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THE MILITARY-POLITICAL UNION OF SOVIET REPUBLICS DURING THE PERIOD OF CIVIL WAR AND FOREIGN INTERVENTION (SUMMERS 1918- 1920)

Abstract

The history of the USSR is full of numerous events. This state lasted for more than half a century. Numerous events occurred during this period. The USSR was founded on territory that had previously included a large number of peoples. They represented the outskirts of the former Russian Empire. For the first time since the revolution, the union of the peoples of the Soviet republics was formed in the difficult years of civil war and foreign military intervention. The establishment of Soviet power in the territory of the former Tsar 's colonies (Belarus, Transcaucasia, Ukraine, Central Asia, etc.) experienced enormous difficulties. The most important milestones of the formation of the military-political union of the brotherly republics are considered in this article

Keywords: union, civil war, military intervention, government, Soviet power, dictatorship, uprising

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АЗАМАТТЫҚ СОҒЫС ЖӘНЕ ШЕТЕЛ ИНТЕРВЕНЦИЯСЫ КЕЗІНДЕГІ КЕҢЕС РЕСПУБЛИКАЛАРЫНЫҢ ӘСКЕРИ-САЯСИ ОДАҒЫ (1918 ЖАЗЫ -1920 жж.)

Аңдатпа

КСРО тарихы көптеген оқиғаларға толы. Бұл мемлекет жарты ғасырдан астам уақыт өмір сүрді. Осы уақыт ішінде көптеген оқиғалар болды. КСРО бұрын көптеген түрлі халықтарды қамтитын аумақта құрылды. Олар бұрынғы Ресей империясының шет аймақтарын алып жатты. Революциядан кейін алғаш рет кеңес республикалары халықтарының одағы азамат соғысы мен шетелдік әскери интервенцияның қиын жылдарында қалыптасты. Бұрынғы патша отарларының территориясында Кеңес өкіметінің орнауы (Беларусь, Закавказье, Украина, Орта Азия және т.б.) үлкен қиындықтарды бастан өткерді. Осы мақалада бауырлас республикалардың әскери-саяси одағын құрудағы маңызды кезеңдер қарастырылады.

Түйін сөздер: одақ, азаматтық соғыс, әскери интервенция, үкімет, Кеңес билігі, диктатура, көтеріліс

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ВОЕННО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ СОЮЗ СОВЕТСКИХ РЕСПУБЛИК В ПЕРИОД ГРАЖДАНСКОЙ ВОЙНЫ И ИНОСТРАННОЙ ИНТЕРВЕНЦИИ (ЛЕТО 1918- 1920 гг.)

Аннотация

История СССР насыщена многочисленными событиями. Это государство просуществовало больше пол века. За этот период произошли многочисленные события. СССР был основан на территории, которая ранее включало многочисленное количество народов. Они представляли окраины бывшей Российской империи. Впервые годы после революции союз народов советских республик складывался в трудные годы гражданской войны и иностранной военной интервенции. Установление Советской власти на территории бывших царских колоний (Белоруссия, Закавказья, Украина, Средняя Азия и др.) переживало огромные трудности. Важнейшие вехи складывания военно-политического союза братских республик рассматриваются в данной статье.

Ключевые слова: союз, гражданская война, военная интервенция, правительство, Советская власть, диктатура, восстание

The military-political union of the peoples of the Soviet republics is connected with the period of civil war and foreign military intervention (1918-1920).

Civil war is a clash of different political forces, social and ethnic groups, individual individuals who defend their demands under the symbols of different colors. In this war, "white" and "red" were irreconcilable hostile forces, which was the main cause of the war. "White" opposed Soviet power, for the restoration of monarchy, "Red" advocated Soviet power. The war was also caused by the desire of the West to prevent the spread of socialism, to recover the debts of Tsar Russia, to weaken Russia by crushing its territories and to tear off the outskirts of the country [1].

