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REVIEW ARTICLE

THE CENTRAL COMMISSION ON FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER IN TURKESTAN ASSR AND ACTIVITY OF THE NATIONAL LEADING EMPLOYEES (1918 - 1920)

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ABSTRACT

Activity of the Central commission on fight against hunger in Turkestan ASSR, created under the leadership of Turar Riskulov, is covered in this article, and also the activity of national communists. In it are considered hunger scale in Turkestan and fight against it on the basis of archival documents and other materials.

INTRODUCTION

The unpleasant economic policy pursued by the Bolsheviks in the Turkestan ASSR did not take into consideration the local peculiarities, as well as the discontent of the people of the country because of leaving its tragic traces behind in the national economy. The agricultural crisis in the country has had a negative impact on mostly local populations. The number of local population and farms has dropped dramatically, according to estimates. Only Russian population and their economy were grown¹. Turar Riskulov, the chairman of the Turkestan Muslims' Bureau, said in his speech at the 3rd Congress of Turkestan on June 6, 1919: "Fergana is not under the soviet rule, it is only in cities where Russians live. Muslim villages do not have Soviet rule, instead the order of Nicholas is enable in the land, where the commanders and thugs are replaced by police officer and district managers"². In his report, Riskulov also underscores the extent to which the communist leaders who are working under the banner of "party leadership" are depressed.

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¹Report on the activities of the SNK and the Economic Council of the Republic of Turkestan on October 1, 1922 - Tashkent: Ed. Hydroelectric PowerStation, 1922. - p. 65.

² Riskulov T. Revolution and the indigenous population of Turkestan. (Collection of the main articles, reports, speeches and theses). Part I. 1917 - 1919 - Tashkent: Uzbek State Publishing House, 1925. - p. 99.

Muslims are shown to be innocent without ever having the power to expose the Soviets themselves as "nationalists and robbers". The success of the Bolsheviks in the short time after the establishment of the Soviet power in Turkestan, led by the national communist leader T. Riskulov. The country's food convention, which was held in January 1918 in Tashkent, has come to light on the dire economic situation in Turkmenistan and the lack of food reserves³. The convention notes that "the disaster reached its highest peak. Soon the famine will enter the cities, and the events will be too late"⁴. During the first months of the Soviet rule, the Bolsheviks and the government of the macroeconomics did not take any measures to prevent food shortages and starvation. The Soviets Peasantry deputies and delegates of food conventions in Turkestan appealed to the entire population of Turkmenistan to open a kitchen for public, especially for hungry people. Only on June 27, 1918, the Department of the Public Relief Commissariat of Health of the Turkestan ASSR was established and at its discretion allocated 5 million rubles⁵. Until middle of 1918, the political leadership of the Turkestan ASSR had not the only clear and solid policy about food policy. The Bolsheviks (Minority) were guided by the principle of classic, notwithstanding as a mentions of menshevik's (minority) and esser's that, the food was supposed to be free from politics. In this case, Bolsheviks

³Turkestan in the early twentieth century: to the history of the origins of national independence. Scientific editor: R.Ya. Rajapova. - Tashkent: "Shark", 2000. - p. 270.

⁴Uzbekistan CSA (Central State Archive), P- fund 30, list 1, work 8, page-41.

⁵Uzbekistan CSA (Central State Archive), P- fund 31, list 1, work 8, pages-41-42.

routinely organized the foodstuffs, which were organized by the Turkestan Food Administration (established by the Public Commissar of the 1st Food Welfare Commissioner Bolshevik A. Kazakov) and local food commissions⁶. The old foodstuffs withdrew until 1918's middle on January 10th, in 1918, the Turkestan food committee decided: "Admitting that the all foodstuffs have no political influence"⁷. This classic approach to solving the food problem contradicts the interests of the Turkestan natives. This is because the Soviet authorities provided food to European population in the first place. Turur Ryskulov (1894 - 1938) was a prominent statesman and public figure in this period, working in various positions in Turkestan, the RSFSR and Kazakhstan. On the one hand, he showed active participation in the eradication of the famine in the Turkestan ASSR and, on the other hand, he showed the terrible consequences of the famine that he had witnessed in various speeches, lectures, articles and books. The scale of the tragedy in Turkestan was so intense that the republic's leadership was planning to move the population to the European part of Russia to save lives⁸.

