

**ECONOMIC COOPERATION OF THE BUKHARA PEOPLE'S SOVIET REPUBLIC
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Annotation: The article covers the history of economic relations with the German trade organizations in 1920-1924. At this time, the BPSR established close trade and economic relations with German trading firms. In this area, an important role was played by the trade districts of the republic operating in the ZSFSR and the RSFSR. Main purpose of establishing economic ties was to attract industrial goods of modern Western technology to the people of Bukhara's economy. But there were factors that hindered the development of economic ties between both sides. All external relations of the BPSR were carried out with the participation of state bodies of the RSFSR and the USSR. After the formation of the USSR, the Sovietization of Bukhara intensified. The Soviet government conducted a systematic policy for liquidating the BPSR foreign relations.

Keywords: XX century, Central Asia, RSFSR, Bukhara People's Soviet Republic, external relations, NEP, F. Khojaev, political, economic, cultural relations, trade representation BPSR, Baku Batumi Tbilisi Makhmud Said Ahrori, N Saidjanov, Korakul, fur, leather skin, carpets, Germany, "Orient line to Meves, "Zeliorst and Shreder", "Rostorg". "Germes", Unitas ", "Püjen. "Trade Commission.

Introduction. With the collapse of the USSR in its huge territory the independent states appeared. There was a possibility of deep scientific studying and the analysis of last historical events on the basis of the conventional methods of historical science. In Soviet period many historic facts were twisted under the influence of communistic ideology, some pages of history kept under a secret. In the researches published in Soviet period authors worked within communistic ideology and therefore could not give an objective assessment to historical process. In these works it is not mentioned separate events, missed many historical events, the historical truth and realities are changed for a lie and half-truth. The historical literature published in Soviet period under pressure of the dominating ideology did not cover many aspects of history of the Uzbek people and did not give an evidence-based objective assessment. Based on requirements of communistic ideology in these literatures, many historic facts were suppressed, and historical process was unilaterally interpreted.

Suggestions. As a result of acquisition of the state independence of Uzbekistan the republic became the full subject of the international relations, and was recognized as the international community. Scientific and objective studying of history of the international relations in all aspects history of our people, including during the Soviet era, and its promoting are of particular importance today. Studying of the matter sets new tasks before researchers in studying of the international experience and application of scientific conclusions from today's requirements. It is important to us to light the way passed by the Uzbek people in days of the Soviet power and to give a scientific historical assessment of its development in different

spheres, including the international cooperation. The international relations are a part of history of Uzbekistan and they are inseparably linked with its past and the comprehensive investigation and studying of these communications is important. In days of the Soviet power under the different slogans of communistic ideology the economic interests of the Uzbek people were infringed. It is known that Uzbekistan was involved in an era of a totalitarian system in the limited international relations. Especially studying history of the international relations which was not revealed in all its aspects on the basis of primary historical sources is one of the least studied problems of history of Uzbekistan. It should be noted that BPSR created in 1920, despite political and economic dependence on RSFSR and the USSR, pursued some independent domestic and foreign policy, reached a certain degree of independence in establishment of domestic and foreign policy.

Methods and Materials. Literature and research published during the years of independence provide an objective and critical assessment of the political, economic and cultural issues in the Bukhara region, and a realistic study of the negative consequences of the Soviet era. However, they did not study the issue of external relations of the BPSR as a separate research topic.

Scientific research methods such as systematization, comparative analysis, analysis and synthesis, as well as problem chronology were used in the coverage of the issue raised in the article. It studied the documents available in the background of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which were put into scientific circulation for the first time.

From this point of view it is extremely important to investigate a story of the economic, political and cultural relations of the Soviet republics with the western and east countries during 1920-1924. The analysis of external relations of BPSR during 1920-1924 is scientifically relevant in terms of a new conceptual and methodological basis.

Main part. At the beginning of the XX century in the territory of Central Asia there were historical processes on which the policy of the party of Bolsheviks which seized political power in Russia had a great influence. After coming to power, Lenin's party pursued policy of world revolution and in territories which were not a part of RSFSR. After overthrow of the power of the emir at the end of August - the beginning of September, 1920, Bukhara was involved in the sphere of interest of the Russian Bolsheviks. The Bukhara people's Soviet republic existing in 1920-1924, was important for distribution of the ideas of communism in the east. The historical provision of that time did not give the chance to completely carry out plans of Bolsheviks. Economic and social situation forced them to change state policy.

