**Chester Bowles**

**Mundarija**

* [1 Ta'lim va dastlabki martaba](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23Education_and_early_career#Education_and_early_career)
* [2 Reklama martabasidagi muvaffaqiyat](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23Advertising_career_success#Advertising_career_success)
* [3 Ikkinchi Jahon urushi davrida martaba](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23Career_during_World_War_II#Career_during_World_War_II)
* [4 Diplomatik va siyosiy martaba](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23Diplomatic_and_political_career#Diplomatic_and_political_career)
* [5 Siyosiy majburiyat](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23Political_commitment#Political_commitment)
* [6 Shaxsiy hayot](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23Personal_life#Personal_life)
* [7 O'lim](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23Death#Death)
* [8 Bibliografiya](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23Bibliography#Bibliography)
* [9 Adabiyotlar](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23References#References)
* [10 Qo'shimcha o'qish](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23Further_reading#Further_reading)
  + [10.1 Birlamchi manbalar](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23Primary_sources#Primary_sources)
* [11 Tashqi havolalar](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23External_links#External_links)

**Ta'lim va dastlabki martaba**

**Chester Bliss Bowles** (1901 yil 5 aprel - 1986 yil 25 may) amerikalik diplomat va elchi, [Konnektikut gubernatori](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governor_of_Connecticut) , kongressmen va yirik reklama agentligi asoschisi [Benton & Bowles](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benton_%2526_Bowles) , hozirda [Publicis](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Publicis) Groupe tarkibiga kiradi . Bouulz Sovuq Urush yillarida Amerikaning tashqi siyosatiga ta'siri bilan mashhur bo'lib, u [Uchinchi dunyoga](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Third_World) iqtisodiy yordam kommunizmga qarshi kurashish uchun eng yaxshi vosita va undan ham tinchroq dunyo tartibini yaratish uchun eng yaxshi vosita edi. Ikkinchi [Jahon urushi paytida](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II) u Vashingtonda [narxlarni boshqarish idorasi](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Office_of_Price_Administration) direktori sifatida yuqori lavozimni egallagan va iste'mol narxlarini belgilashni nazorat qilgan. Urushdan keyingina u boshliq bo'lgan [Iqtisodiy barqarorlashtirish idorasi](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Office_of_Economic_Stabilization) , ammo inflyatsiyani nazorat qilishda katta qiyinchiliklarga duch keldi. Davlat siyosatiga o'tib, u [Konnektikut gubernatori lavozimida](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governor_of_Connecticut) ishlagan (1949-1951). U ta'lim va uy-joy sohasidagi liberal dasturlarni ilgari surdi, ammo konservativ reaksiya bilan qayta saylangani uchun mag'lub bo'ldi.

Chester Boulz [Massachusets shtatidagi](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Springfield,_Massachusetts) Sprinfildda Charlz Allen Bouulz va Nelli Tiver (Xarris) da tug'ilgan. Ular eski Yanki oilasi edi. Uning bobosi [Semyuel Boulz](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_Bowles_(journalist)) respublikachilarning etakchi vakili bo'lib, Springfild *respublikachisi* muharriri sifatida ishlagan . Uning otasi o'rta qavatni yog'och pulpa sanoatida sotuvchi bo'lib yashagan . Chesterning ota-onasi katta hukumatdan nafratlanadigan va undan qo'rqadigan kam -konservativ respublikachilar edi. Biroq, Chesterning siyosiy qarashlarini ko'proq sotsialist, pasifist, [Norman Tomasning](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norman_Thomas) do'sti va "qora tanlilar" uchun dastlabki fuqarolik huquqlari harakatlari rahbari bo'lgan ammasi Rut Stendish Bolduin shakllantirgan . U uni siyosat, fuqarolik huquqlari va xalqaro masalalarda chuqur o'qishga ilhomlantirdi. Chester elita xususiy schools-- ishtirok [The Choate maktabini](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Choate_Rosemary_Hall) ham (hozir Choate araz, Hall) [Wallingford](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wallingford,_Connecticut) U matriculated 1919- yilda tugatib, Konnektikut [Sheffild ilmiy maktab](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sheffield_Scientific_School) da [Yel universiteti](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yale_University) keyinchalik u esladi 1924. o'n yilliklar ichida bir Bakalavr fan darajasini daromad, Yel yillari "haddan tashqari ish, chalkashlik va boy berilgan imkoniyatlar davri sifatida .... Kollejda yoki undan tashqarida biron bir narsa haqida ko'p o'ylash moda bo'lmagan". [[2]](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23cite_note-2#cite_note-2)

