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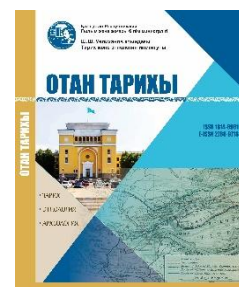
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## TURKEY IN THE ATATURK ERA IN SOVIET PUBLICATIONS (BY «PRAVDA» AND «IZVESTIA» NEWSPAPERS)

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**Abstract.** *Introduction.* This study explores the representation of Turkey during the Ataturk era in Soviet publications, focusing on how «Pravda» and «Izvestia» framed Turkish-Soviet relations. The relevance of this research lies in the limited academic examination of the period's media coverage and its role in shaping diplomatic perceptions. The study highlights the geopolitical significance of Turkish-Soviet interactions and their portrayal within the ideological framework of the Soviet press. *Methods and Materials.* The research employs content analysis, event analysis, and discourse analysis to examine Soviet narratives about Turkey. Archival issues of «Pravda» and «Izvestia» (1920–1938) were analyzed alongside secondary sources on Soviet media strategies and Turkish foreign policy. This methodological approach enables a systematic assessment of media-driven representations and their alignment with Soviet ideological priorities. *Results.* The findings reveal a strategic narrative in Soviet newspapers, where Turkey was depicted as an emerging partner in the fight against Western imperialism. However, coverage fluctuated based on geopolitical shifts. «Pravda» emphasized ideological solidarity, while «Izvestia» presented a more pragmatic and diplomatic stance. The study identifies key themes in Soviet discourse, such as Turkey's modernization efforts, its foreign policy alignment, and its role in regional geopolitics. *Conclusions.* This research contributes to a deeper understanding of how media narratives influenced Soviet perceptions of Turkey and vice versa. By analyzing historical press coverage, the study sheds light on the intersection of propaganda, diplomacy, and political ideology.



**Keywords:** Ataturk, Soviet press, Turkish-Soviet relations, political propaganda, discourse analysis, foreign policy narratives, turkic-speaking countries.

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## АТАТҮРІК ДӘУІРІНДЕГІ ТҮРКИЯ КЕҢЕСТІК БАСЫЛЫМДАРДА («ПРАВДА» ЖӘНЕ «ИЗВЕСТИЯ» ГАЗЕТТЕРІНІҢ МАТЕРИАЛДАРЫ НЕГІЗІНДЕ)

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**Аңдатпа.** *Kіріспе.* Зерттеу жұмысы Кеңес Одағының баспасөз беттерінде Ататүрік дәуіріндегі Түркияның қалай сипатталғанын жан-жақты талдауға арналған. Атап айтқанда, «Правда» және «Известия» газеттеріндегі жарияланымдар негізінде Түркия мен Кеңес Одағы арасындағы саяси, дипломатиялық және идеологиялық қатынастардың көрініс табу ерекшеліктері қарастырылады. Зерттеудің өзектілігі – осы кезеңдегі ақпараттық материалдардың жеткіліксіз зерттелуімен қатар, олардың сол дәуірдегі қоғамдық пікірге, дипломатиялық шешімдерге және идеологиялық ұстанымдарға ықпалын анықтауға бағытталады. Мақала Кеңес-Түркия қарым-қатынастарының геосаяси маңыздылығын ашып, олардың Кеңес баспасөзінде қандай тәсілдермен ұсынылғанын көрсетуге тырысады. *Әдістер мен материалдар.* Зерттеу барысында мазмұндық талдау, тарихи оқиғаларды саралау, сөз қолданысын зерттеу әдістері қолданылды. Басты дереккөздер ретінде «Правда» және «Известия» газеттерінің 1920–1938 жылдардағы архивтік басылымдары алынып, Кеңес баспасөзінің ақпарат тарату стратегиясы мен Ататүріктің сыртқы саясатына қатысты қосымша зерттеулер қарастырылды. Мұндай зерттеу әдісі Кеңес ақпарат құралдарының Түркия жайында қалыптастырған бейнесін жүйелі түрде талдауға мүмкіндік береді. *Нәтижелер.* Зерттеу нәтижелері Кеңес басылымдарында Түркия Республикасы Кеңес Одағының Батыс ықпалына қарсы күресетін одақтасы ретінде сипатталуын көрсетеді. Алайда бұл мәселе геосаяси өзгерістерге байланысты үнемі өзгеріп отырған. «Правда» газеті Түркияны Кеңес Одағымен идеологиялық үндестігі ортақ ел ретінде көрсетсе, «Известия» газеті мәселені неғұрлым прагматикалық және дипломатиялық тұрғыдан қарастырады. Кеңес басылымдарында Түркияның жаңғырту реформалары, оның сыртқы саясаттағы орны және аймақтық геосаясаттағы рөлі талқыланды. *Қорытынды.* Зерттеу жұмысы бұқаралық ақпарат құралдарындағы баяндаулардың Кеңес Одағындағы Түркияға деген көзқарасты қалыптастырудағы, сондай-ақ түрік-кеңес қатынастарына ықпал етудегі рөлін тереңірек түсінуге мүмкіндік береді. Кеңес баспасөзіндегі тарихи материалдарды талдау насихат, дипломатия және

