

## Communist Propoganda in Azerbaijani Children's Literature in the Soviet Union

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### Abstract

After the national republic had fallen in Azerbaijan in 1920 and the nation taken in the USSR, people's view of the world was reshaped. Foreseeing that the sustainability of the Soviet order depends on educating children, the Communist Party rapidly started to improve the children's literature. Furthermore, the Soviet ideology began to be transferred to the children in Azerbaijan via magazines and newspapers. Improved under the control of the Soviet Union, Azerbaijani children's literature maintained the goal of raising Soviet minded people thanks to the topics and heroes in the literature. Three stages were considered so that Azerbaijani children could be raised with communist mentality. These stages are: Oktyabryat (age 7-9), Pioner (age 10), Komsomol (age 14). Oktyabryat was the first title given on the way to the Communism. The Soviet government made use of the power of the press, magazines and newspapers in order to carve socialism ideology into people's minds. With the purpose of raising children with the Soviet mentality, the children's magazine called Pioner (1927-1990) began publishing in Baku, in 1927. The magazine was issued 11 times a year. 80 percent of the essays, stories and poems were served for the Communist propoganda. These praised the Soviet era, told stories about Lenin's success in school and included poems about the Soviet ancestry. National identity and national thoughts weren't even a matter of discussion. Following the magazine, a newspaper called "Azerbaijani Pioneer" began publishing. The purpose of this newspaper was to spread the Communist ideals among children. This assertion presents the development of children's literature in Azerbaijan from 1927 to 1990; the way the Communist propoganda was spread via essays, stories, riddles and poems published during the era; the way children were brainwashed; its negative impact; how atheism was first introduced; how the national conscious demolished; and their reflection in today's world. It should be highlighted that there have been no published studies conducted on the impact of these magazines on the children's education.

**Keywords:** Soviet, Ideology, Child, Azerbaijan, Communist, Literature

### Introduction.

Russia started to invade Azerbaijan in the beginning of the XIX century, between 1819 and 1826, by abolishing the Shaky, Shamahi, Karabakh and Lenkaren khans. The "Muslim Provinces Community", was formed, Shusha was the central city and administration was handed over to the Russian officer (Aslan, 2000: 12).

The Treaty of Turkmenchay (1828) was an agreement, where the land of Azerbaijan was split amongst Iran and the Russian Empire.

By the treaty, these lands, which are described as North and South Azerbaijan, were divided into two regions by adopting the Aras river as a boundary. North part of Aras was given to Russia as "Russian Azerbaijan", and South part to Iran as "Iran Azerbaijan" (Mutallimov, 2014: 50-55). Russia could stop Iranian State-i Aliye by The Edirne agreement signed on in 1829. According to the Turkmenchay agreement regarding the Azerbaijan, State-i Aliye had to accept the Yerevan and Nakhichevan khanates, which had been left to Russia, as the lands of Russia (Kurat, 1990: 57). Thus, a very long bondage life has begun for the people of northern Azerbaijan

The richness of Baku was unfortunately impoverished, because of the politics of the Azerbaijani Turks. With the decision of giving the national wealth of Azerbaijan Turks to rent to the Armenian investors, Armenians started get preferential treatment in the period of 1821-1871 (Suny, 1990: 18-19). The politics of Russia by using Armenians against Azerbaijani Turks, brought the Azerbaijani-Armenian conflict, herewith unjustified territorial occupation, reiterate with economic inequality. In 1890, the Dashnaksutyun committee was established in the Caucasus with the aim of clashing with the Turks,

obtaining more effective results and creating a controllable force. The press office of the committee is undertaken by the Trotsky (Bayrak) newspaper (Cengiz, 1983: 23). Preparations for the formation of Armenian gangs in 1890 realized in February 1905, when the Azerbaijani Turks were killed by the Dashnak gangs (Swietochowski, 1988: 70). Russian authorities have played a very important role in the massacre of Armenians against the Azerbaijani Turks (Bala, 1938: 54-61).

Azerbaijani Turks, acted in response to the massacres done by Dashnaksutyun organization which is Russian and Armenian cooperation.

In autumn of 1905, the Difai Party was founded in Ganja. Shafi Rustembekov, Ismail Ziyadhanov, Nesib Yusufbekov, Alekber and Halil Hasmehmedov and Dr. Hasan Ağazade are the founders. Ahmet Agayev participated in this party in Baku. Establishment of DIFAI made Ganja the center of the The National Movement of Azerbaijan (Bala, 1938: 61). The Turks, who wanted to announce to the world through the press together with political unity, were strengthened by the HAYAT newspaper, which started broadcasting on June 7, 1905, was financially supported by Haji Zeynelabidin Tagiyev. The development of ideas of Turkism, Islamism and Liberalism in Azerbaijan, have a main role of Ali Merdan Topçubaşov, Ahmet Agaoglu and Huseyinzadeh Ali Bey who worked in the newspaper (Bala, 1922: 14). Hüseyinzade Ali Bey revealed the slogan of Turkification, Islamization, and acclimatization and later was enlarged by Ziya Gokalp and became the chief slogan of Azerbaijan and the State of Alia's idea of Turkism (Akcura, 1981: 163). 1905 is the year of development that brought hope to the Turkish-Islamic world and strong, innovative unity to the political life of Azerbaijan. It was the period of formation the ideas of solidarity and unity, initiation of political and ideological struggle of the Muslims in Russia and Turks living under the pressure of Russia with the Revolution in 1905.