On November 20, 1918, the Central Commission for the Fighting against Famine (Комголод) was established under the Central Executive Committee of the Turkestan ASSR. The Commission included "the most active members of the local population"⁹, Turur Ryskulov was appointed chairman. The chairman of the commission, Turur Ryskulov, wrote in his biography, which was written in December 1921, in Moscow: "On the one hand, when I see the Soviet power as a whole from the local labor market and, on the other hand, the terrible hunger that threatens all the poor of Turkestan, I set the issue of combating hunger for the following purpose: firstly, it was necessary to save proletarians and children who die in millions of streets, ravines and villages, the former authorities had taken this into account from faraway (for example, a total of 5,000,000 rubles were allocated for a million hungry). secondly, our comrades need to realize that we can not neglect the local population, especially the dying poor, because the poor should be the last supporter of the Soviet regime, and thirdly, as the commissar from local officials, it was necessary to shame those who are less afraid of starvation (for example, Narkomnats (Narkomnac) - Public Commissar for Health, Public Commissar Ashurkhojaev's inactivity, although he was native, he did not do anything about problem of hunger Narkomzdrav (Narkomzdrav))-Saving of Public Health Commissar..."¹⁰. In his biography, T. Ryskulov dwells on the work of the Central Commission for the Fighting against Famine: "The Central Commission for the Fighting against Famine was created by me (see all of IZvestia (newspaper) at that time) he justified himself; all towns and settlements were filled with children's homes and feeding points, and the hungry farmers began to organize farming and craftsmanship for the hungry people who later provided the majority of food to the republic. For the first time in Turkestan, state-owned crops were organized and 25-30,000 dessiatina¹¹

seeds were slaughtered and forced to return local workers. Only in the old city of Tashkent, 30,000 local poor hungry people were rescued (this is well remembered by the residents of the old town and comrade Nizomiddin Hodjaev). True, I went to such a thing that I submitted to the Turkestan Central Executive Committee (Turcu) a draft order on confiscation of food and property beyond the labor norm for the poor of the hungry poor, but it was not accepted, and then in Tiflis, Mustafa Chokay has appeared with his the article, as it is said in the article that the Russian Bolsheviks did not communicate with the local poor in Turkestan, but many other things were done. Apart from the government's funds, we fed most of the hungry people by confiscating local bourgeois food, or forcing rich people to lessen the degree of hunger in their own districts"¹².

In this regard, T. Ryskulov is thinking more about his work instead of describing the terrible picture of the famine in Turkestan. This biography was written by T. Ryskulov and sent to the Communist Party of the Moscow Municipal Justice Committee and the Public Commissariat of National Minorities while he was the chairman of the Council of Public Commissars of the Turkestan ASSR. It was dangerous to expose all the horrors of famine when it was in charge. That is why, in his biography, T. Riskulov treats this issue as a Soviet party and statesman. The book titled "The Revolution and the native people of Turkestan" by T. Ryskulov shows the horrors of the famine in Turkestan, particularly in the Fergana valley and in Ettisuv (Sevenever). In his opinion, at that time, half of the country's population lived in famine. T. Ryskulov describes the essence of famine in his book, "Hunger in Turkestan" and units of "Fighting against Hunger"¹³.

In the meantime, T. Ryskulov said that half of the population of the Turkestan population is about 2.5 million people. It was absolutely right when he wrote on that. "Over 3,000,000 in 1918, and 25,000,000 hungry during the first five months of 1919 were provided with food norms by national foodstuffs, ranging from 800,000 hungry dependents to Helping to hungry people Assistance (Помголов) until 1st May, totally 144,000 survivors"- This is a report by comrade Kompenuus at the 3rd Congress of the Turkestan Communist Party. Turur Ryskulov, in his biography, draws conclusions from the report: "On this subject it was possible to involve the local working people in the Soviet power, to unite local workers, to attract the interest of the revolution in their mind, and so on"¹⁴. In fact, the above figures appear to be very similar, but for every hungry person, on average, they had to eat 1.5 times a week. It should not be forgotten that in the conditions of general famine there is a sharp deterioration in these places. Turur Ryskulov, the chairman of the Turkestan Muslims Bureau in the Turkestan, said there was a great deal of trouble when he said that the whole nation could be destroyed at the VII Congress of the Turkestan ASSR (March 1919). The famine was so intense that eating human (cannibalism) became commonplace in the history of the country. According to the newspaper "National

⁶Turkestan in the early twentieth century: to the history of the origins of national independence. -WITH. 270-271.