саяси идеология арасындағы өзара байланысты анықтауға мүмкіндік береді, сондай-ақ бұл факторлардың ақпараттық саясат пен сыртқы саяси риториканы қалыптастырудағы маңызын көрсетеді.

**Түйін сөздер:** Ататүрік, кеңестік баспасөз, түрік-кеңес қатынастары, саяси үгіт-насихат, дискурстық талдау, сыртқы саясаттағы ақпараттық баяндаулар, түркітілдес елдер.

**Алғыс:** Бұл зерттеу жұмысы Қазақстан Республикасы ғылым және жоғары білім министрлігінің Ғылым комитетімен қаржыландырды (Грант № АР 19676634).

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## ТУРЦИЯ В ЭПОХУ АТАТЮРКА В СОВЕТСКИХ ИЗДАНИЯХ (ПО МАТЕРИАЛАМ ГАЗЕТ «ПРАВДА» И «ИЗВЕСТИЯ»)

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**Аннотация.** *Введение.* Данное исследование посвящено анализу представления Турции эпохи Ататюрка в советских публикациях, в частности в газетах «Правда» и «Известия». Актуальность исследования обусловлена недостаточной изученностью освещения турецко-советских отношений в советской прессе, а также ролью СМИ в формировании дипломатических и идеологических восприятий того времени. Работа подчеркивает геополитическое значение взаимодействия Турции и Советского Союза и его интерпретацию в советском информационном пространстве. *Методы и материалы.* В исследовании используются контент-анализ, ивент-анализ и дискурсивный анализ для изучения советских нарративов о Турции. В качестве источников использованы архивные выпуски газет «Правда» и «Известия» (1920–1938 гг.), а также вторичные источники по стратегиям советской прессы и внешней политике Турции. Такой методологический подход позволяет систематически оценить влияние советских СМИ на восприятие Турции в советском обществе. *Результаты.* В ходе исследования выявлено, что советские газеты формировали стратегический нарратив, изображая Турцию как союзника в борьбе против западного империализма. Однако характер освещения изменялся в зависимости от геополитической ситуации. Газета «Правда» акцентировала внимание на идеологической солидарности Турции с СССР, тогда как «Известия» предлагали более прагматичную и дипломатическую оценку. Анализ также выявил ключевые темы советского дискурса: модернизационные реформы Ататюрка, внешнеполитический курс Турции и ее место в региональной геополитике. *Заключение.* Данное исследование способствует более глубокому пониманию того, каким образом медийные нарративы формировали восприятие Турции в Советском Союзе, а также, в свою очередь, отражали советско-турецкие отношения. Анализ исторических материалов советской

прессы позволяет выявить взаимосвязь между пропагандой, дипломатией и политической идеологией, демонстрируя, как эти факторы определяли информационное освещение и внешнеполитическую риторику.

**Ключевые слова:** Ататюрк, советская пресса, турецко-советские отношения, политическая пропаганда, дискурсивный анализ, внешнеполитические нарративы, тюркоязычные страны.