October 26, 1917, A group of Mensheviks and right-wing Socialist-Revolutionists who left the II Congress formed the All-Russian Committee for the Salvation of the Motherland and the Revolution in the City Duma. A coup attempt was made on 29 October. Kerensky led the campaign of General Krasnov 's horse corps on Petrograd, the Kazacks captured Gatchina and Tsar 's village, but were broken up, Kerensky fled. General Duhonin declared himself the supreme commander-in-chief, who in November 1918. Was killed, the bet passed to the Bolsheviks. The anti-Polish movement on Don was led by Ataman Kaledin. He declared the disobedience of the Troops of the Don Kazacks to the Soviet Government. On Don began to flock all unhappy with the new regime. In November 1917. General Alekseyev began forming the Volunteer Army, which started the white movement. White symbolized legality and order. The civil war was complicated by intervention (interference by foreign powers in the internal affairs of the country). Civil War to be divided into periods:

The first period is the end of May - November 1918. In January 1910. Romania captured Bessarabia. March - April 1918. England, France, the United States, Japan landed in Murmansk, Archangel, Vladivostok, Central Asia. Germany occupied the Baltics, part of Belarus, part of Transcaucasia, Ukraine. The beginning of the war is considered to be a rebellion of the Czechoslovak Corps. The Entente decided to use the 45,000-strong Czechoslovak Corps, which was under their control and consisted of prisoners of the Slavs of the Austro-Hungarian Army, followed to Vladivostok for transfer to France. Under a treaty with the Soviet government, the Czech were promoted as a group of citizens with weapons. During the promotion of the Czech people there were conflicts with the local authorities. May 26, 1918, In Chelyabinsk local authorities decided to disarm the corps, as a result the city is occupied by the Chekhs, they were supported by the Antente and anti-Balevist forces. In the Volga region, in the Ural, Siberia, the Far East, Soviet power was overthrown. New Governments began to be formed, demanding the convening of the Constituent Assembly, freedom of trade and the restoration of political rights. In Omsk "the supreme ruler of Russia declared Kolcak." The offensive was led by the Volunteer Army on Don and Kuban. In Tsaritsin

came Krasnov, in Orenburg - Dutov. The red 's position is critical. In September 1910. The Reds went on the offensive on the Eastern Front, took Kazan, Simbirsk, Samara, approached the Ural.

In Central Asia, Transcaucasia and the Far East, the civil war took place especially in difficult conditions. These fringes of Russia were the first to be attacked by imperialist states, the interventionists kept here longer than in the rest of the country.

In the outskirts areas, where the size of the working class was very small, the working masses were heavily influenced by clergy, bourgeois nationalists. This made it difficult to organize and unite the labor masses to fight counter-revolution. In addition, the Red Army could only come to their aid after the defeat of the main White Guard armies.

The workers of Central Asia fought a long and difficult fight against the English interventionists, the White Guard Cossack troops, with the Basmach gangs. The difficulties of the struggle were exacerbated by the fact that Central Asia was cut off from Central Russia for a long time and could not get the necessary assistance from there.

With the defeat of Kolchak 's main forces, the Red Army was given the opportunity to come to the aid of the peoples of Central Asia. In August 1919, an independent Turkistan front was formed under the command of M.V. Frunze. On September 13, the troops of this front merged with the troops of the Turkistan ASSR [2].

In December, a group of troops led by a member of the Revvoensovet Front, V.V. Kuibyshev, launched an offensive against Krasnovsk, the most important enemy stronghold in Zakaspia. Soviet forces, in order to attack the enemy suddenly, took a bypass movement through the Karakuma Desert. It was a hard and dangerous transition. But in four days the Soviet warriors made a stockilometer crossing and by a sudden blow defeated the White Guards at the station Aidin. Developing a successful offensive, they took possession of Krasnovsky on February 6. By the spring of 1920, Turkistan was released from interventionists and white guards.