⁷1918 in Turkestan (Chronicle of events) // "Communist thought" (Tashkent), 1927. Book 5. - P. 118

⁸Uzbekistan CSA(Central State Archive), P- fund 17, list 1, work 20, page-199.

⁹Uzbekistan CSA(Central State Archive), P- fund 31, list 1, work 56, page-200.

¹⁰Uzbekistan CSA(Central State Archive), P- fund 86, list 1, work 1525, pages-4-15.

¹¹One desyatina- a unit of measurement equal to 1.09 hectares.

¹²Turur Ryskulov's biography. Translator and publisher K. Rajabov // "Saodat", 1992. №5-6. - P. 8-9.

¹³Ryskulov T. Revolution and the indigenous population of Turkestan (Collection of the most important articles, reports, speeches and theses). Part I. 1917 - 1919 - Tashkent: Uzbek State Publishing House, 1925. - P. 35 - 50, 57 - 82

¹⁴Turur Ryskulov's biography. Translator and publisher Q. Rajabov // "Saodat", 1992. №5-6. - P. 8-9.

economy of Turkestan” T. Ryskulov cried out in his speech¹⁵. The *Ishtirokiyun* (Participation) – a national newspaper of Turkestan expressed officially on its 7th date in 1919 about “Orders by Turkestan Soviet Union’s headquarters of the Central Commission for Fighting against hunger”¹⁶ (total 11 orders) has been nominated in the provincial and district leadership of the Turkestan ASSR in the Decree by the Central Commission of the Fighting against Hunger of the Turkestan Republic.

According to the decrees of the Chairman of the Central Commission Turor Ryskulov from 6 to 24 December 1918, Shakir Devonov made the chairman of the Namangan branch of the Fergana region, (he was chairman of the commission of the Nanayregion before) and the chairman of the Chernyaev convocation commission in Syrdarya region was Sultonbek Mankeldin, chairman of the Aktyubinsk headquarters was Imonali Otakulboev, Chairman of the Turkestan District was Kulakhmad Niyazov, Chairman of the Tashkent City Council Ibodulla Derbasolin, Chairman of the Norin Training Commission for Fighting against Hunger Strike in Ettisuv (Semirechye or Sevenrever) TurCEC (Turkestan Central Executive Committee) Jalal Abdurakhmanov, a former member was appointed.¹⁷ On December 12-13th, in 1918, the emissary of the Khojand Aid Commission to Hunger in Samarkand Region, and Izbosarov, the emissary of the Tashkent Provincial Aid Commission to Hunger, were dismissed from their posts¹⁸. According to the Official Decree which was adapted on the 21st of December, 1918, in the 81st edition of the Turkestan Central Executive Committee issued on November 28th, the old and new city a Commission (Anti-Struggle Commission with Hunger) has been established and is in charge of this commission at the center of the Trotsky camp¹⁹. The commission is headquartered: a number of authorized representatives from the Central Commission are presiding in the commission.

A delegation from the capital city of Tashkent is also a member of the two mayors’ polls. Alixodjaev is elected by the Central Commission in Tashkent. Alixodjaev announced that he had been promptly offered to his office, and he was asked to assist other institutions and supervisors at that time they were in office. Chairman of the Central Commission was Ryskulov²⁰. The Central Commission for the Fighting against Hunger (Комголод) had to coordinate the various commissions in the struggle against hunger. However, conflicts and rivalries between different departments have not only affected the commission. The Commission is guided by its state funds, budgets, and various payments, and ions of charity organizations. However, as a result of strong inflation, the lack of funds has become a permanent phenomenon²¹. Turkestan ASSR CEC (Central Executive Commission), dated November 28, 1918, called “The Regulation on Combating Acne in the Turkestan Republic”²², consists of 15 points,

which states that the Central Commission for Fighting against Hunger is functioning under the Council of Public Commissars of the Turkestan ASSR. The Regulation stipulates that two members of the Turkic Council and one representative from different agencies - the Turkestan ASSR Land Affairs, Food Commissariat and the Central Council for People’s Agriculture will be included in the Central Commission. The responsibilities of the Central Commission of the Fighting against Hunger are as follows:

