

Louis Fischer, The Soviets in World Affairs
Vol. I "Introduction to Second Printing"

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"Rakovsky told me, also in strict confidence, of inner council debates about Turkey. In 1922 Turkey, hard-pressed by the invading Greeks, knocked at the Kremlin gate. Commissar of Defense Trotzky wished to give unstinting aid. Stalin, Orjonekidze, and other Georgian and Caucasian comrades advised moderation. They recalled Turkey's occupation of the Georgian port of Batum in March 1921; they did not want a strong Turkey. Lenin backed Trotzky. Turkey received heavy Soviet supplies as well as Soviet military advisers."

Cf. Cebesoy's comment on Stalin's helpfulness!

A Borkenau's remark on Lenin's Stalin-type opportunism.

TÜRKİYE SOYALİST TARİHİ ARŞİVİ

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[1921]

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"A full-fledged Enverist congress now took place in Batum which, the Russians learned, planned a coup d'état against the Kemal regime. Kemal protested to the Bolsheviks, and when , shortly after the meeting, Enver tried to make his way into Turkey, the Soviet authorities detained him by force!"

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TÜRKİYE İSLAM TARİH ARAŞTIRMA VAKFI
TÜSTAV

"The Enver episode indicated clearly how solicitous the Bolsheviks were for the safety of the Kemal government. The relations between Moscow and Angora had always been extremely cordial. But Mustapha Kemal urged nothing less than a treaty of military and political alliance. Such was the purport of a letter he addressed to Moscow on April 26, 1920, in which he declared his readiness to 'participate in the struggle against foreign imperialism which threatens both countries.' ²

The Bolsheviks felt and feel that permanent alliances with non-Communist states are a dangerous liability. They may involve the Soviet Government in wars for other than defensive purposes or in conflicts arising out of problems alien to its interests and spirit. They could, conceivably, put the Bolsheviks in a position of supporting a State that was persecuting Communists and trade unionists, or adopting other tactics offensive to Soviet citizens.

In the case of Turkey in 1920, an alliance would have required the Red Army to march against the Greeks in Asia Minor. But Russia was tired, and still had its own battles to fight against Poland, Wrangel, and the Mensheviks in Georgia. "

² International Politics of Modern Times: Treaties, Notes and Declarations, by Kluchnikov and Sabanin. Moscow, 1928. Vol. III, Part I., page 26.

Bu kitap Rusca olmalı.

Fischer kitap adlarını İngilizceye tercüme ederek atıf yapıyor galiba!

*L. Fischer, The Soviets in
World Affairs*

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"Moscow therefore rejected Kemal's offer of an alliance. Chicherin suggested instead, in a note of June 2, 1920, the establishment of regular diplomatic relations.³ But while

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the Russians / objected to a regular alliance with all its implications, they saw the advantage of temporary collaboration against the same countries for the same purposes. The negotiations which now commenced were therefore followed with the friendliest attention by the leaders of both countries. Kemal even adopted Communist terminology and addressed a letter to Chicherin on November 29, 1920, which contains strictures against 'international capital' and references to 'proletarian masses of the world' through whose efforts, seconded by the 'oppressed peoples of Asia and Africa,' 'the rule of the bourgeoisie would end.' Kemal likewise made mention of 'our close union.'

But Turkey needed more than political collaboration and moral support. Bekir Sami, the Turkish Foreign Minister, himself travelled to Moscow, and there, on November 16, 1920, appealed for material aid."

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"... Kemal enjoyed the valuable assistance of the Bolsheviks. 'It need no longer be a secret,' Krakhan said to the writer, 'that we helped Kemal with much cannon, money, arms and military advice.'"

³ Ibid.

TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TARİHİ

16 MART 1921 MOSKOVA ANLAŞMASI

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"... five days after Karabekir marched into Batum, the Russian-Turkish Treaty was signed in Moscow which provided for his evacuation. Batum went to the Russians and, in exchange, Kars and Ardagan were ceded to Angora. The treaty likewise took cognizance of 'the solidarity between them in the struggle with imperialism,' regulated the Caucasian frontier between Turkey and Russia, mentioned Constantinople as a part of Turkey, stipulated the convocation of a conference on the fate of the Straits, and declared the mutuality of interests between 'the nationalist liberating movement of the peoples of the East and the struggle of the workers of Russia for a new social system.'¹ It was at this time that Kemal actually organized his own Communist Party in Turkey and commenced to harass the Communists who adhered to the Comintern."

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¹ Int. Pol. of Mod. Times ... Vol. II, pages 94-5.

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"On December 13, 1921, Michael Frunze, then Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet forces in the Ukraine and later Trotsky's successor as Commissar of War, arrived in Angora, where he was received with extraordinarily warm protestations of popular and official friendship. He came, it was announced, to negotiate an agreement between the Soviet Republic of Ukraine - then autonomous in its foreign affairs, and Turkey. But his short visit, of twenty-three days, was used to arrange for heavy shipments of Russian munitions and for the mapping out of a detailed plan of campaign against the Greeks in which, if need be, Red officers would participate.

Shortly after Frunze's departure, Aralov, the new Soviet envoy, came to Turkey. From the day he first set foot on Turkish soil, he later told the writer, till his arrival in the capital, he was welcomed by the population with every mark of affection, and Aralov felt as much at home as if he had never left his own country. Subsequently, he visited the front with Kemal Pasha, took the salutes at parades, addressed the soldiers, urged the officers to added efforts, and distributed thousands of comfort bags to the / army.

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Part of the allied military equipment captured by the Bolsheviks from Yudenich, Denikin, Miller, Kolchak, and other White leaders was now in use in the Turkish forces. Kemal sent greetings to the Red Army and Aralov praised Kemal's Army. This intimate relationship between Russia and Turkey appreciably raised Bolshevik prestige with Islam and was therefore doubly irritating to Great Britain."