



PAPER

PATRIOTIC IDEAS IN THE PROPAGANDA WORK OF THE KHOREZM PRESS DURING WORLD WAR II

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Abstract

This article examines the activities of the regional press—the newspapers Khorezm Khakikati and Khorezmskaya Pravda—during World War II. It analyzes materials on international politics, including coverage of the USSR–Germany pact, the opening of a second front, the surrender of Japan, and the creation of the UN. Particular attention is paid to patriotic education of the population through the publication of poems, articles, and images of historical figures such as Alisher Navoi and Jaloliddin Manguberdi. The role of the press as an important instrument of ideological influence and the formation of public consciousness during wartime is demonstrated.

Key words: World War II, Khorezm press, political propaganda, patriotism, front, historical figures, Navoi.

Introduction

Before the outbreak of World War II for the Soviet Union, the newspapers "Khorezm Haqiqat" and "Khorezmskaya Pravda" covered the hostilities in Europe on page 4. The attitude towards the treaty signed between the USSR and Germany on January 10, 1941 attracted the attention of the European and American press. Italian and German newspapers paid great attention to the significance of this treaty. The Reuters agency commented on the situation cautiously because the British did not have the full text of the treaty. The US press also refrained from

commenting, reporting in their reports that Berlin correspondents were highly appreciating this treaty [1].

Literature review

The text analyzes the coverage of political and patriotic topics by the Khorezm press during World War II, through Soviet and foreign sources. Based on information from the US, British and German press, TASS and UzTAG, important events of the World War, including the opening of the second front, the Tehran and Crimean conferences, and the

Compiled on: May 13, 2026.

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establishment of the UN, are covered. The regional press widely covered local and foreign political processes and played an important role in shaping the spirit of patriotism among the population. The works of poets such as E. Rahim and R. Zufari dedicated to the war were brought to the people through the press.

Also, the images of national historical figures – Alisher Navoi, Jaloliddin Manguberdi and others – were actively used in patriotic propaganda. These literatures reveal the political, spiritual and social significance of the Khorezm and Soviet press during the World War II.

Analysis and Methodology

Using the methods of chronological analysis, consistency, comparison, the historical data recorded in the publications related to the topic were concluded based on the theoretical and comparative analysis.

During this period, the role of political articles was also incomparable. One of such articles is the telegram sent by the US National Bar Association to the then President of the United States, F.D. Roosevelt, [2] whose main content was devoted to the problem of opening a second front in Europe, or the article “The American public is in favor of the immediate opening of a second front” [3], or the articles “Movement for the creation of a second front in England” published in the same issue of “Khorezm Haqiqati” [4], which describe when the second front was opened, such as “Churchill’s speech in the House of Commons” [5] (TASS), “Churchill’s speech at the Washington press conference” [6], and the proceedings of the conference held in Crimea in 1945 [7]. Under the editorship of J. Tursunov, the following were published: the speech of US President G. Truman to the United States Congress [8], the rallies of workers at the Urgench oil refinery in connection with the good news that troops had entered the German capital of Berlin [9], the text of the Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Postwar Cooperation signed between the Soviet Union and the liberated Polish Republic [10], the addresses of British Prime Minister W. Churchill [11], US President G. Truman [12], the arrest of B. Mussolini [13], V. M. Molotov’s speech at the United Nations

General Assembly on April 30, 1945 [14], the rallies and demonstrations held in France in connection with the capture of Berlin by Allied troops [15], the report of TASS correspondents Captain K. Sukhan and Captain B. Afanasyev on the situation in Berlin after the capture [16], the act of surrender. The press published information about the signing of the Treaty of Tashkent [17], and in general, political news related to World War II, prepared using information from TASS (UzTAG). Under the leadership of Deputy Editor S. Bakhtiy, information was published on the UN conference in San Francisco [18]. Importantly, political processes taking place in foreign countries were also covered in places throughout the region, in particular, reports were organized on the results of the parliamentary elections held in Great Britain [19].