Bitirgandan so'ng [Massachusets shtatidagi](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Springfield,_Massachusetts) Sprinfilddagi gazetada muxbir sifatida ishlaganidan so'ng , Bouulz AQShning Shanxaydagi konsulligi bilan kichik lavozimni egalladi, ammo tez orada otasining kasalligi sababli AQShga qaytib keldi. [[3]](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23cite_note-3#cite_note-3)

**Reklama martabasidagi muvaffaqiyat**

Bouulz Nyu-York shahridagi Batten Company reklama agentligida haftasiga 25 dollar evaziga kopirayter bo'ldi, keyinchalik u AQShning uchinchi yirik agentligi bo'lgan [BBDOga](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BBDO) aylandi . 1929 yilda Bouulz Battenning hamkasbi bo'lgan [Uilyam Benton](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Benton_(senator)) bilan [Benton & Bowles](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benton_%2526_Bowles) reklama agentligini tashkil etdi . [Buyuk Depressiyaning](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Depression) og'ir iqtisodiy muhitiga qaramay, 1930-yillarning o'rtalariga kelib Benton & Boulz millionlab dollarlik kompaniya edi. Benton & Bowles radio-sovun operasini yaratdi va qabul qiluvchi demografik guruhlarga ixtisoslashtirilgan dasturlarni taklif qildi. [[4]](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23cite_note-4#cite_note-4) Bu Benton & Bowlesga o'z mijozlarining mahsulotlarini ushbu maqsadli radio auditoriyasiga targ'ib qilish uchun reklama kampaniyalarini o'tkazishga imkon berdi.

[*New York Times gazetasi*](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_New_York_Times) Bowlesning reklama bo'yicha rahbar lavozimidagi faoliyatini "porloq" deb atagan. [[5]](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23cite_note-NYTobit-5#cite_note-NYTobit-5) U va uning biznes hamkori janob Benton AQShning yirik kompaniyalarini Benton & Bowles, shu jumladan [General Foods](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Foods) , [Procter & Gamble](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Procter_%2526_Gamble) va [Bristol Myers](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bristol_Myers) kompaniyalarining reklama mijozlari sifatida imzoladilar . Bouulz 1936 yilda kengash raisi etib tayinlangan . 1941 yilga kelib kompaniya yillik foydasi 250 ming dollardan oshgan. Boulz Benton & Bowlesdagi aktsiyalarini katta foyda evaziga sotgan. U ko'p millionerga aylandi va 40 yoshida biznes dunyosini tashlab, o'z orzusini ro'yobga chiqardi. U o'zining hayot tarjimai holida shunday degan edi:

Agar men kollejni tugatgandan so'ng darhol davlat xizmatiga borganimda baxtli va samaraliroq bo'lardim, deb chin dildan ishonaman. Boshqa tomondan, men o'sha dastlabki yillarda qilgan katta sa'y-harakatlarim oilam va men kapital zaxirasini yaratishga imkon berganini, bu bizga yanada katta mustaqillikni ta'minlaganligini va sayohat qilish, yozish, o'z so'zlarim bilan gaplashishim uchun imkoniyat yaratganini tushunaman. aql va turli xil qiyinchiliklar yuzaga kelgani sababli bir martabadan ikkinchisiga o'tish. [[6]](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23cite_note-6#cite_note-6)

Ruzvelt ma'muriyatining Yangi kelishuv ichki siyosatini kuchli qo'llab-quvvatlaganligi sababli, Bouulz Benton va Bouulzdagi ishini davom ettirish bilan birga, bir necha muhim siyosiy tashabbus va dasturlarda birinchi xonim [Eleanor Ruzvelt](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eleanor_Roosevelt) bilan yaqindan hamkorlik qildi . [[7]](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23cite_note-7#cite_note-7)

