

Activities of branches of the Turkestan regional Muslim bureau

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ABSTRACT

In this article is analyzed some historical information and scientific facts on the eve of formation Muslim bureau in Turkistan region appearing different Muslim organizations and activity their branches. In addition, based on archive documents is given information about organizational works for disciplining Muslim bureau branches by Muslim bureau in Turkistan region.

INTRODUCTION

Turkestan regional Muslim bureau added worthy contribution to the history of the national liberation movement of the peoples of Turkestan with its short but, significantly activity. For this reason, the activity of Turkestan Regional Muslim bureau (1919 – 1920 й) is important. In the eve of the becoming of Turkestan regional Muslims bureau various Muslim organizations were created not only in Turkestan, Bukhara and Khorezm, but other region of Soviet Russia which lived Muslims. Analyzing of the situations which happened in the region is important through the studying this organizations. In this regard, the study of the branches of Turkestan regional Muslim bureau considered one of the most relevant aspects of the activities of the Muslim Bureau

MAIN PART

Different aspects of the activity of Muslim bureau were given in the various books of state and political men such as G.Safarov, N.Borisov, T.Riskulov, F.Xujaev, P.Alekseenkov, S.Khujanov, Darvish (N.Turakulov), R.Inogomov, P.Galuzo. As well as, in the period of independence, some aspects of the activities of Turkestan regional Muslim bureau were given in the works of the scientists of Uzbekistan R.Rajapova, R.Murtazaeva, R.Abdullaev, S.Azamkhujayev, D.Bobojonova, K.Rajabov, A.Golovanov, R.Shamsutdinov, D.Ziyaeva, B.Khasanov, M.Khaydarov, Kh.Yunusova, Sh.Davlatova, K.Saipova, A.Mingnorov and O.Rashidovs. In the eve of the becoming of Turkestan regional Muslim bureau, Bolshevik party attracted the native Muslim people (tatars, bashkirds, azarbejdans and others) to the offices of Soviet power in the not only Turkestan, Bukhara and Khorezm but, other regions of Soviet Russia (regions around the Volga River, Crimea, Dagestan, Ural, Caucasus and others) which lived Muslims and various Muslim organizations were organized.

Muslim bureau which consisted of five members was organized on the chair of Turor Riskulov in the structure of regional committee of Turkestan Communistic Party (TCP) within Conference II of Turkestan Communistic Party (In March, 1919) based on the decisions of the First All-Russian Congress[1, p 42]. At that time, agencies of the people's Commissariat of national works of Turkestan ASSR activated in the five provinces and many uyezdes of Turkestan ASSR. Then, just these agencies played important role in the organizing of the branches of Turkestan regional Muslim bureau in the provinces and large cities.

The formation of the Turkestan Regional Muslim bureau was also approved by the Central Committee of the RCP (b) and allowed to establish independent relations with the Central Bureau of Communist Organizations of the peoples of the East. Abdulkadir Muhitdinov, a well-known politician from Bukhara, was sent by the Central Bureau to assist to the work of the regional Muslim bureau [5, p 130].

Great organizational work has been done by the Turkestan regional Muslim bureau for the purpose to set up activities of Muslim bureau which were newly organizing in regions. Including, experienced Muslim communists in Tashkent were

sent to the all provinces, cities and uyezds, as well as, local Muslim organizations were provided with relevant literature and other tools.

Besides, Chombashev, chairman of the Muslim Bureau of Przewalski uyezd, addressed for help from the regional committee in his letter. He wrote in his letter about the issues of the publishing a newspaper in the local language in the uyezd, conducting agitation among the population, translating central newspapers into local languages and the sending Muslim party organizers [12]. In April 28, 1919, he asked from the Tashkent city party committee of Regional Muslim bureau the sending 9 Muslim staffs for the purpose to work in the agitation-propaganda (propaganda and agitation) sections of the native organizations Muslim bureau [11]. Aforementioned, local Muslim communists were rapidly sent from Tashkent to the many uyezds. The analysis of the above sources shows that, especially, branches of regional Muslim bureau in Samarkand and Tashkent activated effectively in the agitation-propaganda works.

