



Implementation of the Invasion of Bukhara

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Abstract: *This article highlights the implementation of a military campaign in the Bukhara Emirate by the Bolsheviks from the summer to September 1920.*

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On July 2, 1920, Amir Olimkhan sent extraordinary ambassadors to V. Lenin and L. Trotsky in order to establish friendly relations with the RSFSR. On the same day, a building belonging to the Bukhara Emirate and an almshouse in Kogon were occupied by the red soldiers in order to accommodate the Russian soldiers who were being brought. On July 4 of this year, in a meeting with representatives of Bukhara, V. Kuybyshev openly stated that if the governments of Eastern countries want independence, they must have a friendly relationship with Soviet Russia, and that any attempt to get closer to imperialist countries will lead to the termination of their independence. On July 14, 1920, the autonomous representative of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs of the RSFSR for Central Asia submitted a note to the emir of Bukhara demanding the creation of a mixed commission to punish those who jeopardize good neighborly relations with Turkestan[1.8].

On July 25, 1920, the newspaper "Izvestia" published in Tashkent published a letter "About the plight of the people of Bukhara" submitted by 1,500 citizens of Bukhara to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine and government agencies. It talks about the plight of the population, the mood of protest in the country, the negotiations and complaints being conducted with England, and the need for Russia to demonstrate that it will be an effective defender of the rights of the oppressed peoples.

At the meeting of the All-Russian MIK Turkestan Affairs Commission on August 3, 1920, a decision was made to join the Young Bukharans and the communist parties of Bukharan.

Bolshevik commander M. In the article "Russia and Bukhara" published in issue No. 4 of "Zheleznyy put" weekly published in Tashkent on August 15, 1920, Frunze tried to characterize the impossibility of interfering in the internal affairs of Bukhara and Soviet Russia[2. 175].

The RSFSR intensified preparations for the war against Bukhara, using all means. On July 25, 1920, the "Izvestiya Turk TsIK" newspaper published in Tashkent published an appeal of 15,000 Bukhara peasants, allegedly asking for help from the Soviet government. The idea of overthrowing the existing governments in Central Asia was also put forward at the First Conference of Eastern Nations, which started at the end of August 1920.

In the summer of 1920, the Soviet government intensified its propaganda that Bukhara was preparing to invade Turkestan, in a state of hostility towards Russia, and brought large army units to the borders of the emirate. The garrisons in Turkestan cities near the borders of Bukhara were militarily strengthened.



In December 1919, the government of the RSFSR established an international propaganda council to carry out propaganda work in the countries bordering Turkestan, including Bukhara and Khiva[3.150].

The Party of Young Bukharas, founded in Turkestan in January 1920, was empowered by this organization to carry out propaganda against the emir's authority in the territory of Bukhara from February 6, 1920. On February 12, 1920, the Turkish Commission established the "Turkistan Bureau of the Party of Young Bukharas". "Sovinterprop" decided on March 25, 1920 that the Communists of Bukhara should work together with Young Bukharas in the fight against the emir.

The Turkish commission was directly involved in uniting the opposition forces against the emirate and carrying out the coup d'état in Bukhara. On June 24, 1920, a military-revolutionary bureau for the preparation of an armed uprising was established in Bukhara, which included the members of the Turkish Commission V. Kuybyshev, M. Frunze, the secretary of the Communists of Turkestan N.Torakulov, the secretary of the Central Committee of the BKP(b) N. Husainov, the leader of young Bukharas F. Khojaev and others entered.

