

**THE PLACE AND ROLE OF JAMSHID NAKHCHIVANSKI IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
MILITARY EDUCATION SYSTEM IN AZERBAIJAN (1920-1937)**
*AZERBAIJAN'DA ASKERİ EĞİTİM SİSTEMİNİN GELİŞTİRİLMESİNDE CEMŞİD NAHÇIVANSKI'NİN
YERİ VE ROLÜ*

Dr. Kamala GURBANOVA

Baku State University, kamala-qurbanova@mail.ru, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2042-0910>

SUMMARY

The article examines the services of General Jamshid Nakhchivanski, one of the most prominent military figures of Tsarist Russia, the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union, in the development of military education in Azerbaijan and the former USSR, as well as in the teaching of military science.

During the development of the article, systematic analysis, comparative analysis and retrospective methods were applied, along with the works of various authors, archival documents, samples of periodicals were involved in the research.

As a result of the research, it was determined that Jamshid Nakhchivanski took important steps to develop the military education system both when he worked at the Azerbaijan United Command School, when he was the Commander of the Azerbaijan Rifle Division and at the Frunze Military Academy, the most famous military educational institution in the USSR. His methods on the management of military educational institutions, as well as his writings on military training and the process of military training, are far ahead of their time. In the article, Jamshid khan Nakhchivanski's activity in the field of military education system became the subject of special research for the first time.

Keywords: military education, military knowledge, academy, Jamshid Nakhchivanski, Soviet Union

ÖZET

Makalede, Çarlık Rusya'sı, Azerbaycan Demokratik Cumhuriyeti ve Sovyetler Sosyalist Cumhuriyetler Birliği'nin en önemli askeri isimlerinden General Cemşid han Nahçıvanski'nin Azerbaycan ve eski Sovyer Sosyalist Cumhuriyetler Birliği'nde askeri eğitimin geliştirilmesinde ve askeri bilim öğretimi konusundaki hizmetleri incelenmektedir.

Makalenin yazılmasında sistematik analiz, karşılaştırmalı analiz ve retrospektif yöntemler uygulanmış, çeşitli yazarların araştırmaları, çalışmaları, arşiv belgeleri, süreli yayın örnekleri (özellikle gazeteler ve dergiler) araştırmaya dahil edilmiştir.

Araştırma sonucunda Cemşid han Nahçıvanski'nin gerek Azerbaycan Sovyet Sosyalist Cumhuriyeti Birleşik Komuta Okulu'nda görev yaptığı süre boyunca gerekse Azerbaycan Sovyet Sosyalist Cumhuriyeti Tüfek Tümen Komutanlığı görevinde olduğu dönemde ve Sovyetler Sosyalist Cumhuriyetler Birliği'nin en ünlü askeri eğitim kurumu olan Mihail Frunze Harp Akademisi'nde askeri eğitim sistemini geliştirmek için önemli adımlar attığı tespit edildi. Askeri eğitim kurumlarının yönetimine ilişkin yöntemlerinin yanı sıra askeri eğitim ve askeri eğitim ilişkin makaleleri de yaşadığı zamanının çok ilerisindedir.

Makalede Cemşid Han Nahçıvan'ın askeri eğitim sistemi alanındaki faaliyeti ilk kez özel araştırma konusu oldu.

Anahtar Kelimeler: askeri eğitim, askeri bilgi, akademi, Cemşid Nahçıvanski, Sovyetler Birliği

INTRODUCTION

General Jamshid Nakhchivanski is one of the most prominent generals in the military history of Azerbaijan. The Kangarli tribe to which he belongs has been known since the Middle Ages as one of the bravest and most militant tribes in the East. The Nakhchivan dynasty, to which he belonged, ruled the Nakhchivan

khanate for a long time, kept its military traditions alive after the occupation of the khanate by Tsarist Russia, and several soldiers and generals came from this dynasty. It should be noted that Jamshid Nakhchivanski was the sixth serviceman of the Nakhchivan dynasty to be awarded the rank of general. During the First World War, he fought on the Austrian front as part of the Tsarist Russian Army's "Tatar Regiment" (known as the "Dikaya Diviziya"). He repeatedly demonstrated extraordinary courage in the battles on this front, and was awarded numerous orders and medals of Tsarist Russia. After the fall of Tsarist Russia, Jamshid Nakhchivanski returned to his homeland - Azerbaijan. After the proclamation of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic on May 28, 1918, he took an active part in the formation of the army of the new state. In particular, Jamshid Nakhchivanski had a great contribution to the liberation of Baku from the occupation of the "Centro Caspian dictatorship" in September 1918, to the prevention of Armenian aggression in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan in 1920.

The military knowledge and achievements gained during these years were used for the development of the army of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Azerbaijan after the occupation of Azerbaijan by the Bolsheviks. His activity in the field of military education was mainly connected with the Soviet period.

ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES OF JAMSHID NAKHCHIVANSKI IN THE FIELD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE UNITED SCHOOL OF COMMANDERS OF AZERBAIJAN

Although he voluntarily sided with the Bolsheviks after the proclamation of Soviet power in Azerbaijan, Jamshid Nakhchivanski was arrested for belonging to a noble family and serving in the Army of the independent Azerbaijan Democratic Republic. Jamshid Nakhchivanski, who had been detained for months and tortured to answer charges and questions, was released in August 1920. On August 23, 25-year-old Jamshid Nakhchivanski returned safely to the command of the 11th Army. The 11th Army was an army of the Red Army, formed four times. The first formation was a unit of the then newly created Soviet armed forces. It was formed by the Bolsheviks on October 3, 1918, from the Red Northern Caucasus Army. In February 1919 it was dissolved and was again deployed in March 1919 as a subdivision of the Caspian-Caucasian Front. It took a prominent part in the sovietization of the three republics of the southern Caucasus in 1920–21, when Azerbaijan, Armenia, and Georgia were brought within the orbit of Soviet Russia. However, this did not mean that J.Nakhchivanski was completely out of control and that the suspicions had not completely disappeared. To test his loyalty, he was sent to work for the United School of Commanders in Soviet Azerbaijan.

It is clear from the sources that at that time the school was run in a very bad economic situation. It was quite a difficult task to put the school's economic affairs in order, to deal with those involved in the disruptive activities here. In fact, the purpose of sending Jamshid Nakhchivanski here was simple. If he had violated the discipline, he could have been shot as an "enemy of the people", a "counter-revolutionary" and a person who had served the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic.

Jamshid Nakhchivanski's ability and reliability in the field of economics soon attracted attention. The incompetence of Kuzm Basov, who had been the chief economist of school until now, and his disagreements with the head of the school, Heydar Vazirov, also played an important role in his success. The head of the Azerbaijan United School of Commanders, Heydar Vazirov, had repeatedly reported to higher authorities that the school's chief economist, Bolshevik Kuzm Basov, had failed to fulfill his duties. It was clear that a smart and economic executive person was needed here. But where could he be found? Finally, the special unit recommended former lieutenant colonel Jamshid Nakhchivanski for the post. Of course, there was a serious disagreement on this issue. A number of officials did not agree with the assignment of the post to a former khan, a former officer of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, a neutral person who was not a member of the Communist Party (Иванов, 2007: 277).

Several other factors also played a role in the positive position of the school principal Heydar Vazirov regarding Jamshid Nakhchivanski. The fact that both servicemen represented the same land - Nakhchivan and fought on the same front during World War I - was an important factor. It should be noted that Heydar Vazirov was born in 1893 in Nehram village. He received his primary education in Nakhchivan at the Usuli-Jadid school, which operated with the great support of Jamshid khan's father Jafargulu khan. Heydar Vazirov graduated from the Yerevan Seminary in 1913, studied at a military school for a short time when the First

World War broke out, and in June 1915 began fighting on the South-West (Austria) front, where Jamshid Nakhchivanski also served. H. Vazirov was captured by the Germans in the battles for Galicia as a junior officer, was exchanged for prisoners of war in 1918 and returned to Azerbaijan from Turkey among the wounded. In November 1918 he worked as a teacher at the school for junior commanders of the National Army of the Azerbaijan People's Republic. After the April 1920 coup, he joined the Soviet government with the school staff (Naxçıvan Ensiklopediyası I, 2005: 350-351).

The role of Aliheydar Garayev, then quite an influential Bolshevik, in the advancement of Jamshid Nakhchivanski is not ruled out. It is known that on June 26, 1920, former People's Commissar for Military and Naval Affairs of Azerbaijan Chingiz Yildirim was appointed post and telegraph commissioner. Chairman of the Baku Soviet Aliheydar Garayev began to fulfill this task. A. Garayev was born in 1896 in Shamakhi. Once a representative of the Social Democrats in the parliament of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, he showed himself as a defender of the workers' movement in his speeches in the parliament. Garayev clashed with national parliamentarians on most issues. He was selected as a member of a military unit sent to quell the 1920 anti-Bolshevik Ganja uprising.

At the time when Jamshid Nakhchivanski was sent to a military school, almost all issues were agreed with Aliheydar Garayev. Of course, the appointment of Jamshid Khan was widely discussed and his past was re-examined. Finally, on September 2, 1920, Order No. 250 was signed in connection with his appointment to the United School of Commanders of the Azerbaijan SSR. Paragraph 6 of the order stated:

"Jamshid Jafar oglu Nakhchivanski, sent to the command staff department at the headquarters of the military commissariat, to be included in the list of command staff and to be registered for all types of registration from September 1, 1920" (Rusya Devlet Askeri Arşivi, №250: 63).

On September 5, 1920, Jamshid Nakhchivanski, together with the staff of the United Command Military School of the Azerbaijan SSR, took an oath of allegiance to the workers' and peasants' government. Thus, for the next 18 years, he served as a skilled military personnel for the Soviet government and tried to prove his loyalty at all times of his service.

It is known from historical sources that Jamshid Nakhchivanski participated in the First Congress of Oriental Peoples held in Baku on September 1-7, 1920 as a delegate (Sarkisov, 1974). The congress was attended by 1,891 representatives of 37 nations from the Caucasus, Central Asia, Afghanistan, Egypt, India, China, Korea, Syria, Turkey, Japan and other countries (Quliyev, C, 1960). Representatives of a number of European countries and American Communist Parties - Bela Kun, Thomas Quelch, John Reed and others also visited Azerbaijan in connection with the congress. The first congress of the peoples of the East discussed the international situation and the tasks of the working masses of the East, the national question, the colonial question, the agrarian question, and the building of the Soviet Union in the East. General Yagub Janishev, who arrived in Baku at that time, gave information about Jamshid Nakhchivanski's participation in the congress in one of his interviews (Sarkisov, 1974).