The Tehran Conference, which marked a turning point in the World War, was also covered in the regional press [20]. The reaction of foreign countries to this conference was covered in the regional press based on TASS reports [21]. In August–September 1945, the ongoing World War in the Pacific, the capitulation of Japan, the signing of the Act of Surrender of Japan, and the ceremony of signing the Act were covered in detail [22]. Another world news covered in the regional press was the British-Indian issue, and it is noteworthy that despite the ongoing World War, the Indian people did not stop fighting for their freedom. The main regional newspaper reported that in 1942 the Bureau of the Indian National Congress Committee adopted a resolution demanding “the elimination of British rule in India” [23]. The British government’s reaction to the demands of the Indian National Congress and its executive committee was also published [24]. TASS-UzTAG’s report on the situation in India, “Gandhi’s Path is also dedicated to the Indian issue” [25].

E. Rahim’s poems in the spirit of education [26], patriotism against war [27], including the poems “Caravan is Coming” [28] “Retribution” [29] “Cotton” [30] “A Work Worthy of the Call” [31] “Muborak” [32] “Bayroq tikdik Berlin tomonga” [33] “Galabah” [34] “Unutma” [35] dedicated to the heroes of the war, the poems “Khadich” [36] which tell about the progressive women of the region during the war, the poems of R. Zufari [37], R. Zufari’s poem

”Kahramonim sen [38]” in honor of the war hero Kuchkor Turdiev, were published in the press. ”Galabah-la kaitimiz [39] dedicated to the Uzbek boys fighting for victory at the front, is dedicated to the Uzbek boys. Even from the front, poems by poet-soldiers were published in the regional press, and even analyses of poems by K. Nazariy, K. Kamoliy, K. Kurbanniyazov, and O. Sherjonov were published in the press [41].

The role of the press in shaping the spirit of patriotism among the population was incomparable. It is noteworthy that the image of Alisher Navoi was used in the published articles, in the August 27, 1942 issue of the newspaper, one can find the article “Navoi is also the Homeland” in the spirit of “...one of such great patriots is Alisher Navoi”. Even Soviet ideology could not deny our history, which is recognized by the world. During the war, patriotic articles on the history of the Uzbek people were published, among which is the article “Jalal-ad-Din – hero of the fight of the peoples of Central Asia with the Mongols (From the heroic past of the peoples of Uzbekistan)” by A. Yakubovsky about Jaloliddin Manguberdi, who fought against the Mongols, published in the February 20, 1943 issue of “Khorezmskaya Pravda” M. Shaikhzoda also emphasizes in the article ”Genius of Uzbek Literature” in the February 27, 1942 issue of ”Khorezm Haqiqatii” that the philosophers Abu Nasr Al-Farabi, Abu Ali Ibn Sino, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Ahmad al-Farghani, Ulugbek, Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi were born from the Uzbek people, that A. Navoi is the central hero of Uzbek cultural history, that in his works he likens the armies of rulers who oppress and oppress other peoples to ”locusts licking the green soil in a foreign land,” and that Navoi’s verses are a help in the struggle for the homeland against the cannibals of the time (in Navoi’s words, Gogs).

Conclusions

During World War II, the Khorezm press and Soviet sources widely covered important political and military events in Europe and the world. Important processes such as the treaties between the Soviet Union and Germany, the issue of opening a second front, the Tehran and Crimean conferences, and the establishment of the United Nations were brought

to the attention of the people through the press. The regional press played a major role not only in world politics, but also in shaping the spirit of patriotism through the images of local and national historical figures. National heroes such as Alisher Navoi and Jaloliddin Manguberdi were combined with historical and social ideas and served to strengthen the spiritual strength of the people. At the same time, anti-war patriotic sentiment was aroused among the population through poems and articles dedicated to the war. This press activity was of great importance in ensuring socio-political stability during the war.

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