At the meeting of the Turkish Commission on July 30, 1920, a decision was made to carry out a coup in Bukhara with the political, economic and military support of the RSFSR. On July 29, 1920, the organizational bureau of the Central Committee of the RKP (b) made a decision to support the party of Young Bukharas in ending the power of the emir. The Turkish Commission created a military revolutionary bureau consisting of V. Kuybishev, M. Frunze, Geller, N. Torakulov, I. Husainov, F. Khojaev, and assigned it the task of preparing and carrying out an armed uprising in Bukhara. In the period from June 24 to August 25, 1920, this bureau prepared drafts of calls, declarations, and decrees to be announced after the coup. On August 10, 1920, a decision was made to establish the Provisional Revolutionary-Democratic Government of Bukhara. On August 16, 1920, at the 4th session of the CPSU held in Chorjoi, the issue of overthrowing the power of the Bukhara emir was discussed and the Turkish Commission was asked for help. At the meeting of the Turkish Commission held on August 25, 1920, the issue of ending the Bukhara Emirate was decided. Also, at this meeting, after the termination of the emirate system, decisions were made about the establishment of unified customs procedures between Bukhara and the RSFSR, the economic policy of the Republic of Bukhara to be established with the RSFSR, and a strong military-political alliance with Russia. It is clear that the original goals of the Bolsheviks of the RSFSR were to make the people of Bukhara difficult, to take possession of their wealth, by ending the power of the emir[4.43].

The Turkish commission, the leaders of the Turkestan front, sent to Moscow on July 31, 1920, in a top-secret report, stated that the creation of three types of Bukhara Red Army consisting of 1,200 people had been completed, measures were being taken to strengthen revolutionary activities in the local areas, the general activity program of the future Bukhara government, the program of near-future activities had been developed, and the composition of the government had been determined. , it was announced that the most important bodies have been created, and drafts of the draft decrees, which will be announced soon, about the composition of the new government. The operation to end the Bukhara Emirate was planned to be carried out by Russian troops in the form of a revolutionary explosion, that is, with the participation of Muslim soldiers. The Russian Bolsheviks thoroughly prepared for the process of ending the Bukhara Emirate. Thanks to the efforts of Bolshevik diplomats, the government of the emir was isolated in the international arena, deprived of any support from the outside. In the information sent to Moscow by the heads of the Turkish Commission, in the conversation with Jamal Pasha, one of the leaders of Turkey, it was stated that the termination of the Bukhara Emirate will not cause any objection on the part of the Ankara government, and it is clear that Afghanistan will not provide any assistance to Bukhara. In addition, before the overthrow of the Bukhara Emirate, the composition of the new government of



Bukhara consisting of 9 people, signed by the member of the Turkish Commission V. Kuybyshev, was formed. M. Frunze's telegram sent to Moscow was discussed in the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Communist Party of China (b) on August 10, 1920, and the military plan against Bukhara was largely approved. In the instructions of the Political Bureau, it was said that the operations of the attack on the emirate can take place only when there is a revolutionary center of Bukhara, which has reached a certain level of public attention, and this center should at least be in our territory and invite us to such an attack[5. 1.17].

According to the military plan of the leaders of the Turkish Commission, the uprising in Chorjoi should be a signal for the military actions of the Red Army against the Bukhara Emirate. With the beginning of the Charjoi uprising, M. Frunze ordered the troops of the Turkestan Front to launch an attack against the Bukhara Emirate with all the military power of Russia. On August 28, 1920, V. Kuybyshev spoke at a meeting of Tashkent communists and announced that the Bukhara Emirate would be abolished without a word. M. The military operation to end the Bukhara Emirate, designed by Frunze, was based on a powerful and ambush attack. But the plan to conquer the city of Bukhara with one blow was not realized. The first eastern Muslim regiment was introduced into the battle as "rebellious residents of Bukhara". The Turkestan Front's attacks on Bukhara on August 30 and 31 were also ineffective. After the destruction of the opposite gate, the defense wall was blown up, the city was bombarded continuously from the ground and from the sky. Under the slogan "Restoration of justice", the Bolsheviks organized the "invasion of the century" in old Bukhara[6. 1.28].

The military attack of the Bolshevik army on the Emirate of Bukhara showed that their claims that "We are carrying out a mission of freedom in the East" are completely groundless. According to the plan developed in Moscow and Tashkent, the first blow to the Bukhara Emirate was to be delivered by the Bukhara opposition consisting of Young Bukharas and Bukhara Communists, after which, according to their official request, the main parts of the Red Army should come to their aid.

