

**THE MILITARY PRESS OF THE FRONT NEWSPAPERS
ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT**

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ABSTRACT

Frontline newspapers published during World War II not only reported on the progress of the war or hostilities, but also set a priority ideological goal, such as raising the fighting spirit of the military, inspiring them to fight valiantly against fascism. The article focuses on the important work of the Uzbek-language front-line newspapers on the war and the heroism of Uzbek soldiers.

Keywords: War, military correspondent, front-line newspapers, division, press, council, fascism, army.

INTRODUCTION

World War II was a period of responsibility in the development of military journalism and in the full expression of its content. Because all the attention of the population of the republics of the former Soviet Union was focused on the war. Military mobilization has been declared in the country. The main theme of journalism at that time was war, front coverage. It is estimated that more than 10,000 correspondents from 800 publications traveled to World War II. 1,500 of them died. 258 of them worked as cinematographers at the front. For example, the famous poet Musa Jalil was a military correspondent for the Otvaga newspaper[1].

MAIN PART

Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor NaziraAbduazizova writes, "During the war of 1941-45, like all fronts, the press network was reduced, the volume and number of copies of a number of newspapers and magazines decreased. During this period, military periodicals in Uzbek were also published in the territory of the former Soviet Union, where military operations were taking place. During the war, a total of 14 military newspapers were published in Uzbek"[2].

Uzbek military journalists, who held a pen in one hand and a weapon in the other, showed great courage in sweeping the plague of fascism off the face of the earth. Front newspapers have a special place in this. Front newspapers were printed in portable printing presses in the military unit or at the front itself. Front-line newspapers were a peculiar type of military periodicals, informing not only of the progress of war or hostilities, but also of raising the morale of the warriors in order to achieve victory.

The foreword to Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor RustambekShamsutdinov's book "World War II and Front Newspapers" written by Professor NaimKarimov, Doctor of Philology, reads: in Uzbek, Kazakh, Tajik and Turkmen languages newspapers began to be published twice a week, in a half-format, 4-page standard paper. In all, during the war years, the total number of 10 front, 22 divisional newspapers published in national languages was more than 100. When some Uzbek journalists and writers who had served in the front-line newspapers were drafted into the army, they were first given the opportunity to receive military education at military schools in Tashkent. Only then were they sent to the front. Most journalists and writers are sent directly to the battlefields. At the end of 1941 and the beginning of 1942, when the State Defense Committee decided to publish the newspapers of the National Front, people close to the press were selected from among the soldiers and officers at each front"[3. p-5].

Based on the book "World War II and Front Newspapers" by Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor RustambekShamsutdinov, we give a brief overview of some of the newspapers published in Uzbek at the front. According to the author, on October 29, 1942, the Uzbek-language newspaper "VatanUchun" will be published on the North-Western Front, and later on the Third Baltic Front[3. p-16]. The newspaper mainly

publishes articles, news, letters and memoirs about the life of Uzbek servicemen, their battles and events in Uzbekistan. On the Second Baltic Front, the Uzbek-language newspaper "Suvorovchi" will be published. The newspaper publishes articles, news, letters and memoirs in Uzbek. The book contains materials published in the issues of the newspaper "Soviet Warrior" from January to August 8, 1945 [3. pp-325-326]. On the first Ukrainian front in 1944-1945 the newspaper "For the glory of the Motherland" was published. The editorial board consists of journalists such as S. Zhukov, Tolagan Soatov, Ziyovaminov, Zinnat Fatkhullin, Fotiq Yakubov [3. p-23].

The First Baltic Front's "Forward Against the Enemy" newspaper is published twice a week. The author cites surviving copies of the newspaper from January 6, 1944, issue 2 (163) to issue 122 (263). The editor-in-chief was M. Ramzin, the deputy editor-in-chief was H. Risqulov [3. p-371]. Issues of the Red Army newspaper published in 1944-1945 are mentioned in the book. N. Potapov was the editor-in-chief of the newspaper. J. Azizkhanov as deputy editors-in-chief. M. Ismaili, I. Bilolov are given [3. p-9].

Another important source is the book "History of Uzbekistan" co-authored by T. Ernazarov and A. Akbarov. In 1943, 13 front and 3 division newspapers were published in Uzbek on the fronts of World War II. The authors wrote on the 1st Baltic Front "Forward against the Enemy", on the 2nd Baltic Front "Suvorovchi", on the 3rd Baltic Front "For the Motherland", on the 1st Belorussian Front "Front Truth", on the 3rd Belorussian Front "Red Army Truth", On the Ukrainian front, "For the Honor of the Motherland", on the 2nd Ukrainian front, "Suvorov natiski", on the 3rd Ukrainian front, "Soviet warrior", on the Bryansk front, "Forward to victory", on the Far Eastern front, "Bong" and other newspapers were published [4].

More information about front-line newspapers in Uzbek was provided by Mirkarim Mirsovurov, a member of the Creative Union of Journalists of Uzbekistan, in the Vatanparvar newspaper [5]. The author mentions that on January 3, 1944, the front-line newspaper "The Red Soldier's Truth" was published. Uzbek military journalist Nazarmat Egamnazarov writes in the book "Khotira" that the Uzbek-language newspaper Suvorov Natiski will be published on the Stalingrad front [6. pp-386-393]. In this regard, the March 3, 1945 issue of one of the front publications - "The Truth of the Red Army" was analyzed [7]. On the front page of the newspaper, under the heading "Soviet Information Bureau," there are post-front reports. It read: "On March 1, in Pomerania, northeast and north of the city of Neustettin, our troops occupied the settlements of Flemmingsort, Fletenstein, Falkenhagen, Helkevize, Neudorf, Tsekendorf, Buchwald, and Eschenrige, as a result of the offensive."

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Hence, important political, especially military-political, news is given on page 1 of the front newspaper. It provided the warriors with important information about the course of World War II, including the victories of the Soviet army. On the other hand, it serves to lift their fighting spirit. Materials about the courage of Uzbek fighters are published mainly from the second page of the newspaper. In the column "Forward to our victory" there are materials of captain H. Husainov "Communist Norbutaev", Red soldiers Umarmul Rozikov and Hakim Ismailov "Strengthened our power", Rahimboy Khojaniyazov "Heroism of Adambaev". The third page of the newspaper also contains articles about Uzbek young men fighting valiantly in the hot spots of the front. "Hit the enemy harder!" under the motto, "South of Königsberg," and "Bota Batyr." Articles and reports were mostly written by Uzbek fighters themselves.

As Uzbek fighters are interested in materials related to Uzbekistan, “UzTAGKhabarlari” is also published in front-line newspapers. For example, in the March 1945 issue of the Red Army Truth, UzTAG's Mannon Uygur, AbrorHidoyatov and Sora Eshonturaeva were awarded high titles. related messages are printed[8].

CONCLUSION

An important task before us is to study this period in the history of Uzbek military journalism, to study the process of specialization of front-line newspapers in military journalism. In short, the front-line newspapers published in Uzbek, on the one hand, fulfilled the social order of the ruling ideology, formed in the fighters feelings of hatred and anger against the enemy, on the other hand, played a special role in educating them in the spirit of military patriotism.

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