Many local communists were appointed to positions of responsibility by the regional Muslim bureau and sent to the localities. For example, in July 1919, 13 of the 34 party workers which sent to Samarkand province were indigenous people. During June – July, 1919, many experienced party staff and native communists were sent to the other provinces of Turkestan too. Among them, there were Sari-Mullaev, Buranbaev, Kapsayumov, Kosbormonov, Kulmukammedov and others too [10].

So, that was great paid attention by the regional Muslim bureau to the works of organizing provincial, uyezd-city Muslim bureau and communist sections belonging to indigenous peoples.

According to the “Turkestanskiy Kommunist” newspaper, on July 24, 1919, a Muslim bureau consisting of Hoji Safo Juraboev, Abdulvahid Abdulgaffarov, Eshonqul Rajabboev, Nasim Salihov and Abdusalom Raupov was established under the Samarkand regional party committee [6]. Great works were done by the Muslims bureau of Samarkand province to strengthen discipline among the management staff and indigenous communists from the earliest days of its activity [2].

On June 28, 1919, the Samarkand regional party committee accepted decision about the establishing Muslim bureau in all districts of the uyezds. According to this decision Muslim bureau of the uyezd-town in the province was originally formed temporarily. They were tasked the function on the preparation and holding of an organizational conference in the province. In this conference, election the Muslims bureau of province which operated on a permanent basis was intended. Intensify agitation among local workers and farmers, organization of cultural and educational works were identified as the main task of the provincial Muslim bureau [1, p 43-44].

On July 11, 1919, Muslim bureau of the uyezd of Khujand was organized with the name “national section”. All 5 of its members were at the same time heads of department of uyezds. Local communist leader A.Kamilov appointed as the leader of Muslim bureau. He did much to establish and strengthen Soviet power in the uyezd of Khojand. As a result, at the first conference of Muslim communists of the uyezd of Khojand in August 1919, the uyezd Muslim bureau was established [4, p 147-148].

In July-November, 1919, the uyezd Muslim bureau was established in Samarkand, Djizzakh, Kattakurgan uyezds of Samarkand province too [8]. Besides, Muslim bureaus were organized in the some districts of province too. For example, on October 26, 1919, in Uratepa, local communists organized the local department of Muslim bureau. “Mehnatkashlar tovushi” (The voice of the workers) newspaper which was publishing here was noted as the official press organ of the Muslim Bureau of Samarkand province [1, p 44].

Tashkent city interim Muslim bureau was established on August 1, 1919 and it carried out great organizational work in the preparation and holding of the First Conference of Muslim Communists of Tashkent city. On August 27 – September 2, 1919, in the conference in Tashkent with the participation of 65 delegates from 30 organizations, the main lecture was read by Fayzullaev who was the interim chairman of Muslim bureau. In this conference, under the chairman of Fayzullaev the composition of the Muslim Bureau of Tashkent city consisted of five members was elected [7].

Analyzing of archive documents show that the local committees, branches and cells of the Turkestan Regional Muslim Bureau, as well as, in 1919, various sections of Turkestan People’s Commissariat of national affairs were organized in the Syrdarya, Ettisuv (Semireche) and Transcaspian provinces except for Tashkent, Samarkand and Fergana provinces. Including, on September 29, 1919, interim Muslim bureau of Ettisuv province sent the information that about the committees of Muslims bureau were organized in Pishpek, Tukmok, Gavrilovsk uyezds. On October 23, 1919, in the First Conference of Muslim communists of Ettisuv province, the permanent Muslim bureau of province was organized [9].

In addition, in 1919, the Poltoratsk city (on October 30) and Kazalinsk uyezd (on November 26) committees of the Muslim Bureau, as well as the Osh city Muslim bureau (on December 23) were established. On some places, for example, in Kokand and Pishpek, Muslim bureau of uyezd-city were established in not conferences, but in common meetings of local communists which held in July and August, in 1919 [3].

Conclusion

In conclusion, by the end of 1919, the local departments of regional Muslim bureau were established in all provinces and uyezds of Turkestan ASSR. They carried out great propaganda works in places, mainly, among the local communists who were belonged to native nations in large cities and towns in the framework of the implementation of various decisions and orders of the Muslim Bureau of the Turkestan region. They incited the local communists to fight against various rebels and other political forces, the “counter-revolutionaries and the oppressors” who were waging an armed struggle against the Soviet government.

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