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26th Sept.1997

Ref. **Biographical Dict. of the KI**

Dear Mr. Huber,

In response to your query of Aug. 10, I am hereby sending you some notes on the names you already have. I'll refer to your pages with the names you wrote in **bold**. Then, I want to add another dozen persons.

You may be aware that the TKP was "decentralized" or "separated" from the Kom.International in 1936. It was resuscitated only in 1943 by which time the KI was abolished.

You must realize that we did not have proper surnames until 1934. People used to write their own name first and generally, their father's name in the second place. Those who lived after 1934, acquired surnames which of course they did not have before.

1. Mustafa **Suphi**. He was born in 1883 in Giresun. While he was in exile in Sinop (on the Black Sea coast) for his opposition to the Young Turkish govt., he fled to Russia in 1913. Late in next year, he was taken under custody as a subject of an enemy belligerent country. He participated as a member without voting rights and spoke in the 1st KI Congress in March 1919. He was the first president/chairman of the TKP, elected in the founding congress at Baku in Sept. 1920.

2. Ethem **Nejat**. He was killed together with Suphi (not Shubi as you wrote!) on 28/29 January 1921. He is not identical with "Nichat".

3. Dr. Şefik Hüsni **Deymer** (or **Değmer**). He used many pseudonyms:

Mazhar (in Sofia at the 4th Cong. of the Bulgarian KP, 1922),

Tayfur (in some correspondence during early 1920s),

Mecid (written Medschid at the 1924 KI records),

Ferdi (usually "B.Ferdi").

You've another page for **Medschid**, which is the same person.

4. **Zeki**: His surname was "Baştımar." He used the alias "Aydın" (Aidin) in 1935 KI Cong.

He was called "Ferhat" during the 1940s. He later in 1960s used the pseudonym "Yakup Demir" as gen.secr. of TKP.

He was born in Sürmene near Trabzon on the Black Sea coast in 1905. He was "Laz" (i.e. member of an ethnic group related to Georgians; but who were Moslems).

The 1932 Congress (or Conference) of the TKP met in his house in Istanbul.

He was arrested and later acquitted in 1944.

He became chairman of Ankara section of the legal "Turkish Socialist Toilers' and Peasants' Party" in 1946. (This was a surfacing of the TKP and rivalled another legal party: the "T.Socialist P." which was accused by this organization as a fake!) He was elected secr. to the Executive Committee of the illegal TKP at about the same time.

He was sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment (one of the highest 3 verdicts for the "147" Communists who were put to trail) in 1951-52.

After his release, he went to Eastern Europe and became the Gen. (or 1st) Secretary of the TKP in the early 1960s. He continued till 1973, when due to his ill health, he was toppled & replaced by "Laz" İsmail. He died soon in the same year.

5. **Marat**. This is one of the pseudonyms of Laz İsmail, who also used: "Kasım," "Rasim Davos," "S.Üstüncel" and mostly "İ.Bilen."

Born in Rize (NE Anatolia, on the Black Sea coast) 1902.

I doubt if he was the same with "Izmail" who attended the 4th Profintern Cong. in 1924. He was sentenced to 4,5 years in 1929. After his release in 1934 he went to Moscow never to return.

Assumed Gen.Secretariat in 1973. Accused former leaders of the movement in 1975. Championed the idea of a "National Democratic Front."

Died 18th Nov. 1983 in East Berlin, soon after transferring his leadership to Haydar Kutlu (the pseudonym of Nabi Yağcılar) at the 5th Party Conference.

6. Ali **Cevdet**. Born 1899 in Skopje (present day in Macedonia; which was then still an Ottoman land). Used the pseudonyms of "Faruk" in 1924 and "Fahri" in 1928.

Veterinary.

Condemned to 15 years in absentia in 1925. What you have underlined in that page to the effect that he had not been at at KI Cong. before 1928, must be wrong. Because he attended the 5th Cong.in 1924 as "Faruk" and replied Manuilsky's criticisms.

