



## BUKHARA PEOPLE'S SOVIET REPUBLIC AND AZERBAIJAN IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS IN THE 20S OF THE 20TH CENTURY

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**Annotation.** This article highlights issues of political, economic and cultural relations between the Bukhara People's Council of the Republic (BNSR) and Azerbaijan in the 20s of the twentieth century based on archival sources and periodical materials. BNSR and Azerbaijan sought to establish close interstate relations between the two states. The Bolshevik government, which pursued a colonial policy, did not allow the implementation of plans for cooperation between the two republics.

**Key words:** BNSR, ZSFSR, F. Khodzhaev, RSFSR, Ali Rizo Narimonov, A. Tursunkhodzhaev, diplomatic relations, economic cooperation, cultural ties.

In the process of globalization, strengthening political, socio-economic and cultural ties between countries, strengthening peace, along with the development of cooperation between peoples of different ethnic and cultural origins, remains one of the most pressing problems facing humanity. The need to develop cooperation between the world's countries and regions has become an integral feature of development. In this context, there is a need to further expand and strengthen external relations between states, turning to their historical roots.

A number of research centers and universities around the world conduct research on the history of international relations. In particular, the history of economic and cultural relations between states, their results and features are studied in scientific institutions in Germany, France and Russia. In particular, within the framework of these problems, changes in the socio-political, economic and cultural life of the Bukhara NSR and the fight against the Bolshevik regime were studied. However, insufficient attention was paid to such issues as the economic and cultural relations of the BNSR with the Soviet republics, countries of the East and West, their results and significance. All this shows how important it is to study the problem as a whole, as an object of special research.

The study of external relations has always been considered one of the current trends in historical science. The history of friendly relations between the Uzbek and Azerbaijani peoples goes back centuries. In this article we will briefly dwell on the political, economic and cultural relations of our peoples at the beginning of the 20s of the last century.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, historical processes took place in Central Asia and

Transcaucasia, which were greatly influenced by the Bolshevik Party, which took political power in Russia. After the overthrow of the emir's power in late August and early September 1920, Bukhara was drawn into the sphere of interests of the Russian Bolsheviks. The Bukhara People's Soviet Republic (BPSR), which existed in 1920-1924, was important for the spread of the ideas of communism in the East.

The study of relations between Bukhara and Azerbaijan is one of the pressing scientific problems in the history and historiography of Uzbekistan. In Soviet times, this topic was considered one of the taboo. After the collapse of the USSR, it became possible to study this problem using previously prohibited historical documents. Knowledge and experience of the past gives us the opportunity to find new directions for the development of relations between our peoples.

In the spring of 1921, the NEP policy began to be implemented in the RSFSR. This policy gave some freedom not only to private entrepreneurs, but also to the republics that were under the influence of Soviet power. Economic needs and devastation as a result of the military actions of the Soviet troops forced the government of the Young Bukharians to look for new economic partners in the Soviet republics and abroad. In this issue, Azerbaijan and subsequently the TSFSR played an important role. One of the main directions in the foreign policy of the BNSR government was the establishment of political, economic and cultural ties with the republics of Azerbaijan and Georgia. The territory of these republics was considered the only bridge connecting Bukhara with Turkey, Iran and the countries of Western Europe. The initiator of the establishment of interstate relations with Azerbaijan can be considered the head of the government of the BNSR F. Khojaev, a prominent statesman repressed by the Stalin regime in 1937. In turn, the Azerbaijani government sent its ambassador Ali Rizo Narimonov to Bukhara in the summer of 1922, who was received by the Chairman of the Government Fayzulla Khojaev on August 27 [1: September 14, 1922, No. 99].

Despite the difficult socio-economic, military-political situation of the Bukhara Republic, as Chairman of the Government and Minister of Foreign Affairs, F. Khojaev in October 1921 sent a government telegram addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan with the aim of establishing political and economic ties between the two republics. In turn, the Azerbaijani side respected and agreed to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two republics [October 1:12, 1921, No. 52]. After exchanging government telegrams, the BNSR government sends its representatives with Makhmud Said Ahorori to Baku [2: No. 1, 1997, p. 203]. The BNSR Embassy in Azerbaijan worked successfully.

Cooperation between Bukhara and Azerbaijan was mainly carried out in economic, political and cultural directions. A department of foreign trade of Bukhara was created here. With the development of economic relations, it was necessary to develop a network of trade branches on the territory of the Trans-SFSR. On December 15, 1921, it was decided to organize trade missions of the BNSR in the cities of Baku, Batumi and Tbilisi [3: 1 - 191].