On February 11, 1920, the Communist organization of Azerbaijan was illegally established the Communist Party of Azerbaijan in Baku. The Party was tasked with the establishment of the armed struggle and labor movement against the administration of the Musavat Party (Azerbaijan SSR, 1975: 556). The Bolsheviks began to propagate against the Musavat Party and Azerbaijan Communist Party pursued policies aimed to break down Musavatists, in order to seize government. The policy they pursued has arrived at the conclusion and the socialists have persistently insisted on the change of government. Yusufbekov assumed the leadership of forming a government In December 1919 (Karabekir, 1960: 37). Thus, the "Red Invasion" declared the power and independence of the Musavat Party, dominated Azerbaijan and proclaimed the Communist regime to the World.

### **Sovietization**

Conservatism, liberalism and revolutionism are the concepts that have been seen as valuable in terms of improving the economic, social and political welfare of nations.

New-world politics knew that when their interests came into force, they would fill these concepts for their own favour. The industrialization and colonization activities of Britain to become the only dominator in the world have increased the will and eagerness of other countries to create their own strength in this way. Russia ignored the Azerbaijani national independence and occupied Azerbaijani Khanates and followed the plans to become permanent in Azerbaijani territory. Russia was aware that Azerbaijan and its capital, Baku, had a unique geography for realizing and developing the concepts of socialism and communism, liberalism and radical socialism, conservatism and liberalism (Mirzoyev, 1929: 170) Baku is one of the richest oil cities of the World and oil will be ranked first in the world as the most precious mineral, and how much transportation is used in the world, so many varieties of products will be extracted from oil and petrol (Cevdet, 1929: 88). The most important reason of permanent resettlement of Russia in Azerbaijan is petroleum, as well as in the fertile soils of Baku; wool, cotton, silk, fish, salt, copper, gunpowder, licorice root, honey, fruit, wine etc. are also the national wealth (Mehmetzade, 1929: 101). Baku is the central Turkish city after Istanbul (1929: 273), for realizing comunist ideology against the Pan-Islamism and Pan-Turkism, internationalism in the East and will have an impact on the East Turkic world (M.B., 1929: 273).

The most important way of Russian hegemony for unifying differences was the Russian imperialist and proliferatory policies. The reflection of these policies on geopolitics is seen as the "Pan-Rusism" movement inspired by the "Pan-Slavizm" movement. The "Pan-Rusism" movement can be expressed as efforts to Russify different ethnic, linguistic and religious groups in the territories dominated by the Russian society, especially at the beginning period of Tsarist Russia.

The influence of the French Revolution in Europe has largely influenced great empires. The reason was the emergence of separatist movements arising from the idea of nationalism, within the great empires that unite the differences of the rapidly

spreading nationalist movement. However, the situation in Tsarist Russia was reversed. The French Revolution has led to the strengthening of Russian nationalism and identity. There were communities with different religions, languages, ethnic and cultural motives in the dominion of Tsarist Russia.

In other words, the period of Russian hegemony was not integrated with separatist nationalism but as integrated nationalism. As Russian nationalism became an ideological tool; nationalism, language and religion were imposed on societies in this geography on the axis of Russianization. Finally, the Russian political and economic system was founded by the Soviet Union of Socialist Republics (Soviet Socialist Republics), shifting from socialism to communism.

The October revolutions assumed to be the end of social and economic injustice in the early 20th century and build the road to the establishment of the USSR.

After the disintegration of the tsarist, the influence of the USSR on the people in such a wide geographical area was because the Russian identity of the tsarist period was accepted in different ethnic communities. As a solution to the economic injustice that the capitalist system brought to the public, the Russian intellectuals were presenting the communist system with the promises of social equality and it is no coincidence that, large masses of people pursuing the Russian intellectuals. The people believed that the social inequality seen as a missing part of the system would rise with communism. However, socialist communist system along with the USSR, also had negative effects on the people. The main factors were repressive regime practices, imperative state policies, sociocultural interventions in ethnic, linguistic and religious groups, reshaping the identity of these groups and the creation of a new Soviet man (*homo-soveticus*).

While the socialist and communist philosophy and thought movements were interfering in social life in the USSR, there were social tools in which all kinds of initiatives were censored against the system, especially for propaganda tools in favor of the system. Especially, literature were one of the most important propaganda elements of the USSR. While the works of Soviet writers passed through the control of the state, foreign sources of literary texts by the censorship translations could also be used for propaganda purposes in Soviet literature.

