

The Struggle of the Peoples of the Southern Aral Sea for Independence

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Abstract:

Amid the tyrannical administration, more than 100,000 of our compatriots who battle for the opportunity of our nation were mistreated. Numerous of them were brutally shot beneath the guise of being “foes of the individuals”. In this article, we talk about the courage of the casualties of suppression that took put in our nation between 1918 and 1919.

Key words: Aral Sea, Turkestan, Amudarya, Petro-Alexandrovsk, Karakalpakstan, Micropartists.

Introduction

The years of the establishment of colonial and Bolshevik policies are the period in Karakalpakstan's modern history when the least examined archival records are rarely preserved (1873-1934). People in southern Aral Sea region fought struggled colonial, Bolshevik and Stalinist policies during this time, and the country's leaders were mercilessly persecuted. From this period, there is wealth of historical literature, research publications, and works of art. When we give them a historical description, we find that there are historical events that have become "White track" in our history as well (Ok iz).

The toppling of the tsar in February 1917 put an end to the colonial peoples' long-running historical and national liberation campaign. The people's participation in the February Revolution was neither haphazard nor unexpected. By this time, the Amudarya branch of Turkestan Province and the Khiva Khanate had had some experience with national liberation armies and independence struggle. During the national liberation movement, repression by the authorities reduced the population of the Amudarya region to 38,626 individuals between 1913 and 1917.

From October 31, 1917 to October 1918 the post of Commissioner of the Amudarya branch was held by engineer-hyrotechnician V. N. Pamshev. There were no cardinal changes in the board system during this period; the Commissioner of the Amudarya branch, the Commissioners of the Chimbay and Shurakhan districts, the Petro-Alexandrovsk City Duma and the Public Committee continued their duties. The Council of Soldiers' Deputies of Petro-Alexandrovsk, established in March 1917, was not active and could not organize its power outside the city. Residents of auls and villages in the Amudarya branch formed self-defense units without any military or material assistance from the authorities of Petro-Alexandrovsk, led by influential tribal leaders, including Ubaidulla Bauatdinov (Khan Makhsum), Bola biy and others. The population began to unite around the tribal leaders. Because famine, robbery, attacks, riots and drought threatened.

From autumn 1918 to August 1919 several detachments of armed workers, sailors and foreign legionnaires arrived in Petro-Alexandrovsk. They were headed by N. A. Shaydakov, V. P. Konoplev, A. N. Khristaforov, V. Kempchinsky, S. Naumov, A. L. Timoshenko, V. Tserpitsky and others. These detachments "took all measures to strengthen" the local party organizations and military bodies in the Amudarya branch.

According to the order, at the end of June 1919, a special military commission was sent to the village

of Zoir, Chimbay district.

In the summer of 1919, Ural Cossacks rebelled against the Soviet regime in the village of Zoir. Y. Dosimov explained that the actions of the Ural Cossacks to self-govern and fight for their independence were dominated by the Soviet Union. (ИТЕЖ p.78) . The book shows that in August 1919 the White Guards (500 people) and the Bolsheviks (2,000 people) opposed the Soviet government. In all, about 3,000 independence fighters opposed the Soviet government in the war of 1919.

In the Amu Darya Province, Nukus, Chimbay, and Kungrad (part of the Khorezm Republic), ideas of Bolshevik politics began to revive. New Bolsheviks, "red" elders, and Bolshevik activists from the country tried to implement various instructions and ideas from the center. In the early 1920s, famine broke out in the cities of Russia. At the same time, an economic expedition (led by S. Malshev) from the center of the country collected food, grain, bales from the residents of Nukus, Khojaili, and Kungrad along the Amudarya and replaced them with leather slippers, iron and other things. Bolshevik merchant S. Malshev collected 30-50 thousand fish from Karakalpak and took them to the center through Muynak-Aralsk from September 13 to December 1920. In a telegram sent to the fishermen of Amudarya Island (November 1921), he indicated that he would quickly collect a food tax.

The Bolsheviks were wise, they summoned all the Ishans, the mullahs of Chimbay, to the first congress. He explained the famine in Russia. He said that the job could only be done with the help of reputable trustees to collect food from the country. Indeed, food, grain, sheep, and goats were gathered in such a gathering in Chimbay. Karakalpak ishans were not the real owners of the food they gathered. Grain sent to help the hungry was not sent by caravan in winter, so all the grain was frozen in the cold and sprinkled in the granaries at Chimbay. In early spring the grain began to rot and the sheep and goats in the barn starved to death. In those years, the owners of the "red" pen did a great service in supporting the idea of Bolshevism and in exposing the clergy. In the 1920s, they began to study mosques, madrassas, and the economic achievements of the clergy. There were 218 rural mosque schools and secondary specialized madrassas around Chimbay. There were 377 grocery stores and small craftsmen (workshops).