**Ikkinchi Jahon urushi davrida martaba**

Dastlab, Boulz Qo'shma Shtatlarning Ikkinchi Jahon urushiga aralashishiga qarshi edi va " [Amerika birinchi qo'mitasi"](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/America_First_Committee) muxolifat guruhiga qo'shildi . 1941 yil dekabrda Qo'shma Shtatlar Ikkinchi Jahon urushiga kirganida, u dengiz flotiga qo'shilishga harakat qilganda sog'lig'i sababli rad etilgan .

Keyinchalik Bowl 1942 yilda Konnektikut shtatining ratsion bo'yicha ma'muri sifatida ish boshladi. U o'sha yili narxlar ma'muriyatining davlat direktori, keyin esa bosh menejer bo'ldi. U 1943 yilda Prezident [Ruzvelt](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franklin_Delano_Roosevelt) tomonidan [narxlarni boshqarish idorasi](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Office_of_Price_Administration) ma'muri etib tayinlangan va 1946 yilgacha ushbu lavozimda ishlagan . U inflyatsiyani ushlab turish va kambag'al oilalar hayot ehtiyojlaridan ustun bo'lmasligini kafolatlash maqsadida iste'mol tovarlarini ratsionida va narxlarni belgilashda katta rol o'ynadi . U [urush ishlab chiqarish kengashi](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_Production_Board) va [urush](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_Production_Board) uchun neft kengashi a'zosi bo'lib ishlagan . [[8]](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23cite_note-bioguide-8#cite_note-bioguide-8)

**Diplomatik va siyosiy martaba**

1946 yilda u [Iqtisodiy barqarorlashtirish idorasining](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Office_of_Economic_Stabilization) direktori etib tayinlandi va Prezident [Garri S. Truman](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harry_S._Truman) uchun Iqtisodiy barqarorlashtirish kengashining raisi bo'ldi . Bowllar o'sha yili Konnektikutdagi [Demokratik](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Democratic_Party) gubernatorlik nomzodi uchun muvaffaqiyatsiz ishtirok etishdi . Shuningdek 1946 yilda, u Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining iqtisodiy, ilmiy va madaniy tashkiloti birinchi anjumanida Amerika delegatlar biriga aylandi [YuNESKO](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UNESCO) bilan [Parijda](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paris) . [[8]](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23cite_note-bioguide-8#cite_note-bioguide-8) Bouulz 1947 va 1948 yillarda [BMT Bosh kotibi](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UN_Secretary_General) [Trygve Lining](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trygve_Lie) maxsus yordamchisi bo'lib ishlagan . Shu yillarda BMT Bosh assambleyasi [Nyu-York](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Success,_New_York) shahridagi [Long-Aylenddagi](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Long_Island) [Success ko'li](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Success,_New_York) sessiyasida yig'ilgan edi, chunki BMTning Manxettendagi binosi qurib bitkazilgunga qadar. 1952 yil. U Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining 1948 yildan 1951 yilgacha bolalarning murojaatini xalqaro raisi sifatida davom ettirdi . [[9]](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23cite_note-9#cite_note-9)

Bouulz 1948 yilda Konnektikut gubernatorligiga saylanib, [Jeyms S.Shennonni](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_C._Shannon) mag'lubiyatga uchratdi va bir muddat xizmat qildi, shu vaqt ichida u shtat milliy gvardiyasida ajratishni tugatish to'g'risida qonun imzoladi. O'z davrida, Bouulz ta'lim, ruhiy salomatlik, uy-joy va ishchilarga tovon puli to'lashni yaxshilashda ham faol ishtirok etgan. U [Jon Devis](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Davis_Lodge) Lodjga achchiq qayta saylov kampaniyasida yutqazdi , shu vaqt ichida uning raqibi uni o'ta liberal sifatida tasvirladi. [[10]](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23cite_note-10#cite_note-10)