### **Establishment of the USSR and the foundation of the Soviet Nation**

The USSR was established at the beginning of the 20th century in a vast geography, nearly in a one seventh part of the world throughout Asia and Europe, inherited from the Tsarist Russia, and gather different communities. The industrial revolution which has been rising in the end of the 19th century, especially in the European continent was the main reason of collapsing the Russian imperialism and emergence of Soviet civilization. The process of industrialization deeply affected the political and administrative structure of the countries. While the industrial movement was developing in every area, it created New social and psychological effect on workers in the industrial sector. Industrialization deepened income inequality, and differences between social classes. These differences revealed the rich elite class and the working class that caused problems with each other.

There was no class discrimination in Russia in the 19th century. The popular movement needed for the establishment of the USSR and the revolutionaries targeted the peasants for the civil movement. The Russian peasants were called *Narod* (the people) among the revolutionaries. 1917 Bolshevik Revolution emerged as the socialist and communist expression corresponded with the people. The dominant ideology of the imperialist Russian Empire has changed with the Bolshevik Revolution, and the Soviet Union of Socialist Republics was established, based its philosophy on the establishment on communist, international, class ideology.

Although the Soviet ideology was officially communism, the idea of Russian nationalism state was also accepted in the New Soviet Republics. The great heritage of Tsarist Russia was different Russian communities, which have embraced the emerging Soviet state ideology in Russian nationalism.

The USSR did not have any difficulty in suppressing separatist movements inside the government. Instead of this, nation building in the Soviet Union was created through "Soviet and non-Soviet". The USSR has adopted the Russian upper identity and has aimed at solving the problem of nationality. However, it can also be seen that Panslavism movements in the Soviet hegemony have weakened more than in the imperialist period. The identity of Soviet empire, withdrawn from the Bolshevik Revolution, gathered different nations without discrimination of race, religion, language, under the auspices of Russian Nation, but in practice it was seen as imposition of polices. Especially since the 1920s, efforts of the Soviets to create a Soviet Man "*Homo-Soviet*" was evidence in language-literacy and educational policies.

The Soviet Union ruled many nations and used a number of tools for controlling these nations. The main ones were; First, the power structure of the USSR, especially the CPSU, had been an important control tool. About ten percent of the adult population was a member of the SBCP, and the level of education of party members was always better than ordinary people's education.

The Communist Party has infiltrated all important units through the Basic Party Organizations and has controlled everything from first hand sources. Russians have always dominated politics. A few people (especially the Russians) controlled the party through the "democratic centrism" principle, and the election process was managed from top to bottom.

Secondly, education, media and other social events (like sporting events) have been used as propaganda tools for Communism and efforts have been made to create a Soviet citizen type.

Thirdly, the Soviets controlled the nations through using of force and restrictions, have done exiles and massacres. Through exiles and exodus, people have been tried to stir. In addition, exiles have become a way to get cheap workers or slave-workers.

Fourthly, they tried to assault religious and moral values and the power of religion has been smashed. In order to weaken the power of Central Asia, which is often regarded as a threat to the Soviet, the peoples of the Turkic origin were divided into smaller units.

The main factor that keeps countless people together can be said to be "violence" When Gorbachev recognized freedom of some nations it became apparent that all nations maintained their national identity, and the Soviet Union consequently collapsed.

### **The movements of thought in SSCB and effects on Soviet Literature**

Soviet regime is predicated on the ideas of F. Engels and the Marxist ideologies which is disseminated by Karl Marx in 19th century. Thus, Main political, economical, governmental, philosophical structure of SSCB are affected by Marxist ideologies. As the technology was getting better in Europe and also Industrial Revolution and the emergence of working class especially Germany and France contributed greatly to Marx's world of thought. Thanks to this, Marx become the founder of scientific socialism namely communism. However, F. Engels was his best friend and he also made contribution to the movement of Marxism. Karl Marx appropriated for workers to Socialism with the occurrence of working class and Industrial Revolution. Thereby, socialism come in possession of political doktrin of working class. The other effective factor on Soviet political ideas is materialism. The other movement of thought Underlying SSCB's founding philosophy is socialism for the desing of a society. Designing the society which is based on socialist merits is related to art and literature works that are part of socialist realities. According to this movement, new Soviet people and community must be built on the theory of Marxism and its' values. In Russian Revolutionist and theorist Georgi Valentinovich Plekhanov's opinion: "Soviet society should be shaped the patterns of socialist ideology because the content of art and literature is constituted by the realities". The matter is so important such as the other activities and a working which is deprived of ideogical opinion can not be a piece of art. Socialism is need to be equipped with socialist items for its' adoption by the society. Art and literature works should be presented to form the society which is relied on socialist ideas and shape the working class like below ideas ;

Social development goals attached to the authenticity of socialism should be determined.