- The development and implementation of all anti-famine measures, coordination of the activities of the agencies and organizations concerned with this issue;
- Keeping a clear list of hungry ones;
- Development and maintenance of measures to improve the economic situation of hungry people;
- Involvement of the hungry in the workplace, organization of different levels of workshops for them and allocation of cultivated areas for work, as well as involvement of hungry people in public affairs;
- Preparation of billing documents (estimates) and preparation of clear reports²³.

In front of the CEC (Central Executive Committee) the document entitled “Guide to the Central Commission for the help of hungry people in Turkestan” states that four subcommittees have been set up to facilitate the commission: a) Assistance to hungry children; b) Hungry people acceptance and enrolling; c) placement of the hungry people and using; d) provision them of starvation²⁴. In another document, a special Instruction on the Commission for the Fighting against Hunger was issued to the provinces. Local self-help and urban anti-hunger commissions were established on these guidelines²⁵. The main activity of the Central Commission was the registration of hungry people, providing them with food, hot clothing and footwear, and placing them on the job. The Commission established special nutrition points throughout the country²⁶. A chairman of commission T. Ryskulov, 3 million lunch in 1918 and 25 million lunch during the first five months of 1919²⁷. Assistance to hungry people is mainly carried out on the railways and the cities. Local residents in rural areas, especially those living in hostile areas, are left to God, the Creator. If millions of hungry people come to the Central Executive Committee or the Food Director with their bulging fists, T. Ryskulov would not have been the target of these buildings, but the hungry were not organized. The mass of hungry people, especially the indigenous people, died silently²⁸. “Actually, the people who died were rescued by Soviet authorities because the grain was distributed among the survivors”²⁹.

Historical sources show that between 1917 and 1920, the population of Turkestan ASSR declined by more than 1

²³ Uzbekistan CSA (Central State Archive), P- fund 17, list 1, work 913, page-183

²⁴ Uzbekistan CSA (Central State Archive), P- fund 25, list 1, work 740, page-13

²⁵ Uzbekistan CSA (Central State Archive), P- fund 17, list 1, work 197, pages-1-3

²⁶ Yakovenko L.I. Food policy of the Communist Party and its implementation in Turkestan (1918 - 1924). Dushanbe, 1974. - p. 129.

²⁷ Brief biography of Comrade. Ryskulova/Uzbekistan CSA, P-fund 86, list 1, work 1525, page 12.

²⁸ Turkestan in the early twentieth century: to the history of the origins of national independence. – P. 276.

²⁹ Uzbekistan CSA (Central State Archive), P- fund 17, list 1, work 20, pages-97-201.

¹⁵ “National economy of Turkestan” (Tashkent), 1919. №3. – P. 13-15.

¹⁶ See: “Ishtirokiyun” (Participation), on the 7th of January 1919y.

¹⁷ “Ishtirokiyun” (Participation), on the 7th of January 1919y.

¹⁸ “Ishtirokiyun” (Participation), on the 7th of January 1919y.

¹⁹ *Trotsky camp* - is a military camp in Tashkent city (now in Chirchik). Here lived soldiers. The rebellion of combat engineer in Trotsky’s camp in 1912 is well-known in history.

²⁰ “Ishtirokiyun” (Participation), on the 7th of January 1919y.