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**Introduction.** Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the first President of Turkey, played a pivotal role in shaping the country's foreign policy, particularly in its relations with Soviet Russia. His diplomatic strategy carefully balanced pragmatic cooperation with the USSR while safeguarding Turkey's sovereignty and advancing its modernization initiatives. Previous research on Turkish-Soviet relations has primarily focused on the economic dimensions of bilateral interactions (Ucar and Saylan, 2020:104-107), covering periods before the First World War, during the era of the Ottoman and Russian Empires, and subsequently, between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and the Republic of Turkey. These studies indicate a notable shift towards rapprochement following the collapse of the empires, persisting until the onset of the Second World War. This trend is further corroborated by analyses of trade relations between the USSR and Turkey (Bozkurt, 2019:286).

A preliminary examination of studies on the process of rapprochement between Soviet Russia and Turkey, following years of geopolitical confrontation (Tsvetkova, 2018:77-114), suggests that their relationship was established not on ideological grounds but rather on pragmatic considerations. Additionally, research into the foundations of modern Turkish politics (Shamarina, 2021:120-128) highlights a strong continuity between Ataturk-era political practices and contemporary political structures, reinforcing the relevance of historical diplomatic strategies in shaping Turkey's modern governance. Despite the significance of Turkish-Soviet relations during Ataturk's tenure, the majority of existing scholarship has predominantly concentrated on the Cold War period (Sokolova, 2022:12). However, a more comprehensive examination of the diplomatic interactions during Ataturk's presidency is essential for understanding the foundations of Turkish-Soviet cooperation and its long-term implications.

The relationship between these two states, which were adversaries during the First World War, has been explored to a lesser extent compared to the alliance between the Ottoman Empire and Germany. Existing studies predominantly focus on the activities of Ottoman soldiers who fought on the Galician front (Reynolds, 2021:333-358). Therefore, examining Soviet Russia's rhetoric toward the newly reformed Turkey will provide valuable insights into the nature of bilateral relations during this period. Additionally, it will contribute to the body of literature investigating the diplomatic and cultural interactions that emerged following the collapse of the empires after the First World War. One of the existing studies on this subject highlights the particular attention Soviet periodicals devoted to the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire and the establishment of the Turkish Republic (Yurdigul and Cakar, 2019:273-294). It also underscores the press's role as a tool for information control and propaganda. Furthermore, this period is closely linked to the history of Russian émigrés (commonly referred to as the «White Emigration»), who fled the civil war and the subsequent Bolshevik consolidation of power, seeking refuge in Turkey. This aspect underscores the cultural dimension of Soviet-Turkish relations (Budnitskiy, 2019). The objective of this study is to examine the cultural and political relations between Soviet Russia and Turkey as reflected in Soviet press coverage. Specifically, it aims to analyze the rhetoric of Soviet newspapers from the perspective of the socialist regime, compare the portrayal of Turkey in Soviet publications with that in the press of Austria, Hungary, and Afghanistan, and ultimately identify the primary motivations behind the establishment and development of strong Soviet-Turkish relations.

**Materials and Methods.** The study of how Soviet publications covered events in Turkey during Ataturk's rule, along with the analysis of newspaper articles and reports, necessitates the application of reliable and methodologically sound approaches. The findings must accurately reflect historical reality and adhere to the principles of evidence-based research. To achieve this, the study employed the following methods: historical analysis of scientific and literary sources, the historical-genetic method, the historical-systemic method, diachronic analysis, synthesis and deduction, and comparative analysis.



The first stage of the study involved selecting a relevant research topic that had not been comprehensively addressed by previous scholars. This was accomplished through the analysis of historical scientific and literary sources, which facilitated a review of prior research on how Turkish history, particularly during the Ataturk era, was covered in periodicals. As a result, the political and cultural relations between Turkey and Soviet Russia were identified as the primary focus of this study.

The analysis distinguished between articles published in «Pravda» and «Izvestia», examining their thematic coverage separately. The second stage entailed collecting primary and secondary sources relevant to the research topic, including archival editions of «Pravda» and «Izvestia». Additionally, materials regarding Turkey's portrayal in the periodicals of Austria, Hungary, and Afghanistan were gathered from studies conducted by international scholars.