U 1951 yildan 1953 yilgacha faoliyat yuritgan prezident [Truman](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presidency_of_Harry_S._Truman) tomonidan [AQShning Hindiston](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Ambassador_to_India) va [Nepaldagi](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nepal) [elchisi](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Ambassador_to_India) etib tayinlandi . U aks holda amerikaliklarga ishonmaydigan Bosh vazir Neru bilan yaqin munosabatlarni rivojlantirdi. Darhaqiqat, Bouuls Neruning Davlat departamenti bilan ishqalanishiga sabab bo'lgan pozitsiyasini yuqori baholadi. [[11]](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23cite_note-11#cite_note-11)

Eyzenxauer yillarida Bowl etakchi demokrat liberal intellektual, ayniqsa tashqi siyosat masalalarida, ko'plab maqolalar yozgan, ma'ruzalar qilgan va Adlay Stivenson va Jon Kennediga maslahat bergan. Boulz Konnektikutning ikkinchi okrugi uchun [Vakillar Palatasida](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_House_of_Representatives) o'rin egalladi va 1959 yil 3 yanvardan 1961 yil 3 yanvargacha bir muddat xizmat qildi. Katta yoshsiz u Kongressda kam ta'sir o'tkazdi. [[8]](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23cite_note-bioguide-8#cite_note-bioguide-8)

Bouulz 1961 yilda prezident Kennedining maxsus vakili sifatida qasamyod qilganida.

Bouulz 1960 yilda Kennedining AQSh prezidenti lavozimiga saylov kampaniyasi paytida senator [Jon Kennedining](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_F._Kennedy) tashqi siyosat bo'yicha maslahatchisi sifatida tanlangan . Bowles uchun platforma qo'mitasi raisi sifatida xizmat qilgan [Demokratik Milliy Konvensiya](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic_National_Convention) [bu yil](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1960_Democratic_National_Convention) ham [Los Anjeles](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Los_Angeles) , [Kaliforniya](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/California) .

1961 yilda Prezident Kennedi Bouulzni [Davlat kotibi muovini](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Under_Secretary_of_State) lavozimiga tayinlagan . [[12]](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23cite_note-12#cite_note-12) O'sha yilning noyabrida, Kennedi ma'muriyatida uning Vazirlik bo'limi ma'muri sifatida asosiy vazifalarni bajara olmaganligi haqidagi taxminlari natijasida Bouullar olib tashlangan. Shtat, lekin aslida, "jasorat va vijdon" uchun Jon Kennet Galbraytning so'zlarini keltirish uchun va [Cho'chqalar ko'rfaziga bostirib](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bay_of_Pigs_Invasion) kirishga qarshi bo'lganligi uchun . Uning lavozimidan chetlashtirilishi kengroq byurokratik o'zgarishlarning bir qismi bo'lib, "Shukrona kuni qirg'ini" deb nomlandi. 1961 yil dekabr oyi boshida uning o'rniga [Jorj Ball](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Wildman_Ball) davlat kotibi muovini etib tayinlandi . Dekabr 1961 yilda Bowles deb topildi katta Afrika, Osiyo va Lotin Amerikasi ishlar va elchisi Prezident Kennedining maxsus vakili va maslahatchisi. Ko'rinishidan, bu yangi lavozim ko'tarilish edi, ammo bu ishni o'sha paytda ishtirok etgan ko'pchilik mutaxassislar (va keyingi yillarda tarixchilar tomonidan) lavozimidan tushirish deb tan olishdi. Bowles qilingan 19 iyul kuni ikkinchi marotaba Hindistonga elchisi, 1963 U Kennedining raisligi qolgan orqali bu holatda davom etdi va Lindon B. Jonson ma'muriyati davomida. Boulz Qo'shma Shtatlar va Hindiston o'rtasidagi aloqalarni mustahkamlash uchun jonkuyar advokat edi. U Hindiston birinchi bilan yaxshi munosabatlarni, quvonch bosh vaziri , [Javoharla'l Neru](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jawaharlal_Nehru) . Bouls Qo'shma Shtatlar va Hindiston asosiy demokratik qadriyatlarga ega ekanligiga qattiq ishonar edi.