With spring of 1921 the policy the New Economic Policy begins to take root into RSFSR. This policy gave some freedom not only to business owners, but also the republics which were under the influence of the Soviet power. Economic requirements and ruin, as a result of military operations of the Soviet troops, forced the government of youngbukharets to look for new partners. One of the main directions in foreign policy of the government of BPSR was establishment of political, economic and cultural relations with the republics of Azerbaijan and Georgia. The territory of these republics was considered as the only bridge connecting Bukhara with Turkey, Iran and countries of Western Europe. In December 15, 1921 the decision to organize the trade missions of the Bukhara people's Soviet republic in the cities of Baku, Batumi and Tbilisi was made[1: page 191.].

The deep economic crisis and the economic ruin connected with intervention as in Bukhara and Russia forced the governments of BPSR to look for trade partners abroad. At the beginning

of 20 years of the last century the only trade way of an entry into the international market for Bukhara was a territory of the neighboring Afghanistan. But there were factors which interfered for establishment of the close economic relations with countries of Western Europe. There was no developed infrastructure and technical equipment wished the best. In the territory of this state there were an expelled emir and his supporters who conducted armed struggle against the new power.

The research of the relations between Bukhara and Germany is one of current scientific problems in the history and historiographies of Uzbekistan. In Soviet period this subject was considered as one of forbidden. Studying external relations of Bukhara with countries of Western Europe we can analyze and estimate historical events of that period in the light of new historical thinking. Knowledge and experience of the past gives us the chance to find the new directions for development of mutual relations between our people.

The government of BPSR despite all difficulties of historical time tried to conduct the mutually beneficial economic relations with the countries of the East and Western Europe. In 1921 the question of attraction foreign, first of all the German capital for the national economy of Bukhara was brought up [2: p 38]. One of important conditions was attraction of the modern equipment in agriculture and the organization of processing industry in Bukhara. Before World War I the Bukhara agricultural products - the astrakhan skin, a solodkovy root were taken out to the markets of Germany and Western Europe. After the coup in October, 1917 in Russia the policy of Sovietization of economic life was pursued. The civil war in Russia brought into some time to a rupture of economic relations between two parties. The Bukhara national economy needed sales markets of the agricultural products and import of industrial goods. Before the government of BPSR there was a question of creation of economy on a new basis. It was impossible to resolve this issue without participation of the foreign capital. The question of attraction of the foreign capital in the Bukhara national economy was for the first time brought up in the second session of the All bukhara central executive committee on December 23, 1921. At this session it was specified that in connection with civil war and economic ruin Russia cannot satisfy economic needs of Bukhara. In 1921 from Bukhara it was taken out products in the amount of the 4th million gold rubles, and imported goods of all in the sum of 1 million gold rubles. The decision on the basis of the contract between RSFSR and Germany to establish trade relations with countries of Western Europe and first of all Germany through the port of Batumi was made [3:p. 45.]. Establishment of trade relations with Western Europe and the USA, financial, food and transport questions were considered at a meeting of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of BPSR at the end of 1921 years [4: p 22.].

After World War I world situation of Germany and RSFSR has changed. If the leading western powers conducted policy of non-recognition of the Soviet Russia, then to Germany they had hostile relations. It has led to rapprochement of both states and between them political and economic agreements and contracts have been signed. After that the German trade and manufacturing enterprises organized the representations in many cities of Russia and also in the cities of Transcaucasia-Baku and Batumi [5: p 10.].

At the end of 1921 the Ministry of Trade and the industries begins the first trade operations with the German trading companies through the port of Batumi [3:199] .

The trip of the Prime Minister of BPSR was important. F. Hodzhayev for establishment of trade relations with Germany in November, 1922 to this country. During this trip F. Hodzhayev

met representatives of trade and business community of Germany in Berlin and Bonn [6: № 111.]. As a result of this trip establishment of cooperation between two parties has begun, during the meetings with representatives of the highest ruling circles diplomatic and economic issues have been resolved. In negotiations questions of export of goods from Bukhara to Germany such as cotton, astrakhan skin, silk and also import of the factory equipment for the Bukhara industry from Germany have been considered [3: p .].