²¹ Turkestan in the early twentieth century: to the history of the origins of national independence. –P. 273

²² Uzbekistan CSA (Central State Archive), P- fund 17, list 1, work 913, pages-183-184

million people, about 1/5 of the population³⁰, and this proportion was about 1/3 of the livestock population³¹. In the summer of 1919, an important step was taken to form a hierarchy of centralized foodstuffs. On June 4, 1919, the Turkestan CEC issued a special decree "On the Food Commissariat". The leaders and local authorities of the Food Commissariat (Компрод) have been given great powers. After that, the Commissariat was so filled with avant-gardists and speculators that in August 1919 a serious cleaning took place. On February 24th, 1919, Turkestan commemorated the Commission's eight articles of public order, which was signed by Commissioner T. Ryskulov, commander of the Commission on Fighting against Hunger (Decree No. 10)³². In Kattakurgan, Samarkand Region, a board meeting under the anti-famine board will also focus on issues of food and hunger in Kattakurgan³³. In the spring of 1919, T. Ryskulov left the post of the chairman of the Central Commission for Fighting against Famine. However, he remained in the commission and continued his active work in this area. At the meeting of the central commission, which took place on 3 April 1919, the new chairman of the commission, Sarimullaev, together with his former chairman, T. Ryskulov and board members Kosenko, Stepanov, Efimov and others took part in the discussion and discussed the protocol of the VIII Congress of the Turkestan ASSR Food Summit³⁴.

Another document preserved in archival funds indicates that in the Regulation on the Reorganization of the Fighting against Hunger in the Republic of Turkestan, the Central Committee for Fighting against Hunger under the Central Committee of the Turkestan ASSR was transferred to the Central Council for the National Public Depot and converted into the Production Department. The document was signed by Kosenko, the new head of the Central Commission of Fighting against Hunger³⁵. According to official documents, in 1919, 970,900 people were registered as Turkestan ASSR citizens³⁶. This number was 328,300 in the Sirdarya region, 283,000 in the Fergana region, 133,600 in the Samarkand region, and 226,000 in the Ettisuv (Sevenriver) region (see Annex 10 in appendix). For the first 8 months of the year, when the estimated cost was 3 rubles per person (about 1.2 million people), it was 864 million rubles³⁷. With the proclamation of Turkestan on June 4, 1919 "About grain class sharing"³⁸ and the other decrees, the Soviet regime introduced "military communis" policy and "grain monopoly". The decree on monopoly was made through the Central Executive Committee of the Turkestan ASSR and the Council of People's Commissars. However, this process is as follows: a number of prominent managers, from decree to acceptance, to ridiculous, not long-sighted and various errors was shown.

T. Riskulov, G. Constantinopolskiy,, S. Effendiev, M. Fayzullin and others, and were criticized. In the country's food

congress (July 1919) about the irreconcilable conflicts of wheat monopoly in Turkestan, it was declared: "This is a serious concern for the farmers, the grain is being hidden, the fields are shortened, and the wheat grains are sold, and it is forbidden to import it from the outside"³⁹. The disturbance began in the village, and they were scared. In the autumn of 1919 there were alarming reports of the impossibility of grain monopoly introduction. Food authorities seized mainly wheat in the Astrakie (Semireche) region. Ferghana and Zakaspiy oblasts (where possible) were exchanged. The abundance yielded in the Samarkand region was taken to the Bukhara emirate, and in October, the monopoly was banned by the decision of the regional soviet. The poor farmers of Syrdarya region hid the grain. Only monopoly in the capital Tashkent has been achieved: "We have achieved our goal, we have seized wheat farmers and give it to the proletariat"⁴⁰.

The implementation of the grain monopoly was strongly criticized at the VIII Congress of the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic in September 1919. It is characteristic that in the congress, many farmers opposed the serious mistakes and shortcomings, not the monopoly in practice, but in its implementation. Munavvarqori Abdurashidhonov believes that "monopoly is very important and necessary for us as air". These mistakes were acknowledged by some of the leaders of the Turkestan ASSR and the Turkestan Communist Party (V. Lyapin, T. Konstantinopolsky, and others). The anti-monopoly Muslim delegates, Karazokir Hamidov, d. Salihov and others were wary and ignored. Chairman of the Central Committee of Turkestan ASSR A.A. Kazakov emphasized the need to implement monopoly with violence and force, based on the support of many Bolshevik leaders. This idea was found to be acceptable and well-established in Turkestan because it conforms to the main purpose of the Soviet rule and the Bolshevik Party. "The defeat of a food company poses a threat to the breakup of the revolution"⁴¹, the congress emphasized. In February 1920, the Turkestan Communist Party (TKP) said in its plenum that "there is a different attitude towards the transposed⁴² and indigenous people (livestock and natives)". The policy of the center is being used in a diminished manner with regard to the transmitted population, while the policy towards the indigenous people is gradually being gradually implemented. Discussion and controversy were caused by the decree of the Turkestan ASSR on the transfer of over wheat to the state on February 28, 1920 and the poor by committees.⁴³ New stage of food policy in Turkestan T. Ryskulov is closely linked with the activity of the Central Executive Committee of the Turkestan ASSR. In the meantime, the famine was exacerbated by the central provinces of Russia and Ukraine, except for Turkestan. This terrifying process has also been shown by various contemporaneous letters by contemporaries. In one such letter, published in the Rodina (journal) magazine, there are opinions that human beings were affected by the famine in Don and North Caucasus: "Dear Brother! If you