Mart 1967-yilda, Bowles rasman uchun ariza edi [siyosiy boshpana](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_asylum) tomonidan [Svetlana Alliluevaning](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Svetlana_Alliluyeva) , yozuvchi va Sovet rahbari faqat qizi [Jozef Stalin](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Stalin) berildi, . Boulov uning [Rim](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rome) tomon yarim tunda parvoz bilan [Hindistondan](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) zudlik bilan chiqib ketishini tashkil qildi . U [Shveytsariyaga](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Switzerland) va oxir-oqibat AQShga sayohat qildi va u erda 2011 yilda vafot etdi.

Bowl Hindistondagi elchi sifatida xizmatini 1969 yil 21 aprelda, [Richard Nikson](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Nixon) prezidentligining dastlabki kunlarida yakunladi .

**Siyosiy majburiyat**

Chester Boulz tez-tez takrorlanadigan iborasi bilan yaxshi tanilgan edi , chunki u doimo "xalq tomoniga nisbatan tuyg'uga ega" edi. Uning so'zlariga ko'ra, bobosi va bobosi ham ushbu iborani jurnalistika sohasidagi faoliyatida gazeta egasi sifatida ishlatgan. [[5]](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23cite_note-NYTobit-5#cite_note-NYTobit-5) Boulz reklama sohasida o'z faoliyati davomida va diplomat, saylangan mansabdor va tayinlangan mansabdor sifatida ishlash davomida sahna ishi, jamoatchilik bilan aloqalar va targ'ibot sohasida tajribasini namoyish etdi. Ko'p yillar davomida u muvaffaqiyatli muallif va ma'ruzachi bo'lib, unga siyosat, siyosat va tinchlikka intilish va e'tiqodlarini targ'ib qilish uchun platformalar berdi. Dastlab, Yel kollejida talaba bo'lganida, uning maqsadi martaba diplomati bo'lish uchun Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlarining tashqi xizmatiga qo'shilish edi . 20-asrning 20-yillari oxiri va 1930-yillarda u biznes boshqaruvchisi bo'lganida ham, u ichki muammolarga, xalqaro muammolarga va o'sha kunning boshqa ko'plab siyosiy masalalariga qiziqish va qiziqishni kuchaytirdi. 1932 yilda Franklin Ruzvelt prezidentlikka saylanishi bilan, Boulz " [Yangi bitim"](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Deal) siyosatida o'nlab yillar davomida yoqtirgan va ilgari suradigan ko'plab g'oyalar va tushunchalarni ko'rdi . [[5]](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23cite_note-NYTobit-5#cite_note-NYTobit-5)

Qo'shma Shtatlarning qudrati va boyligi tufayli Bouulz Amerika uchun ko'plab mamlakatlarga kuchli, katta miqdordagi tashqi yordam dasturlarini yanada rivojlantirish zarur deb hisoblagan . Boulz uzoq vaqtdan beri tinchlik tarafdori bo'lgan. Dunyo aholisi yashashi va baxt-saodati uchun tinchlik o'ta muhimdir degan chuqur ma'noga ega bo'lganligi sababli, Bouul Vetnam urushiga va AQShning Janubi-Sharqiy Osiyodagi ishtirokiga qarshi edi. Evropani qayta qurish, Ikkinchi Jahon Urushining vayronagarchiliklaridan so'ng hayotiy ahamiyatga ega edi. Uning fikriga ko'ra, bu vayronagarchilik AQSh va uning ittifoqchilari tomonidan Evropadagi ziddiyatlar davomida amalga oshirilgan bombardimon va boshqa harbiy harakatlar tufayli hech qanday ahamiyatga ega emas edi. Boulz Germaniyaning [natsistlar](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nazi) rejimini va [Aksiyadagi](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Axis_powers) boshqa ittifoqchilarni mag'lub etish kerakligini tushundi . Shunga qaramay, bu binolarni, infratuzilmani yo'q qilishni va tinch aholining o'limini anglatardi . Qisqa urushdan keyin, Bowles, ishlab chiqarish, oziq-ovqat uchun mamlakatlar to'sqinlik qobiliyatini ko'rdim, ularning odamlarni kiyintiring ta'minlash ta'lim, sog'liqni saqlash va sog'liqni saqlash. Ko'p odamlar uchun ish joylari kam va imkoniyatlar cheklangan edi. Shunga qaramay, u urushdan keyin Qo'shma Shtatlar ta'sirlangan mamlakatlarni tiklashda va zarar ko'rgan odamlarning gumanitar ehtiyojlarini qondirishda yordam berish uchun axloqiy majburiyat borligiga amin edi. [[13]](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23cite_note-13#cite_note-13)

