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Ethnopolitical Themes in Marginal Media of Central Asia

Abstract. The community of political history and media culture of Central Asia in the twentieth century – a topic poorly developed by researchers. The reasons are the closeness of some aspects of the topic in the Soviet period. Meanwhile, in the pages of regional and metropolitan media are a reflection of issues of national and cultural identity. The author analyzes the methods of political journalism, ways of presenting the theme of national identity in the international media. Periodical Press is a passive source of information on the work of state bodies and diplomatic missions, allowing inform readers about political change. The paper presents new evidence on the publishing activity leaders of «Alash», based on the translation of an article in the media with the Arabic script, and comparative analysis of the periodical press on the «Kazakh» theme.

Key words: Central Asia, diplomacy, media, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Chinese Foreign Ministry, «Alash», power, identity and nation.

Introduction

The newspaper published in Kazakhstan and Central Asia during the 1916 uprising in Kazakhstan and Central Asia, in an era of political upheaval in Russia (1917 – 1918) and the Kazakh autonomy (1920 – 1936), reflected the ethnic aspects. The work of state bodies of the young republic with a multicultural audience was based on the conviction and disseminating information about the Kazakh state. On the other hand, Chinese newspapers (Beijing) print information about Kazakhs workers in Xinjiang. Printed Kazakh media outlets in the city of Omsk, Petropavlovsk, Tashkent, in historiography as a source described is not yet in full. The reasons for this are both objective reasons (remoteness of the region), and subjective aspects (civil and World War II, the repression of journalists, civil servants). The negative role played by the change of the alphabet; consequence of avoidance learned texts on Arabic script. Independence, Kazakhstan has opened the possibility to apply to archival material and re-read the article, identifying their historical significance. Materials for writing the article was rare archival documents, primary sources, published in the periodical press in 1916-1926, journalism «Alash».

Methods

Methods of scientific analysis and synthesis used in the work, refers to the traditional field of

dialectics and logic, the comparative method, for comparative, based on the principles of historicism and objectivity.

Main body

The study period of the Kazakh media autonomy, based on the archives, leads to the belief that the analytical publications were initiated by the government. Then, both within Central Asia caused understanding of the national question, in the sense of national identity. The one national issue, which was later, mowed down an absolute majority of the Communists, then – sympathetic, then completely «alien elements». As a result, driven into the prison, the national staffs are powerless to oppose the «logic» of totalitarianism something intelligible.

Periodicals Kazakh autonomy tended to three centers: Orenburg, Omsk and Tashkent. These cities were printing trained personnel. Opinion readership Western Siberia and Kazakhstan was formed through the newspapers, on the balance of the Bolsheviks. The newspaper «Kedey sozi» was the organ of the Muslim Organizing Bureau of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and Omsk gubrevkom. (Archive Center for Scientific and Technical Information on the Documentation and Archives case, Almaty) March 14, 1921 «Kedey Sozi» moved to Petropavlovsk and outputs as «Bostandyq Tuy».

In 1924, for the third anniversary of the news-

paper editors received and published the congratulations of People's Commissars (Saken Seyfullin, Utekin), the newspaper «Ak Zhol» (I.Toktybaev, Tashkent), etc. [1].

Kazakh population was concentrated in marginal urban. In the midst of a national-territorial demarcation, in April 1924 the State Planning Committee of the Kazakh SSR historic meeting took place. Chaired by the Deputy Chairman of the State Plan-

ning Commission Smagul Sadvakasov. Listen to the question, «Consideration of the draft of the regional and district division of the Kazakh SSR». (Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter – the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan). Foundation 1175. KirEKOSO. Inventory 1. Case 11. L.57)

In the report on regionalization provides statistical data on ethnic groups in the regions.