During the new economic and political years in Karakalpakstan, economic growth was felt in rural and urban areas. Karakalpak traders traveled to Bukhara, Khiva and the Red Horde and brought various consumer goods, sugar, tea, etc. They exported raw materials: wool, cotton, leather, eggs, fish oil, etc. Kurbanov X, Kalekeev Sh., Burnoshev A., Idrus Syuya Bakhaviddinov, Primbetov, Ubakkol and others, prominent in trade during the NEP years in our country, became victims of Stalin's first attempts to repress the Bolshevik policy.

In 1917-18 the economic situation in Khorezm was difficult. Cossack commander Colonel Zaytsev and supporters of the Khiva Khanate also joined groups opposed to Bolshevik policies because of order, economic crisis, and dissatisfaction with the security services. They were with Yovmud-Turkmen leader Junaidkhan. ¹

On May 17, 1919, the Bolsheviks of Petro-Alexandrovsk and the military-revolutionary organization began to oppress the peoples living along the Amudarya. In particular, Red Army soldiers kidnapped Turkmen girls and confiscated their property.

On September 30, 1918, the Chimbay detachment was formed on the basis of Route 1 of the Perth-Alexander Workers' and Peasants' Army. From Chimbay: Sharipov Garif, Pirnashev Akhmad, Koneev Toir, Shirbatirov Medet, Nurimbetov Nyetulla, Anakiev Abdulla and others, all 28 people

¹ УРУБ фонд 147, опис 33, дело 3л 42

became members of the RSSC.¹

On October 1, 1918 the composition of the Chimbay detachment increased and the Chimbay route was formed. It included: Nurkeisov J., Izambetov K., Bekjkanov, Bekimbetov Y., Irmanov and others.²

On November 27, 1918, a repressive movement began in the Nukus area, led by commanders Goklen and Yovmud. There were more than 300 red soldiers under the command of the Nukus garrison. More than 150 of them were pirate servants. Nukus will be under siege for 16 days. Several Red soldiers die while rescuing Nukus.³

On December 17, 1918 the centurion-commander of Zair Cossacks M. Filshev received an order to head the hundred soldiers' headquarters in Nukus. The area along the Amudarya from Zair to Karatov (Kipchak) was protected. Although it had enough soldiers, new troops began to be recruited. M. Filshev was given one cannon, one machine gun, 73 drugs, and No. 3 Nukus Military Routes. The task of assisting the Bolshevik commissar in the "Twelve Volosts". A Cossack detachment of "Red" warriors led by ataman M. Filshev was tasked to find and dispatch the Turkmen invaders near Petro-Alexandrovsk.

Commanders of the Cavalry Regiment of the 1919 Petro-Alexandrov Revolution carried out various tasks and guarded the banks of the Amudarya. They guarded caravans coming or going to the Khiva Khanate. Some units of the Red Army are paid 250 rubles. Red Army Akbashev, Karakalpak Auezov, Kurbanbakhshi Bureev, A. Dosnazarov, J. Yerekeyev, A. Burnashev, S. Ibragimov immediately learned the orders and policies of the Bolsheviks, trusted them and served them honestly.

In 1918-1919, an economic crisis broke out on the banks of the Amudarya. The goods import was stopped and markets remained immobile. Coins, rubles, and manats were used in trade during the period of "war communism".

In 1918-1919 the Turkmen leader Kurban Mamed Sardor (nicknamed Junaidkhan) issued 2.5, 5 copper coins for the economic consumption of the Muslims of Khorezm. Junaidkhan's coin had images of the sun and the moon.

On March 24, 1919, M. Bolyanov asked 1,500 rubles for a trip to Chimbay as political commissar. He gets to work quickly. He said that the political situation in Chimbay was extremely difficult and that military force was necessary to prevent protests.

On March 19, 1919, Lev Shapashnikov, Ivan Tsyumnikov and Avram Rutarev addressed the Bolsheviks and the Soviet authorities on behalf of the Urals captured in Nukus. At the same time, the Urals say that they are on fire, that all their property has gone to the Cossacks, that they are not Russians, that they will return their belongings to the White Fortress, and that if these demands are not met, other measures will be taken.¹ Filchev, commander of Cossack No. 3 in Nukus, also wrote in a letter dated March 15, 1919: "Bolshevik policy was against us, not the Russians. I have a document, and I serve the Soviet government," he wrote in a letter to the head of Chimbay District Rodetskiy. He testified that Embergen Kulemetov should be appointed "commissar" of the "Rayalyk" division, which serves to protect the Chimbay region from invaders.

Comrade Kazi Yuldash, son of the famous Taylak Boy Babaniyaz of the 19th century, rendered

¹ ЦТАРИ фонд 87 оп1 дело 5л5

² ЦТАРИ фонд 87 оп1 дело 5л72

³ Дусимов Я.133 бет

¹ ЦТАРИ фонд 12 оп4 дело 2л210

feasible assistance in the struggle against Bolshevik policies (1919). He was responsible for sending a letter to the distance and a courier to the nearest one.