**Faruk**-"Vuri" is identical of course. Likewise **Favi (Fawi)** must be.

7. Vedat **Nedim (Tör)** is the surname he adopted) : 1897 - 8th April 1986 Istanbul.

Informed the police about the illegal party in 1927 when he was its gen.secretary.

Participated in the Kadro journal enterprise (1932-34) together with **Aydemir & Tökin**. This was a nationalistic + partly Marxian ideology, stressing anti-imperialism and which hoped to be adopted by the ruling Republican People's Party.

Tör spent the rest of his life in a private bank as a culture advisor.

8. İsmail Hüsrev **Tekin** (this should read **Tökin**) 14 March 1902 - June 1994 İstanbul.

He studied at KUTV (1922-24) together with Nazım Hikmet et.al.

He also taught there as a "lector."

He rejected his membership in the TKP in 1925, right after his return to Turkey.

Participated in Kadro. Then he became a bureaucrat, he took to Yoga. Became a Freemason (attained the 33th degree). Served as Gen.Secretary to the Istanbul Chamber of Commerce.

9. **Salih Hacıoğlu**. Born in Trabzon 1880 - died 6th April 1954 in the Barnavul prison camp at the Altays (It is true that he was a Veterinary officer in the Turkish army = Major)

He took refuge in Soviet Union in 1928. He had been accused for being a Menshevik while in Turkey.

He was arrested in Moscow on the 10th March 1949 and put to prison where he died. Posthumously rehabilitated by the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the 27th Feb.

1956. <I have photocopies of both his death certificate and rehabilitation document!>

10. **Nizamettin Nazif** (Tepedelenlioğlu) born on Thasos island in Northern Aegean (now part of Greece) 1901 - died 25th May 1970 in Istanbul. Author and journalist.

Great grand son of (Tepedelenli) Ali Pasha of Ioannina.

Claimed later in his life that he was merely Mustafa Kemal's (Atatürk) spy in Moscow in 1922.

11. Şevket Süreyya **Aydemir**: Edirne 1897 - Ankara 1976.

One of the co-founders of the monthly periodical Kadro (1932-34) together with Tör & Tökin.\*

12. Sadrettin Celal **Antel**: Istanbul 1890 - Istanbul 1954.

His father was Minister of Justice in an Ottoman cabinet..

He was a teacher (later univ.professor) of pedagogy.

He was secretary of the Turkish delegation at the 4th KI Cong. in 1922. This delegation was quite mixed. It was composed of 3 representatives from Ist. (besides him, Vedat Nedim Tör and *Sakallı* /the bearded/ *Celal* - who later adopted the surname *Yalnız* /the lonely/ this must be the man who used the pseudonym "Omer Tahsin") + 4 from Ankara: Salih Hacıoğlu, Nizamettin Nazif Tepedelenlioğlu, Ziyetullah Nuşirevan and İsmail Hüsrev Tökin + Rolland (Ginsberg) + Ahmet Cevat Emre (consultative delegate).

→ See my add. no. 6

13. Nâzım **Hikmet (Ran)**. Never was he called "Nizam."

14. Süleyman Nuri: İstanbul 1895 - Moscow 1966.

"Nuri the electrician" was someone else. Neither him, nor this one died together with Suphi.

S.Nuri was an NCO. He surrendered to the Russian Army in the Caucasus in 1917 before the Revolution. Became a Communist in late 1918. Served several months in prison at Krasnovodsk together with prominent Com. leaders such as Shaumyan and Mikoyan. Elected to the CC of the TKP in the founding Cong. of the party in 1920.

He was one of the few who did not accompany Suphi to Turkey and hence did not share his fate. He spoke at the 3rd Congress of the KI: He became a Soviet citizen and joined the CPSU.