- These work of arts should explain what new concept "socialism" means.
- These Works should glorify the heroes who serves to communism.
- These Works should aim to the education of the workers in respect to socialism.
- The struggles must be planeed for the future of society
- These Works should appeal to fight people for the renaissance

According to Maxist ideology class discrimination and the struggles between these classes are necessary to understand greatly history and these should be riveting points. There is always a class divisions in respect to the theory of the class war during the history. While discriminating the classes, a part of society is called abusive, the other is abused. And the class division is appeared. As exploiter consists of elite and bourgeois people who are exclusive and superior the other part exploited are constituted of people who are involved to unjustice and immortalities and they are belong to lower classes. The main goal in the struggle of classes is to overtake the power of government. While the working class tries to

grab the power by saying discourses rely on socialism movement; on the other hand, bourgeois classes make an effort to design the society by help of privileges and grants provided by capitalist system. Class Struggle and defending of oppressed people are emphasized on work of art and literature and reality is paid attention in the works. The other enforcement formed to the structure of society is cultural reconstruction. According to Lenin, education was the significant to establish communism in a country so a positive politic education was launched with the minorities in Soviet in 1920. As young generation needed to be educated with the conscious of socialist and communist activities. Thus, cultural renewal started to in the field of education. According to program's aim, soviet education will be predicated on socialist and communist ideology and the politics of *Korenizatsiya* will provide together students and teachers integrative education. The politic of *Korenizatsiya* is substantial for soviet who especially can not speak Russian for gaining Soviet philosophy. The most important feature that distinguished from the other society is to have own language. Languages of the societies in SSCB have three qualities. These are written, unwritten and literary languages. The hegemony of Soviet Russia pursue a policy to come together all these communities under Soviet. One of them is to take care the protection of local elements and having written language of these groups is important to increase sense of belonging for SSCB because they can acquire a right for a land.

In order to own land one must be a member of a minority community, and in order to be a member of a minority community one must had a written language. The USSR authority created a written alphabet to groups who did not have a written alphabet in order to ensure territorial integrity. Moreover, some second rate soviet writers wrote poems and novel in these USSR made languages to add a literate component to the newly made languages. So, with socialist reality and cultural construction (*Korenizatsiya* policies) non-Russian minorities were included into soviet society construction. The basic movements of thought mentioned above were exercised in USSR's politics, economics, management and social areas. Also, it is seen that these movements of thought were reflected in art and literature in the process of society construction and they were promoted by the state. It is known that in this hegemonic soviet Russia state had strict controls and regulation in the matters of art and literacy. This is also known as soviet censorship and the effects of it in art and literature can be seen in the works presented to public. For instance, all written, vocal and visual broadcasts such as books, magazines, posters and radio programs were under to control of an official censorship mechanism. General Directorate for the Protection of State Secrets in the Press under the Council of Ministers of the USSR (*Glavit*) found in 1922 had more than 1500 workers controlling the literary text, media and external broadcasts. Their agenda was to approve the unpublished written works as well as checking the already published ones in the name of precautionary warnings. Manuscripts, photographs, drawing were at the hand of this ministry.

### Language Policies in USSR

Due to riches of communities with different languages in USSR, it was an accepted fact that Soviet authorities wanted to spread the usage of Russian and Russian literacy rates. Nevertheless, in order to create a sense of belonging to the Soviet Union the local languages of some groups in terms of territorial integrity and self-rule were protected. However, certain elites in the Soviet authorities did not favor the idea that local languages should promoted because of *Homo Sovieticus* (Soviet person). In the process of creating the Soviet society in order to sovietize the society the Russian language as the native language of the state was at key importance. In the establishment era of Soviet Russia the emphasize was not to discriminating anyone against their religion, language and race and the fellowship of all nations. This emphasis was also included in the discourse of the October Revolution. Yet this policy was not applied and could especially seen in the language policies.

V.I. Lenin, one of the most crucial figures in the establishment of Soviet hegemony, criticized the liberals and the defender of Czarist Russia on their view on mandatory official language and also he wrote his elegant views on the usage of Russian as an official language in an 1914 writing. Lenin was a crucial figure in Soviet history, thus his views on this topic is crucial as well. In his writing, he is strongly against the view of Liberal and Czarist Russia's advocates views on Russian being forced to embrace to each minority and that it should be thought as a mandatory lesson in the schools. Lenin's views on mandatory official language before the revolution and the applied policies on language of the Soviet Union contradicts. Pre-revolution Lenin argues that the Marxist Movement in Russia do not enforce the necessity of an official language. According to Lenin, local languages can be thought to minorities in elementary school, however in order to defeat backwardness the important pieces of Russian Literature such as *Turgenev*, *Tolstoy*, *Dolrolyubov* or *Chernyshevsky* should be read. To achieve this goal, Russian must be thought. Actually, in these pre-revolution statements of Lenin's can be seen as a way of gaining sympathy of the minorities whom were affected by the Czarist Russia's oppressive language policies. Because the language policies of the USSR does not coincide with Lenin's pre-revolution statements.