N. Saijanov was appointed head of the trade mission in the city of Baku, who began his activities on April 4, 1922. The famous Bukhara astrakhan fur, leather, intestines, carpets,

alfalfa seeds and other goods that were in great demand even in the markets of Western Europe were supplied to the Azerbaijani market. The activities of the trade mission did not satisfy the government of Bukhara. In order to strengthen the activities of the trade mission, A. Tursunkhojaev was appointed head of the trade commission in the city of Baku. He served in this position until May 11, 1923. From February to May 10, he was the plenipotentiary representative of the BNSR in Azerbaijan. At this time, the main department of the trade mission was moved to the city of Baku [4: 1 27.]. The political events that took place in the Transcaucasus influenced the activities of the trade mission of Bukhara. At a meeting of the trade commission on October 4, 1922, it was decided to move the main office to the city of Tiflis. Trade branches in the cities of Baku and Batumi were subordinated to the main department [5: 1 15.].

On January 1, 1923, the state trade representative office of the BNSR began to work according to the legal norms established in the territory of Transcaucasia [5: 1 15.]. Despite enormous difficulties, economic ties between Bukhara and the Trans-SFSR gradually developed. On January 3, 1923, the government of the Belarusian People's Republic appointed A. Tursunkhojaev as the official representative of Bukhara to the government of Azerbaijan. He was given the task of establishing direct contacts with the department of foreign relations of the TSFSR, in order to maintain close political and economic ties with the republics of Transcaucasia [5: 1 30]. The official representative of the BNSR, in his letter addressed to the head of the department of external relations of the TSFSR Najafov, proposed to create a permanent body of authorized representatives under the governments to develop friendly relations between the republics [5: 1 30]. Representatives of Bukhara and the government of the republic have always paid great attention to the role and importance of the TSFSR in the foreign policy of the BNSR. Therefore, the plenipotentiary representative of Bukhara A. Tursunkhojaev addressed the Chairman of the Government of Azerbaijan Narimonov with the aim of developing bilateral relations. On December 21, 1922, the government of Azerbaijan gave its consent. With the transfer of the capital of the republic to Tiflis, the political representation of Bukhara had to work in this city. On October 16, 1922, the plenipotentiary representative of the BNSR in Baku, Saidzada, informed the chairman of the Union Council of the TSFSR about the transfer of the main administration of the Bukhara representative office to Tiflis [5: 1 29.]. In connection with the formation of the TSFSR, the political representation of Azerbaijan in Bukhara was abolished, until the establishment of the TSFSR representation here. Despite the political changes in the Trans-SFSR, the diplomatic mission of the BNSR in the city of Baku continued its activities. This body participated in the political and cultural, especially economic relations of Bukhara with Azerbaijan. The trade mission of the BNSR in Baku carried out trade operations with state, cooperative and private enterprises of Azerbaijan and foreign countries. Products exported to the foreign market had to be sold for Russian and foreign hard currency. The trade mission also had the right to organize joint-stock mixed companies in the Transcaucasus and neighboring countries, and also negotiate with foreign companies in concessions for the cultivation and irrigation of Bukhara lands [6: 1 3].

The trade mission of the BNSR in Baku was engaged in the sale of Bukhara products not only on the local, but also on the foreign market. Various agricultural products were supplied to the foreign market in the form of astrakhan fur, cotton, silk, leather, licorice root, intestine and

others. For the needs of Bukhara, products were purchased from Soviet republics and abroad in the form of clothing, food, textiles, medicines, and household equipment. To carry out cooperation with foreign companies, the trade mission drew up business agreements with firms and private entrepreneurs of the TSFSR [7: 143].

Despite the increasing Sovietization of Bukhara life, the government of the BNSR and its representative offices at the beginning of 1923 expanded political and economic ties with Azerbaijan. On February 15, 1923, by order of the nazirat (ministry) of foreign affairs of the BNSR, A. Tursunkhojaev was appointed diplomatic representative of Bukhara in Azerbaijan. The main department of the trade mission was moved from Tiflis to Baku [7: 14].

The establishment and strengthening of totalitarian orders in the USSR had a negative impact on the external relations of the BNSR. In the summer of 1923, an unfavorable climate was created around the diplomatic mission of the BNSR in Baku. On July 5, the Kommunist newspaper published a resolution of the Baku Council on the vacancy of the occupied room by Bukhara representatives. On July 9, by oral order from one of the leaders of the city of Baku, Huseynov, diplomats from Bukhara were expelled from the building [8: L 144.].

