

PARTICIPATION OF UZBEK DIPLOMAT IN SOVIET-ENGLAND NEGOTIATIONS

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***Abstract:** This article is devoted to the life, social and political activities of the famous statesman and public figure, a skilled diplomat I. Khidiraliev. The participation of Turkestan in the Soviet-English conference as an autonomous representative in Moscow, as well as its participation in meetings of various levels held in London, was also covered.*

***Key words:** Khidiraliev, Turkestan, Central Executive Committee of Turkestan, Soviet government, diplomat, Conference, Zelensky.*

INTRODUCTION

Inomjon Khidiraliev, one of the mature children of the Uzbek people, who worked in government offices during the years of Soviet power, tried to protect the rights of the peasantry, and was one of the victims of the repressive policy of the Soviet regime. Inomjon Khidiraliev worked in various responsible positions of the Soviet government established in Turkestan until the end of his life. In particular, in 1922 - 1924, Inomjon Khidiraliev served as the All-Turkistan Elder - Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Turkestan ASSR.

RESEARCH METHODS

One of the major political activities of Inomjon Khidiraliev in 1924 was his work as the independent representative of the Turkestan ASSR in Moscow. During this period, a rather chaotic situation prevailed in the world political arena. At the time when the First World War ended and the struggle for political hegemony was going on in the world, it was difficult for the world countries, especially the Western countries, to recognize the new Soviet totalitarian structure in the world political arena. It was still important to establish official relations with Great Britain, one of the leading countries of the world, to recognize the former Union.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In the central press of the Soviet Union, the following composition of the delegation of the Soviet government headed by H. Rakovsky to negotiate with the British government of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the RKP (b) was announced (M. M. Litvinov, M. Radchenko, N. Shvernik, M. Preobrazhensky,

M. Tomsy, A. Sheinman, I. Kutuzov, F. Rothstein, I. Zhitkov, B. Stomonyanov, I. Khidiraliev [1-5]. This composition of the delegation was approved by the Politburo, personally by I.V.Stalin. The fact that it included I.Khidiraliev. This was a sign of Stalin's trust in the Uzbek diplomat.

Representatives of the negotiating Soviet delegation arrived in London on April 9, 1924. They were met by British officials, employees of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Director of the Russian Department Grigory, and Soviet representatives Berzin and Gitner. On April 11, photos of the members of the USSR delegation will be published in the Soviet and foreign press. In it I. It was noted that Khidiraliev was included in the delegation as a member of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR and Turkestan ASSR, a member of the Presidium of the Federal Land Affairs Committee of the RSFSR [2-58].

This visit of the Soviet delegation was covered in various ways by periodicals. For example: the "England-Soviet conference" was published in the April 11 issue of the "Times", a major publication of England. In it, it is said that the representatives of the Bolsheviks are located in the "Albania" hotel in the Lancaster Gate district of London, and a photo of the Soviet representatives I.Khidiraliev, M.Preobrazhensky, M.Tomsy, M.Radchenko and British officials is printed together. The Western press also published some biographies of Soviet representatives.

The representative of Turkestan explained this participation in "Times" newspaper as follows; "The inclusion of I.Khidiraliev in the Soviet delegation is another trick of the Bolsheviks, they write that with this they aim to praise and promote the national issue in the USSR in England", or one of the other local conservative newspapers published in London also published the photo of I.Khidiraliev, and it is good that he comes to London. but he wrote that it was bad that the Soviet authorities in the Soviet Union could not tell anyone that the Muslims were treated like barbarians [3-59].

The notice of the meeting of the Soviet-British diplomats by the "ROSTA" agency in Moscow contains the following lines: "Most of the journalists were interested in the handsome figure of Khidiraliev in national clothes. Newspapers first reported the arrival of the delegation, but refrained from commenting on the incident»[4-1].