During and after the October Revolution, in the process of introducing socialist and communist teaching to the public it was problematic to teach the Marxist terminology in different languages. Communicating in Russian (which had already include most of the Marxist terminology) in propaganda movements rather than communicating in various languages was accepted by the Soviet elites. This is why teaching Russian to the mostly illiterate people gained meaning and importance accordingly to Soviet idealism. When the literacy rate increases in a common language, the public acceptance of the state and the process of social construction. Soviets did not use language solely for education and politic purposes. Another importance of language for Soviets was helping the society's adjustment to local and national culture formation and construction. A common language is crucial in terms of helping soviet proletariats get rid of their bourgeois traditions and creating a strong bond between citizen and the state. The soviet elites were aware of this and that is the reason they gave great importance to Russian as a common language.

USSR's language policies went hand to hand with the policies of cultural construction. It was seen that after the revolution inward oriented merger and consolidation was a motivation for a routinized national culture which was socialist and included various nations of the USSR geographics. Language is the key component of this merger and consolidation. Starting from 1917 Soviet authorities made serious efforts to standardisation of local languages and creating a common language to increase the communication between the public. Some steps taken for this agenda was writing a dictionary covering the necessities of a modern industrial society and a new alphabet to increase the literacy rates. Actually, at the very beginning of the USSR the minorities who had local and written alphabets were allowed the choose the alphabet they preferred to use. Yet, these minorities were mostly turkic societies. In these societies Islamic motives could be seen. Also the fact that their shift in using arabic alphabet to latin alphabet due to reformations in the newly found Turkish Republic bothered soviet administration. Afterwards, latin alphabet were forbid by the authority and the usage of cyrillic alphabet was made mandatory.

On this, the Soviet administration forbade the Latin alphabet, thus made the use of the Cyrillic alphabet compulsory. As a justification, it was put forward that the Latin alphabet made it difficult for the Russians to learn. For all that, a number of linguistic reforms have also been undertaken in order to ensure greater integration of the Turkic communities in Central Asia with the Soviet Union. In the context of the industrialization movement, considering the new needs arising in the field of language countless Russian words and grammatical structures have been added to the languages of other nations along with the Cyrillic alphabet. As a result of this, the local vocabulary of minority communities in the USSR was enriched with Russian language. Along with the language policies monitored, in the middle of the 1930s, the dominant language became Russian in the USSR. Thus far, we observe that the plans Bolsheviks used were to govern politics and society, and on this they use literature and media as tools in their politics. In order to raise communities that is different in social and cultural structures with common Soviet rhetoric and mentalities, they had followed-up various ways. As we mentioned above, common language, religion and culture had to be developed, and thus, it was planned to carry out a policy of assimilation, to break away the cultural values, beliefs and national histories of the countries that they occupied. This policy was not made in the same way in every territory occupied by the Soviets. Because the development level of all the countries under occupation was at different stages. For example, the lifestyle in the Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan republics were nomadic, till the Russian occupation, they did not have a settled life, so they had not get acquainted with writing. They passed from written to oral tradition, after the Russian occupation. Surely, no matter what the situation is, Russians are confronted with resistance in these lands, but we can say that the resistance here is not as hard as the struggle of the peoples of Azerbaijan, Tataristan and Uzbekistan, which have a long-established and developed cultural level.

For this reason, the promises made to the peoples about the freedoms during the period of Lenin, were deeply controlled under Stalinism. For building up a single Soviet society and Soviet people efforts have begun. In this way folk culture, folklore, national consciousness and unity began to be seen as a danger. That's why, the years of Stalin dominion are referred to as repressive and terrorism. Soviet domination getting support from the party in the policy of making the Soviet society and the Soviet people, first of all began to open schools in all the regions under them domination. They are starting to raise generations in all these schools for serving them. They aim to raise a generation with new cultural values by making big investments on young people and children. At first, nobody wants to send their students to these schools and the Soviet government, which faces difficulties in this process, is starting to attract students to their schools by reducing the number of schools that provide education in national values and mother tongue.

### **Komsomol Organization in the USSR**

It is the youth structring of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The male members of this organization are called 'Konsomolets' and the female members are called 'Konsomolka'. Komsomol is the abbreviation for the Union of Communist Youth and its full name is the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League. The Komsomol Organization was founded on 29 October 1918. It had been active until September 1991 and it was the most influential political youth organization in the Soviet Union. The Komsomolskaya Pravda was the publication organ of the organization. In March 1196, as an expression of the ideology of the party and the respect of the Lenin, it was called as the Union of Leninist Young Communists. There were 36 million members of the Soviet Union who were between 14 and 28 years.

The Communist Party of Russia was founded in October 1918 as an organization that organizes young workers and peasants by all the Russian Congressional delegates and trade unions. In fact, the political activism of young people in Russia increased and youth organizations started to take place in socialist fraction during the February Revolution of 1917. There were some organizations such as 'Labor&#39; consisting of young members ruled by the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party in this period, then this organization took the name of CCPM and institutionalized. After the October revolution, it was regarded necessary for the formation of the All-Russia structure by the willingness of young people to join the union in various cities of the country. On October 29, 1918, it was declared that the Komsomol Organization was established in the All-Russia congress attended by young workers and peasants.