³⁰Central Asian economic region. – Tashkent, 1922. – P. 41; Materials on the regionalization of Turkestan. Issue I. – Tashkent, 1922. – P. 21.

³¹Report on the activities of the Turkestan Economic Council for the February-October months of 1921 y. – Tashkent, 1922. – P. 292.

³²Samarkand State Archive, P- fund 151, list 1, work 19, page-6.

³³Samarkand State Archive, P- fund 151, list 1, work 19, page-72.

³⁴Uzbekistan CSA(Central State Archive), P- fund 17, list 1, work 913, front and backpage of -188.

³⁵Uzbekistan CSA(Central State Archive), P- fund 17, list 1, work 913, pages-242-243

³⁶Uzbekistan CSA(Central State Archive), P- fund 17, list 1, work 915, page-3.

³⁷Uzbekistan CSA(Central State Archive), P- fund 17, list 1, work 31, page-339.

³⁸Uzbekistan CSA(Central State Archive), P- fund 25, list 1, work 214, page-134.

³⁹Turkestan in the early twentieth century: to the history of the origins of national independence.–P. 276.

⁴⁰Uzbekistan CSA(Central State Archive), P- fund 17, list 1, work 214, page-134.

⁴¹Uzbekistan CSA(Central State Archive), P- fund 17, list 1, work 34, page-99.

⁴²It is here that Stolipin has been deployed by Russian migrants (rich krestians) who moved to different parts of the Russian Empire, including Turkistan in the tenth's of the 20th century.

⁴³Turkestan in the early twentieth century: to the history of the origins of national independence. –P. 279-280.

have a piece of bread, live there. I'm division head, and if I get 15 million rubles a month, I will not survive. One piece of flour costs 14 million rubles ... Now the soldiers and the peasant are in great excitement. They say: they promised a lot, but nothing was done. There is a great famine in the region, especially in the northern provinces. Almost nobody is rushing to sow the grain, not even the seeds themselves, they all take it as a food tax (продналог). In the spring, officials in a stanitsa⁴⁴ sent the Kazaks⁴⁵ to other stations to bring the seeds to the grain. Coulombs, which had traveled hundreds of miles, could not find seeds in other stanits. The people living in these stanits also ate the last seed grain and went to other places. Cannibalism is a fact, even in the Novocherkassk city, men's meat-cutlet was sold. Terrible tragedies are being observed. Mothers are killing their children who are suffering from famine and then destroying themselves. Everyone is talking about two facts: in one case, her mother poisoned her whole house, and in the other she slaughtered her 12-year-old son. An epidemic of typhus, cholera, and various gastrointestinal diseases has occurred. Death cases continue on a massive scale, and dozens of people die of hunger every day in railway stations. The corpses are lying in the cemetery when they are buried. They were brought to the hospital a few days before and prepared to bury without grave⁴⁶ ...