The third stage of the research applied the historical-systemic method, along with synthesis and deduction techniques. A thorough analysis of the collected information required a historical-systemic approach to contextualize newspaper articles within the broader historical framework of the 1920s and 1930s, during which the press played a crucial role in shaping political discourse. The synthesis method facilitated the identification of a cohesive ideological structure underlying Soviet coverage of Turkish-Soviet relations. The deductive method was also employed, leading to logical conclusions based on the premise that Soviet media, lacking independent private outlets and subjected to state censorship, often provided a selective and ideologically driven portrayal of international events. This state-controlled media environment influenced how foreign affairs, including Turkey's political developments, were framed in Soviet publications.

The fourth stage of the research involved diachronic and comparative analysis. Through diachronic analysis, the study period was divided into two distinct phases: Before 1923, characterized by the formation of both the Turkish Republic and Soviet Russia amid civil wars, the collapse of empires, economic instability, and the search for new political alliances. After 1923, marked by Ataturk's presidency and the official establishment of diplomatic and consular relations between Moscow and Ankara. The final stage of the study employed the historical-genetic method, which facilitated the identification of the causal relationships underlying Turkish-Soviet relations during the examined period. This approach allowed for a comprehensive analysis of the root causes and motivations that shaped the policies and strategic decisions of both parties, providing a deeper understanding of the historical dynamics that influenced their diplomatic interactions.

**Results.** In 1920, Mustafa Kemal addressed a letter to the Soviet government requesting financial and military assistance from Soviet Russia. In this correspondence, he expressed his commitment to maintaining and strengthening Turkish-Soviet relations, proposing a joint struggle against Western imperialism. On June 9, 1920, «Izvestia» published a response from the Soviet People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, G.V. Chicherin, addressed to Mustafa Kemal, the leader of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey (GNAT).

In his reply, Chicherin acknowledged Kemal's readiness, as well as that of the GNAT, to combat imperialism, including through military means, and emphasized a shared objective of liberating oppressed nations. Referring to the foreign policy principles of the newly formed Turkish government, Chicherin suggested that ongoing negotiations with the GNAT could facilitate the precise demarcation of Turkey's borders with Persia (modern Iran) and Armenia. Furthermore, the Soviet government stated that, to resolve this matter and uphold the right to self-determination, a delegation of Soviet diplomats was prepared to travel to Ankara at the invitation of the Turkish side to act as mediators.

Additionally, Chicherin proposed the formal establishment of diplomatic relations and the opening of consulates in both countries. He further remarked:

«The Soviet government is closely following the heroic struggle of the Turkish people for independence and sovereignty. In these challenging times, the bonds of friendship should unite the Turkish and Russian peoples» (Izvestia, No. 12, 1920).

At the beginning of 1921, Turkish-Soviet relations experienced a temporary cooling due to the arrest and execution of several communists in Turkey (Emelianova, 2018:238-249). This move may have been an attempt by the Kemalist government to signal a more favorable stance toward Britain ahead of the 1921 London Conference. However, as the outcomes of the conference failed to meet Turkish expectations, Mustafa Kemal once again sought closer ties with Soviet Russia.

In response to these developments, «Pravda» published an article stating that the GNAT contained a «solid core of communists who recognized the possibility of combining Soviet governance methods with the caliphate in Turkey and the broader Muslim world» (Pravda, No. 81, 1921).

When Mustafa Kemal Atatürk assumed the presidency of Turkey in 1923, Pravda reprinted a telegram from M.I. Kalinin, Chairman of the USSR Central Executive Committee (CEC). The telegram was infused with Soviet ideological rhetoric, referencing «foreign oppressors» and the «despotic monarchy» that had been abolished: «Chairman of the USSR CEC, Comrade Kalinin, addressed the Turkish people and government with the following message: «On behalf of the peoples of the USSR and the allied government, I extend my heartfelt greetings to the fraternal Turkish people and the friendly government of Turkey on the occasion of the official proclamation of the Turkish Republic, which has permanently ended the despotic monarchical regime. I congratulate you, Marshal Gazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha, on your election as President of the Turkish Republic, recognizing in you the distinguished leader of the heroic Turkish struggle against foreign oppression and the chosen head of the friendly Turkish Republic. I express my unwavering confidence that the enduring bonds of friendship between the peoples and governments of Turkey and the USSR will continue to strengthen, fostering the prosperity of both nations» (Pravda, No. 81, 1921).