Intense preparations were made for the war against the Bukhara Emirate. Special importance was attached to the work of propaganda and propaganda of the Military-Revolutionary Bureau. On August 10, 1920, the Provisional Revolutionary Committee of Bukhara and the Council of Supervisors were established. The program of the "Revolutionary Government of Bukhara" was discussed and adopted at the meeting of the Turkocommission on August 23.

In the middle of August 1920, the 4th Congress of the Communist Party of Bukhara was held in Chorjoi, where it was decided that an armed uprising was the main means of overthrowing the power of Said Olimkhan.

On August 23, 1920, the Turkmen regiment under the command of Beshim Sardar started a war against the Emirate regime. On August 29, Eski Chorjoi was captured. The revolutionary committee headed by Beshim Sardar appealed to the Soviet government for help. On this day, the troops of the Turkestan Front were ordered to help the "rebellious people of Bukhara"[6.63].

Large Soviet military forces were mobilized to support "revolutionary Bukhara". According to official Soviet information, the invading army had 7,000 rifles and swords, 40 cannons, about 230 machine guns, 10 armored cars, 5 armored trains, and 12 airplanes. Bukhara revolutionary formations, consisting of almost 5,000 people, also participated in the military campaign against Bukhara. Emirate troops could not match the invading army in terms of military weapons. In turn, the invading Red Army had gained a lot of experience during the civil war in various regions of Russia, as well as in military operations against Poland, suppressing the independence movement in Turkestan, and ending the Khiva Khanate.



On the night of August 28-29, 1920, the military forces of the Bolshevik government, with the participation of the "revolutionary formations" of Bukhara, violently invaded the territory of the emirate. They captured Karshi, Shahrisabz, Kitab and approached Bukhara.

In the battles for the capital of the country, the emir's troops strongly resisted the invaders, and the city's residents also participated in the battles. Bolshevik genius V. According to Lenin's instructions, M. Frunze's troops were supposed to attack the Bukhara Arch after the young Bukhara units, general Chanishev, and the Tatar soldiers[6.7].

The last emir of Bukhara, Olim Khan, writes in his memoirs: "they (Bolsheviks) moved forward in their armored vehicles and armored vehicles, and at the same time cannons were fired... seven airplanes began to bombard Bukhara."

M. Mashinitsky, who was a participant in the events of the destruction of the city of Bukhara by the red troops led by Frunze, wrote in his report entitled "Fight for revolution in Bukhara": several million bullets and several thousand incendiary projectiles of cannons were fired across Bukhara. They also contained a number of chemicals. "The center of Bukhara and its areas near the railway station were completely destroyed. The mosques were seriously damaged, the two or three that survived were turned into kitchens and barracks.

After 4 days of bloody battles, Ark, the last stronghold of the emirate, was captured. Thanks to the revolution, a large part of the population of old Bukhara, as well as a large part of the surrounding people who tried to save their lives behind the defensive walls, died. The number of the dead was so large that it was not possible to collect them. Almost half of ancient Bukhara was burnt down and the main part was turned into ruins. The Turkestan Front played a decisive role in the military operations against the Bukhara Emirate.

The local historian Muhammad Ali Baljuvani said that the massacre carried out by the Bolsheviks was a "small apocalypse" - a "doomsday work". According to him, 34 houses, more than 3 thousand shops, about 20 palaces, 29 mosques were destroyed by fire and about 3000 courtyards were burnt to ashes.

Amir Olimkhan and his relatives left the city some time before the occupation of the capital[5.8].

The conquest of Bukhara was interpreted in the Soviet history as the end of despotism, the Red Army's help to the revolted people. But thanks to our independence, the study of primary sources made it possible to fully understand the invasion of Bukhara. On August 31 and September 1, 1920, more than two hundred war bombs were dropped from airplanes on Bukhara. Mosques were turned into stables, strongholds of red soldiers, pages of the holy Koran were used for wrapping cigarettes[4.12].

In short, the Soviet authorities, by occupying ancient Bukhara, committed unprecedented barbarity and bloodshed here. Historical and cultural monuments were destroyed. Thousands of innocent people were wiped out, and countless wealth accumulated by people's labor was taken away by force. The lesson of history shows that the Soviet colonialists used the worst, most despicable methods to achieve their goals.

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