In the territory of Central Asia, except for the Turkistan ASSR, Khiv Khanate and Bukhar Emirates were located. Their populations were subjected to the worst oppression by local rulers, feudals, clergy and foreign imperialists. In November 1919, the people of Khiva, under the leadership of the Communists, raised an uprising against the bloody ruler Junaid Khan and, with the help of the Red Army, turned him down. In April 1920, the first kurultai (congress) of people 's representatives met, declaring Khiva Khorezma People 's Soviet Republic. In summer, the workers of Bukhara under the leadership of the Communists began an uprising against the Emir of Bukhara. The rebels appealed for, assistance to the troops of the Turkistan Front. With the support of the Red Army, Bukhara workers overthrew the Amir 's terrorist regime in early September. In September 1920, the first All-Belarusian Kurultai proclaimed the formation of the Bukhara People 's Soviet Republic. Thus, people 's democratic revolutions took place in Khiva and Bukhara, resulting in the emergence of people 's Soviet republics. In Central Asia, however, there was a long-standing armed struggle against the Basmach gangs created by local exploitative elements with the support of the imperialists.

For almost three years, the workers of Transcaucasia have been exhausted under the oppression of counter-revolutionary governments, in Transcaucasia, put in power by bourgeois-nationalist parties: Georgian Mensheviks, Armenian and Azerbaijani Musavatists, who were in the service of foreign imperialists. Bourgeois nationalists ruined Transcaucasia, kindled hostility between the people, set Georgians on Armenians, Armenians on Azerbaijanians, etc.

The workers of Transcaucasia fought hard against the counter-revolutionary governments. In April 1920, an armed uprising of Baku workers and sailors of the military flotilla broke out in Azerbaijan under the leadership of the Bolsheviks. On the night of April 28, the rebels dissolved the Musavatist government, proclaimed the formation of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic and established the Provisional Revolutionary Committee headed by the prominent figure of the Azerbaijan Communist Party N. N. Narimanov [3]. The Revolutionary Committee asked V.I. Lenin to send troops of the Red Army for assistance to the Azerbaijan Soviet Republic. This assistance was immediately provided. On April 28, units of the 11th Army entered Baku, they helped the rebel workers to consolidate the victory.

Armenian workers, encouraged by the victory of the Azerbaijani people, launched an armed uprising against the Dashnak dictatorship in early May 1920. The counter-revolutionary government managed to suppress it. Dashnaki carried out a brutal massacre of workers and peasants. But a new uprising began in the fall. The Dashnak dictatorship was overthrown and the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic was proclaimed on 29 November. Power passed into the hands of the Military Revolutionary Committee led by S.Kasyan. Revcom sought help from Soviet Russia. Parts of the 11th Army who arrived from Azerbaijan helped finally eliminate the Dashnak dictatorship and establish Soviet power in Armenia.

In January 1921, a revolutionary uprising against the Menshevik dictatorship began in Georgia under the leadership of the Bolsheviks. In mid-February, a revolutionary committee was established to lead the uprising. It included F. Maharadze, M. Orakhelashvili, S. Eliava and others. Revcom appealed to the RSFSR government for help. At the direction of Lenin, the 11th Army was sent to help the rebels in Georgia. On 25 February, rebel units and parts of the Red Army joined Tiflis (Tbilisi). On the same day, the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic was proclaimed. The ousted Menshevik government fled abroad.

Prominent Communist Party figures such as

- S.M. Kirov,
- Sergo Ordzhonikidze,
- A.I. Mikoyan,
- N.N. Narimanov [4].

By the autumn of 1918, throughout the Far Civil East, interventionists and White Guards had eliminated Soviet power and formed several counter-revolutionary "governments."

1. In Transbaikalia, the power was in the hands of the Japanese proxy of the Kazakh esaul Semenov.

2. In Khabarovsk, the Japanese agent Yesaul Kalmykov seized power.

These "rulers" committed heinous violence against the population. Many thousands of workers and peasants were tortured by pilgrims. The occupiers looted the wealth of the province.

Guerrilla movement spilled across the Far East by a broad wave. It was attended by Russian workers and peasants, workers of local nationalities and national groups (Burats, Koreans, Evenki, etc.). Among leaders of guerrilla movement in the Far East there was a flame wrestler Sergey Lazo. In 1917-1918 he took an active part in the struggle for the power of the Soviets in Siberia. Under his command, parts of the Transbaikal Front fought the Semenov gangs. Then Lazo moved to Vladivostok and headed the leadership of the guerrilla movement in Primorye.