Strengthening of the state independence of the young Bukhara republic was main objective of establishment of the political and economic relations with Germany. For development of commercial relations the Bukhara trading house and hotel in the 5th floor building in Berlin has been formed [6: № 111.]. In 1922 agreements between the governments of RSFSR and Germany have been signed [7: № 89.].

In the spring and summer of 1922 in some cities of Russia and in the cities of Baku and Batumi trade departments of the German agency" the line Oriyent K. Meves have been formed". This agency was engaged in sale of farm vehicles, cars, the economic and electric equipment, medications necessary for Bukhara. The agency appointed the representative Richard Tomlinga the plenipotentiary in Central Asia, before he worked in Azerbaijan [3: p 45.]. R. Tomling had powers to represent the German firms and factories in Central Asia. The main office of this agency was in Hamburg. On June 29, 1922 R. Tomling has addressed the representative of BPSR A. Tursunzhodzhayev and has informed him on trade activity of the agency. During the studied period firm "Oriyent Liniya K. Meves" was only in Europe on production and delivery of the agricultural equipment, cars, tires, the electric and technical equipment, metals, medications. At this time from Batumi the way to Germany and Sweden has been organized direct trade. R. Tomling suggested to open representative office of the agency in Bukhara [5: p 11.]. On December 30, 1922 on meeting of council of work BPSR is granted permission to organize office of representatives "Oriyent-liniya K. Meves" in Bukhara [6: № 111.].

The German side in the letter of January 18, 1923 thanks the government of BPSR and asks to organize the building at the railway station Kagan [8: p 34.]. The main economic institutions such as Supreme Soviet of the National Economy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Labor council and other BPSR governmental organizations participated in organizational actions. Bukhara could put agricultural raw materials, raisin, mutton guts, an astrakhan skin, lucerne seeds, camel, sheep and goat wool at this time. The German firm undertook the obligation to credit the products and to assist in export of the Bukhara products on the market of the European countries [5: p 1.]. Some their topical issues of development of the national economy and cultural life of the young republic there was an electrification of the city of Bukhara. The German producers and trading companies informed the government of BPSR of rendering the services in this question. On February 1, 1923 firm "Oriyent Liniya K Meves" sent the missive to the Supreme Soviet of the National Economy of BPSR about delivery of 110 volt electric bulbs, wires, spare parts which were brought to Tashkent. The principal economic organ of BPSR gave the consent to open department of this firm in the city of Bukhara [5: p 15.].

Here it is necessary to establish the fact that the German trading companies were supporters of establishment of direct trade relations without intermediaries [5: p 9.].

In Batumi activity of one more German Black Sea Zelgorst and Schroeder the trade mission of BPSR in Batumi was organized on September 27, 1922 3,000 pood and on December 6 2,000

pood of a solodkovy kornye agree on sale to the German firm "Zelgorst and Schroeder" [5: p 12.].

In the summer of 1922 the German government in the special address informs the Bukhara government on delivery of the factory equipment and its exchange for gold and an astrakhan skin. At this time in trade relations with Germany also the Moscow trade department of BPSR actively participates in Moscow. On this address the government of BPSR belonged kindly and in July, 1922 was sent the delegation to Moscow for establishment of trade relations with Germany. Negotiations were held with mediation of the ambassador of Latvia, as a result of negotiations 40,000 astrakhan(қорақўл) skins were sold to the German firms

Providing the population of Bukhara with quality medicines was one of topical issues. In this sphere the German companies provided substantial assistance to Bukhara.

The German firm "Zelgorst and Schroeder" was one of large partners in delivery of medicines to Bukhara. On November 10, 1922 she gave the agreed to put 27 types of drugs worth 4.351 gold rubles [9: p 14.] , and on January 6, 1923 sold 7 types of medical drugs in the amount of 4,818 rubles [9: p 13.].

The German trading companies were large partners in purchase of mutton guts. One of such was Torer. The government of BPSR actively held events for support of mutually beneficial cooperation with foreign partners. Since the end of 1922 the government carried out measures for support of export of the Bukhara products as from public authorities and business owners [10: л 62.]. As a result of the end of the main fighting of civil war in RSFSR and formation of the USSR powers of the central public authorities not only in the Soviet republics, but also in Union States, such as BPSR constantly extend. Over all spheres of the economic relations of Bukhara with foreign countries strict control of "Rostorg" was established and and it constantly amplified. The public trade authorities of the USSR not only established the control over the economic relations of BPSR with the Soviet republics and foreign countries. Since spring of 1923 all matters of economic cooperation of BPSR were referred in powers of public authorities of the USSR across Central Asia [5: p 14.].