As mentioned above, when Jamshid Nakhchivanski was appointed to the United School of Commanders of the Azerbaijan SSR, the situation here was not good. The collateral was in poor condition. Attendees lacked clothing. Funds allocated to cadets were not properly assessed and spent. On November 21, 1920, Jamshid Nakhchivanski, who soon achieved a turning point in a number of areas, was also assigned to manage the financial affairs of the United School of Commanders. It should be noted that during the tenure of the previous head, these powers were taken away from him. Thus, Jamshid Nakhchivanski began to solve all the financial issues of the school freely. It was clear that Jamshid Nakhchivanski had been severely tested in order to gain this freedom. At the end of 3 months of his service at the school, an inspection was carried out on the activities of Jamshid Nakhchivanski. By order of the school dated December 3, 1920, a commission was established to examine the financial statements and logistics. Jamshid Nakhchivanski was not included in this inspection commission. The purpose was to get acquainted with the situation, of course, to check whether Jamshid Nakhchivanski's actions were correct. As a result of the inspections, the commission decided that Jamshid Nakhchivanski had eliminated the shortcomings within 3 months and established order in the school's economic affairs.

He even thanked Jamshid Nakhchivanski for the successful results of the inspections. However, as Jamshid Nakhchivanski's political views had not yet been fully defined and he was not a member of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, his gratitude was expressed not on behalf of the workers' and peasants' government, but on behalf of the school administration.

At the beginning of 1921, the personnel of the Command Military School of the Azerbaijan SSR was sent to fight against the Georgian Mensheviks under the command of the head of the school Heydar Vazirov. Jamshid Nakhchivanski, who had great talent in heavy fighting, was kept in school in order not to lose. At that time, he was appointed to a new position - chief of staff of the school. Although the personnel were at war, the school continued to operate. Servants, sick soldiers and newcomers remained at the headquarters. Jamshid Nakhchivanski managed to establish strict discipline at school. By his order No. 47 of February 13, 1921, the teaching process in the school was restored (Иванов, 2007: 249).

When Heydar Vazirov returned to school from the war, he could not believe that Jamshid Nakhchivanski had created such discipline and order at school. It should be noted that at that time there was a serious material and technical shortage in the ranks of the Red Army. This is evidenced by the discussions held at that time on the deployment of units of the XI Red Army, which were relocated there after the proclamation of Soviet power in Georgia. It was planned to return these parts to Azerbaijan in a month. However, N.Narimanov, D.Bunyadzade and A.Serebrovsky found out about it and sent an alarming telegram to Moscow. The telegram read: *"Azerbaijani peasants and workers have borne the brunt of the 11th Army's deployment for ten months. Peasants and workers are malnourished, poorly dressed and in a hopeless situation, as little Azerbaijan has provided the 11th Army with large quantities of food and clothing"* (Azərbaycan tarixi, 2008: 21).

Considering this information to be fair, V.I. Lenin sent a telegram to GK Orjonikidze on March 29, 1921 on the instructions of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the RK (b) P, instructed him to take the most serious measures to keep military units in Georgia and to speed up the import of grain in any way.

Apparently, at a time when the issue of material and technical support of the army was being discussed at the highest level, it was the result of Jamshid Nakhchivanski's successful work in this direction that the characteristic given to Jamshid Nakhchivanski by General Lewandowski on March 14, 1921 reads:

"He fully deserves to command all units, including the corps, operatively and tactically ... He is calm, restrained, active and enterprising ... He was elected to the Central Election Commission of Azerbaijan and the Central Election Commission of the Caucasus. Fully corresponds to the position of division commander" (Nəzirli, 1991: 16).

Security issues at the school were raised to a high level. It is clear from the order No. 79 of the United Command Military School of the Azerbaijan SSR dated March 18, 1921 that during the Novruz holiday - March 22-24, participants, soldiers, commanders and organizational staff, as well as other employees of the school were given double meals. Among the food provided was meat and fish products, which were very difficult to find at that time, and it was Jamshid Nakhchivanski who was tasked with providing this work, albeit at the expense of buying it from the market. Even after the return of Heydar Vazirov, Jamshid Nakhchivanski performed his duties in full accordance with the orders.

After the return of Heydar Vazirov from the fighting army, People's Commissar Aliheydar Garayev summoned Jamshid Nakhchivanski to a special unit of the People's Commissariat for Military and Naval Affairs. A number of researchers write that Aliheydar Garayev gave special support to Jamshid Nakhchivanski and aimed to make him, a 26-year-old promising officer, one of the leading figures of the Red Army in Azerbaijan (Иванов, 2007: 251). Thus, by the order of the head of the school Heydar Vazirov dated March 28, 1921, Jamshid Nakhchivanski was sent on a business trip *"to the order of comrade Garayev in a special unit."*

The analysis shows that Jamshid Nakhchivanski had already become the number one candidate for Aliheydar Garayev among the officers of the Azerbaijani army. Nakhchivanski's strong will and the gratitude he

received during his service made a good impression on A.Garayev. The army needed such demanding and caring officers.