In fact, all journalists were interested in another factor, in addition to commenting on this political process, the fact that Khidiraliev was wearing a special national costume. This is confirmed by the following information related to I.Khidiraliev's work, which is kept in the archive of the English press, which is not known to many; "Thanks to Mr. Khidiraliev's good looks, the Soviet delegation was

given an oriental color. Several people who knew him in London had previously seen him in plain European clothes. But whether or not Mr. Khidiraliev wears the elaborate robe, it is clear that it is essential to Mr. Rakovsky's "expression of Soviet respect for the freedom of the peoples of the East." Just received a message from Bukhara. According to him, a relentless extermination campaign is being conducted against the patriots in the south of the country. Currently, the movement to liberate Bukhara is led by Sami Bey, the chief of staff of Anwar Pasha, who was killed last summer. The participants of the movement are supported by the military forces of Afghanistan, Iran and Turkey.

Even the Chinese government, through its officers in Chinese Turkestan, is supporting the efforts of this small nation to throw off the yoke of foreign powers. Comrade Khidiraliev's appearance can be useful in shedding real light on this struggle for freedom" [5-1].

In another English edition; "The Soviet delegation arrived at the Foreign Office an hour late. It is said that they had a misunderstanding about the time with the transition to summer time. Among the Soviet delegation, Mr. Khidiraliev, the representative of Turkestan, the former leader of Turkestan, wearing a white turban and a colorful robe, became a prominent and impressive person" [6-1].

The newspaper "Last news" in Paris published this news in its April 29, 1924 issue entitled "Khalat Khidiraliev": "Turkestan, as you know, is not an independent member of the USSR, but is an autonomous part of the RSFSR. Therefore, the presence of a "representative of Turkestan" in the Soviet delegation, while there are no national representatives of Belarus and the Transcaucasian Soviet Federation, is nonsense from a legal point of view.

The visit of the Turkestan Khidiraliev to England has the sole purpose of producing a propaganda effect: look, they say, Hindus, Muslim Turkestan under the Soviet regime was given the right to participate in international negotiations. And you?

For the same demonstrative and propaganda purpose, they dressed Khidiraliev in a native costume. There, in Turkestan, the Khidyr-Aliyevs, wanting to emphasize the Soviet victory over the old way of life, sport jackets of European cut...

This dressing up for show involuntarily reminds me of a caricature from the Tashkent humor magazine "Myushtyum". An old Muslim school is presented, from where children come out with donkey ears and a robe reminiscent of the one now put on Khidiraliev. At the bottom there is an inscription: "This is how they are released." Nearby is a school of the new European type, from where children emerge as real people and in jackets. There is also a corresponding inscription... Khidiraliev

may be a good Turkestan citizen, but the Bolsheviks forced him to play a role that is far from corresponding either to the real situation of Turkestan or to his own personal dignity”[7-509].

This official information in the press that there was a Muslim, Uzbek person among the Soviet representatives, and his interpretation with his pictures interested diplomats and journalists of several Eastern countries in Great Britain, muftis and imams of mosques in London and its surrounding villages. This was stated by I.Khidiraliyev in his Russian-language article entitled "Impressions of London" [8-1].

During the meetings, an interview of Inomjon Khidiraliyev with the representative of the Egyptian "Nile Valley" newspaper Muhammad Najib was organized. It was a discovery for Najib that during this conversation, Inomjon Khidiraliyev fully described the life of the Soviet republics and the situation of Muslims in an objective manner. He prepared a large article in the Egyptian press about these changes in the Soviet Union, emphasized that it should be referred to the judgment of the newspaper audience, and said that he intends to print the conversation without changes in the "Nile Valley" newspaper [9-63].