With the development of trade relations, the trade mission strengthens its financial position. In July 1922, the representative office had 279,211,000 Soviet money, 1,620 Russian gold rubles, 250,000 Georgian bonds, 3 Turkish gold liras, 50 francs in the account. In addition, there were reserves of products in the form of 1,260 pounds of alfalfa, 9,000 pieces of raw leather, 30,000 pieces of processed leather, 20,000 pieces of goat skin, 324 pounds of wool, 262 pieces of carpets [4: 138.].

Bukhara sales representatives established close relations with the Baku technical bureau "Rude", which was engaged in the supply of goods abroad. On February 9, 1923, "Rude" purchased 104,000 pieces of intestines at a price of 30 kopecks of Russian gold ruble per piece [5: 112.]. Economic cooperation between the two republics expanded especially in the spring of 1923. On May 14, 1923, a joint-stock company for the cultivation and purchase of licorice root "VIAN" was formed, the organizers of which were the commissariats of industry, trade and agriculture of Azerbaijan [9: 13.]. The fixed capital of this company was 800,000 rubles, of which 375,000 rubles were invested by the Commissariat of Foreign Trade of Azerbaijan. The main goal of this society was the joint use of a plant for processing licorice root in the city of Chardzhuy [9: 18.]. On May 15, 1923, a decision was made to integrate the BNSR into the joint-stock company.

The trade mission actively participated with its products in the famous Baku Fair. Traditional Bukhara agricultural and livestock products were sold at the fair. Various industrial goods were purchased for the needs of Bukhara [11: 197.].

The trade mission at this time focused not only on expanding trade relations with Azerbaijan, but also on exporting Bukhara products, primarily astrakhan, abroad, preferably to the English market [8: 194.].

Using the opportunities of Azerbaijan, trade representatives of the BNSR carried out work on electrification of the city of Bukhara. [11: L 66.]. The Bukhara trade mission was engaged in the acquisition of agricultural equipment and military uniforms for the Soviet troops. Military clothing was bought from foreign companies [12: L 71.]. American firms operating in Transcaucasia were also involved in trade cooperation. On July 12, 1923, 700 million banknotes of the TSFSR were received from an American company at the disposal of the trade mission of the BNSR [8: L 131.]. Trade representatives intended to establish and develop trade relations with the Republic of Terrestrial, Armenia and the northern Caucasus [13: L 54.].

Azerbaijan was important for the Bukhara Republic not only economically, but also in establishing cultural ties with Turkey and Germany. The backward and destroyed economy forced Bukhara to send its students to Turkey and Germany to study in various specialties. In this matter, the city of Baku was considered an important place for sending Bukharian youth to the above-mentioned countries. In 1922, students from Bukhara, sent to Turkey, arrived in Baku, the authorized representative Said Ahrori prepared a special train for them, the students, under the leadership of certain Sulaiman and Ibrahim, went through Batumi to the city of Samsun in Turkey [1: No. 76, March 27, 1922 ]. The Republic of Azerbaijan helped in training students. The BNSR government organ, the newspaper “Bukhoro Akhbori” (Bukhara News), dated May 4, 1922, reports on the sending of students of 5 people under the leadership of Muhiddin Rafik to the city of Baku [1: No. 82, May 4, 1922]. In addition, on December 26, 1921, Professor Atamanov arrived in Bukhara from Baku to help create a state university with his special library, the amount of which was 36 million rubles [3: l 124].

The BNSR maintained political, economic and cultural ties with the TSFSR. Embassies were established in Baku and Bukhara. The trade departments of the BNSR, organized in the cities of Baku, Tiflis and Batumi, established cooperation with local firms and firms in Western Europe. Azerbaijan provided assistance in matters of training, education and delivery of printing equipment.

Good intentions were not destined to come true. After the formation of the USSR, the abolition of all bodies of the BNSR began, not only abroad, but also in the Soviet republics. In the spring and summer of 1923, the liquidation of all state institutions of the BNSR began, including in Azerbaijan. Our goal is to show the modern generation, on the basis of historical facts, what a difficult path the friendship of our peoples has passed, and to help determine important directions for the development of our relations at the present stage. The main task of historical science is to study the past, strengthen and develop friendly relations between peoples.

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