For Heydar Vazirov, this officer, who passed difficult tests, was an irreplaceable staff. In his opinion, Jamshid Nakhchivanski was valuable as an officer who carried out orders without words and with quality. Heydar Vazirov tried his best to keep Jamshid Nakhchivanski in school and help him. Because there was no one to replace him at school. When Jamshid Nakhchivanski was at school, Vazirov had happy days. He knew that Nakhchivanski was his shadow somewhere. Although Heydar Vazirov temporarily delegated his duties to his deputy Malchukovsky when he was not at school, he usually wrote in the notes that "*Jamshid Nakhchivanski takes all the responsibility.*"

In May 1921, Aliheydar Garayev took an unexpected step to promote Jamshid Nakhchivanski, who had shown himself well for a long time. By his order, according to the order of the United Command Military School of the Azerbaijan SSR dated May 13, 1921, the head of the economic department of the school Jamshid Nakhchivanski handed over his position to his assistant Seydaliyev and was sent to the Azerbaijani Rifle Brigade.

For Jamshid Nakhchivanski, this trip was an acquaintance with the Azerbaijani Rifle Brigade. Aliheydar Garayev tried to assess the possibility that Nakhchivanski could be brought to the command of this military unit in the future. On the other hand, A.Garayev did not want to allow carelessness and haste in appointing him. Such a step could increase his enemies among the Bolshevik elite.

Perhaps this is why it was decided to try Jamshid Nakhchivanski in another position at the United Command Military School of the Azerbaijan SSR. According to the order No. 280 of the People's Military Commissar, on July 30, 1921, Jamshid Nakhchivanski was transferred from the position of the head of the economic department of the military school to the position of the assistant to the head of the school. Jamshid Nakhchivanski, who successfully fulfilled this task, was thanked by the order of the United Military School dated September 5, 1921. Only 7 days later, on the instructions of the People's Commissar for Military and Naval Affairs, Jamshid Nakhchivanski was removed from the school's list of special brigade commanders.

Thus, Jamshid khan Nakhchivanski's one-year and sixteen-day activity at the school was memorable with many positive moments. In the future, he would face a greater task - the command of the Azerbaijani Rifle Division and more difficult tests.

ACTIVITY OF JAMSHID NAKHCHIVANSKI AS THE FOUNDER OF THE DIVISION SCHOOL UNDER THE AZERBAIJAN RIFLE DIVISION

The United Rifle Division of Azerbaijan was established by Order No. 193 of the Caucasian Front Command of the 11th Red Army of May 11, 1920 and Order No. 48 of the People's Commissar for Military and Naval Affairs of Azerbaijan SSR of May 16, 1920. The first chief of the Azerbaijani Workers 'and Peasants' Joint Rifle Division in June-October 1920 was Lieutenant-Colonel Stepan Stepanovich Shevelyev. Later, the Azerbaijan United Military Division of the 11th Red Army was established on the basis of the formation of several rifle regiments. In November 1920, the Azerbaijani division was renamed the Special Azerbaijani Rifle Brigade and reorganized (Иванов, 2007: 270). On June 20, 1921, according to the order No. 239 of the People's Commissar for Military and Naval Affairs of Azerbaijan SSR, the Special Azerbaijan Rifle Brigade was again transformed into the Azerbaijan Rifle Division. In September 1921, the status of a division was again replaced by a brigade.

According to Russian researcher Rudolf Ivanov, in August 1921, and according to Azerbaijani historian Musa Guliyev, on September 10, Jamshid Nakhchivanski was appointed the new commander of the Azerbaijani Rifle Brigade (Guliyev, M. 2015). He was only 26 at the time. In peacetime, the appointment of a young officer as commander of the Azerbaijani Rifle Division was unexpected. According to the rules of the time, the commander received the rank after taking office. Therefore, after Jamshid Nakhchivanski became the commander of the brigade, he was given the rank of combrig.

People's Commissar Aliheydar Garayev did not doubt that such an honest, well-educated and well-trained officer deserved the position of commander of the brigade and believed in his future. He did not even hesitate to cite the example of Jamshid Nakhchivanski among state and party leaders.

During the three months of his appointment, the fame of Jamshid Nakhchivanski, the commander of the brigade, became known to the authorities of the Azerbaijan SSR. He was able to form the first national rifle division of Azerbaijan, which is leading in the Caucasus in terms of tactical and technical performance, as well as ranks and combat readiness. By the decision of the Central Executive Committee of the Azerbaijan SSR dated December 19, 1921, Jamshid Nakhchivanski was thanked for his achievements in the establishment of the Azerbaijani Rifle Brigade and its combat capability, and he was awarded a silver dagger (ИВАНОВ, 2007: 278).