In fact, according to his promise, Muhammed Najib will publish an interview with Inomjon Khidiraliyev and his article entitled "The situation in Turkestan: Past and present" in several issues of "Nile Valley" newspaper[10-1]. During the conversation with Mohammad Najib, he also asked about Inomjon Khidiraliyev's personal life and stated the following: "I was a delegate to the 10th session of the Communist Party. I was mobilized to suppress the rebellion in Kronstadt with about 300 representatives who came to the Diet. At that time, I participated in the battle together with M. V. Frunze and K. E. Voroshilov. After we came back from suppressing the rebellion, the genius received us, we had a lively conversation and took pictures together. In December 1922, the USSR was established. This was a powerful factor in the formation of national Soviet republics in Central Asia. Declaration and agreement on the establishment of the USSR in cooperation with participated in the development of the project and its signing" [11-67].

After the Egyptian reporter, the mufti and imam of the mosque of London and its surrounding villages will come to I.Khidiraliyev. These representatives, like the Egyptian journalist, did not have a sufficient idea of the principles of Soviet power, its attitude to religious and national issues [12-66]. The details of this meeting were widely reported in the periodical press [13-1]. A few days later, some members of the Soviet delegation, led by I.Khidiraliyev, attended a party at his house at the invitation of Jevanji, an Indian millionaire living in London.

Jevanji was a loyal Anglo-Indian citizen in the full sense of the word, and a very business-like man with a great career among merchants. After the banquet, the discussion heated up about the condition of Indian merchants and their relationship with English capital. The host also did not hide his great concern about the conditions hindering the development of Indian national trade.

In the conversation, Jevanji raised the issue of the Indian trade world in connection with Turkestan and assured the Soviet representatives that he had set himself the goal of diligently studying the conditions for the use of Indian capital in the USSR.

There was soul in these words. Soon after, the members of the Soviet delegation had a friendly conversation with the Indian delegation that had arrived in London. "The impression from these meetings is that, - said I.Khidiraliyev, - the idea of Soviet power and the union of republics is spreading among the colonial peoples of the East with great power". While staying in London, I.Khidiraliyev writes scientific and journalistic articles about the structure of national republics in Central Asia, which he sends on time. Of course, as a representative of the Soviet leadership, he tries to justify every policy of this regime, and does not say a word about its shortcomings.

I. Khidiraliyev proudly remembered those exciting London events until the end of his life. Soviet representatives will arrive in Smolensk from London on a Deru Luft plane. There is a near disaster at the airport during landing. But due to the agility and sensitivity of the pilot, there are no casualties. The members of the delegation will go to Moscow by train from here [14-67].

Thus, with his diplomatic activity in Great Britain, Inomjon Khidiraliyev contributed to the recognition of the Soviet state by the Western world. Returning to his country, Inomjon Khidiraliyev continues his hard work. He diligently fulfills all the party, state and public duties entrusted to him, and with his political activity, he shows zeal for the socio-economic development of Turkestan. However, the name of Inomjon Khidiraliyev, who served the Soviet government seriously, was initially discredited as a member of the "Group of 18", then he was persecuted by the Soviet authorities and died tragically in the last days of 1928 in the "National" hotel in Moscow.

Even after the death of I.Khidiraliyev, various slanders were spread by the Soviet government. Here is just one example; "I.A. Zelensky, Chairman of the Central Asia Bureau of the Central Asian Bureau of the Central Asian Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan (December 31, 1928), left a letter addressed to I.V. Stalin and shot himself in the report on the topic of "Right-wing chauvinism in the land of Central Asia" at the 4th Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. He

tried to prove the existence of right-wing populism in Uzbekistan by giving a political interpretation of Khidiraliyev's letter written before his death. That terrible speech was also included in the collection of materials "Against the right opposition" ("Against right-wing opposition") published in Samarkand-Tashkent in 1929" [15-16].

CONCLUSION

These insinuations, full of falsehoods, did not find their basis, and the letter, which was written by the deceased before his death, was not found in the various archives of the Soviet state, where secret documents were kept. But no matter how hard it is, a great state and public figure, a hardworking and selfless son of Uzbek people died tragically. One can feel how much he loves this country when reading his lectures and series of articles on various topics. He diligently fulfilled all the tasks of the Soviet government for the development and advancement of Mother Turkestan, because he had the hope for the future and the sense of patriotism.

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