Chester Boulz uchun fuqarolik huquqlari birinchi darajali ahamiyatga ega edi. Shimoliy-sharqdan kelgan oq tanli liberal sifatida u afroamerikaliklar va boshqa ozchiliklar uchun mustaqillik, erkinlik va tenglikni rag'batlantiruvchi o'zgarishlarni qo'zg'atish uchun turli xil vositalardan foydalangan, fuqarolarning huquqlariga ta'sir ko'rsatadigan ma'rifiy sud qarorlarini qo'llab-quvvatlovchi qonunlardagi o'zgarishlarni qo'llab-quvvatlagan. U fuqarolik huquqlari va o'zgarish va rivojlanish uchun tashviqotni targ'ib qiluvchi maqolalar va kitoblar, shu jumladan 1958 yilda nashr etilgan "Negrlar Gandidan nimani o'rganishi mumkin" nomli kitobida yozgan. U bu huquqlarni turli xil davlat dasturlari va xususiy xayriya tashabbuslarini qo'llab-quvvatlash orqali ilgari surgan. [[14]](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23cite_note-14#cite_note-14)

**Shaxsiy hayot**

Bouulzning birinchi rafiqasi, sobiq Yuliya Fisk bilan ikkita farzandi (Chester va Barbara) bo'lgan. U 1925 yilda Fisk bilan turmush qurgan. Ular 1933 yilda ajrashishgan.

Bouulzning ikkinchi rafiqasi, sobiq Doroti Stebbens bilan uchta farzandi bor edi (Sintiya, Salli va Sem) . U 1934 yilda Stebbensga uylandi . [[15]](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23cite_note-15#cite_note-15) Qizi Salli Boulz otasining jamoat xizmatidagi an'analarini davom ettirdi , [[16]](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23cite_note-16#cite_note-16) Kichik Chester me'mor, [Semyuel Bouul](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_Bowles_(economist)) taniqli iqtisodchi va bouler.

[Konnektikut shtatining](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hartford,_Connecticut) shimoli-g'arbiy qismida joylashgan [Xartfordda](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hartford,_Connecticut) , Boulz parkida joylashgan davlat uyi loyihasi Bouulz sharafiga nomlangan. Old Saybrook va Kromvell o'rtasida joylashgan Konnektikutdagi 9-yo'nalish ham Chester-Boulz magistrali sifatida belgilangan .

**O'lim**

Boulz 85 yoshida, 1986 yil 25 mayda , Konnektikutdagi [Esseksda](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Essex,_Connecticut) vafot etdi . U Parkinson kasalligi bilan 22 yil kasallangan (Hindistondagi elchi bo'lganida tashxis qo'yilgan). Shuningdek, u o'limidan bir hafta oldin serebrovaskulyar falokatga uchragan (qon tomir). [[5]](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=uz&u=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_Bowles%23cite_note-NYTobit-5#cite_note-NYTobit-5) Uning qabri Esseksdagi River View qabristonida.

**Bibliografiya**

* *Ertaga holda qo'rqish* (1946)
* *Elchining ma'ruzasi* (1954)
* *Tinchlikning yangi o'lchovlari* (1955)
* *Afrikaning Challenge uchun Amerika* (1956)
* *Negrlar Gandidan nimani o'rganishlari mumkin* (1958)
* *Fikrlar , Odamlar , va tinchlik* (1958)
* *G'oyalar Siyosiy Breakthrough* (1959)
* *Liberalning vijdoni* (1962)
* *Adolatli jamiyatning yaratilishi* (1963)
* *Va'dalarni bajarish: jamoat hayotidagi yillarim* (1971)