The first komsomol badges appeared in 1922 at the center of KIM. The badge took the final shape of Lenin's profile in 1945. Lenin became the ideologue that initiated the Komsomol organization.

The work of Lenin, 'The Tasks of Revolutionary Youth' was called the basic ideological document at the third Komsomol Congress in October 1920 and it became main source all members need to read. The words of Lenin 'You can become a Communist only when you enrich your mind with a knowledge of all the treasures created by mankind.' became the basis philosophy of the Komsomol's.

In the 1930's Lazarus Shatskin was at the beginning of the organization. Shatskin who played a major role in the organization and foundation of the organization, became the first secretary.

Later Lieutenant Tarkhanov took over the leadership. The Komsomol as a subsidiary organization of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union became an organization where the party raised its future leaders. The Pioneer Union of children political organization led by the Komsomol and forming its foundation was formed in 1922. This organization was the pioneer organization that would raise the members of the committee.

Nikalov Pavlovich Chaplin became the secretary general of the Komsomol Cenrtal Committee.(1924-1928) When komsomol was established in 29 October 1918, had members 22.100. After two years the numbers of member increase to 482.000 in third congress. Two hundred of these members took part in the struggle against the " White Terror" and occupant.

Komsomols made a decision to found evening school for two years in 1930. In the first term 3000 Komsomol gave education to 15.000 workers for scientific technical lesson in the universities and technical school. Thus, an important step is taken for technical education in 1934, forty eight percent of od students participate in orgnisaiton in 1941. There were more than ten million Komsomol in SSCB in World War II , one million mebers of Komsomol joined in a union called " Arrows of Voroshilov" the other five million members attended to other military activities. These people took charge in military as "Young Safeguards" Men and women who are Komsomols are awarded prize with a half million medal because of their military success after the war. Komsomol have a great influence on industry, education, science, culture and sport after the war and it carried on his existence as the most impressive mass organisation. Komsomol is the most efficient organization because it provided to reconstruction of the country and also is the first the position between the otgsnizations. In the early 1970's, the newspaper called "Komsomolskya Pravda" not only in Soviet Russia but also all over the worl it got the title "bestseller" with the circulation of 16.6 million. Accordingly the the issue of Komsomol published the magazine " Young Guards" so the social base ecpanded and nearly all of the students participated in this organisation during 1960-1980. Thus, Komsomol become an organization which a citizen gain qualities having a succesfull career.

## **Pioneer Organization**

Pioneer organization or Pioneer association is a mass children organization in the USSR and was decided to establish in Russia Komsomol Conference on May 19, 1922. It has been celebrated as the Pioneer Day in Russia since 1922 on May 19th. The media organ of the Leninist Pioneer Association has been the newspaper of Pionerskaya Pravda.

In 1917, there was a relatively extensive network of children's scout organizations in the USSR; which included about 50 thousand Scouts.

In the midst of the Russian Civil War scouts were seeking and helping street children. They organized children's groups, children militia and social assistance.

The Scout movement was divided into various areas by the Soviet government. Some members are called Forest Guardians. The Pioners were educated on the basis of love to each other and to the world, various entertaining and instructive games, socialization principles with work discipline. The Pioneers Organization later called on all the countries of the world to establish the World Scout Brotherhood Organization. The establishment required some necessities.

It aimed to contribute to the healthy development of children, the training of communist philosophy, both the development of practical skills and construction of the country. The idea was formulated by Nadezhda Krupskaya, Lenin's wife. A report titled Komsomol and Child was prepared and scouting methods were determined and a decision was taken to establish the Communist Scout Child Organization. The scouts identified as the precursors was identified by a red tie on a white shirt. Remaining scout leaders supported the Komsomol and the Red Army. They introduced the name "pioneer". Also, they convinced the Komsomol to keep the scout motto "Be prepared!" and adapt it to "Always prepared!" as the organizational motto and slogan. Three generations emerged as the Pioneers, Komsomols, and Communists who formed the basis of the Communist Party.

The Pioneer organization was established by the Komsomol Central Committee as a suborganization of this organization. On February 2, 1922, the Central Committee of the Komsomol sent a circular to local organizations for organizing of groups of children. For this purpose, Valerian Zorin, a member of the Committee, organized a group of children on 12 February 1922.

On April 3, 1922, the vanguard newspaper Davul began to be published. The first editor of the newspaper was Mikhail Stremyakov and then the newspaper took the name "Pionerskaya Pravda" (Pioneer Reality). In 1922, there were formed a number of pioneer groups in towns and villages in the country. On December 3, 1922, the first leading detachment was established in Petrograd. In the middle of 1923, the number of members reached from 75,000 members to 25 million in 1974.

During the Great Patriotic War (World War II) the Pioneers worked hard to contribute to the war effort at all costs. Thousands of them died in battles as military personnel and in the resistance against Nazi Germany in its occupied territories as partisans and Pioneers under secrecy in enemy-occupied towns and cities, even in concentration camps.