This statement reflected the Soviet government's assurance that Turkish-Soviet friendship would continue to grow and develop under Atatürk's leadership. In response, Mustafa Kemal himself reaffirmed his commitment to further strengthening Turkish-Soviet relations (Bagiev, 2008:72-76).

Cultural exchange between the USSR and Turkey extended beyond political and economic spheres, reaching into sports diplomacy. One notable example was the 1925 visit of Soviet football players to Turkey, which generated significant public interest and fostered positive sentiments among both Turkish spectators and Soviet athletes.

Participants of the Soviet delegation later shared their experiences in «Izvestia», describing the warm reception they received: «At each stop along our journey, we were welcomed with banners, orchestras, and renditions of the Internationale. Our arrival stirred great excitement throughout Angora. On the day of the match, the entire population turned out, including the Council of Ministers, deputies of the Grand National Assembly, and our embassy staff, all present at the stadium. This trip has played—and will continue to play—a significant role in strengthening mutual ties between the USSR and Turkey» (Izvestia, No. 29, 1925).

This passage not only exemplifies characteristic Soviet rhetoric but also highlights how the Turkish government sought to demonstrate respect for Soviet symbols and diplomatic presence (Alieva, 2020:31-38).

In the years following Atatürk's rise to power, Turkey underwent a series of significant reforms and modernization efforts aimed at aligning the country with international standards. Among these were the calendar and measurement system reforms (1925–1931), which standardized timekeeping and units of measurement to match globally accepted formats. In 1926, a legislative process began to grant women equal rights with men, culminating in the official recognition of women's suffrage in 1934. Another major reform occurred in 1928, when Turkey adopted the Latin alphabet, replacing the Ottoman Turkish script, which was derived from the Arabic alphabet. This linguistic transformation facilitated Turkey's further integration with Europe and signaled a deliberate shift away from cultural influences associated with the Arab world. Additionally, Turkey embarked on a large-scale infrastructure initiative (1933–1937) as part of its First and Second Industrial Development Plans, focusing on expanding the national road network to support economic growth.

On July 5, 1937, «Pravda» published an article on an official visit by Turkish ministers to the USSR, citing various Soviet and Turkish sources. Notably, the report exclusively presented positive commentary on Soviet-Turkish relations: «ANKARA, July 3. The Turkish press is focusing on the upcoming visit to Moscow on July 12 by Turkish Foreign Minister Tevfik Ruşu Aras and Interior Minister Şukru Kaya. Almost all major newspapers today have provided summaries and analyses highlighting the promising development of Soviet-Turkish friendly relations» (Pravda, No. 183, 1937).

A Jumhuriyet editorial by Yu. Nadi, titled «Soviet-Turkish Friendship», further reinforced this sentiment: «We experience profound and unwavering satisfaction in affirming our enduring friendship with the USSR, a relationship that has never wavered and has only strengthened despite the complexities of the international landscape. This ever-growing Turkish-Soviet friendship is not a mere rhetorical expression or an emotional statement; it is a living, enduring alliance rooted in the very principles that

established it». The editorial also underscored the role of Turkish-Soviet cooperation in maintaining global peace, asserting: «Regardless of differing perspectives, we firmly believe that our neighboring country is home to a great and friendly people. It is essential to recognize this nation's significance in the broader interests of world peace. « Similarly, journalist Ahmet Emin Yalman, in an editorial for Tan, commented on the symbolic importance of Şükrü Kaya's visit to Moscow. As General Secretary of the Republican People's Party (CHP) and a key figure in Turkey's social, economic, and political life, Kaya's diplomatic engagement underscored Turkey's commitment to strengthening relations with the Soviet Union. Yalman emphasized the broader significance of this partnership: «Both nations have rapidly positioned themselves as proactive advocates for world peace. Despite joining the League of Nations later than most member states, the USSR and Turkey have embraced its principles more thoroughly than many of its longstanding members. On every occasion, they have demonstrated a sincere dedication to fostering and spreading this spirit of international cooperation».