Table 1 – The digital characteristics of the Eastern Region (Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Foundation 1175. KirEKOSO. Inventory 1. Case 11. L.57)

Area in square miles	Population	Kazakhs	Russian and others	Urban population	Density
992.761,5	2.300.364	49,7%	50,3%	9,6%	2.3 pers. 1 square mile

West-Kazakhstan region, centered in the city of Orenburg

Area in square miles	Population	Kazakhs	Russian and others	Urban population	Density
680.276,4	2.480.771	49,2%	50,8%	6,5%	2.3 pers. 1 square mile

South Kazakhstan region with its center in Tashkent

Area in square miles	Population	Kazakhs	Russian and others	Urban population	Density
680.276,4	2.384.824	55,7%	44,3%	17,3%	2.4 pers. 1 square mile

It makes sense to pay attention to the figures of the Kazakh and Russian population, as part of the regions. The newspapers, magazines actively operated in marginal are as. «Educated» professionals in the Kazakh Republic officially admitted to the Soviet-party bodies only in 1924, as for the conduct of proceedings in the Kazakh language took people in the know.

Formed part of the Kazakh intelligentsia, graduates of Ufa, Kazan, St. Petersburg, Moscow (Magzhan Zhumabayev, Sabyr Aitkhozhin, Bekmuhamet Serkebayev and others) have been involved in newspapers. From the analysis of the context M.Zhumabayev publications on social issues in 1921, it follows that, in his face, advanced national intelligentsia confidently navigate in the political situation. The author warns the reader of the danger of separatism and calling for national unity. Know-

ing the history of the Kazakh people and seeing the place in the world history of the Kazakhs, Zhumabayev lists cultural brands (Abai, «Айқап», «Oyan, Kazakh!»), Compares his position with those previously published in the journal «Ауқап» and the poem of M. Dulatov «Oyañ, Kazakh!» One of the articles Magzhan ends in the spirit of the time address to the nation: «We, the Kazakhs, could not carry out their own revolution. Now choose, Kazakh, or – a monarchy or – Tips, or – freedom, or – slavery. One of the two» [2]. In Magzhan's journalism, there is a civil rod and the depth of argument, and iron logic.

The horizon of the author deserves respect from the audience, makes the report; the successful expansion of the reception theme in general is typical for journalism M.Zhumabayev. For example, in an article on the release of Kazakh women Mag-

zhan deliberately leads the historical facts about the «work» to mobilize the Kazakhs in 1916 [3].

The marginal area on the border between Kazakhstan and Russia has not happened to be the focus of government agencies. It was important to explain to residents the benefits of autonomy and influence the decision of the Centre on the line of demarcation. This mission was successfully accomplished media.

Another example. In Tashkent, the mid-1920s published several newspapers, including the Bolshevik «Turkestan is true.» /Later it changed its name and came out as «Pravda Vostoka»/. Circulation reached 7000 copies [4]. This edition was published in one 1920 under the pseudonym «Kara Kirghiz». In the same newspaper published a series of materials in Xinjiang, up to bring the statistics on the ratio of ethnic groups (Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Uighur, Dungan, Chinese, Kalmyks). These data were obtained at the time of the Soviet consul in Yining and Urumqi. The researchers believe that a similar interest in the ethnic map of the Chinese province dictated by ideas of world revolution [5].

On the eve of national-territorial delimitation in 1924 newspapers were instructed how to raise awareness of opinion on this issue. In printed media questionnaires filled out opinion leaders (Mendeshiev, Eskaraev, Asfendiyarov, Khojanov, Tohtybaev, et al.). Survey items included the ethno-cultural specifics of the region and other (future capital of the national autonomies, distribution infrastructure, territorial boundaries, and so on.).

The history of settlement nations within Central Asia and Kazakhstan is full of massive ethnic migration. Connoisseur's ethnogeny attracted to the process of demarcation of theoretical justification, as experts. Their competent opinion published in the periodical press.

The number 228 of «Turkestan Pravda» dated October 13, 1924, published an article explaining the Law of the Kyrgyz people to self-determination. Author notes on «Background (from the history of the Kara-Kirghiz)» described competently, historical and ethnographic picture of the region. Written under the pseudonym «Kara Kirghiz» refers to the origin of the Kyrgyz people [6]. Here the author reports on the migration of Kyrgyz, who in the late sixteenth century, under the pressure of Russian Jungars and moved to the south side of the Tien Shan, merged with the local Kyrgyz and extended their pastures to Andijan and Kashgar. Circuit Description ethnogeny Kyrgyz, key dates and ethnonyms are given to them correctly.