Sent to Turkey in 1936 as an undercover agent; caught and condemned to 15 years for spying. Upon completion of the term, he was exiled to Çorum, a town in inner Anatolia. Managed to go back to Sov.Union where his Russian wife and daughter lived.

15. Salih **Zeki**. Was former district governor of Zor. He is not Zeki (Ajdin/Baştımaz).

16. Ömer **Tahsin** may/must be the pseudonym of "Sakallı Celal" who was a sui generis left-wing intellectual, the son of an Ottoman cabinet minister. He did not continue in the TKP, but lived as a *clochard*.

17. **Dschewad** - correct form: Ahmet **Cevat** (Emre) born in Crete 1st Sept. 1876 - died in Ankara 10th Dec. 1961. He also spoke Greek.

Before moving to Moscow in 1921, he was for more than a year in Baku, the elder/leader of a small group of youngmen from Istanbul: Nazım Hikmet, Şevket Süreyya & Vâlâ Nurettin\*.

Emre was MP from Çanakkale (Dardanelles) in the Grand National Assembly in the period of 1935-1939.

18. **Ginsberg** ("Rolland" may be a pseudonym)

He was an Ottoman Jew, born in Istanbul. He joined here the Greek-dominated "Union Internationale de Travaille." He was a (Fruit Gardening) teacher in the Ist. Agricultural School. He was arrested not only in 1919, but also in 1923.

He attended the 3rd Profintern Cong. in 1924 together with "İsmail" (?). See: *Protokoll über Dritten Kongress der Roten Gewerkschafts-Internationale* (Berlin, 1924), pp. 299-301.

19. **Halim** pseudonym of Hasan Âli Ediz (born in 1905 at Prikoy -former Ottoman Yugoslavia- died in 1972 in Istanbul. A relative of Ali Cevdet\*. Dismissed from the 3rd year of the Military Medicine School in 1923 for Com.activities. Studied in KUTV (1923-24 ?). Sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment in absentia in 1925.

Arrived from Moscow to reform the TKP in 1930. Was caught and condemned to 3 + 7,5 years. Released in the general amnesty of 1933. Collaborated with Kuvâlcımlı\* in publishing books of the Marxist Bibliotheque.

Repented in 1938 and lived the rest of his life as a literary figure, translating Russian classics into Turkish. **Halnin/Halmin** must be misspellings of his name.

20. **Nihat** --> "**Nihat**" (not Nejat!).

TKP was represented by two (?) delegates in the 2nd Cong. of KI.

One -who spoke- was İsmail Hakkı\* (from Kayseri). He was referred to as Pasha (meaning General, which he was not) - I don't know why. Then "Nihat" may be the name or pseudonym of the other delegate. But you also have a "Slavutski" - not a Turkish, but a Slavonic name.

21. **Mahmut**. I have no idea what "Edi" may be. He may well be "Mahmut Ahmet."

There is a "black list" of expurged party members who were accused to have turned into provocateurs and police agents (published in the illegal numbers of Orak Çekiç (Sickle & Hammer) : 20 Dec. 1935, 1 June 1936). Among the enumerated names is (No. 22)

"Mahmut from Hemşin", nicknamed "Ana" (the mother). He is described as "tall, bent lightly like a hunchback, dark complexioned (brunette), black haired; employed at the State Railways in Ankara." This list is composed of 115 names including dismissed members like Sadrettin Celal (Antel), Şevket Süreyya (Aydemir), İsmail Hüsrev (Tökin), Nâzım Hikmet (Ran) etc.

İbrahim Sırrı **Topçuoğlu** and Abidin **Nesimi (Fatinoğlu)** were not connected with the KI. I have no idea about "Gafurov (1923)" or "İsmet (1933)".

#### ADDITIONS :

1. Dr. (MD) **Hikmet Kuvâlcımlı** (he adopted this surname which means "with *iskra* / sparkling"). Born in Priştine (Ottoman Macedonia) in 1902.