Despite all difficulties the staff of the trade mission of BPSR to Transcaucasia continued effective cooperation with the German businessmen. Cooperation in the economic sphere continued and even went deep somewhat and next year thanks to efforts of both parties. On January 20, 1923 in the city of Tbilisi the draft agreement between the plenipotentiary of BPSR and the representative of the Zelgorst and Schroeder company on construction of the plant on processing of a malt root in Bukhara was made. It was planned within five years to make products not less than 2 million poods and to sell in the markets of Western Europe and the USA. Was coordinated to transfer all factory buildings and constructions to the order of the Bukhara Supreme Economic Council [11: p 16.].

Between the trade missions of BPSR and Germany exercised number of actions for export of necessary agricultural products for the German industry. At this time the Hermes joint-stock company which was engaged in processing and sale of wool worked in the city of Bremen. On January 23, 1923 3000 poods of wool were sold to this joint-stock company [12: p 7.].

The German businessmen without being limited only to trade relations wanted to enter the capital into the national economy of Bukhara. On February 19-22 the company Zeelgorst and Schroeder offered the project on cooperation for cultivation of a malt root and to development of 75,000 tithes of the earth for cultivation of a cotton in the territory of Bukhara. The trip of

specialists of the German company to Turkestan was planned, public authorities of BPSR wanted to invite them to Bukhara [13: p 69-70.].

The trade missions of Bukhara and Germany worked at Transcaucasia on expansion of two-sided cooperation. As a result of collaboration the draft agreement consisting of 30 articles about creation of the joint company on the organization of irrigation works and development of cotton breeding on the Bukhara earth was made on February 20, 1923 [11: p 26-27.].

The German firm "Zelgorst and Schroeder" without being limited to trade relations undertook measures and for introduction of the capital in the national economy of Bukhara. The plenipotentiary of BPSR in Transcaucasia A. Tursunkhodzhayev of the minister of trade and the industry of Bukhara I. Izoshoyev informed on February 22, 1923 on it and recommended to invite delegation of firm to Bukhara and to give a guarantee on behalf of the government concerning concessions.

At the beginning of 1923 also trade relations of trade department in Batumi with the German companies on export of the Bukhara products on the German market developed. On February 28, 1923 from Batumi 78,998 kilograms of a malt root were sent to the main office of Zelgorst and Schroeder in Berlin [10: p 27.]. Here it is necessary to establish the fact that the German firm was always respectful to the interests of the Bukhara republic. The steamship "Marmara" by which there was shipment from Bukhara sent to Berlin was detained by British in Istanbul and as a result the trade department could suffer extensive material damage. The German firm a polnost indemnified material damage in the form of belts of 7,200 meters, files of 20,000 pieces, locks of 5000 pieces, 5000 pieces of ampoules with injections of the medicine "Neosalyofsan" and promised to transfer medicines in the sum of 7,000 Turkish liras [14: p. 6.]. The German firm actively continued works on development of agriculture of Bukhara. For the solution of this question the firm sent the representative in the middle of March, 1923 to Tbilisi for creation of joint-stock company on development of 75,000 tithes of the earth in the Shirabadsky valley [11: p 20.]. On April 14, 1923 the trade mission of BPSR and firm Zelgorst and Schroeder performed trade operation on exchange of a malt root for industrial goods [13: p 184.].

At the same time Sovietization of Bukhara amplified. The statesmen acting on expansion of independence of BPSR were discharged of a post and some of them were turned out from Bukhara. As a result of full Sovietization of all spheres of life of the Bukhara republic and strengthening of control of external relations of the republic from public authorities of the USSR the drawn-up plans were not carried out.

The trade mission of BPSR was engaged also in sale of mutton guts. On October 15, 1922 through the representative of Unitas M. Aptekman 411 pounds of these goods of the German trade association were sold [15: p 121.].

The trade mission of BPSR to Transcaucasia took measures for export of cattle breeding products on the foreign market. In this sphere trade relations with Torer which office was in Hamburg were established [15: p 121.].

