

THE HISTORY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE POST-TELEGRAPH AGENCY IN THE TURKESTAN ASSR

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Abstract: The article examines the forcible establishment of Soviet government in Turkestan by the Bolsheviks, as well as their seizure of control over the existing postal and telegraph system in the region and the creation of a postal and telegraph agency.

Key words: Establishment, bolsheviks, Soviet power, post, telegraph, commissariat, agency, strikes, congress, kurultai, coup.

INTRODUCTION

The Russian Provisional Government took many measures to strengthen its influence in the country after the February Revolution of 1917. However, Russia's decision to continue its participation in the war until victory, instead of ending it, as well as its demands to provide land to the peasants and factories to the workers, and its slowness and indecision in resolving national issues, exacerbated the national crisis. The Bolsheviks skillfully took advantage of this situation. On October 24, 1917, the Bolsheviks (communists) led by V.I. Lenin, relying on the power of arms, began to carry out a coup d'état in Petrograd. On October 25, 1917 (November 7, according to the new date), the Bolshevik Party violently overthrew the Provisional Government [1.44]. That same evening, the Bolsheviks convened the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets in Petrograd. It adopted decrees on land and peace, established the Soviet government - the Council of People's Commissars, headed by Lenin, and elected the All-Russian Central Executive Committee. The Soviet government sought to establish its power not only in the Center, but also in all territories under the control of the former Russian Empire.

RESEARCH METHODS

The main political forces in Turkestan were the Socialist Revolutionary Party and the national parties. The news of the October coup reached Tashkent on October 27. This news was sent by telegraph by A. Frolov and D. Dekanov (Samarkand), who participated in the II All-Russian Congress of Soviets on behalf of Turkestan. Such news was also transmitted to the country through F. Kolesov. With the arrival of this news, the Bolsheviks and the Left Socialist Revolutionary Party began a struggle to seize power by force [2.76].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

On the morning of October 28, 1917, an uprising began in Tashkent, involving several thousand armed European workers. After four days of fighting, by November 1, the Turkestan Committee of the Provisional Government was overthrown. General Korovichenko and members of the Turkestan Committee of the Provisional Government were arrested. Soviet power was established in the new part of Tashkent [3.26]. In subsequent events, the Bolsheviks also carried out the process of establishing and strengthening their power in Turkestan by force of arms with the help of the Red Army. The first democratic government in Turkestan, organized by representatives of the indigenous people, was also overthrown by the Bolsheviks in blood. In general, the process of establishing Soviet power in Turkestan by the Bolsheviks was accompanied by bloody and tragic events. In particular, during the establishment of Soviet

power in the Ferghana region, 7,000 innocent people were massacred in Margilan, 6,000 in Andizhan, and 2,000 in Namangan [4.56].

Thus, Soviet power was established in all regions of Turkestan one after another. In particular, on November 1, 1917, Soviet power was established in Termez and Kattakurgan, on November 8 in the Syrdarya region, on November 25 in Yangi Bukhara (Kogon), on November 28 in Samarkand, on November 30 in Jizzakh, on December 13 in the Samarkand region, in the Transcaspian region during December, and in the Fergana region at the end of December and the beginning of January 1918 [3.290]. The Third Regional Congress of Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies was held in Tashkent from November 15 to 22, 1917. The Congress focused its main attention on the issue of organizing and defining Soviet power in Turkestan. A special commission of four people headed by Sherali Lapin (leader of the "Shuroi Ulama") participated in it, and on November 18, the resolution of the congress of Muslim organizations was announced. According to this resolution, the regional Soviet of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies was considered the supreme authority of the Turkestan region. This body was renamed the Council of People's Commissars of the Turkestan region (SPC). On November 20, 1917, the SPC was created, which was responsible to the Congress of Regional Soviets and was scheduled to convene every 2 months. The SPC consisted of 15 people (8 Left Socialist Revolutionaries and 5 Bolsheviks and 2 Maximalists), and did not include representatives of the local population. The post of chairman of the SPC of the Turkestan region was taken by the Bolshevik F.I. Kolesov [1.50]. One of the distinctive features of the first regional Soviet power was that the legislative body, the Central Executive Committee (CEC), was not elected at this congress. At the last session of the congress, held on November 22, 1917, the issue of organizing local power was discussed, indicating that all local power would be transferred to the Soviets of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies. The CEC began its activities on November 23, 1917, and began a fierce struggle against the democratic and national forces in the region. From the very first days of the forcible establishment of Soviet power in Tashkent, opposition forces began to fight against the Bolsheviks and their aggressive policy. Regional congresses of food committees and city administrations held in Tashkent in mid-November 1917 did not recognize Soviet power [5.15-16].

