



Soviet Law Enforcement Agencies (Hrk, Revolutionary Tribunal, Special Department, ChK, GPU, OGPU "Troika", "Five")

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Annotation: The article is devoted to the activities of the Military Revolutionary Committees, the Revolutionary Tribunal, the Special Forces, the CC, the GPU, the OGPU, the law enforcement agencies established by the Bolsheviks in Turkestan in the process of establishing and consolidating their power.

Key words; Bolshevik, Military Revolutionary Committee, Revolutionary Tribunal, Special Department, ChK, GPU, OGPU, "troika".

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The October 1917 coup and the establishment of Soviet power were carried out by the Military Revolutionary Committees (MRCs) set up by the Bolsheviks and their emergency commissions to combat counterrevolution and sabotage. These structures were the main mechanism for the Bolsheviks to seize power and conduct their own policy. After all, statements made by Soviet ideologues as if "the majority of the masses followed the Bolsheviks and were sympathetic to them" were nothing more than nonsense. This can be seen from the fact that in 1918 there were about 20 government regimes in the country, of which the Soviet regime was just one of them, and only one-eighth of the territory of the former Russian Empire was under Soviet rule. In such a situation, it is not difficult to imagine how brutal and bloody the struggle for power was. In cruelty, oppression, and wrath, none was left behind. Including the Bolsheviks.

The terms "whites" and "reds" are widely used in historical documents, memoirs, and in the memory of the people in general. In fact, these concepts originated during the great French Revolution of the late eighteenth century. From 1918 it was also used in Russia. Both the Reds and the Whites used terror as a last resort in their mutual struggle, both aimed at physically destroying the enemy, and both sides took repressive measures that did not comply with the law. As a result, various military and political structures emerged, and the struggle for power went beyond legal norms. Each of the warring parties considered its enemy a traitor to the homeland and the nation, and therefore any action taken against him was within the limits of justice [1.60-61].

In the process of "exporting the revolution" to Turkestan, and later to Khorezm and Bukhara, the Bolsheviks used the experience of the HRCs. As early as November 1917, HRCs were formed. After the October coup, the situation in Turkestan, as described above, arose: the struggle for power intensified, the country was divided, a fratricidal war broke out, and chaos ensued. Mominjon

Muhammadjanov (Tashkin), a well-known progressive and jadid, described the situation in his memoirs as follows: they were shedding the blood of the poor people. There is no peace at night, no rest during the day. He did not hear anything but the words, "Make him commander." Many young people of Fergana - educated young men, their factions, often fled to Tashkent, often went hungry and naked "[2.288].

The Bolsheviks focused on creating repressive structures in the country capable of securing the political interests of the center by force and violence in accordance with the ideology of the dictatorship of the proletariat. To this end, in a short period of time, the revolutionary tribunal, the Supreme Revolutionary Tribunal and the courts, the prosecutor's office, the emergency commission, the active commission, the commission of inquiry, the "troika" of the VChK, the political bureaus of the people's militia and the Soviet state in Turkestan were formed. The OGPU OO Autonomous Region was established, which acted as an "iron broom" of power.

Following the compilation of the list of bourgeois and unemployed earners in Tashkent, the Turkish Central Executive Committee established "lethal commissions" to eliminate the national bourgeoisie and counter-revolutionary forces.

The role and place of the Extraordinary Commission of Inquiry in the political and economic life of Turkestan is explained in the report of the Turkestan CC as follows: "The Commission of Inquiry has a special place in the political and economic life of the country" [3.72]. It is assumed that the commission was "diligent" in seizing and transporting food stocks in the hands of the population. After all, the Emergency Commission of Inquiry was authorized to arrest, search and inspect documents and other documents of state and public associations, organizations, as well as individuals or enterprises under their jurisdiction, impose fines, confiscate pre-trial property, and close newspapers. [4.].

The Emergency Commission of Inquiry operated in all regions of the Republic of Turkestan. Therefore, the local executive bodies had to immediately follow the instructions and decisions of the Emergency Investigation Commission without interruption.

In 1918, at a time when the "Red Terror" was declared in the country, in Turkestan, as part of the HRCs, ChK (chrezvychaynaya commission - emergency commission) was formed. Due to the difficult socio-political and military situation in the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the Turkestan ASSR, on September 9, 1918, the Turkestan Communist Party was formed to fight counterrevolution and sabotage.

The national liberation movement against the Soviets, the crackdown on resistance forces, was the main focus of the ChK's activities. The Chekists are engaged in intelligence work, informing the party-Soviet bodies and command of the location of the "invaders", their military status, identifying sources of weapons and food supplies, finding agents, and taking drastic measures to disperse their ranks. which was.

