

Soviet power structures in Eastern Europe the end of censorship

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Abstract: This article analyzes the information about the initial stages of the loss of importance of press censorship practices of power structures in Eastern Europe occupied by the Soviet Union and the increase of influence of western media in these regions. In addition, the process of liberation of the Soviet press is also analyzed in detail.

Key words: Disclosure, Reconstruction, Europe, European Parliament, American voice, G7 Summit, Fall of the Berlin Wall, USSR, GDR, NATO, Warsaw Pact, Iron Curtain.

In 1988, the deterioration of the human rights situation in Central and Eastern Europe, especially the violation of religious freedoms in Czechoslovakia, Estonia, and East Germany, became a topic of discussion in the Western media. Despite all the "Openness" and "Restructuring", he stressed that if such a policy fails, it cannot be trusted. In this sense, religious freedom is considered an integral part of human rights and identity in the West. Of course, the Soviets did not regard religion as a human right. Since the era of Reconstruction and Disclosure, open negotiations have begun in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe to end the socialist system, transition to democracy and restore human rights.¹

In particular, the situation in Poland and Czechoslovakia was covered by the European Parliament in nine resolutions and three long debates. Progressive movements in the parliaments of the two countries expressed their dissatisfaction with the slowness of democratic reforms in 1990. This caused particular concern.

Most of the members of the parliament believed that Poland would become a strategic battleground, a decisive struggle that would affect the entire Eastern Bloc. According to MEP de Esperance, many thought that the events in Poland would serve as the beginning of a major conflict in Central and Eastern European countries. But the people just wanted to change.

He noted that the European Parliament did not simply want to play the role of "coach to the student", but was worried that not taking any position and forcing the democratic opposition in these countries to surrender would ultimately fall into the hands of the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, after the fall of Berlin de voir, the Soviet Union reluctantly lost its control over Eastern Europe.⁵

Soviet policy took an unexpected turn. In May 1988, the Soviet Union intervened in the internal affairs of Czechoslovakia and tried to create a democratic opposition party. Liberal and socialist parties in the European Parliament had strong views on this issue. Liberals and conservatives considered the position of the socialists as a party supporting the Soviet Union and Gorbachev. This allegation has once again strengthened the debate about the need to strike a balance between compromise and compliance with international agreements.

Many MEPs have warned that Europe wants to make significant progress in restructuring and "Openness", and that human rights must be treated rationally with commitment and impartiality. It is interesting that the parliament constantly tried to oppose the United States in this matter. He said the United States' intent to negotiate the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty is focused only on

rapprochement, and that any future dialogue on important topics such as human rights should be avoided. doubted that it would not ⁶ .

Soviet influence in Eastern and Central Europe has been the focus of extensive negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union, and it is at this point that the two countries' interests collide. The United States gained the upper hand in these negotiations in part because of the influence and capabilities of Reconstruction and Transparency.

The European Parliament also expressed its desire to improve relations with the countries of Eastern and Central Europe and the Soviet Union, but said that within the framework of the Helsinki Agreements, when the nuclear agreements of 1988 were signed, progress should be made at all costs. This agreement also included topics such as respect for minority rights, independence and religious freedom. The Parliament will not allow any member state to violate this agreement.

The Helsinki Agreements are considered by many as the end of the Cold War and the beginning of a new era towards the qualitative stage of international cooperation and social trust. The members of the European Parliament noted in their speeches that the events in Romania were very different from the events in the rest of the Soviet Union. Therefore, the European Parliament asked the European Commission and the Council to consider the issue of stopping pressure on them in all negotiations with Romania.⁹

However, at this time the Commission did not want to suspend trade with Romania because it did not think it would help improve the country's human rights situation. In these meetings, the influence of the Soviet Union was decreasing. This can be attributed to the intensification of the internal economic crisis and the weakening of the Soviet power structures at the same time. Even the use of force to quell protests in Central and Eastern Europe has failed. These conditions started to create comfort for independence and created the ground for it.¹⁰

Romania, Poland and Czechoslovakia also tried to join the European Union in the same way. After the Soviet Union began withdrawing its troops from Eastern and Central Europe, the insurgencies intensified. In such a situation, the USSR recognized that these actions were legal in order to pacify the people. As a result, in 1989, pan-European unification efforts accelerated. The striving of each country to reach an agreement was another sign of the rapid decline of the influence of the USSR. Since the USSR's foreign policy was focused on reaching an agreement with the United States on the reduction of short- and medium-range missiles, they spent little diplomatic effort on the process in Central Europe.