The famine, in Turkestan and Soviet Russia, continued to widespread in 1918-1920, causing the deaths of hundreds and thousands of millions of people. In the struggle against hunger in the Turkestan ASSR, T. The national leaders, led by Ryskulov, played a major role (official documents refer to national communists). Among the national leaders were Turar Ryskulov, Kaygusiz Otoboev, Abdulla Rahimboev, Nazir Turakulov, Inomzhon Hidiraliev, Nizomiddin Hojajev, Sultonbek Khojanov, Munavvarqori Abdurashidxonov, Abdulla Avloniy, Bukhara People's Soviet Republic, Fayzulla Hojajev, Fitrat, Abdulkodir Muhitdinov, Otaulla Hodjaev, Khorezm People's Soviet Republic Polvonniyoz Hoji Yusupov, Boboqxun Salimov and Bekjon Rakhmonov have fought hard against the representatives of the Center and chauvinistic policy of European Communists for the benefit of the Uzbek people. Turkestan's Muslim Bureau, led by Turar Ryskulov, played a major role in unifying national leaders in Turkestan. Involvement of local people in state construction in Turkestan was put on the agenda at the VII extraordinary congress of the Turkestan ASSR Soviet, which was held in March 1919, in particular in the national work section of the Congress⁴⁷. The Unit Country Party Committee has shown that the country does not sufficiently work among the local populations to see a growing tension in relations between people of different nationalities. The Session adopted its famous Declaration of Confidence in the Country Committee of the Turkestan Communist Party. The decree states that the great state chauvinism intensifies, and that the representatives

of the indigenous population of Turkestan are not appointed to the top positions in the supreme body of the Republic.⁴⁸ At the closing session of the Congress on March 8, 1919, T. Ryskulov said: "The Russians are reluctant to speak out against the Muslim workers and Muslim leaders, even though they have no basis. I know that when I work in the Central Commission for Fighting against Hunger, we are being mistreated by the leaders of the Muslim community on the basis of what happened"⁴⁹. T. Konstantin Uspensky, one of the worst-ever chauvinists, said like that: "The Food Directory and the Central Commission for Fighting against Hunger. With regard to disbelief, it is necessary to work in the communist construction, and among the Muslims there are still few skilled workers and leaders"⁵⁰. Shortly after this event, the Turkestan Communists' Second National Party Conference was also held. At the conference, the RCP (b) decided to establish a Turkestan Muslim Bureau. This bureau was tasked with organizing works among indigenous people. The Party was invited to develop a special charter on the functions of the Muslim bureau. On March 30th, 1919, the RPP (b) of the Turkestan regional committee of Muscovites was formed (briefly Musbyuro), which was chaired by Turar Ryskulov, Nizomiddin Hodjajev, Abdulkodir Mukhitdinov, Yusuf Aliev and others⁵¹.

On April 1 and 6, 1919, the provincial committee of the Turkestan Communiqué, in addition to special decisions, defined the functions and functions of the Muslim Brotherhood. In a further decision, the Muslim Bureau as part of the regional party committee, under his leadership and oversight, was required to fulfill all matters pertaining to the Muslim community in the Muslim community and thus become its subsidiary body. The Muslim Bureau was also charged with publishing the "Ishtirokiyun" ("Participation") newspaper (now called "Voice of Uzbekistan") published in the Turkish (Uzbek) language in Tashkent in June 1918. On May 24-30, 1919 Tashkent hosted the first conference of the Muslim Bureau of Turkestan. The chairman of the Muslim Bureau, T. Ryskulov, in his major report on the "Current Situation"⁵², said: "The two-year government of the working-peasant government in the Turkestan state, unfortunately, contributed to the deepening of distrust. Muslims have seen that the ideas of the revolution are incompatible with the actual activity. In all parts of the country, there are protests from authorities. The right of 95 per cent of the population of the country was ignored. This disagreement has fallen into all aspects of the life of the state. For example, if we take the food distribution, it is unacceptable to the interests of the Muslims everywhere, and in some cases it has reached the level of crime. This is the case with the national economy. Many do not have to wait long and for a long time to get out of the negative elements, even the consequences of the red army, especially in Fergana region. The disarmed units of the Red Army came to the villages and "squandered the population under the requisition and took everything they had in their hands: from boots, blankets and carpets to ordinary things, and tortured the people. If you add to the drunkenness of the army,

⁴⁴Stanitsa is a village where Cossacks live mainly. There were many Cossacks on the Don and the Ural River.

⁴⁵Kazaks - are ethnic groups in Russian and other nations. They were courageous and brave. The origin of Kazakhs dates back to the Turkic peoples. Famous writer Mikhail Sholokhov, born in the Vyoshenskaya station on the river Don river (1905 - 1984) published his novel about the life of the Kazaks in Don, the World War I and the Civil War in Russia and the Kazaks' struggle against the Soviet regime during the collectivization of the Kazaks in the novels of "Silent Don" and "Opened Garry".