This collection of statements illustrates the strategic depth of Soviet-Turkish relations during the late 1930s, as both nations sought to position themselves as key contributors to global stability amid an increasingly volatile international landscape. In the late 1930s, Soviet and Turkish leaders continued to emphasize their strong bilateral ties, with the Turkish press frequently highlighting the alignment of their political interests. Journalist Azim Us, writing in the newspaper Kurun, stated: «The interests of Turkey and the Soviet Union do not conflict in any area. On the contrary, the two nations share a complete unity of views regarding the organization of peace in Europe. Soviet-Turkish cooperation represents an independent and invaluable contribution to maintaining stability in modern Europe. We consider it a matter of conscience and humanism to emphasize this truth, which is supported by numerous concrete examples».

Meanwhile, «Pravda» reported on the official visit of Turkish Interior Minister Şukru Kaya, accompanied by Rahmi, a member of the Central Committee of the People's Party, and Dr. Şukru Osman, a member of parliament. Their journey to Moscow followed a route via Constanța, Bucharest, and Prague:

«Ankara, July 4. This afternoon, Turkish Minister of the Interior and General Secretary of the People's Party Şukru Kaya, accompanied by Rahmi and MP Dr. Şukru Osman, departed from Istanbul by steamship to Constanța, from where they will travel to Moscow via Bucharest and Prague" (Pravda, No. 31, 1938).

The final article in «Pravda» regarding this period was a biographical tribute to Mustafa Kemal Atatürk following his death in 1938. The article summarized his legacy as Turkey's president, emphasizing his transformative political and cultural reforms: «After leading the defeat of imperialist intervention, Mustafa Kemal implemented a series of major political and cultural reforms that fundamentally reshaped Turkey. On November 1, 1922, the Sultanate was abolished. On October 29, 1923, Turkey was officially proclaimed a republic, and Mustafa Kemal was elected its first president. In April 1920, shortly after the establishment of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, Mustafa Kemal wrote to the Soviet government, proposing the establishment of diplomatic relations. From that moment forward, Turkey and the USSR maintained close and friendly ties» (Pravda, No. 31, 1938).

With the passing of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, Turkey's foreign policy underwent significant changes. His successor, İsmet İnönü, not only integrated opposition figures into leadership positions but also pursued a policy of rapprochement with Western countries. This strategic realignment, coupled with Turkey's neutral stance during World War II, contributed to a cooling of Turkish-Soviet relations, marking a departure from the close cooperation of the Atatürk era.

**Discussion** D. Stone's study examines the period between the First and Second World Wars in Turkey, a time when the nationalist movement emerged and gained significant traction under the leadership of Nihal Atsız, a Turkish ideologist, writer, and political figure (Stone, 2013:57-77). Pan-Turkist nationalist groups, which followed Atsız's ideology, strongly opposed any form of cooperation with the Soviet Union, perceiving communism as an antagonistic ideology that fundamentally contradicted the doctrine of the nation-state a principle that Atatürk himself had upheld.

The Grand National Assembly of Turkey (GNAT)'s policy of diplomatic rapprochement with Moscow was met with sharp criticism from Turkish nationalists, who denounced Kemalism in articles published in the nationalist journal Orhun. They accused the Kemalist government of rewriting history textbooks and warned that closer ties with the USSR would enable Soviet influence to expand within Turkey, which, in their view, was dangerous given the long history of hostility between the Ottoman and Russian Empires spanning over 250 years.

The broader rejection of Soviet ideology within segments of Turkish society is further explored in I. Ayturk's research on the criticism of Kemalism from the 1930s to the 1960s (Ayturk, 2011:308-335). This opposition was largely rooted in the Soviet Union's colonization of Turkic peoples, which reinforced nostalgia for the Ottoman Empire's former grandeur. The ideological struggle between Turkish nationalists and communists also extended to cultural assimilation policies promoted by the Soviet Union in its attempt to create a homogeneous «Soviet identity». However, these efforts failed to account for the deeply spiritual and traditional significance of national identity that Turks associated with their cultural heritage.

Despite their opposition to Ataturk, Turkish nationalists acknowledged the necessity of Realpolitik, an approach that prioritized pragmatic state-building over ideological concerns. However, this did not prevent Atsız from directly identifying the USSR as an enemy, dedicating several articles to vehemently criticizing communism. The existence of such open criticism in the Turkish press starkly contrasted with the highly censored and ideologically controlled media environment of the Soviet Union, illustrating the greater degree of freedom of expression and the fundamentally different political systems of the Turkish Republic and the USSR.