Four Pioneers would later receive the coveted Gold Star Medal as Heroes of the Soviet Union, and countless others were awarded various state orders, decorations and medals for acts of bravery and courage in the battlefield, on enemy lines and occupied territories. After 1955 the names of the best pioneers began to be registered in the Pioneer Organization Honor League.

In 1958, cultivation of pioneers in all the Soviet Union countries was defined as three stages. In the first seven years, adult-oriented training would be provided. In the following period, pioneers would be trying to develop both the ability to work in practice and work in collaboration.

After 1962 it was decided that Lenin's profile would be on the Pioneer emblem. In the same year the All-Union Pioneer Organization was awarded the Lenin Order for the achievements in socialist education. In 1970, the All-Union Pioneer Organization had 23 million pioneers affiliated to 118 thousand Pioneer Unions.

### **Purposes and Ideals of Pioneer Organization**

This was the simple motto of youth organizations the world over, and of the Young Pioneers in the Soviet Union. From 1922 to 1990, generations of 10-15 year old children in the Soviet Union learned, exercised, explored and extolled the virtues of their society through the "Pioneers." Many Young Pioneer Palaces were built, which served as community centers

for the children, with rooms dedicated to various clubs, such as crafts or sports. Thousands of Young Pioneer camps were set up where children went during summer vacation and winter holidays. All of them were free of charge, sponsored by the government.

The main goal of the union was to train productive young Leninists committed to Communist ideology, to develop and maintain the socialist life, to protect the Soviet homeland, to proletarian, socialist internationalism, and to laboring. On May 19th, a ceremony was held in front of Lenin monuments. It was an honor to be admitted to the Pioneer League these years.

At the Communist Party meeting; Stalin talked about the regime with the words "we must take measures to protect the communists already from the capitalist world". It has been decided to increase the number of industries and publications, to supply tools and information as much as possible. The goal was to provide peasants with tractor and electronics, and to mobilize other assets within five years. By this means, Soviet wanted to dominant over socialism without kneeling capitalism which rapidly rising in Europe and America (Dash-Demir, 1930: 56).

The 1917 Bolshevik Revolution has an important place in world political history. The Turkish Republics, under the sovereignty of the Soviet Union, are also greatly influenced by this revolution. There are significant changes in the life of the society Depending on the change of the regime, A new style of life begins to develop. After the 1920s, it continued to gain even more intensity and became most prominent in 1937 when Stalin came to power. Starting from this date, the social life of Azerbaijan changed not only with the administrative style, but also the administrative staff changed. Russians and especially Armenians living in Azerbaijan are brought to the Administration. While Azerbaijan Turks are being pushed to the second plan, most scientists, administrators, journalists, teachers, writers and poets also lost their lives. In the 1930s, thousands of people were killed during the period of collectivization. The formation of literature in this period reigns, it was not possible. Thus, works of Soviet Azerbaijan Literature, became known, is about 25-30 years after the date mentioned.

There is an obligation to write works that conform the official ideological view and the regime called it "Socialist Realism". The new society needs a new type of humans, and the need to evaluate the social by their views. The new type of human was viewed as a "reformist" to society, human relationships are explained with the conflict between classes. Thus, the attack on the old man, the old society and the ancient literature started. We can see the existence of this old-new war in the Turkish literature also. However, it is noteworthy that only the Bolshevik authors conducted the dialectical discuss between the "old and new" in the Azerbaijan. Attack on classical literature, initiated by Bolshevik writers and claimed to be on the interest of public, actually all human values are overthrown. The literary texts written in this period represent the new type of humans in classical literature, as cruel governors, lovers of belief in superstitions, ignorant clergies, rich people, anticommunists. There were teachers, feminist girls and women, idealistic communist teenagers, heroes who were struggling against them. This situation becomes so obvious that the literary work was full of collection of slogans.

Azerbaijani poets and writers who support the Bolshevik's view of that period came up with the idea that class differences must be eliminated, even to an extent that denied their own national language and literature; they often use terms such as "Lenin's Language", "The Language of the Communist World", "Proletarian Language" and "Soviet Azerbaijani Literature", "Brotherhood Literature", "Revolutionary Literature" and "Communist People's Literature" for literature. Poets and writers like Mayakovsky, Mikhail Yuryevic Lermantov, Maksim Gorki are presented as official models. Thus, the Communist Party was rewarding the works bringing desire to socialism and loyalty, and the author-poet or author was honored with a new duty that made people quickly accept the new model. A few of the writer before the revolution, while continuing on the light of their own, a few others presented ideology of that period. Individuals who say the same poetry before and after revolution, who gave their works of literature in their own sight, was suffered cruelly. They were Jafer Jabbarli, Yusuf Vezir Dzemenzeminli, Huseyin Javid, Jalil Mammadguluzadeh and so on. Starting from the 1930s, a growing generation of young poets and writers and an older generation conflicts were built up over time. However, from 1940 to 1941, the generation conflict turned to a clash of ideas and vision of world. Young poets and writers who were eager to win the praise of the "Communist Party", to show fidelity to socialist values, and to transmit their excitement to further places, wanted to reach their goals by insulting words to old generation, thought they would accomplish it. Young people who supported from the party were more successful in this fight.