In this article the date of formation of the Kazakh

khanate, namely 1465. The author notes, «Kara Kirghiz» demonstrates professional competence, mentioning the auxiliary historical disciplines, ethnology. «For us it is important – he writes, – help show this relationship existed with the Kyrgyz Cossacks. There was not a tribal struggle, and the struggle of. «Then he moves on to the authoritative researchers ethnogenesis of the peoples of Central Asia, it refers to the opinion of Shokan Valikhanov.

Text analysis of this brief memo revealed several curious moments. The author knew the historiography of the issue. He refers to the opinion Shokan Ualikhanov. Link to shock note Kara-Kirghiz gives its specialization, a deep interest in the region's history and ethnogenesis of the peoples of Central Asia. In addition, «Kara Kirghiz» gives accurate historical information about the dating of the formation of the Kazakh nation and the details of ethnogenesis and formation of statehood. It is necessary to find out who is hiding under the pseudonym «Kara Kirghiz» and corrected the mistake so professionally Turkestan newspaper «Turkestan is true.» His competent opinion in a timely manner and was the truth. /Kara-Kirghiz Autonomous Region May 25, 1925 was renamed the Kirgiz Autonomous Region /.

From other sources we know also that the Kyrgyz turcologist linguist, founder of the Kyrgyz linguistics graduate of Ufa madrasah «Galiya» Ishangali Arabaev took part in the first scientific congress of teachers of the Kazakh autonomy in June 1924 in Orenburg. At the forum A.Bukeyhanov, M.Dulatov raised issues of national and cultural identity. In Uzbekistan, in those years, he worked another graduate of madrassas «Faliya» historian Bulat Saliev. Authors of textbooks – Osmanaly Sadykov, scientist, poet and statesman Kasim Tynystanov participated in the process of self-determination.

Editorial Tashkent newspaper «Turkestan truth», «Ak Zhol» and «Turkestan» were located in the same building. When contentious points regarding the specifics of intercultural relations, journalists received the necessary advice from colleagues. The fact of the intellectual debate on issues of self-determination is respected. Most of these patriots Central Asia, unfortunately, have become victims of repression of the 1930s. The reliability of historical data in newspapers and disengagement period of autonomy has played an important role in the historical process of self-determination. Revised ethical media are necessary to educate the readers, giving the opportunity to speak to interested parties. Importantly, given that «Kara Kirghiz» details the history of the region, for example, quoted now in the 550 year anniversary of the

Kazakh state. Interest in the topic of statehood within the region, is inexhaustible.

A similar outreach led the Chinese state authorities. During the uprising in 1916 a large number of Kazakhs and kyrgyzs fled from Kazakhstan to neighboring Xinjiang. In this north-western provinces of China were brought under control by local officials. Official Beijing reported the fact of immigration in the newspapers as long as the latter did not leave Xinjiang Kazakh. On the expulsion of immigrants and the role of Chinese media in resolving the diplomatic conflict we wrote earlier [7].

A series of essays on the results of visits Kashgariya, Dzhungaria, Pamir, published in «Turkestan truth» under pseudonyms or initials, can be attributed to espionage Orientalists. As it turns out, Professor E. Polivanov in 1920 visited Xinjiang officially – on behalf of the Comintern; study the situation in the region for knowing local languages, no big deal. He was sent to Japan in the Far East, using as an expert linguist and a man well versed in ethno-psychology [8].

Conclusion

Marginal areas are geopolitical features – the media are permeated with motivational materials, which is typical for Central Asia. Thus, the example of the history of the several states / Russia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, China / we

can confidently konstatirovat close relationship between the state of domestic and foreign policy and the media. Declassified archival materials, the Chinese media 1916 – 1919, the Kazakh newspaper 1920-1926 «Kedey sozi» and «Bostandyk Tuy», Russian «Turkestan truth» 1922-1926 allow us to estimate the skill level of journalists and politicians in the analysis of complex ethnic and socio-political processes. If we generalize the political publication «Zhas Azamat», «Kedey sozi» and «Bostandyk Tuy», «Ak Zhol», «Өртең» and other periodicals that appeared on the stage of autonomy, it will emerge a powerful intellectual paradigm.

The study of its contents to be a new generation of political scientists in the context of the social history of the East of the twentieth century. The generalization of the intellectual heritage of Central Asia will be a methodological support in the promotion of the national project «Mangilik eat.» This is the impression of the era and the legitimate frustration of the national intelligentsia, especially in marginal areas of the region.

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