His father (Hüseyn) was a post-master, his mother (Münire) a housewife.

Studied Medicine in Istanbul. Joined the illegal TKP while he was a student in the early 1920s. Contributed articles to the party publication organs.

Elected chairman to the TKP Youth organisation.

He has never been to USSR - He served the longest total time in prisons.

Got 10 years in 1925; released the next year due to a change in the Penal Code.

Got 4,5 years (İzmir) in 1929. After completing his term, authored and translated and published many books in his "Marxist Bibliotheque" (initiated by the party)

Got 15 years in 1938 in the same trial with Nazım Hikmet.

Established (in the new multi-party period) the legal "Vatan" (Motherland) Party in 1954. Got arrested in 1957, after 2,5 years in jail, was acquitted. Persecuted in the 1971 March military coup; he fled abroad. But was disowned by the illegal party chiefs (İ.Bilen/Laz İsmail et.al.) Died in Belgrade on 11th Oct.1971.

2. **Reşat Fuat Baraner** (Salonica 1900 - İstanbul Aug. 1968)

Got involved in left-wing activities while studying chemistry in Germany. Joined the TKP. Studied at the Lenin Academy in Moscow during the latter part of the 1920s. Sentenced to 4 years imprisonment in 1930. Released in the general amnesty proclaimed in honour of the 10th anniversary of the Republic in Oct. 1933. Elected to the CC in absentia at the 1932 TKP Congress (or Conference). Went abroad to Europe and Sov.Union. Condemned to 6 months in absentia in 1937. Appointed Secretary to the Executive Committee by the plenum at the resuscitation of the party in 1943. Served a prison sentence of (a nominal) nine years in 1944-1950. Rearrested in 1951 and convicted to another 7 years.

He participated in the unification attempts of the Turkish Left during his last years of life.

3. **Hüsamettin Özdoğu** (alias: Aziz) 1902 - 1974 İstanbul.

He was a master-worker in the armaments factory in Ankara in 1920. There he became a member of the legal "Türkiye Halk İştirakiyun Fırkası" (People's Communist Party of Turkey) which was closed down in early 1921 (only to surface briefly in next year). He went to Moscow together with Mustafa Kâzım Kıp (from Van; as he was known) and studied at KUTV.

He participated in the TKP Congress which convened in İstanbul 1st day of 1925 where he was elected to the 7 member CC.

Collaborated with Laz İsmail\* and Hasan Âli Ediz\* in the External Bureau of TKP in Moscow. Participated in the 1926 Vienna Conference. Functioned in İzmir & İstanbul. Sentenced to 4 months in absentia in 1927. Convicted to 4,5 years in the İzmir trial at 1929 together with H.Kıvılcımlı\*. While he was in jail he was purged from the party.

He took part in the foundation of the Turkish Socialist Party in 1946 which was rivalled by the Turkish Socialist Toilers' and Peasants' Party of Ş.H.Değmer\*. Sentenced to 4 years in 1946. Inactive later on.

4. **Kerim Sadi** (pseudonym of Ahmet Nevzat Cerrahlar: İzmir 1902 - İstanbul 1977).

Dropped out from the Military Medical School and went to KUTV in the early 1920s. Dismissed from that institution and TKP.

Lived as a non-party Marxist rest of his life. Travelled abroad together with Ş.H.Değmer\* in 1932 to participate in a peace meeting (International of the Oppressed Peoples ?)

Wrote and published 30 odd polemical tracts and pamphlets during the 1930s. (Reputed to be a Trotskite - which in the strict or organisational sense he was not!) Then stayed passive, but exiled to inner Anatolia like many other leftists during the 2nd WW.

Wrote extensively on the history of the movement in the 60s & 70s.

5. **Nail Vahdeti Çakırhan**. Born in Muğla (Western Anatolia) An autodidact architect.

Befriended Nâzım Hikmet in 1929 and joined his internal opposition or alternative party group. Spent 1,5 years in jail in 1933-34. Upon his release went to Moscow & studied in KUTV until 1937.

