November 1941, the company fought an unequal battle on the right bank of the Bug. In the battle, Captain Melnikov was seriously wounded, Khalil carried him to the sanatorium without stopping eight kilometres. But the wound was fatal. "So my generation is over," said the dying Melnikov. "No, I'll take your last name," Khalil told him. Shortly afterwards, by order of the regiment, Khalil was named Melnikov. Khalil Melnikov was seriously injured in the Brest region... After 8 months of treatment in the hospital, he returned to Sokh and started working in the police department. In 1945 he became a member of the CPSU. Captain Melnikov's worked in the police 27 years[33].

The contribution of Andijan residents to the victory could be seen in the pages of Uzbek-language front newspapers. Letter to Rizvonkhon Eafurova, a member of the "Communism" collective farm in the Kirov village council, Leninsky district, Andijan region, Uzbekistan, entitled "Greetings of Victory". "Let my loyal Rizvankhan know that on the battlefields of Hitler's Germany I fought against the Nazis from the very beginning of the war without burning my arms... I was wounded once in the battle for Kharkov and the second time in the battle for Budapest. We had the last and strongest battle in the Austrian capital, Vienna. Here the sung enemy was repeatedly defeated by a strong blow from us. We ended the Patriotic War with a victory. On this common holiday, I congratulate you, my beloved, my daughter Sanobarkhan, my son Alimjon and Mamurjon. At the same time, I congratulate all the members of our collective farm members on the victory. Rakhmonberdi Gafurov wishes you a peaceful and happy life [34].

We would like to draw your attention to another letter. In the next letter of the members of the Lenin collective farm of the Voroshilov district of the Andijan region to the soldiers of the Nth part - "Front! Listen to Uzbekistan!" Dear warriors! We were very pleased to hear about the heroism of our compatriot, ormerteacher, now Guards Sergeant Dakimjon Ibrokhimovon the fronts of the Patriotic War. This message has given us strength and zeal. We, the men and women of the Lenin collective farm, have re-examined all our work militarily, with the call of our great genius, Comrade Stalin. In order to destroy Hitlerism, we declared ourselves the warriors of the mighty front behind the front.

This year, we will honor the oath of allegiance to our great comrade Stalin in order to get a good harvest of cotton. We have worked selflessly in the cotton fields and created amazing heroism in cocktails. In our collective farm there are wartime Stakhanovs such as Usmon Kholmatov, Kenjahon Umarova, Nodirahon Umrzakova and Kholishon Ashurova, who fulfill their norms and set an example for everyone. Our veterans, such as Kamchiboy Kholbekiev, Mamajon Kholikov and Abdulla Umarov, have taken the place of their children who have gone to the front since the beginning of the war, and they are fulfilling their duties with honor. Everyone knows Mirzakosimota Sodikov. He is fighting day and night on the cocktail front to fulfill the norm of his 2 sons who went to the front. There are many such patriots in our collective farm. Now our cotton is open. We will do our best to reap a rich harvest without wasting a single gram of our cotton. On the glorious 27th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, we will report to the motherland, to the great Stalin, to you, the heroes, on the victories we have

achieved. Mutabarkhon Ibromkhimova, the family of comrade Ibromkhimov, who understood the importance of cocoons of great state importance, became famous on the collective farm this year by catching a cocoon and handing over 85 kilograms of first-grade cocoons instead of 50.

Dear warriors! Hold your weapons more boldly for the honor of your parents, children, and spouses who are bravely moving behind the front. Master the technique even more thoroughly. You will quickly notice all the tricks of the enemy and beat him at every step. That's how we agree with you a thousand times the respect of breast milk. Our victorious days are near, the glorious days will shine again. Then, with the fiery generations that have shown heroism in the great battle, we, the warriors of the labor front, will take a bolder step towards a new, cheerful, noble life under the leadership of our great comrade Stalin. For Stalin, for the motherland! According to the instructions of the members of the Lenin kolkhoz in the Voroshilov village council: Ashurali Datamov, chairman of the Lenin kolkhoz, Izzatoy Toshmatova, secretary of the primary party organization of the kolkhoz, Kushatsboy Dasanov, chairman of the Soviet of Collective Farm Products; Kholishon Ashurova, Lenin, Mirza Umarov, director of the School of Communism, Turgunjon Oripova, one of the best teachers, Manjikhon Kushakova, one of the best students»[35].

Another edition, published in the Fergana Valley during World War II, was the publication of the Fergana Regional and City Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, regional and city working councils –the "Ferganskaya Pravda" ("Fergana Truth") (- the newspaper was published on August 20, 1938 under that name– A.D).

In those years, leading intellectuals and Uzbek women journalists actively cooperated with the press. One of them was Ruzimatova Khalisakhon, born in 1927, during the war (1941-1945) she worked in the editorial office of the regional newspaper "Fergana Haqiqati". Like H. Ruzimatova, a devoted wife, a wonderful mother and a patriot of her country, she contributed to the Great Victory against the German invaders through her work and published interesting articles that raised the spirits of our warriors.

Republican book publishing houses also contributed to the ideological and political enlightenment of the general public. In August 1941, three book publishing houses

- "Gosizdat", "Uchpedgiz" and "Gospolitizdat" were merged into one - the State Publishing House of the Uzbek SSR. As of October 1, 1943, the total volume of 2,228 books published by this publishing house was 3,863 pages, with a circulation of 23,794 copies, including 1,645 titles in Uzbek with a volume of 2,320 pages. L, circulation was 1860 thousand copies. Thus, 74% of publications and 79% of published books are Uzbek publications[36].

III. CONCLUSIONS

During the war, Uzbek writers and journalists were incessantly on the alert. They fought on the front and beyond. "With my pen when I have a chance, I raise my sword in case I have to." These winged words of the classic of the Oriental literary classic and warrior Z. Babur (1483-1530) served as the motto for all Uzbek journalists during the Second World War.

In conclusion, during the Second World War, the media of the Fergana Valley worked as actively as ever and mobilized our people to bring the moments of great victory closer.

The analysis of the newspaper articles from the surviving war years gives a lot of information about the history of Uzbekistan, the contribution of our people to the victory in World War II, the history of the Valley press in general. During World War II, the Namangan press was able to show true devotion on a front that required strong will, and every article written by them was engraved on the pages of history. Great work is being done to show the true courage and tenacity of our people during the war through cinema, theater, art and journalism, scientific research, and to impress the population, especially our youth. In particular, a magnificent Victory Park is being built in the Almazar district of Tashkent. In short, they are carefully preparing for the Day of Remembrance and Honor and the 75th anniversary of the Victory at a worthy and high level.

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