

The Role of Sharof Rashidov in the Foreign Policy of the USSR

(50 years of the XX century)

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ABSTRACT: This article is devoted to the role of Sharof Rashidov in international relations, his participation in the foreign policy of the USSR, his trips to foreign countries and his activities in the process of receiving foreign delegations. The author tells about the reforms carried out by the First Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee N. S. Khrushchev, about the impact of the changes of the "thaw" period on foreign policy processes.

KEYWORDS: International relations, "thaw", XX Congress of the KPSS, I Congress of the intelligentsia, diplomatic activity, Fidel Castro, "Anadyr", Gamol Abdil Nasser, conference of solidarity between the peoples of Asia and Africa, Mugabe.

INTRODUCTION

The history of Uzbekistan in the 50-60s of the twentieth century is characterized by a number of contradictory situations, conflicts in political and ideological processes, some changes in the economic and social spheres. Such a difficult situation is one of the important tasks facing historical science, to study and objectively evaluate the active and multifaceted activities of the first political leaders of Uzbekistan, who worked under strong pressure and control of the center. After all, this period played a special role in the formation of a new generation of national leaders in Uzbekistan.

If we look at the activities and personality of Sharof Rashidov, it becomes clear that he is not only a statesman and a politician, but also a talented writer and an experienced diplomat. It is worth noting its place in international relations and foreign policy of the USSR.

The death of Stalin in 1953 and the rise to power of Khrushchev led to the formation of a new political and social system in the USSR. Especially after the XX Congress of the CPSU in February 1956, great changes took place in domestic and foreign policy. This can be explained, first of all, by the establishment of friendly relations with the states of the capitalist system. In order to preserve its prestige and influence in international processes, the USSR could no longer remain a closed state.

Speaking at the congress, Khrushchev said: "Strengthening relations with the United States, Great Britain, France, West Germany, Japan, Italy, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and other countries, developing trade relations based on mutual trust, cooperation in the field of science and culture. To expand ties, it is necessary to pursue an active foreign policy". (1, P.41-42)

Changes in foreign policy affected the republics of the USSR, including Uzbekistan. Commenting on the changes in foreign policy in the mid-1950s, N. Mukhitdinov said: "Parliamentary delegations from Sweden, Iran, Denmark, the GDR, Pakistan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Norway, as well as Jawaharlal Nehru, Sukarno, U Ni, Came such famous statesmen as Sarvapalli Radharkishnan. The King of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi also visited Uzbekistan" (2)

Many Uzbek experts, scientists and government officials also participated in international congresses and conferences, and various delegations visited 30 countries: the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, China, India, Egypt, Myanmar, Afghanistan and other countries of the world. They went and saw West and East.

In 1954-1955, 122 delegations from 59 countries visited the Uzbek SSR. This factor has created a completely new direction for Uzbekistan - the need for personnel for foreign policy. As a result, in 1956, the First Congress of the Intelligentsia of Uzbekistan was established in Tashkent, where special attention was paid to a number of important issues, including training personnel for foreign policy.

At the same time, Sharof Rashidov became actively involved in the foreign policy of the USSR. In 1956, together with Anastas Mikoyan, he visited India, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Burma. During these visits, Rashidov had a high diplomatic potential, which could not be overlooked by high-ranking officials of the USSR. After his visit to the above-mentioned countries, Sh. Rashidov wrote a letter to the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan N. Mukhitdinov, informing him of the following: "Fake articles were published about Uzbekistan, trying to prove that not only religious freedoms, but also the Uzbek people and their culture are being destroyed. In my opinion, Orientalist organizations in Tashkent should be instructed to provide the Central Committee Bureau with systematic information about all materials concerning Soviet Uzbekistan that are published in the East by both our friends and enemies". (3, P.80)

After this letter from Sharof Rashidov, the first All-Union Conference of Orientalists was organized in Uzbekistan in 1957. It was attended by delegations from Moscow, Leningrad, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Armenia, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Dagestan, Tatarstan and Kabardino-Balkaria. Scientists from China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, North Korea, Mongolia, Vietnam and Romania also visited (4, P.298)

It should be noted that this conference was of great importance in determining the policy of the Soviet Union towards the East, studying the rich cultural heritage of the peoples of the East, their achievements in the socio-economic sphere and training qualified personnel in this field.