Under the command of Jamshid Nakhchivanski, the Azerbaijani Rifle Brigade is developing with confidence, moving forward, providing logistical support (mainly food and clothing) without anyone's help. After the arrival of Jamshid Nakhchivanski, the discipline in the brigade was further strengthened. The combat brigade's combat capability became a division in that brigade, and Jamshid Nakhchivanski became the division's commander. Thus, the Azerbaijani Rifle Division was established by the order of the Special Caucasus Army No. 1451 dated September 14, 1922. The division consisted of 3 rifle regiments: 26 First Rifle Regiment named after Baku Commissar, Second Rifle Regiment and Third Rifle Regiment. In addition, this military unit included an artillery division, a mortar battery, communications and engineering and fortification units.

In total, it took 8 years to form all the structures of the division in an organized manner. Despite all the difficulties, at a time when there were few officers, in December 1922, Jamshid Nakhchivanski decided to establish a special Division School under the division. Thus, the division commander put an end to the practice of transferring low-ranking officers from the Caucasus Army to meet the demand for officers. Because the Division School already had a special department that trained commanders.

Within a short period of time, the leadership of the Azerbaijani SSR began to show serious confidence in the division. Even this confidence reached such a level that on December 9, 1922, the People's Commissariat for Military and Naval Affairs of the Azerbaijan SSR decided to add a special guard unit to the Azerbaijani division. The main purpose of the establishment of this unit was to organize the protection of strategically important oil areas. At that time, the most, strategically important area in Azerbaijan for Soviet Russia was oil. It is no coincidence that immediately after the declaration of Soviet power in Azerbaijan, Alexander Petrovich Serebrovsky, a close friend of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, was appointed to control oil fields (Наджафов, 1990: 59). After the occupation of Baku by the Red Army, cisterns, ships and tankers began to transport oil to the north day and night. In the 40 days from April 28, 1920- from the first day of occupation to June 10, it sent 5 million tons of oil to Russia, the size of 250 million pounds at that time (Dünyaminqızı, 2016). AP Serebrovsky, in fact, created an oil dictatorship in this area and did not take into account the leadership of the Azerbaijani SSR. He kept secret the amount of oil, gasoline and oil production. Apparently, at that time, the leadership of the Azerbaijan SSR intended to take such a step and to obtain information about the processes taking place in the oil sector.

At the same time, Jamshid Nakhchivanski tried to strengthen discipline in the division. On October 10, 1922, a commission was formed at the headquarters to fight the fugitives. Within a short period of time, a car detachment, sanitary and veterinary units, and an aviation detachment were formed within the division (ИВАНОВ, 2007: 282). In particular, the establishment of a sanitary unit was important in preventing the spread of diseases in the army at that time. Jamshid Nakhchivanski understands the importance of this work and paid special attention to it. Those with medical knowledge were involved in this sanitary unit. It should be noted that the search for oil at sea was carried out for the first time by servicemen of the Azerbaijani Division led by Jamshid Nakhchivanski.

EDUCATION OF JAMSHID NAKHCHIVANSKI IN THE HIGHER ACADEMIC COURSE UNDER THE WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' SUPREME COMMANDERS

In September 1923, a secret order was signed to send Jamshid Nakhchivanski to Moscow for a high academic course under the Red Army Workers' and Peasants' Supreme Commanders. Of course, this order was issued on the basis of a letter from the Red Army Headquarters. Jamshid Nakhchivanski was well aware that, as a division commander, he could significantly allay doubts about graduating from these courses. Because at that time, only the most trusted officers in the Soviet Union were given the opportunity to study in these courses. The order read: *"As I went to the military academy, I successfully handed over the post of commander of the division to the commander of the 1st Rifle Regiment Petr Petrov."* (Иванов, 2007: 295).

The duration of the course was 10 months. The main purpose of these courses was to increase the military and political knowledge of senior commanders. Along with new military knowledge in the training process, commanders were advised to quickly assess the situation in battle and make a decisive decision. It also developed officers' skills in managing new equipment and taught them how to communicate in large-scale battles. Prominent military officers were among the leaders who underwent tactical training during the course. Among them, the names of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of all the Soviet republics, S. Kamenev, prominent military historian, professor of the MV Frunze Academy, general of the land forces A.Zayonchkovsky, Minister of War of the Provisional Government A. Verkhovsky and the future Marshal of the Soviet Army, B. Shanosnikov, were well known.

General Sergei Kamenev fought on various fronts as part of Tsarist Russia's army during World War I, and in April 1918 he began his military service in the Russian Red Army. He was first appointed military commander of the Western units stationed in the Naval region, and in June 1918 was promoted to commander of the 1st Vitebsk Infantry Division. With the support of LD Trotsky, one of the most famous political figures in Soviet Russia, Kamenev was appointed to the highest positions in the Red Army. He was the commander of the troops of the Eastern Front from August 1918 to July 1919, and led the Red Army's attacks on the Volga and Ural regions. Kamenev's military professionalism played a special role in the defensive and offensive operations of Admiral Kolchak's troops against the Bolsheviks. From July 8, 1919 to April 1924, he was Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Republics.