The German Democratic Republic (GDR) is one of the countries that scored low on the Europarlament's evaluation criteria.

The European Parliament asked the government to comply with the minimum standards set by the OSCE in Helsinki in 1975 (Conference on Security and Co-operation). In Europe (OSCE in Helsinki). Moreover, many MEPs could not believe that Yugoslavia was on the brink of civil war and that European stability was in trouble. Therefore, many European MPs emphasized the importance of keeping Yugoslavia out of internal political conflicts. The European Community, according to most MPs, was in a position to make such demands due to its unique political, technical and financial ties with Yugoslavia. A similar process could be observed in Poland. One of their greatest achievements was the holding of free elections in 1989, in which the Communist Party did not participate.¹⁵

That is, the fact that the European Parliament makes decisions regarding the countries under the control of the USSR showed that the policy of the USSR has no effect on these countries. The

weakening political and economic influence of the USSR and Soviet power structures is clearly visible in such cases.¹⁶ As a result of this, the August Uprising of 1991 took place, and other republics from the USSR began to declare their independence. The collapse of the Soviet Union thus began in Central and Eastern Europe, and through the American media, these messages spread throughout the Soviet Union.¹⁷

The weakening of Soviet power structures is seen in the increase in the number of refugees leaving the GDR. This was especially true in 1989. In 1980, there were only about 200 refugees, and in 1989 alone, this number exceeded 1,500¹⁸ In addition, since the construction of the Berlin Wall, these refugees have received active support from West Germany.¹⁹ The influence of the Soviet forces on the decline and increase in the number of defectors was undeniable, as Soviet forces were involved in all aspects of the East German government. Their members regularly served, especially near the border, and kept the Communist Party informed of the situation²⁰. Surprisingly, between mid-October and mid-November 1989, there was no major discussion on Central and Eastern Europe at the G7 summit. A major debate on this issue took place on November 22, 1989, so the next day a vote was held on a resolution on recent events in Central and Eastern Europe.²¹

At the same time, the Hungarian constitution was changed: the strengthening of multi-party and political structure was enriched with articles reflecting the rights. Free elections (Hungarian refugees and GDR resolution on November 9, 1989) and the fall of the Berlin Wall. This event happened earlier than expected, on the night of November 9-10, 1989. No one expected this. SYEPG (Socialist United Party of Germany) Central Committee member Günter Schabowski said at a press conference held in East Berlin on November 9 that from now on, GDR citizens will be able to freely cross to West Germany. He also made plans in the future, he said in an interview. This dialogue will be televised. After that, thousands and thousands of people gather at the foot of the Berlin Wall. This wall, which has been dividing Germany for several years, and which cost a lot of money to build, will be demolished overnight, without spending any money.

At that time, the leadership of the USSR could have rebuilt the wall and strengthened the barrier, instead, they left the government of the GDR to fend for itself. They watched the demolition of the wall as ordinary spectators. At the same time, the GDR rejoined West Germany. West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl contacted Gorbachev about being the first to introduce a visa system only for those from the GDR, but Gorbachev instead handed over the entire GDR to him.²³

Most importantly, as the European Union aggressively promoted free trade, Central and Eastern European countries began to break away from Soviet control and made many new political changes in the 1990s. After free elections, their parliaments began to declare their independence from the political and economic system of the Soviet Union.²⁴ As a result, in 1990, trade relations with communist countries expanded, including political and economic agreements on an equal level with the USSR.²⁵ This was also a sign. Despite the attempts of the Soviet power structures to interfere in these affairs, the Communist parties in Eastern Europe lost all the elections. Now in Eastern Europe, after the Soviet Union left the sphere of influence, a new era was beginning.²⁶ The Soviet countries along the Baltic were also affected by the economic crisis in the USSR and the issue of free trade with the West. Their independence movement sparked a series of protests that led to a dramatic weakening of Moscow's control over the Baltic Soviets in 1991.