The analysis distinguishes between the articles from 'Pravda' and 'Izvestia', examining their thematic coverage separately. No such deep motives were found in the articles of the newspapers «Pravda» and «Izvestia» reviewed in the course of this study. The Soviet press chose as its primary goal in covering Turkey the confirmation of the correctness of the actions of the Soviet government.

**Conclusions.** The findings of this study indicate that the Soviet press coverage of Turkey during the Ataturk era was primarily propagandistic, characterized by an unquestioning endorsement of the Soviet government's chosen course in international relations. These publications did not provide a comprehensive or nuanced portrayal of Turkish-Soviet relations, but rather sought to reinforce the Soviet ideological framework. It is evident that during the 1920s and 1930s, the Turkish government was neither ideologically aligned with socialism nor committed to socialist principles in any formal capacity. Instead, the Soviet Union's diplomatic engagement with Ataturk and the Grand National Assembly of Turkey (GNAT) was largely strategic, based on the principle that «the enemy of my enemy is my friend», with Western powers serving as the common adversary. Furthermore, within the Soviet Union, state-controlled media framed Ataturk as a champion against imperialist ambitions, a depiction that conveniently aligned with Soviet ideological narratives. These factors contributed to the perception of Turkey as a strategic ally in the Soviet Union's broader struggle against capitalism.

Additionally, as tensions escalated in the years leading up to World War II, the Soviet government's geopolitical concerns intensified. The prospect of foreign influence over territories bordering the Soviet Union heightened anxieties in Moscow, reinforcing the necessity of securing friendly or at least neutral states along its periphery. In response, Soviet foreign policy employed a multifaceted approach, leveraging not only military force but also economic agreements, diplomatic engagement, and cultural exchanges to prevent the encroachment of potentially hostile powers near Soviet borders.

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МАЗМҰНЫ/ СОДЕРЖАНИЕ/ CONTENT  
 ОТАН ТАРИХЫ. 2025. Т. 28. № 1

ТАРИХ / ИСТОРИЯ / HISTORY

<b>Кабульдинов З.Е.</b> ОБОСТРЕНИЕ ЗЕМЕЛЬНЫХ ПРОБЛЕМ КАЗАХОВ В УСЛОВИЯХ МАССОВОЙ КРЕСТЬЯНСКОЙ КОЛОНИЗАЦИИ В НАЧАЛЕ XX века.....	5
<b>Балтабаева К.Н., Аблажей Н.Н.</b> ДЕЛА ПЕРЕБЕЖЧИКОВ И РЕПАТРИАНТОВ ИЗ СИНЬЦЗЯНА 1940–1950-х гг. КАК ИСТОЧНИК ПО ИСТОРИИ ДИАСПОРЫ.....	18
<b>Борбасов С.М., Мурзаходжаев Қ.М., Женис Ж.Ж.</b> КЕҢЕСТІК КЕЗЕНДЕГІ АШАРШЫЛЫҚ – ҚАЗАҚ ТАРИХЫНДАҒЫ ЕҢ АУЫР ТРАГЕДИЯ.....	29
<b>Асанова С.А., Конкабаева А.Н.</b> СОВЕТСКАЯ МОДЕРНИЗАЦИЯ КАК ФАКТОР ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ СОЦИАЛЬНОГО СТАТУСА КАЗАХСКОЙ ЖЕНЩИНЫ.....	41
<b>Kasymbekova M.A., Zhenis Zh.Zh., Zhumatay S.</b> SOME ISSUES RELATED TO THE HISTORY OF THE EMERGENCE OF THE SUFI ORDER IN CENTRAL ASIA.....	52
<b>Aitenov Zh.K., Sailaubayeva N.E., Baishov B.B.</b> PEASANT COLONIZATION OF THE REGION AND ITS REFLECTION IN TOPONYMY OF PAVLODAR REGION.....	63
<b>Муканова Г.К.</b> ПРЕРВАННЫЙ НАМАЗ. ИСТОРИЯ РЕПРЕССИЙ МУЛЛ, ИШАНОВ, ХАЗРЕТОВ И КАЗИЕВ В РАМКАХ «МАЛОГО ОКТЯБРЯ» В КАЗАХСТАНЕ (1920 – 1950 гг.).....	76
<b>Сулейменова А.Т.</b> ҚАЗАҚСТАНДА 1930 жж. ЖҮРГІЗІЛГЕН ОТЫРЫҚШЫЛАНДЫРУ НАУҚАНЫ – КІШІ ҚАЗАН РЕВОЛЮЦИЯСЫНЫҢ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК ТРАГЕДИЯСЫ.....	91
<b>Омарова Г.А., Уалтаева А.С., Маргулан А.С.</b> ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКОЕ И СОЦИОКУЛЬТУРНОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ ГОРОДА АЛМАТЫ В 1854-1939 гг. ....	105
<b>Абдукадыров Н.М., Кобесова А.С.</b> ОСМАН БИЛГІНІҢ ТҮРКІСТАНДЫҚ ҚАЖЫЛАРҒА ҰСТАНҒАН САЯСАТЫ (XIX ғ. аяғы – XX ғ. басы).....	124
<b>Тұрлыбай Б.С., Кенжебаев Ғ.Қ.</b> «ҚАЗАҚ» ГАЗЕТІНДЕ ОҚУ-АҒАРТУ МӘСЕЛЕСІНІҢ КӨТЕРІЛУІ.....	139