General Andrei Zayanchkovsky served in various high military positions in the tsarist army, during the Russo-Japanese War - commander of the 85th Vyborg Infantry Regiment, commander of the 2nd Brigade of the 3rd Siberian Infantry Division, was awarded the Golden Weapon of Courage in 1906 for his bravery in battle. Although he retired on pension in May 1917 after the February Revolution, he was called to the Red Army in 1918, was senior secretary of the Reporting and Organization Department of the General Staff's Organizational Department, and chief of staff of the 13th Army. Due to his military talent, he was a member of the Special Assembly under the Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Army. In 1922, he began working at the Military Academy named after M.V Frunze. The training of such professional servicemen encouraged Jamshid Nakhchivanski to increase his military knowledge.

After graduating from the military academy, Jamshid Nakhchivanski returned to his homeland in August 1924. Regarding this course, Jamshid Nakhchivanski testified to the investigator when he was arrested for the second time in 1931:

"In 1923, I was sent to Moscow for a course at the Higher Military Academy, which gave me a lot of knowledge. The biggest benefit was being with the best military leaders for a year. During this time, I increased my military knowledge. I strengthened my knowledge of Marxism-Leninism. In 1924, I graduated and returned to the division". (Иванов, 2007: 301).

As a result of the work carried out after returning from the course, the activities of the Azerbaijan Division and the Division School were further strengthened. Already in October 1924, 12,800 servicemen served in the Azerbaijani Division under the command of Jamshid Nakhchivanski. After returning from the course, Jamshid Nakhchivanski took part in the suppression of uprisings in various parts of Azerbaijan - Kurdamir, Goychay, Nakhchivan, Nukha (now Sheki) and Karabakh, and fought against counter-revolutionary groups in Lankaran and Guba (Нагдалиев, 2006: 319).

Of course, after the full establishment of power by the Bolsheviks, the existence of such a large military force in Azerbaijan under the leadership of an Azerbaijani commander was not desirable for the leaders of the USSR. Apparently, this is the reason why the number of the division's personnel was reduced to 7,000 due to certain reductions and changes at that time. It should be noted that in order to eliminate the threat of strengthening the Azerbaijani Division, to prevent the division's activities as a national force, a new chief of staff was appointed here when Jamshid Nakhchivanski was still in Moscow. The chief of this staff was Suren Shamuyan, the son of Stepan Shaumyan, who directly led the massacre of Azerbaijanis in 1918 (Иванов, 2007: 305). With the arrival of Suren Shaumyan in the division, supported by Sergo Orjonikidze, a plan was drawn up to replace Jamshid Nakhchivanski from the division.

SOVIET MILITARY GENIUS GENERAL MIKHAIL FRUNZE AND GENERAL JAMSHID NAKHCHIVANSKI

Chairman of the USSR Military Council M. Frunze was expected to arrive in Baku on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Azerbaijan. At that time, Mikhail Frunze was one of the most influential officers in the Soviet Union. He took part in the battles near the Metropol Hotel during the October 1917 uprising in Moscow. In the first half of 1918 he was chairman of the Ivanovo-Voznesensky Regional Committee of the Russian Communist Party, the Regional Executive Committee, the Regional Agricultural Council and the Military Commissariat of the region. M. Frunze, who began his career as a military commissar of the Yaroslavl Military District in August 1918, was the commander of the 4th Red Army, which defeated the White Guards during the spring offensive in February-May 1919, and later led the Turkestan Army, the Southern Forces Group. From July 19 to August 15, 1919 he was commander of the All Eastern Front. One of the main enemies of the Bolsheviks in Russia, Admiral A.V. M. Frunze was awarded the Order of the Red Banner for successful offensive operations against the main forces of Kolchak. On December 3, 1920, he was appointed Plenipotentiary Representative of the Revolutionary Military Council in Ukraine, Commander of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and Crimea, and a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine. was deputy. M. Frunze was a well-known person in Turkey as well. He headed the RSFSR's Embassy in Ankara in November 1921 to establish relations with Turkey, and Mustafa Kemal Ataturk held talks (Густерин, 2014: 92-93). In March 1924, M. Frunze was appointed Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council of the USSR and People's Commissar for Military and Naval Affairs, and in April 1924 he was also appointed Chief of Staff of the Red Army and head of the Military Academy of the Red Army.

Back in 1925, during his speech in Tbilisi (Georgia), M. Frunze praised the division commander Jamshid Nakhchivanski and praised his service. On April 18, 1925, M. Frunze came to Baku and inspected the Azerbaijani division in the area called "Salyan barracks". On the same day, at about 12 o'clock, the chief of the Baku Garrison, Jamshid Nakhchivanski, lined up the regiments of the Azerbaijani division and reported to him. It should be noted that MV Frunze was accompanied by Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan Aliheydar Garayev and other party and state representatives. Here MV Frunze was informed about the transition of the Azerbaijani division to the territorial militia system. On the evening of April 18, a meeting of the command staff of the Baku garrison was held at the Military School. The presidium included MV Frunze, A. Garayev, Commander of the Caucasian Army A.I.Kork and Jamshid Nakhchivanski. At that time, M. Frunze spoke about the training of the Azerbaijani division: "Despite the lack of military service in the past, his agility and combat readiness are absolutely commendable." (Akselrod, 1988).

