

IKKINCHI JAHON URUSHI DAVRIDA XORAZM MATBUOTIDA VATANPARVARLIK G‘OYALARI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqolada Ikkinchi jahon urushi davrida viloyat matbuoti — “Xorazm haqiqati” va “Хорезмская правда” gazetalarining faoliyati tahlil etiladi. Unda xalqaro siyosiy voqealarga bag‘ishlangan materiallar, xususan SSSR–Germaniya pakti yoritilishi, ikkinchi frontning ochilishi, Yaponiyaning taslim bo‘lishi hamda BMTning tuzilishi masalalari ko‘rib chiqiladi.

Shuningdek, Alisher Navoiy va Jaloliddin Manguberdi singari tarixiy shaxslarning she‘rlari, maqolalari hamda obrazlarini e‘lon qilish orqali aholida vatanparvarlik tuyg‘ularini mustahkamlashga alohida e‘tibor qaratilgani ta‘kidlanadi. Maqolada urush yillarida matbuotning mafkuraviy ta‘sir o‘tkazish va jamoatchilik ongini shakllantirishdagi muhim o‘rni yoritib berilgan.

***Kalit so‘zlar:** Ikkinchi jahon urushi, Xorazm matbuoti, mafkuraviy targ‘ibot, vatanparvarlik tarbiyasi, front mavzusi, tarixiy shaxslar, Navoiy.*

PATRIOTIC THEMES IN THE PROPAGANDA OF THE KHOREZM PRESS DURING WORLD WAR II

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the activities of the regional press during the Second World War, specifically the newspapers “Xorazm haqiqati” and “Khorezmskaya pravda.” It analyzes materials devoted to international politics, including coverage of the USSR–Germany Pact, the opening of the second front, Japan’s surrender, and the establishment of the United Nations.

Special attention is given to fostering patriotism among the population through the publication of poems, articles, and images of historical figures such as Alisher Navoi and Jalaliddin Manguberdi. The article highlights the significant role of the press during the war years as an important tool for ideological influence and shaping public consciousness.

Keywords: *Second World War, Khorezm press, ideological propaganda, patriotic education, front-line theme, historical figures, Navoi.*

ПАТРИОТИЧЕСКИЕ МЕССЕДЖИ В ПРОПАГАНДИСТСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ХОРЕЗМСКОЙ ПРЕССЫ В ГОДЫ ВТОРОЙ МИРОВОЙ ВОЙНЫ

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АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье рассматривается деятельность областной печати в годы Второй мировой войны, в частности газет «Хоразм haqiqati» и «Хорезмская правда». Анализируются материалы, посвящённые международной политике, включая освещение пакта СССР–Германия, открытие второго фронта, капитуляцию Японии и создание Организации Объединённых Наций.

Особое внимание уделяется воспитанию патриотизма среди населения посредством публикации стихов, статей и образов исторических личностей, таких как Алишер Навои и Джалалиддин Мангуберди. В статье подчёркивается важная роль печати в военные годы как средства идеологического воздействия и формирования общественного сознания.

Ключевые слова: *Вторая мировая война, печать Хорезма, идеологическая пропаганда, патриотическое воспитание, фронтовая тематика, исторические деятели, Навои.*

INTRODUCTION

Before the outbreak of the war for the Soviet Union, the 4th pages of the newspapers “*Xorazm haqiqati*” and “*Khorezmskaya pravda*” reported on the ongoing military developments in Europe. On January 10, 1941, the pact signed

between the USSR and Germany drew significant attention from both European and American media. Italian and German newspapers highlighted the importance of the agreement, while the Reuters agency commented cautiously due to the absence of its full text. Similarly, the U.S. press noted that Berlin-based correspondents were giving the pact high evaluations but avoided offering their own interpretations [1].

LITERATURE REVIEW

The text examines how the Khorezm press addressed political and patriotic themes during World War II, drawing on both Soviet and foreign sources. Using information from the US, British, and German press, as well as TASS and UzTAG, it covers major wartime events, including the opening of the second front, the Tehran and Yalta (Crimean) conferences, and the establishment of the United Nations.

The regional press extensively reported on both domestic and international political developments and played a key role in fostering patriotism among the population. The works of poets such as E. Rahim and R. Zufari, devoted to the war, were widely disseminated through the press.

Moreover, the images of national historical figures—Alisher Navoi, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, and others—were actively employed in patriotic propaganda. These publications highlight the political, cultural, and social significance of the Khorezm and broader Soviet press during World War II.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Using methods such as chronological analysis, consistency, and comparison, historical data recorded in relevant publications were examined through theoretical and comparative analysis. During this period, political articles played an exceptionally important role.