It is known that in September 1919, Andijan was besieged by the combined forces of the National Liberation Army led by Madaminbek and General Mukhanov, the "Christian Army" under the command of Colonel Monstrov. Two weeks of fierce fighting ensued, with many casualties on both sides, but the Soviets did not allow the city to be conquered. In those days, in Andijan, the Communist Party and the Revolutionary Tribunal initiated a series of artificial criminal cases accusing civilians of supplying weapons and ammunition to the "invaders" [1.60-61].

For example, on September 12, 1919, during a search of the house of Rahmatulla Mamasiddikov in the village of Hirabek, six bullet casings belonging to Tadjiboy Husanbaev were found in the same village. R. Mamasiddikov and T. The Husanbaevs' case was transferred to the Andijan Revolutionary Tribunal. It was decided to keep them in Andijan prison until the case is heard.

Investigator Molchanov accused the detainees of providing the invaders with the necessary weapons. On October 17, Begali Yusupov, an elder from the Ruziokhunboy mahalla in the 2nd part of Andijan, gave them 1,000 rubles as bail. Another 11 people living in the neighborhood also took hostage master Tojiboy Husanbaev. The guarantee document states that the master had nothing to do with the invaders, that he made a living by his own labor, that he was a copper miner, and that he had 5 disabled people under his care. Chairman of the Revolutionary Tribunal of the case Karimboev, members A.A. Slutskiy, V. Considered with the participation of Hasanov. In the decision, Turkestan decided to release the defendants from prison without trial on the basis of paragraph 1 of the decree of the Central Executive Committee of November 7, 1919 [1.60-61].

In 1921, 11 employees of the Andijan Criminal Code were accused of using their official duties for criminal purposes, which threatened to impose a higher penalty. In fact, the crime was committed by 2 people, but 9 people were found and arrested in connection with it. An unsuspecting woman named Predit planned to use the Cheka to make money: she sent a message to Kozlov, a Cheka officer, about the "counter-revolutionary activities" of the Chekists, and as a result, nine Chekists were arrested. The loan raised money from relatives of the detainees to secure their release. However, the charges were not confirmed and the detainees were released. After reviewing the case of Turkestan ChK officers, 7 prisoners were released, except for 2 found guilty. However, the case does not end there: the permanent representative of the VChK in Turkestan Ya.H. Taking advantage of Peters' arrival in Andijan, he was slandered that the Chekists had been wrongly released. Ya.X. The investigator in charge of the Peters case, N.K. Asked by Yudenich, "How much did you get for liberating the people of Andijan?" Peters referred the case to Party Secretary Popis for reconsideration, and only after his conclusion was he convinced that the Chekists were indeed innocent and apologized to Yudenich [1.62].

Andijan district ChKs from 1918 to 1922 D.S. Uryupin, A.A. Sultskiy H. Husanboev, A. O'razaliev, M. It was led by Chekists like Bitbekov. However, almost all of these Chekists were discredited by the regime they served, and they themselves were subjected to repression.

On September 14, 1918, in accordance with the order of the Central Executive Committee of the Republic of Turkestan No. №38 "On the establishment of a revolutionary tribunal", a revolutionary tribunal was established in Tashkent. Moscow's charter on "revolutionary" tribunals was adopted in full, and this charter was renamed Tashkent's "charter" on "revolutionary" tribunals [5.]. The revolutionary tribunal was scheduled to fight counter-revolutionary movements in the territory of the Republic of Turkestan, those who tried to disobey the decrees of the Soviet government, lawlessness and espionage. The organization consists of a chairman, two staff members, three permanent court members and two secretaries, and six advisors to the tribunal council. The tribunal was to have a three-member public prosecution group, whose meetings would be based on information provided by the commission of inquiry. There were also local branches of the Revolutionary Tribunal.

On February 6, 1922, by the decision of the BMIQ (VTsIK), the VChK was abolished and its functions were transferred to the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD). By this decision, the State Political Department (gosudarstvennoe politicheskoe upravlenie-GPU) was established under the NKVD, and local political departments. The GPU was given the power to search and arrest if necessary. On October 16, 1922, the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets gave the GPU the "right to impose a death penalty up to death penalty" in violation of the principle of criminal and civil proceedings only in court [1.103]. On February 6, 1922, the Turkestan ChK was abolished and replaced by the Turkestan ASSR GPU. It was not until December 1924 that D.M. Ustaboev (6.02.22-5.11.22), Ya.M. Tsirul (5.11.22-30.12.22), D.M. Ustaboev (1.01.23-04.23), O.K. Kanter (04.23-08.23), B.M. Gordon (11.23-12.24) ruled [7.404].