Joined the legal T.Soc.Toilers' ...P. of Ş.H.Değmer\* in 1946. Sentenced for this offence (!) and served 3,5 years in jail. Thereafter inactive.

Received the Agha Khan Architecture Award in 1983. Married for a long time to an Archeology Univ.Professor, he is still living in Istanbul.

6. **İsmail Hakkı** from Kayseri (Caesaria in mid-Anatolia). *This double name was/is common in Turkey. There were several İsmail Hakkıs in the early Turkish Com.movement one of whom was killed in the M.Suphi\* group: an educationalist with an Heidelberg Ph.D., he was nicknamed the "Arab" because of his dark complexion.*

This İsmail Hakkı was a POW from the 1st WW. He was elected to the CC in the 1st Congress of the TKP. He attended the 2nd KI Congress where he spoke. Referred to in the minutes as *Pasha* (meaning "general") whereas he must have been a young officer at a low rank.

When M.Suphi group left Baku for Turkey, he stayed behind as a member of the External Bureau being married to a Turkish emigré woman, Rahime Selimova (sister of Ziyetullah Nuşirevan's wife, Cemile) *Z.N. was a Tartar from Russia who studied in Istanbul & became very active in Turkey in the earlist days of the movement, to be deported soon!* ?

İsmail Hakkı developed a mental disorder in the late 1930s <like Z.N.>, his wife divorced him. He died in the 1940s in Azerbaijan. ?

7. **Vâlâ Nurettin Vânu** (Salonica 1901 - İstanbul 1967) Poet, author & journalist.

His father was the Ottoman governor of Salonica & Beirut.

He studied in the French-language Galatasaray lycée & 1 year in the Commercial Academy in Vienna. Went together with Nâzım Hikmet to Azerbaijan in 1921 & then to Moscow where he attended KUTV (1921-1924). He stayed one year longer there, working in the KI library. Left the TKP on his return to Turkey (1925) & became a publicist. He wrote his memoirs in Turkish: *Bu Dünyadan Nâzım Geçti* (Nâzım passed from this world) in 1965.

8. **Nikos** <Nikolaides> **Asimopoulos** of Greek extraction.

(İstanbul 1892 - 12th Jan.1968 Moscow)

Became a member of left-wing trade unions & joined the TKP in 1921.

Participated in the publishing of Greek language newspaper in Istanbul.

Elected to the TKP Istanbul Provincial Committee in 1924.

Many times arrested & served long sentences in jail. Lastly in the 1929 Izmir trial (4 years). Took refuge in Sov.Union in 1933 & lived there the rest of his life as a TKP member. There was also a namesake of his: **Nikos Senkieviç**, the watchmaker (I gather) with a similar life story.

9. **Lazar Abramowitz Schatzkin**

a Jewish Letonian Communist who was one of the founders of KIM in 1919.

Attended the 2nd KI Congress in 1920. I have no idea why he was one of the TKP representatives in that Congress. He was elected to the CC of the KI there.

He became the youth representative in the Praesidium of the CC of the KI at the 4th Congress. He was liquidated in 1938 ?

10. **Hamdi Şamil-Of Alev** (1894-1969).

Known as Şamil (his father's name) + Of (his birthplace in Trabzon on the NE coast)

He had settled in Saratov & was conscripted into the Tsarist Army.

After the Revolution he joined the Red Army & became a Political Commissar. Studied at KUTV in 1921. Returned to Turkey in summer 1924. Was elected to the CC of the TKP in the 1925 Congress; made treasurer of the Executive Committee. Participated in the Vienna Conference of May 1926. Purged from the party in 1930 together with Nâzım Hikmet & Co. Sentenced to 18 years imprisonment in 1938 for inciting the navy to rebellion. Released in 1950. Inactive the rest of his life.