ARTICLES AND RESEARCHES OF JAMSHID NAKHCHIVANSKI ON VARIOUS FIELDS OF MILITARY SCIENCE

Along with army building and training of professional military personnel, Jamshid Nakhchivanski considered the publication of a magazine that disseminates military knowledge and allows a wider military community to get acquainted with this knowledge to be an important issue. Russian researcher Rudolf Ivanov mistakenly wrote that the magazine "Military Knowledge", published in Azerbaijan at that time, was created by Jamshid Nakhchivanski (Иванов, 2007: 385).. However, research shows that this magazine was launched not by Jamshid Nakhchivanski in 1928, but on September 1, 1922 on the initiative of General Aliaga Shikhlinisky. For the first time in Azerbaijan, Aliaga Shikhlinisky contributed to the writing and translation of the magazine "Military Knowledge", Military-Scientific Society, military dictionary, charter,

for the first time in the history of artillery discovered the firing of invisible targets and brought a number of valuable innovations (Qocayeva, 2009: 7). It seems that in the following years the activity of the magazine was weakened or stopped, and from 1928 Jamshid Nakhchivanski managed to republish the magazine. During this period, the only example of a pill published in the country in parallel with the magazine "Military Knowledge" was the newspaper "Golden Soldier", published three times a week. Jamshid Nakhchivanski, in addition to restoring the activities of the "Military Knowledge" magazine, also published articles in this magazine as an active author. G. Ziyaddinoglu writes that Jamshid Nakhchivanski together with commissioner Huseyn Rahmanov was the editor-in-chief of "Military Knowledge" magazine (Ziyəddinoğlu, 2017).

His articles "Training Issues", "Experience Study of Guards", "Issues in the General Assembly of Sniper Regiments", "Military Affairs: A New Plan for Winter Training", "Military Affairs: Research Issues" published in the pages of "Military Knowledge" magazine are important. and advanced military knowledge was disseminated to a wide readership (Naxçıvansqij, 1928a: 1-2; Naxçıvansqij, 1928b: 3).

It should be noted that Jamshid Nakhchivanski, along with the magazine "Military Knowledge", in different years as a division commander and teacher, published articles in the newspapers "Bakinski rabochi", "Krasnaya zvezda" (İki sahil, 2015: 6).

THE ACTIVITIES OF J. NAKHCHIVANSKI ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE AZERBAIJAN RIFLE DIVISION AND THE TRAINING OF NATIONAL MILITARY PERSONNEL

By this time, Jamshid Nakhchivanski was already trying to join the Communist Party in order to dispel all political suspicions against him. However, despite his second attempt in 1929, he was still not accepted into the Communist Party. Despite all his services, his membership in the party was delayed. At the same time, the political intrigues in the Azerbaijani government also affected this issue. It was clear that an unreliable person could not be a brigade commander. However, Jamshid Nakhchivanski was promoted to this position. Many were worried that Nakhchivanski would have more influence over the process once he became a member of the party. Because at that time, the party ticket was like a graduation card to express a broad opinion. In 1927, the higher party bodies proposed that Jamshid Nakhchivanski join the party. The division's party committee postponed the event. In 1928, this issue was raised again. The dismissal of Lewandowski, the commander of the Caucasian Red Army, delayed the issue a bit. The issue was discussed at the meeting of the Communist (b) Party of Azerbaijan on September 24, 1928. At the meeting chaired by Aliheydar Garayev, the opinions of 14 people were heard. Of course, Aliheydar Garayev was interested in holding a party for Jamshid Nakhchivanski. It was decided at the meeting to admit Nakhchivanski to the ranks of the Communist Party. He was considered a candidate for membership in the Communist Party of Azerbaijan on the basis of general rules. The issue was sent to the Presidium of the Transcaucasian Communist Party for approval.

However, the Transcaucasian Regional Party Committee of the Communist Party postponed the issue by a decision of October 16-17, 1928.

In 1929, some reforms were carried out in the army to organize military activity in the mountainous areas of Azerbaijan. The Azerbaijani Rifle Division, commanded by Jamshid Nakhchivanski, was renamed the Azerbaijan Mountain Rifle Division. The rejection of Jamshid Nakhchivanski as a member of the party led to the idea that he would be removed from the post of commander. However, despite all the provocations, Jamshid Nakhchivanski became the commander of the mountain rifle division. He carried out the organization and armament of special units of the division at a high level. To organize the work more professionally, the commander of the Caucasian Red Army sent Jamshid Nakhchivanski to Moscow for the second time for a higher military course. The study period was 2 and a half months. The aim was to acquire military knowledge in the field of mountain unit management. Before leaving for Moscow, Jamshid Nakhchivanski received an order to change the staff and conduct certification in the division. The purpose of this step was to justify Jamshid Nakhchivanski's evasion of the detection of counterintelligence in the army. Although Jamshid Nakhchivanski went to Moscow, this work was carried out ruthlessly and a number of military personnel close to Jamshid Nakhchivanski were expelled from the army. In some cases, excuses for

expelling servicemen and soldiers were absurd. For example, it was alleged that the parents of some soldiers had not handed over their wheat to the state and were counter-revolutionaries.

While Jamshid Nakhchivanski was on a course in Moscow, Gambay Vazirov was appointed chief of staff of the division without his awareness. This appointment was against the will of Nakhchivanski. As Jamshid Nakhchivanski was non-partisan, pressure from the Caucasus Red Army intensified. The checkpoints were behind these pressures.