⁴⁶Letters from Russia // "Rodina" (Moscow). 1990. № 10. - P. 59.

⁴⁷Khaydarov M.M. The centralization policy of the Soviet power in Turkestan and its consequences (1917-1924). Abstract of Diss ... candidate of science. - Tashkent, 1998. - 30 p.

⁴⁸Radjabov K, Khaydarov M. History of Turkestan.(1917 - 1924 y.). - Toshkent: "University", 2002. -P. 61.

⁴⁹Uzbekistan CSA(Central State Archive), P- fund 17, list 1, work 17, page-11.

⁵⁰Uzbekistan CSA(Central State Archive), P- fund 17, list 1, work 17, page-12.

⁵¹See: Musbyuro R.K.P.(b) in Turkestan. 1, 2 and 3 Turkestan Regional conferences of the R.K.P. 1919 - 1920 With the introduction of Comrade. Ryskulov. -Tashkent: Turkestan State Publishing House, 1922. -P. 94.

⁵²Musbyuro R.K.P.(b) in Turkestan...-P.8-10.

you will realize why the trust and power in the armed forces have disappeared. The army, which went to protect the civilian population, had serious injuries in the lives of the population. It is also about not concealing credibility with local leaders”⁵³. Speaking at the conference, a member of the Muslim Bureau, Yu. Aliev also commented on this as follows: “The policy of uncertainty about the population has become a chronic disbelief of our time. Gentlemen who are dissatisfied are pursuing a nationalist policy ... This kind of attitude is taking place not only in places but also in the center of the country”⁵⁴. At the II Conference of the Turkestan Regional Bureau Muslim Bureau held in Tashkent on 12-19 September 1919, these issues were put on the agenda more intensively. At the conference, T.Ryskulov made a presentation on the "Current Situation". Despite Riskulov's statement from the center, the uncertainty about the situation in Turkestan shows that the Soviet regime is continuing its colonial policy. T. Ryskulov said in his speech: “Despite our demands and recommendations from the Center, there are policies contrary to its interests in Turkestan. They say that you are not sure and you are not ready yet. We are dissatisfied ... We are accused of chauvinism, and they do not understand that we can not pursue national policies. We know very well that the first blow will be the Muslim proletariat and the communists, when the Soviet power is overthrown in Turkestan”⁵⁵.

On January 20-27, 1920, at the same time, the last conference III of the Muslim Bureau of Turkestan Territory and the V Turkestan Conference were held. Delegates from the V Conference of the Third Conference of the Muslim Bureau were also present at the conference. In both conferences, T. Ryskulov actively participated. At the last conference of the Muslim Bureau, T. Ryskulov gave an interesting report on the national case. He opens his word to the great state chauvinism in Turkestan.⁵⁶ Thus, Ryskulov spoke to the chairman of the Central Committee of Turkestan ASSR A. Kazakov and his deputy K. Uspensky points out that the chauvinist policy of the Sorokin group, which are provided a number of arguments.⁵⁷ However at the III Conference, the Muslim Bureau was forced to discontinue its work by the Central Executive Committee of Turkestan Commission under the Soviet Union of People's Commissars of RSFSR. In summary, the Turkestan branch of the Muslim Brotherhood lasted only ten months (March 1919 - January 1920), which enabled the establishment of Muslim-communist organizations throughout the country and a great deal of organizational work. T. Ryskulov was also the chairman of the Central Commission for Fighting Against Fighting, as well as the chairman of the Muslim Bureau of the country as well as the Chairman of the Central Executive

Committee of the Turkestan ASSR (January - June, 1920). National Communists played an important role in the fight against hunger.

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⁵³Musbyuro R.K.P.(b) in Turkestan...-P.9-10

⁵⁴Musbyuro R.K.P.(b) in Turkestan...-P.10-11

⁵⁵Musbyuro R.K.P.(b) in Turkestan...-P.34-36

⁵⁶Musbyuro R.K.P.(b) in Turkestan...-P.77

⁵⁷See:T. Ryskulov. Selected Works. -Alma-Ata: “Kazakhstan”, 1984. - P. 67 - 68.