In 1919, the Bolsheviks conducted secret operations against the Turkmen leaders Gulam Alikhan and Kushmuhammedkhan against Junaidkhan. The Bolsheviks' use of local tribal leaders against each other had good results.

The commission consisted of M. R. Vanichkin, chief of staff of the Khiva group of the Red Army, M. Lipovsky, special representative of the executive committee of the Amudarya Soviet, and M. V. Gadetsky, chief of the Nukus military garrison. The commission work tasked with punishing the "bourgeois elements" in the department yielded no positive results in practice. This is due to the fact that the third military unit of Zairian Cossacks left Zair for Chimbay, without submitting to a special commission. On July 29, 1919, the Amudarya Council of Bolsheviks took another special decision. According to him, an emergency commission consisting of 17 party-soviet and military personnel of the Amudarya branch was sent to Chimbay. The commission was headed by A. N. Khristoforov, a member of the Turkestan MIC and RSFSR plenipotentiary representative to the Khiva Khanate. The commission also had 14 guards consisting of fighters.

Negotiations of the Emergency Commission with the term of the Ural Cossacks M. Filchev were unsuccessful. The commission then dissolved the Executive Committee of the Chimbay Council and established the Revolutionary Committee of the Chimbay District in its place. This change in the leadership of the Soviet government in Chimbay was made without regard to the balance of power. For this reason, on August 10, the Extraordinary Commission was forced to seek military assistance from Petro-Alexandrovsk. A detachment of 80 warriors was sent from there to Chimbay, but this detachment fell under siege. On August 14, members of the resistance movement arrested the Emergency Commission. There were over 40,000 people in the ranks of these resistance units. Soon the insurgents occupied Nukus, and on August 17, 1919, all districts of the Chimbay district, including the Muynak fishing district, were liberated from the Bolsheviks. Thus, a national government without the Bolsheviks was established in the northern regions of the Amudarya. Mikhail Filchev, a Ural Cossack, was elected head of the national government. The government included influential Karakalpaks Ubaidulla Buatdinov (Khan Makhsum), Ibrahim Adilov, Inayat Niyazov, Seyitnazar Pirnazarov, Bola biy, Ural Cossacks-Shishenkov, Salnikov, Gutarov, Bojedov, Shevelev and others.

"Micropartists" who fought against the Bolshevik-red army in those years were the active services of tribal leaders and priests in the countryside of those who fought against the Bolsheviks in 1919:

1. Seitnazarov Maikiboy 10.Matniyazov Sherniyaz
2. Taimnazarov Jumanazar 11.Urymbaev Askar kozi
3. Yernazarov Khujamet 12.Palyymov Shalymbet
4. Khudaynazarov Mambentnazar13.Kurbanov Khalmurat.
5. Uteshov Bainazar 14.Ibragimov Ubbi
6. Ernazarov Safarboy 15.Bakhauiddinov Iniyat Ishan.
7. Palymov Utepbergen16. Ataulayev Khalila Ishan
8. Yusup Shamurat 17. Kurbanbayev Atajan
9. Bekmanov Matkarim18. Patyllaev Serzhan Aksun and others

Karakalpakstan was secretly registered by the JSPD, they were subjected to political charges, deprived of voting rights, imprisoned and finally arrested and shot by the JSPD in 1929 for decades. Hundreds of "inyats," "ernazars" and "khans," and "bolabis" suffered repression. According to the imam of the village of White Trostnik, Khojakul Ishan: "The advice of the Bolsheviks was to pit each other against each other, to insult each other". In these years, the traces of each other are not spoiled from the outside, but in ourselves, in the village, in our profession, in our friendship with each other, in the Bolshevik ideology that led to the destruction and repression of the country's leaders.

During the dictatorial regime, more than 100,000 of our compatriots who fought for the freedom of our country were persecuted. Many of them were brutally executed on the pretext that they were "enemies of the nation". Many were exiled and tortured. Their families were dispersed and their property confiscated. Our grandmothers and mothers did not survive this terrible crime. Thousands of women were widowed and children were left orphans. Thanks to our independence, museums dedicated to victims of repression have been created in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and in all regions. Along with official materials, they contain many historical documents and unique photographs stored in family archives. The names of victims of repression, their lives and activities are identified by region and area. On the basis of this information, a multi-volume book "Victims of Repression" is being prepared for publication.

«So far, we've taken our favorite places in the story and hidden the ones we don't like. Whether one likes it or not, whether it is our pride, our desire, our success or our betrayal, it must all be written honestly », "Almost a hundred years later, justice has been served. The pure names of our 115 ancestors who fought for our national independence but were not rehabilitated have been vindicated. How many more of these? It is necessary to continue the noble work aimed at restoring the dignity of patriotic people," said President Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

In short, the establishment of dictatorial Soviet power in northern Uzbekistan brought hard times for the nations and peoples living there. In particular, the first children who fought for the freedom, liberty and independence of their people were repressed. The country was under the rule of colonial policy, and the peoples became economically, politically, culturally, and spiritually dependent on the dominant ideology and idea.

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