11. **Vasıf Tokuzlu** (or **Onat**) B. ? - He may still be alive. The Pharmacist. He was first arrested in May Day 1923 & served 3 months in prison. Acted as editor of (legal) Orak Çekiç (Hammer & Sickle). Condemned to 10 years in 1925; released in Oct. 1926. Later studied at KUTV. Became one of the 3 top leaders of the TKP in the 1930s (the other H.Â.Ediz\* & H.Kıvılcımlı\*) Left the movement definitely after 1938 together with H.Â.Ediz. Settled in Kilis (his original hometown near Gaziantep in SE Anatolia) and lived as a pharmacist.

15. **Mustafa Börklüce**. Nicknamed Sarı (the Yellow; i.e. blond). Osmaneli 1895 - 26th May 1960 İstanbul.

NCO. Became a POW at the Caucasus front in 1915 to the Tsarist Army. Adopted Communism & joined M.Suphi's group. Acted as Politruk to the Turkish Red Army. Member of the External Bureau of TKP, after its foundation congress at Baku where he was one of the secretaries. He supervised Turkish students at KUTV. Then returned to Turkey. Re-elected to the CC of the TKP at its 3rd Congress held on the 1st day of 1925 in İstanbul. Participated in the Vienna Conference in May 1926. Sentenced to 3 months in 1927. Purged in 1930 from the party as a member of Nâzım Hikmet group.

Became a founding member of the T.Socialist Party in 1946 which was promptly banned by the Martial Law Administration. (I explained above that this was a rival organisation to that of Ş.H.Değmer\*.) He was put to trial, but got acquitted.

I hope the above information will be of some use to you. Due to the clandestine character of the movement & scarcity of memoirs / biographies we are unable to find more specific information.

Yours truly  
 Y. Ediz  
 Tuncay

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August 10, 1997

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Concerns: "Biographical Dictionary of the Comintern"

Dear Mr. Tunçay,

You receive the biographical elements I found about 30 communists from Turkey. I apologize for the delay. Initially Bernhard H. Bayerlein was supposed to help me putting together the first biographical elements. Unfortunately he is still finishing some other projects; he promised to contribute to the Comintern project from this november on.

Some recommendations:

a) The Dictionary will be published in German. But you can add any information in English and French or send me copies. I will translate into German.

b) In the best case, the biography should include the following elements:

Name  
Pseudonym (s)  
Date and place of birth (if possible day, month, year)  
Occupation of father and mother  
Education, profession  
In the party (SP, CP) since...  
Responsibilities in the national party  
Trips to Moscow, responsibilities  
Attitude in the internal party-struggles  
Activities after World War II  
Date and place of death

c) I think you know more names of CP-members from Turkey that travelled to Moscow. We would like to make a biography of every CP-member who fullfills one of the following criterias:

- was elected in the ECCI, its presidium, its secretariat, Control Commission or Organizational Bureau.
- worked in the central apparatus in Moscow (Comintern, KIM, Profintern).
- worked there in auxiliary organisations (MOPR, Krestintern, Sportintern).
- was a delegate to one of the 7 congresses or 13 plenary sessions of the ECCI.
- was a delegate to one of the two "Conferences on organizational questions" 1925-1926.
- has been sent by the CP to Moscow for political talks with CI-representatives.

- studied or taught at one of the cadre-schools (MLS, KUNMZ, KUTV, KUTK, Kushnarenkovo 1942-1943).
- worked abroad with CI-tasks (OMS, WEB in Berlin, International Women Secretariat in Berlin, regional Bureaus in Far East, Latin America).
- was member of the executive Buro of the "League Against Imperialism". ?
- worked at a Publishing House of the CI.
- worked for broadcasting (INO-radio, 1932-1945) in Moscow, Kujbyshev, Ufa or Sverdlovsk.
- studied at a military school (Frunze).