The main theme of literary works was describing the life before revolution; the exploitation mentality of the rich people; the ignorance of the clergy; the poor situation of the villagers, the workers and the intellectual youth bad conditions. In the works describing life after the revolution, how the Bolshevik regime brought wonderful life to people. In this period, the type of man who was in favor of regime had been idealized.

Between 1941 and 1946, Due to World War II and its military power, which was mostly Turkish origin, the war theme was the main in literature in this period. During the 1950s, there were significant changes especially in the poetry. Poets such as Samed Vurgun, Resul Riza, Suleyman Rustem, Memet Rahim, Mikail Mushfik and Mahdi Sayyidzade, alongside with Russian poets like A. Tvardovski, M. Dudu, A. Prokof Lev, M. Lukanin were a new source for young poets. We can say that the ideological appeals started after the Revolution began to decrease in 1965-1970 years and during the years of 2000, the poets and writers were more in national and aesthetic anxiety.

The growth of new generation in Azerbaijan has made Russia worry, children were growing as faithful Muslims and in Turkish national spirit. The Communists, who began to investigate the reason of it, faced with the influence of the nationalist policy of the Musavat Party. Therefore, the Communist Party issued the following measures in the Communist newspaper;

1. The commissariate of education determined nature and factors against the influence of nationality and religion and gave strict instructions to all schools.
2. Nationalist teachers should be fired from the schools.
3. Teachers should be from proletarian class.
4. Komsomol and Pioneer organizations should increase their activities and propaganda against nationality in schools.
5. Atheistic society should revitalize its activities not only in schools, but in the families also (M.B., 1929: 58).
6. The obvious men of the Musavat society must be deported.
7. Propaganda should be carried out to decrease the population of Musavat society between the workers, the peasants and the nation.
8. Schools, institutions and Soviets should be cleared from nationalist people (Dash-Demir, 1929: 26).

The Bolshevik congress had decided to develop proletarian literature on the basis of Marxist Leninist principles and controlled by the government (M., 1929: 143). While the Russians, Jews and Armenians were brought to the highest positions in Azerbaijan, the Turks tried to be fired with various excuses (Isimsiz, 1929: 284).

Russia started to establish the Institute and train scholars in order to examine Azerbaijan and the surrounding eastern civilizations; economics, philology, ethnography, language etc. (Mirzoyev, 1929: 428). Russia took all these precautions instead of weapons and ammunition, because World War had not concluded as wished. The aim was to spirit off the national culture. Turkish nation was divided from the inside in many parts: Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Bashkortia, Tatarstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Ajaristan, Mongolia. Russia separated, crushed and assimilated the national wealth of Turkish nation, their dialects and their alphabets, in order not to come cross again. Türklüğü bir de Türkiye'de boğmak lazım! The communists, who was saying "Strangle Turkishness in Turkey", had started to develop ways for realizing it in Turkey (Suphi, 1929: 245). The Caucasus, was the east of Turkey, that's why they supported the Armenian and Kurdish formation in Iran, Iraq and Syria, had been involved in the internal policy of the Republic of Turkey. Using this way Russia built a barrier between Turkish-Islamic world.

The terrorist attacks to Azerbaijan Turks, the capital and unjust invasion of lands were a mess of the Russian race. It continued until the death of Stalin when they assimilated young generation, literature and media into their own policy and divested national wealth. When the policy of messaging hidden text to the young generation in literature weakened in 1957, instead of it, modern generation with full of national values and spirit appeared.

The efforts of the new generation were to inform the people who are connected with their souls, the importance of unity and togetherness, and the struggle for keeping independence through the reflections on the magazine called "Redinvasion" Odlu Yurt in Azerbaijan.

## Conclusion

The purpose of the invasion of Azerbaijan and Turkish territories, started by Russian nation, was to use the geopolitical and geostrategic values of the Turkish lands proper to Russian interests, and provide appropriate control. The target politics was to be dominant in the world as the only power. The Russians, who could not dominant over Turkish territories with the war, realized that the war could not be won with conventional weapons. As a new war technique, was to spirit off the nationalism and serve Communism and Russians on the international arena.

Since 1828, when Azerbaijani Turks entered the territories of the Russia, they succeeded to be firmly stay connected to the national culture and independence. The October Revolution of 1917 flared up the ideas of independence of the Caucasian peoples. Azerbaijan Democratic Republic also known as Azerbaijan People's Republic declared its independence in 1918 after long struggle, and became the first announced Turkish Republic. In 1920, the Russians interfered to the independence and exiled all members of the Musavat Party, which provided independence to the country. The Azerbaijani intellectuals, who had to abandon their countries, settled in different countries, especially in Istanbul, and began to write for Azerbaijan independence and national wealth, for regain them again, which Russia always wanted to erase.

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