On July 6, 1923, the United State Political Administration (OGEDU) was established. In accordance with the "Regulations on the United State Political Department and its bodies" of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR of November 5, 1923, the legal status of the OGPU was determined at the level of the All-Union. In Central Asia, the OGPU's Autonomous Representation began to operate. Subsequent persecutions and repressions against the mature representatives of the people and the national opposition forces against the Soviet government began to be carried out by the OGPU staff.

The Autonomous Representatives of the GPU-OGPU in Central Asia are G.M. Ivanov (6.02.22-21.08.22), G.A. Rusanov (21.08.22-1.10.23), L.N. Belskiy (1.10.23-15.02.30), L.G.Mironov (15.02.30-20.03.31), G.P.Matson (20.03.31-6.08.31), B.G.Evdokimov (6.08.31 -11.32), R.A. Pillars (11.32-10.07.34) had worked [7.402-403].

According to the OGPU's Central Asian Office, in 1926 a total of 2,789 people were arrested in the Central Asian republics. 2702 people from Uzbekistan were arrested, 1883 were sentenced and 819 were released. Of those arrested in 1926, 625 were Turks, 1,013 were Uzbeks, 406 were Turkmen, 431 were Kyrgyz, 254 were Tatars, and others [6.266-268].

On July 23, 1922, the Central Asian Bureau of the RCP (b) set up special front commissions to combat the participants in the armed movement in Turkestan. A special "political trinity" was formed in the provinces and districts to carry out repression against the movement's members. From July 25, the Soviet command suspended negotiations with the Kurds, and from that day on the Kurds and the young men who surrendered became unforgivable [8.137-138]. Cruel terror and repression against the participants of the armed movement were intensified again

On August 22, 1922, at the meeting of the "trinity" of Andijan district in the Mir-Rabot garrison it was decided to negotiate with him in the fight against the Kazakh frog, to take hostage his relatives [9.56-57]. According to the statement of the "Trinity" No. 5 of September 13, 1922, in Andijan-Margilan district, as soon as the "five" to the "oppressors" - personally in the fight against the Kazakhs, his associates were arrested, they were handed over to the revolutionary tribunal. it was decided to strengthen ties with the local "trinity" and revolutionary committees [9.58].

On August 31, 1922, at a meeting of the emergency "troika" of the old city of Andijan, it was decided to make a clear list of those who defected to the "Basmachili", to take hostages their close relatives, family members, to intensify propaganda among the population through priests and influential people [10.18]. It is obvious that in the suppression of the participants of the armed movement, measures were taken to extradite them by holding their relatives, family members and dignitaries as hostages.

As mentioned above, from July 1922, the "five" were formed to combat "oppression". The "Five" is responsible for the formation of anti-oppression organizations, "Five" and "Trinity" and other organizations, coordination of their activities, financial and organizational organization of military personnel training for military operations. was. An example of this is the decisions of the minutes of the meeting of the "political five" of January 10, 1923 in the Andijan-Margilan region, which fought against "oppression" [10.19].

On January 23, 1923, at the Andijan-Margilan district meeting of the "Five" against the "Basmachilik", he reportedly sided with the Soviets and lived freely (Sultan, Mirab Makhsum, Abdukodir). Intensification of surveillance of them, possibly in cases of imprisonment, is envisaged [9.60]. It is obvious that the participants of the movement, who surrendered their weapons and returned to a peaceful life, were also under the constant control of the "five".

On January 30, 1923, in Beshlik, in the Andijan-Margilan region, in Khakulabad, the concentration of the "invaders" and the appearance of his comrade Milla Sabir was devoted to the need to turn the

village into a zone of action of a separate military unit [9.60]. The "Five" decided to eliminate the "invaders" immediately with the help of special forces.

According to the "Five" protocol of February 12, 1923, in the struggle against "oppression" the issue of strengthening the Andijan-Margilan region with a squadron of 200 cavalry was considered [9.60].

According to the minutes of the meeting of the "Five" on the abolition of tyranny in Andijan region on March 1, 1923, the state provided seeds to poor farmers, demonstrations and rallies of the district city committee. the need to transfer was mentioned. The meeting called for the provision of military units with Muslim workers and the cessation of the "oppression" movement until the spring sowing of seeds in the minds of workers. 75 households in the village of Hakan were called to clear their territory of "invaders" and the issue of convening a meeting of the "five" was raised [10.5]. Apparently, in the fight against "oppression", the state also encouraged farmers to fight against the protesters by providing seeds to poor farmers.

During the period under review, the repressive policy of the Soviet government (CC, Revolutionary Tribunals, GPU, OGPU, NKVD and their "troika") did not stop the pressure and persecution of the local population. These bodies used administrative torture, deprivation of liberty, physical extermination, and political repression against members of the anti-regime population and members of the opposition movement.

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