Please send me also biographies of communists that dont figure in the list you get now. I think there were communists from Turkey in dozens that studied at KUTV and at the Leninist school (MLS).

d) To some names on the list you get we will not find enough information to write a biography. We will publish these cases separately in an appendix (one or two lines for every name).

e) The final biographies should not exceed 18 lines. But you can send me in this first step now more information; Please add everything that seems important to you, especially all about the 11 key-datas mentioned in point (b). I will later try to select and send you, in a second step, a proposal for the final biography.

f) You can send your additional information as text ("Word") for PC or Macintosh. Or just write down all you find about every person on the sheets of paper you get.

g) The CI-activities should be in the center of the biography. Important is also every explication for the rise in the party, the expulsion or the attitude in the internal party-struggles.

h) Please only mention the most important sources.

i) Every biography will be signed by you and by me. If you send me more names with a biography almost ready to be published you will sign alone.

k) Can you send me all what you found till the end of Dezember?? You would receive proposals for the final biographies in the beginning of next year.

l) You receive information about 30 people. Some of them are quite known and I will try to write a biography of them later. I wrote on the sheet of these people: (*Enough information.....*). If you have a biography ready send it together with the others.

with best regards

Peter Hufke

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February 27, 1998

Prof. Mete Tunçay

Dear Mr. Tunçay,

I suppose you will wonder for some time what happened with the announced "Biographical Dictionary of the Comintern". I apologize, once more, for being behind with the promised material and describe, at the same time, the state of the project.

According to the initial schedule, the biographies would have been written till the end of 1987. This hasty plan was not realistic for several reasons. In the second part of 1997 I realized that I will not manage to gather biographical data about more than 3'000 communists from over 30 CP's in order to send it to specialists like you qualified to complete these fragments to a real biography and to expunge errors. Add to this that my colleague Bernhard Bayerlein was overcharged till the end of 1997 with other research, so that I was alone to handle the basic biographical elements and to forward it to the specialists. However, Bernhard Bayerlein acts in the meantime as representative for the Council of Europe in the "International Committee for Computerization of the Comintern Archives", a position that will be beneficial to our "Biographical Dictionary of the Comintern".

Fortunately, a solution has been found to improve not only the working conditions but also to equip the project "Biographical Dictionary" with a solid basis. In November 1997, Bernhard Bayerlein and me, together with Prof. Michael Buckmiller and Klaus Meschkat (both University of Hannover), we made a request to the foundation "Volkswagen" for a research project called "Biographical Handbook on the History of the Comintern: staff, apparatus and structures of the international Communism 1919-1945". The perspective of a research project based on research funds coming from the foundation "Volkswagen" is much more promising than to try to edit a biographical dictionary without technical and financial facilities. If everything works well, the research will be centralized at the "Institut für Politische Wissenschaft" and at the "Institut für Soziologie" (University of Hannover); a small technical and scientific apparatus (translators, equipment etc.) will guarantee the exchange of information between the contributors, Hannover and Moscow; some funds will be available to pay a scientific collaborator in the archives of Comintern.

The chance of a positive decision from the foundation "Volkswagen" is high. The answer will come in before the end of April 1998.

I'm sorry for the many delays. We will write you from Hannover as soon as the work on the "Biographical Dictionary of the Comintern" can go on.

Last but not least: There has been some vagueness in my suggestion about the biographies, in particular about who is supposed to sign them. On consultation with some contributors to the future "Biographical Dictionary" we take it for granted that only the specialist of every CP, that is to say you, will sign the biographies of Turkey.

Best regards

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October 14, 1997

**Prof. Mete Tunçay**

Concerns: "Biographical Dictionary of the Comintern"

Dear Mr. Tunçay,

Thank you very much for your useful data you sent me on some communists from Turkey. I will be busy in other projects till January 1998. You will have news from me as soon as I will be able to continue in the Comintern project.

Yours truly



TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TARİH ARAŞTIRMA VAKFI  
TÜSTAV