**Черниенко Д.А., Абенова Г.А.**

КАЗАХСКО-РУССКОЕ ИСТОРИКО-КУЛЬТУРНОЕ ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЕ  
В НАУЧНОМ НАСЛЕДИИ Х.А. АРГЫНБАЕВА.....152

**Мурзаходжаев Қ. М., Әпендиев Т.Ә., Қуанбай О.Б.**

ҚАЗАҚСТАН МЕН ӨЗБЕКСТАНДАҒЫ ДЕМОГРАФИЯЛЫҚ ҮДЕРІСТЕР  
(ТӘУЕЛСІЗДІК ЖЫЛДАРДАҒЫ МӘЛІМЕТТЕР БОЙЫНША  
ӨЗАРА САЛЫСТЫРМАЛЫ ТАЛДАУ).....165

**Bazarbayev K., Amirbek A., Kelesh M.**

TURKEY IN THE ATATURK ERA IN SOVIET PUBLICATIONS  
(BY «PRAVDA» AND «IZVESTIA» NEWSPAPERS).....177

**Бисенова Г.А., Отенова Г.Е., Болдыков Ж.Б.**

XX ҒАСЫРДЫҢ 40-ЖЫЛДАРЫНДАҒЫ ҮНДІСТАНДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚ КӨШІНІҢ  
ТАРИХЫ (ҮНДІСТАН ҰЛТТЫҚ АРХИВ ҚҰЖАТТАРЫ НЕГІЗІНДЕ).....186

**Оралова А.А., Қара Ә.**

ҚАЗАҚ-ОРЫС БАЙЛАНЫСТАРЫНДАҒЫ ҚОЖАБЕРГЕН БАТЫР.....200

**Каримов М.К., Рахметуллин Е.Е., Даутова А.Ф.**

ШӘКӘРІМ ҚҰДАЙБЕРДІҰЛЫ XX ҒАСЫРДЫҢ БІРІНШІ ШИРЕГІНДЕГІ  
САЯСИ ӨЗГЕРІСТЕР КЕЗЕҢІНДЕ.....212

**Қапбаров Г.Ш., Шашаев Ә.К., Орынбасаров Г.Ж.**

БІЛІМ БЕРУДЕГІ КӨШІ-ҚОН ҰТҚЫРЛЫҒЫ: КАДР ЖӘНЕ ЕҢБЕК МИГРАЦИЯСЫНЫҢ  
РЕТТЕЛУІНІҢ ШЕШІМІ.....225

#### АРХЕОЛОГИЯ. ЭТНОГРАФИЯ / ARCHEOLOGY. ETHNOGRAPHY

**Ахантаева Ә.**

ЖЕТІСУ Өңірі қазақтарының дәстүрлі егіншілігі.....240

**Сиздиқов Б.С., Амантуров М.Қ., Жетібәев К.М.**

ОРТАҒАСЫРЛЫҚ СЫҒАНАҚ ҚАЛАСЫНАН ТАБЫЛҒАН МАЙШАМДАР.....251



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