The German firms which were engaged in purchases of an astrakhan skin paid in hard foreign currency: in dollars and pound sterling [15: л 91.].

Purchases of a ,malt root also Pyuzhen began to be engaged in spring of 1923 [16: p 50.].

At this time the government of BPSR sent the trade commission to Berlin for expansion of commercial relations with Germany and establishments of the relation with other countries of

Europe. Into the account of the trade commission it was transferred investments of 4.909.120 rubles in the form of foreign currency and in the Soviet monetary units [17: p.78].

The task to establish direct trade relations with the German production and trade organizations was set for the trade commission. The Soviet international trade organizations controlling everything external relations of BPSR were the chief intermediaries. But they not only prevented these communications but also began a campaign for a suffocation of all relations of BPSR with the countries of the West. Public authorities of the USSR determined prices for products from Bukhara taken out on foreign market, proceeding from the interests of the Soviet state, all transport network within the country was under authority of the Soviet government. The taken measures of the Soviet public authorities led to constant crisis Bukhara foreign economic relations. Elimination in all ways of the external economic relations of Bukhara was a main objective of bodies of the Soviet power. Purpose of high prices of the products exported on the foreign market was one of levers of actions "Gostorg" and. Proceeding from it the trade missions of BPSR operating in Moscow and Transcaucasia suggested the government to take counteraction measures: to independently conduct trade operations with the German companies [15: p 112.]. Sale of an astrakhan skin with Torer continued also in June, 1923[13:p 70].

The trade department in Batumi established business connections with the German businessmen. One of such was Keygelukhis who bought on June 11, 1923 more than 30 poods of silk.

From the middle of 1923 the circle of cooperation between BPSR and Germany decrease. Under dictatorship of the Soviet public authorities at BPSR meeting of the Government of December 17, 1923 the decision to liquidate the trade mission of BPSR in Berlin was made [18: page 3.].

Since 1924 at the disposal of the government of BPSR there was only a trade mission in the city of Moscow. The government of BPSR tried to enter the European market through the representation in Moscow using trade fairs. During this period the economic sphere of BPSR was fully controlled by the Soviet public authorities. They did not allow the Bukhara representatives to participate in trade fairs in March and May in the cities of Vienna and Cologne [17:p 78.]. This was last attempt to enter the European market for Bukhara. In the summer and in the fall in the territory of Central Asia held events for the state delimitation as a result of which BPSR was liquidated as the independent state. The main territory of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic was a part of the Uzbek SSR.

The economic cooperation of the USSR with German business circles was carried out in two directions. The Bukhara trade offices established in Moscow and Kavkazorti were engaged in the import of agricultural products to the German market, as well as the introduction of industrial products to the domestic market. In addition, a Bukhara trading house and a hotel were established in Berlin to establish direct relations with Germany.

The German trade and industry circles offered beneficial cooperation agreements for the BPSR in order to create a modern industry in Bukhara and organize the processing of agricultural products. Despite the fact that the history of economic relations with Germany is short-lived, it is important for understanding the essence and directions of the economic policy implemented by the government of the USSR regarding the establishment of a modern economy in Bukhara.

The sales representative offices of the USSR, operating in Moscow and the Caucasus region, carried out a number of activities in the export of Bukhara products to the German market. The government of the USSR tried to establish direct economic relations with German partners without intermediaries. The purpose of releasing Bukhara products to the German market was the introduction of industrial products and the attraction of necessary equipment for the development of various fields of agriculture. But the foreign trade state organizations of the RSFSR took all measures to keep Bukhara's cooperation with foreign trade and production institutions under their control and prevent it from developing.

This process was intensified after the establishment of the USSR, and the path was taken towards the termination of Bukhara's economic and political representative offices established in the Soviet republics and abroad. As a result, it was not possible to implement mutually beneficial cooperation relations established with Germany. Nevertheless, we believe that the cooperation established by the government of the USSR with German businessmen is of particular importance even today.

Conclusion. Today, Uzbekistan's cooperation with Germany is developing widely in all fields. A study of the history of mutual cooperation between our peoples would have shown that the roots of bilateral relations are much deeper. In our opinion, the issue raised in the article serves to a certain extent in the study of the history of Uzbekistan's foreign relations, in the strengthening of cooperation with foreign countries, and in practical terms.

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