In January 1920, the Far East Committee of the Communist Party launched preparations for a general uprising against the power of the White Guards and interventionists. The Revolutionary Military Headquarters was established under the leadership of S. Lazo. At the end of January, an uprising began in Vladivostok and at the nearest railway stations. On January 31, the maritime guerrillas entered Vladivostok, overthrown the power of the White Guards and formed the Provisional Government of the Maritime Region headed by the Bolsheviks. The guerrillas released Blagoveshchensk, Khabarovsk, Amur region.

American interventionists evacuated their troops from the Far East in early 1920. But the Japanese invaders continued to cling persistently to the captured territories. On the night of 4-5 April, they attacked the garrisons of Vladivostok, Khabarovsk, Nikolsk-Ussuriisk, Spassk and other cities of Primorye, and made mass arrests of the Bolsheviks; Many of them were shot. The interventionists and the White Guards grabbed Sergei Lazo and his combat comrades - V.P. Siberian and A.N. Lutsky - and burned them in a steam furnace. The guerrillas retreated into the taiga.

The Red Army, after getting Kolchak 's troops, approached the Far East borders in April 1920. A further offensive would mean an open clash with Japan. At this time, however, war began with Poland, and the Soviet government tried to avoid war on two fronts. Therefore, at Lenin 's proposal in April 1920, at the Congress of Workers and Guerrillas in Verneudinsk, the Dalne-East Republic (DVR) was proclaimed, an independent democratic state that played the role of buffer between the RSFSR and Japan.

The government of the DVR, apart from the Bolsheviks, included Mensheviks and Socialist-Revolutionists, but the leading role belonged to the Bolsheviks. The People's Revolutionary Army was established from parts of the Red Army and guerrilla units. The RSFSR government officially recognized the Far East Republic and concluded a boundary treaty with it.

Japan, although formally recognizing the Far East Republic, was preparing to seize its territory. At the end of 1921, the interventionists and white guards went on the offensive and took possession of Khabarovsk.

In February 1922, the People's Revolutionary Army, led by Commander V.K. Blucher and Military Council member P.P. Postyshev, launched a counter-offensive. The decisive fight took place at Volochayeva station.

The enemy has created powerful fortifications here. The approach to the station covered the Yun-Koran sopka, on which artillery and arrows in three tiers were located. Wire barriers in 12 rows covered the approaches to the station. On February 10, in a 40-degree frost, members of the People's Revolutionary Army launched an assault on Volochaevki. Three days lasted a fierce fight. Having overcome the desperate resistance of the enemy, the People's Armates on February 12 occupied Volochayeva, and two days later - Khabarovsk.

Finally defeated the enemy in October 1922 at Spassk. Here the fighters of the People's Revolutionary Army, having overcome strong fortifications, broke the head of the White Guards.

After that, Japanese interventionists were forced to withdraw from the Far East. On October 25, 1922, the People's Revolutionary Army entered Vladivostok. In November, the People's Assembly of the Far-East Republic proclaimed Soviet power in the Far East and asked the WMTC for reunification with the RSFSR. On 16 November, WMTC granted the request. The civil war ended victoriously in the Far East as well.

In the summer of 1919, a military-political union of Soviet republics was formed. On June 1, 1919, the Decree "On Unification of Soviet Republics of Russia, Ukraine, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus to Fight World Imperialism" was signed. A single military command was approved, the saunarchoses, transport, commissariats of finance, labor were united. It is clear that under those conditions the unified financial system was managed from Moscow, just as the national military entities were completely subordinate to the Main Command of the Red Army [5].

The Office was limited to a close association of (1) military organization and military command; 2) councils of national economy; 3) railway management and management; 4) finance and 5) commissariats of labor of republics - so that the management of these industries is concentrated in the hands of unified panels. The All-Russian CEC united the efforts of the republics on the basis of an agreement with the CEC and the NSC of these republics. During this period, bilateral agreements were concluded between the RSFSR and the Ukrainian SSR, the BSSR and other republics. The second stage is characterized by the emergence of Soviet statehood in national areas, where there is an acute fight against nationalist counter-revolution [6].

The military-political unity of the Soviet republics played a huge role in the defeat of the united forces of intervention.

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