One example is the telegram sent by the U.S. National Bar Association to then-President Franklin D. Roosevelt,[2] which focused on the issue of opening a second front in Europe. Other significant articles included “*The American Public Favors the Immediate Opening of a Second Front*” [3] and “*Movement for the Creation of a Second Front in England*” published in the same issue of *Khorezm Haqiqati* [4]. The press also reported on key events related to the opening of the second front, including *Churchill’s speech in the House of Commons* [5] (TASS), *Churchill’s address at the Washington press conference* [6], and proceedings from the Crimea Conference in 1945 [7].

Under the editorship of J. Tursunov, the newspapers published major wartime documents and reports, such as President Harry Truman’s speech to the U.S. Congress [8], workers’ rallies at the Urgench oil refinery celebrating the capture of Berlin [9], the text of the Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance, and Postwar

Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the liberated Polish Republic [10], addresses by Winston Churchill [11] and Harry Truman [12], the arrest of Benito Mussolini [13], V. M. Molotov's speech at the United Nations General Assembly on April 30, 1945 [14], demonstrations in France following Berlin's capture [15], reports from TASS correspondents Captain K. Sukhan and Captain B. Afanasyev on post-capture Berlin [16], and the signing of the Treaty of Tashkent [17]. Political news related to World War II was generally prepared using information from TASS and UzTAG.

Under Deputy Editor S. Bakhtiy, the press covered the United Nations conference in San Francisco [18]. Political developments in foreign countries were also reported, including the results of parliamentary elections in Great Britain [19].

The Tehran Conference, which marked a turning point in World War II, was widely covered in the regional press [20], including foreign reactions reported through TASS [21]. Between August and September 1945, the press provided detailed coverage of the war in the Pacific, Japan's surrender, the signing of the Act of Surrender, and the associated ceremonies [22]. Another topic of international interest was the British-Indian issue; despite the ongoing global conflict, the Indian people continued to fight for independence. The main regional newspaper reported that in 1942 the Indian National Congress Committee adopted a resolution calling for "the elimination of British rule in India" [23]. The British government's response to these demands [24] and TASS-UzTAG's coverage, including the report "*Gandhi's Path*" [25], were also published.

Poetic works played an important role in patriotic education. E. Rahim's poems promoting patriotism and resistance to war, such as "*Caravan is Coming*" [28], "*Retribution*" [29], "*Cotton*" [30], "*A Work Worthy of the Call*" [31], "*Muborak*" [32], "*Bayroq Tikdik Berlin Tomonga*" [33], "*Galabah*" [34], and "*Unutma*" [35], celebrated war heroes. Poems highlighting women's contributions during the war, such as "*Khadich*" [36], and R. Zufari's works, including "*Kahramonim Sen*" [38] honoring war hero Kuchkor Turdiev, were widely published. Poems from soldiers on the front, as well as analyses of works by K. Nazariy, K. Kamoliy, K. Kurbanniyazov, and O. Sherjonov, were also featured [41].

The press played a critical role in fostering patriotism. Articles frequently invoked historical figures, including Alisher Navoi. For example, the August 27, 1942 issue featured "*Navoi is also the Homeland*", describing Navoi as a great patriot whose work inspired love for the motherland. Soviet ideology could not deny the historical contributions recognized globally. Patriotic articles on Uzbek history were published, such as A. Yakubovsky's "*Jalal-ad-Din – Hero of the Fight of the*

Peoples of Central Asia with the Mongols” (February 20, 1943, *Khorezmskaya Pravda*), and M. Shaikhzoda’s “*Genius of Uzbek Literature*” (February 27, 1942, *Khorezm Haqiqati*), emphasizing the contributions of Uzbek philosophers and scientists including Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Ahmad al-Farghani, Ulugbek, and Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi. These articles highlighted Alisher Navoi as the central figure in Uzbek cultural history, noting that his works compared oppressive armies to “locusts devouring foreign lands” and that his verses inspired resistance to invaders.

CONCLUSION

During World War II, both the Khorezm press and Soviet media extensively reported on significant political and military developments in Europe and across the globe. Key events—such as the agreements between the Soviet Union and Germany, debates over opening a second front, the Tehran and Crimean conferences, and the founding of the United Nations—were communicated to the public through newspapers and other publications. The regional press not only informed readers about global politics but also played a crucial role in fostering patriotism by highlighting local and national historical figures. National heroes like Alisher Navoi and Jaloliddin Manguberdi were presented alongside social and historical ideas, reinforcing the moral and spiritual resilience of the people. At the same time, poems and articles about the war helped evoke anti-war patriotic sentiment among the population. Overall, these press activities were vital in maintaining socio-political stability during the war.

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