On January 14, 1930, the division commander Jamshid Nakhchivanski returned from Moscow and began to lead the division again. In connection with his reinstatement, the commander of the Caucasian Red Army decided to certify Jamshid Nakhchivanski. The attestation stated that he was firm, patient, energetic and organized, but noted that he "did not use the full power of his will." This, of course, was a step towards the future and was based on the wishes of Jamshid Nakhchivanski's enemies. However, the commander of the Caucasian army was forced to show that he was fit for the job. It should be noted that the certifications usually show the mistakes and successes of the commander, and wished him success in the future. However, the opinion of such high-ranking military leaders did not show the successes and services of Jamshid Nakhchivanski.

Nevertheless, the Azerbaijani Mountain Rifle Division became a proud military unit of the Red Army.

RESULT

As a result, we can note that General Jamshid Nakhchivanski had important services not only in the development of the army of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, but also in the development of military education in Azerbaijan during the Soviet period. Using the theoretical knowledge acquired by Tsarist Russia in various military educational institutions, as well as practical knowledge gained on various fronts and in combat conditions, J. Nakhchivanski took important steps to manage the Azerbaijan United School of Commanders and raise the level of education and discipline there. It was after his introduction to the management of the school that positive changes took place in the management, work was done to strengthen the material and technical base of the school.

The analysis shows that in recent years, J. Nakhchivanski was sent to Moscow, the capital of the Soviet Union, for higher military courses in order to improve his work in the field of military education in Azerbaijan. Thanks to the knowledge acquired in these courses, J. Nakhchivanski established the Division School after being appointed commander of the Azerbaijan Rifle Division, and did various work to train military personnel for the army. In a short time, the Division School was transformed into a military training center that trained military personnel not only in the Azerbaijan SSR, but also in the neighboring republics.

Jamshid Nakhchivanski not only fulfilled his duties, but also wrote articles to spread his knowledge and skills in the field of military science, published them in various military media, and in those years was the editor-in-chief of the only military magazine in Azerbaijan - "Military Knowledge".

REFERENCES

1. Akselrod, Q. (1988). Xan nəşilli briqada komandiri. "*Ədəbiyyat və incəsənət*" qəzeti, № 21. 20.V.1988.
2. *Azərbaycan tarixi*. (2008). Yeddi cildə. VI cild (aprel 1920 - iyun 1941). Bakı: Elm.
3. Dünyaminqızı, Q. (2016). Bakı neftinin qənimti. <http://kaspi.az/az/baki-neftinin-qenimi>. 15.09.2016. (erişim tarixi: 20.05.2020)
4. Qocayeva, A. (2009). Görkəmli sərkərdə. "*Azərbaycan*" qəzeti, 03 May: 7.
5. Quliyev, C. (1960). Şərq xalqlarının I qurultayının 40 illiyi. "*Azərbaycan kommunisti*" qəzeti, № 9.
6. Quliyev, M. (2015). Azərbaycanın milli hərbi sənəti tarixinə adı qızıl hərflərlə yazılmış general Cəmşid Naxçıvanskiyə 120 illik yubileyi qarşısında. *Xalq qəzeti*, 08 Aprel. № 169.
7. Густерин, П. (2014). *Советская разведка на Ближнем и Среднем Востоке в 1920—30-х годах*. Саарбрюккен: LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing.

8. Нагдалиев, Ф. (2006). *Ханы Нахичеванские в Российской Империи*. Москва: Новый Аргумент.
9. Наджафов, Г. (1990). *Весь пламень преданного сердца*. Москва: Изд. Политической литературы.
10. Naхçıvanda görkəmli sərkərdə Cəmşid Naхçıvanskiinin 120 illik yubileyi qeyd olunub. (2015). *İki sahil*. 19 Avqust: 6.
11. Naхçıvansqij, C. (1928a). Nizfnçı məhəlli alajların umum topanızdağı məsələləri. *Hərbi biliq*, № 4, avqust: 1-2.
12. Naхçıvansqij, C. (1928b) Karavyl kylygynyn təcrübə ilə əjrənilməsi. *Hərbi biliq*, № 1: 3.
13. Nəzirli, Ş. (1991). *Azərbaycan generalları*. Bakı: Gənclik.
14. Приказ № 250 // (Rusya Devlet Askeri Arşivi) РГВА, ф. 25846, оп. 1, д. 7, л. 63.
15. Иванов, Р. (2007). *Именем Союза Советских... Жизнь и гибель комбрига Нахичеванского*. Москва: Герои Отечества.
16. Sarkisov, H. (1974) Bizim Şamo. Diviziya komandiri C.C.Naхçıvanski haqqında yeni materiallar. *Kommunist qəzeti*, 6 Yanvar, № 4.
17. Vəzirov Heydər. *Naхçıvan Ensiklopediyası*. (2005). 2 cildə II cild, İstanbul: Bakanlar Medya: 350-351.
18. Ziyəddinoğlu, Q. (2017). Kəngərli nəslinin sonuncu generalı. <https://az.strategiya.az/news.php?id=106862>. (Erişim tarixi: 23.11.2017).