General meetings of members of the Tashkent city trade union of commodity and industrial employees and representatives of city institutions also adopted resolutions against the Bolsheviks. On November 10, 1917, the post and telegraph heads of Tashkent, united with representatives of the former Provisional Government, under the influence of the Socialist Revolutionaries and Mensheviks, declared a boycott against the orders of the Soviet authorities and went on strike [5.19]. The II Regional Congress of Post and Telegraph Employees, held in Khujand on November 10, 1917, also adopted its own statements without recognizing Soviet power [6.71].

In order to stop the strikes of postal and telegraph workers, the Executive Committee of the Tashkent Soviet occupied the postal and telegraph district administration and the postal and telegraph office with the help of Red Army forces. The guarding of the postal and telegraph and telephone exchange buildings with the help of Red Army forces was introduced. On November 14, 1917, the Executive Committee of the Tashkent City Soviet sent a demand to the postal and telegraph administration, demanding a counter-revolutionary strike and disobedience to Soviet power. In it, the Executive Committee strictly demanded that postal and telegraph workers in the regions also stop their strikes and that all workers return to their workplaces within 24 hours. On November 15, 1917, the Postal Committee of the 1st Siberian Regional Post Office stated in its resolution: "If this strike is not stopped within the time set by the Tashkent Soviet, the

committee will take all measures at its disposal to put an end to this criminal act against democracy” [7.21]. On November 16, 1917, at the initiative of the Executive Committee of the Tashkent Soviet, a meeting of postmen, telegram carriers, telegraph operators and other employees of communication enterprises was convened in Tashkent. At this meeting, the actions of the post and telegraph administration were condemned as counter-revolutionary, and a resolution was adopted against them. By the end of the day, the organizers of the strikes were arrested, and a new leadership of the Tashkent Post and Telegraph Office was elected. Comrade L. Zhelezov (head of the Tashkent city post office, comrade B. Mekhov) (employee of the Tashkent telegraph office) was elected as the commissar of the post office [5.19-20].

After the V Congress of Soviets, which resolved the issue of establishing the autonomy of Turkestan in April 1918, on April 30, 1918, the Turkestan ASSR was formed and the full composition of the Council of People's Commissars was announced, a special postal and telegraph communication district was left under the Council of People's Commissars [9]. All means of communication and organizations in the Turkestan ASSR were placed at the disposal of this district. The III Regional Congress of Postal and Telegraph Workers, held in Tashkent on May 13-18, 1918, adopted a resolution on the complete subordination of all postal and telegraph offices in Turkestan to Soviet power. The leadership and composition of the People's Commissariat of Communications were elected. The post and telegraph employee K. Fyodorov was elected as the post and telegraph commissar of the Turkestan ASSR, the post and telegraph employee of the Yetikus region comrade K. Velenko was elected as the assistant commissar, and the senior station mechanic of the Tashkent telegraph office comrade P. Volkov was elected as the chief mechanic of the commissar. Later, the appointments to these positions were approved by order of the Council of People's Commissars of the Turkestan ASSR. In addition, a 5-member board was formed under the commissariat. This board consisted of one elected representative each from postmen, telegram carriers, technicians, telegraph officials, and postal officials. F.L. Zhelezov, I.A. Voloshin, S.P. Volkov, and V.M. Gusakov were elected to this board [8.17]. From that time on, members of the board working in communications enterprises were elected to service duties. On December 29, 1919, at a meeting of the board of the People's Commissariat of Post and Telegraph of the RSFSR, the Regulations on the management of the post and telegraph agency in the Turkestan ASSR were approved. According to this Regulation, the post and telegraph commissariat in the Turkestan ASSR was determined to consist of 7 departments: administrative, administrative-order-issuing, freight, postal communication department, reference (information), technical and control-inspection departments [5.30]. In addition, it should be noted that according to the Regulations, the post and telegraph commissariat of the Turkestan ASSR was to operate as a separate department subordinate to the People's Commissariat of Post and Telegraph of the RSFSR until its completion.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, from the very first days of establishing their power in the Turkestan ASSR, the Bolsheviks took full control of the post and telegraph offices that were actually operating in the country and established a post and telegraph agency in the Turkestan ASSR.

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