In addition, since the 1950s, relations with India have become increasingly important in Soviet diplomacy. Sharof Rashidov also played an important role in these processes. "Rashidov took an active part in the development of Uzbek-Indian relations, visited India several times and received the Indian delegation in Tashkent. With his active support, a delegation of Uzbek artists headed by the famous writer Abdullah Kahkhor visited India at the end of 1955. Uzbek singers gave their first concert at the stadium in Delhi, which gathered more than 5,000 spectators (4, P.74).

Sharof Rashidov made a great contribution to the relations of the USSR with the countries of the East, especially with Egypt. According to sources, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR K.Voroshilov asked Sharof Rashidov to invite the President of Egypt to Uzbekistan (5)

Then, in May 1958, Egyptian President Gamol Abdel Nasir visited Uzbekistan. The distinguished guest will be received by the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR Sharof Rashidov. During the meeting, Rashidov spoke about the relations between the two countries. In addition, in December 1957, a conference of Asian-African solidarity was held in Cairo (Egypt) with the participation of the Soviet delegation. It is noteworthy that the delegation will be headed by Sharof Rashidov (6).

In general, the reception of many foreign delegations to Uzbekistan and their participation in the Soviet delegations increased Sharof Rashidov's diplomatic potential. For this reason, his prestige is gradually increasing. First Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Khrushchev is also convinced that Sharof Rashidov can be entrusted with important international tasks. "Rashidov had an excellent reputation at the international level-among the leaders of Asia, Africa and South America" (7, P.228).

The relations of the USSR with Cuba played an important role in the foreign policy of the Soviet state. In 1962, Sharof Rashidov was assigned a responsible position in relations between the USSR, the United States and Cuba. "A delegation will be sent to Cuba to hold talks with the Cuban leadership and, if a positive result is achieved, to implement the plan for the deployment of Soviet troops there," he said. It includes: candidate for the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU Sh. Rashidov, Marshal S. S. Biryuzov, Commander of the missile forces, and Ambassador A. A. Alekseev. The visit took place under the guise of cooperation between Cuba and the USSR in agrarian issues. Therefore, the leadership of the delegation was entrusted to the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Sh.R. Rashidov. (8, P.189-190)

During his visit to Cuba, Rashidov will hold talks with Fidel Castro. We are talking about the supply of agricultural machinery and reclamation equipment to Cuba. This operation is called "Anadyr" and Sh. Rashidov takes an active part in it. Rashidov will continue to participate in Operation Anadyr. On July 13, 1962, he met with Fidel Castro in the Kremlin. The meeting will be attended by two more ministers of the Soviet state: R. Malinovsky (defense) and A. Gromyko (foreign affairs) (9, P.140)

The removal of Khrushchev from the leadership and the appointment of Brezhnev as the first secretary of the CPSU Central Committee will not affect Rashidov's leadership and diplomatic activities. On the contrary, Brezhnev will continue to involve Rashidov in foreign policy. In particular, Sharof Rashidov was included in the delegation of the Soviet Union to Indonesia in 1965. He will also visit Algeria four times. In 1972 and 1981, against the background of the cooling of relations between the USSR and Egypt, much attention was paid to Algeria. In 1980, the Uzbek leader visited Zimbabwe and declared the USSR's support for the newly formed Mugabe government. His last diplomatic mission was in 1983. At that time, Sharof Rashidov was in Ethiopia, leading the Soviet delegation.

Conclusion.

In short, Sharof Rashidov was known not only in the Soviet Union, but also in Asia, Africa and South America for his leadership qualities, diplomacy and creativity. Thanks to his great talent, broad outlook and skillful political qualities, he fully justified the trust and responsibility given to him in the external relations of the USSR.

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