²³LinnKamenitsa.TheProcessofPoliticalMarginalizationEastGermanSocialMovementsaftertheWal
l.UniversityofNewYork1998.Pp,313-330

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LinnKamenitsa.TheProcessofPoliticalMarginalizationEastGermanSocialMovementsaftertheWall. UniversityofNewYork1998.Pp,313-330

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LinnKamenitsa.TheProcessofPoliticalMarginalizationEastGermanSocialMovementsaftertheWall. UniversityofNewYork1998.Pp,313-330

²⁶Shane1995.Pp,160-187

²⁷ BartonByg.NewGermancritique.DukeUniversityPress2001.Pp,126-146

Worse, these demonstrations and their consequences began to spread throughout the Union. At the end of August 1991, the Kremlin declared a state of emergency. In response, the Central Asian republics began to declare independence. The great communist empire was crumbling. The Communist Party stubbornly refused to consider recognizing the newly-declared independent states, even though they became irrelevant a few days later after the August coup.²⁸

Gorbachyov o‘z xotiralarida: “Bu “Oshkoralik” natijasi, OAV erkinligi va so‘z erkinligining yorqin namunasi”, deb eslaydi.¹ Asosiy jarayonlarning o‘tmishiga nazar tashlaydigan bo‘lsak, birinchi yo‘qotishlar Sovet kuch tuzilmalari paydo bo‘lgandan keyin boshlanganini ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Axborot monopoliyasi va bu imtiyozlar 1985 yildan boshlab to‘siqqa uchrashi bilan izohlanadi. Moliyaviy resurslarning yetishmasligi muhim omil emas, balki ijtimoiy ongning tartibga solish qobiliyati hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega edi. Yillar davomida bu vazifani bajarib kelgan Sovet kuch tuzilmalari senzurasini oqsoqlanib qoldi. Dastlabki jarayonlarning Markaziy va Sharqiy Yevropada boshlangani tasodif emas edi. Amerika Qo‘shma Shtatlari va G‘arb mamlakatlaridagi ommaviy axborot vositalari bu sohalarida juda muvaffaqiyat qozondi. Ya‘ni, vaqt o‘tishi bilan Sovet kuch tuzilmalarining tartibga solish siyosati zaiflashgani sababli, Yevropada norozilik va G‘arbgaga bo‘lgan ambitsiyalar kuchayib bordi.

Summary: "A ghost is roaming in Europe, it is the ghost of communism. All the powers of old Europe; the pope, the king, Metternich and Guizot, the French radicals and the German police united in a holy crusade against this specter..."

The Manifesto of the Communist Party, written by Karl Marx in the middle of the 19th century, began with the same lines. However, it did not take shape in Germany or any other European country, but in Russia. Then sufficient conditions were created for his victory. It should be said that spreading the idea of communism to the whole world and achieving its celebration was one of the main tasks on the agenda of the young Soviet republic. Due to the situation that arose after the Second World War, Europe was divided into several parts by the hegemonic countries of the world and was taken under their influence.

NATO (North Atlantic Political-Military Bloc) was established on April 4, 1949 in order to protect the countries of Western Europe from the Soviet threat. Initially, the number of its members consisted of an association of 12 countries. These are: USA, Canada, UK, Turkey, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Norway, Denmark, Italy and Portugal. In response to this, on May 14, 1955, the foundation of the organization of friendship, cooperation, mutual assistance (Warsaw

²⁸ BartonByg.NewGermancritique.DukeUniversityPress2001.Pp,126-146

²⁹ J.Miller,MikhailGorbachevandtheEndofSovietPower©JohnMiller1993

Treaty) between the countries of the European Socialist Commonwealth - USSR, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia - was established. was put.

One whole world was divided into two poles. Overnight, the countries that were allies in the fight against fascism turned into two opposing camps. However, the hegemonic politics of the West is not so different from the idea of racial superiority of fascism. That is why, when Mahatma Gandhi was asked about America's victory in 1945 when the USA dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Nagasaki and Hiroshima, he simply replied: "Fascism won over fascism."

So, since 1946, the two regimes that have fallen into the middle of an "iron fence" are starting an informational war against each other. The weapon of struggle is chosen by the era itself. By the time of Bupayt, the media sector had developed rapidly, especially radio, a means of rapid dissemination of information, had gained a special position and career. In the USSR, the newspaper "Pravda" is leading, and in the West, "Voice of America" and its related media platforms are starting a fierce competition. Although the mass media of both sides, who have made a profession of protecting the interests of both sides and highlighting the shortcomings and shortcomings, apparently have taken freedom of speech as their program, in reality, both media platforms are controlled by the US State Department and the KGB. was under strict control. You are aware of the development of events: Soviet propaganda could not withstand the pressure of opposition. A great empire fell apart. The Berlin Wall will fall. In the first chapter of our scientific work, we thoroughly researched these issues.

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