



**Yüzbinlerce dökümanlık arşiv ile tarihi  
tekrardan yazmaya hazır olun!**



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- Ortadoğu, Balkanlar, Kafkasya, Orta Asya, Arap Ülkeleri ve özellikle haberleşmenin yaygınlaşmasından 1960'lara kadar Türkiye ile ilgili yapılan tüm görüşmeler, gizli devlet dökümanları, istihbarat raporlarına ve teknik incelemelere bir tık uzaktasınız



The screenshot displays the Cambridge Archive Editions Online (EA-OL) interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text "Search text" and a red search icon. Below the search bar is a navigation toolbar with various icons for document manipulation. The main content area shows a document page with the following text:

'Communists in the Middle East are working in such close harmony with non-Communist nationalists,' claimed one British diplomat, 'that it is difficult to say where the one source of influence in a given State begins and the other ends.'<sup>17</sup> This Communist-radical nationalist alliance in the Arab world understandably aroused the suspicions of dynastic families and landowning or mercantile classes. They had cause to fear social upheaval and hence moved even closer to Western powers interested in preserving the regional status quo. This can be best illustrated by the differences in approach to international affairs between, say, the Iraqi establishment on the one hand and the Ba'th Party and other reform-minded Syrian politicians like Khalid al-'Azm on the other.

TURKEY

Of the countries of the modern Middle East, Turkey was among the very few never to have come under direct colonial rule. This partly explains the absence of deep-rooted anti-Western sentiments among politically-conscious Turks. After the disintegration of the multi-ethnic Ottoman Empire during the First World War, they had managed to keep the Western powers out of Anatolia and had laid there the foundations of a sovereign nation-state with a clear ethnic Turkish majority. Moreover, the

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TURKS AND ARAB... OLD WAR SETTING

post-First World War Turkish republican élite had pursued total cultural and political identification with Europe. So in 1945,

The interface also shows a sidebar with a document thumbnail and a page number "24 / 298".

- Kullanışlı arayüz sayesinde araştırmanızda zamanı etkin kullanabilirsiniz



## Bazı Örnekler

TREATY SERIES No. 11 (1920).

## TREATY OF PEACE

WITH

## TURKEY

Signed at Sévres, August 10, 1920.

[WITH MAP.]

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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Key Documents, 1919-1927

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OTTOMAN MEMORANDUM TO THE SUPREME COUNCIL  
OF THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE

23 June 1919

The Ottoman Delegation, in accordance with the desire expressed by Their Excellencies, the Allied plenipotentiaries, at the interview which it had the honour to have with them on the 17th June, begs leave to set forth as follows the views of the Imperial Ottoman Government as regards the new organisation of the Empire.

Although the political and economic situation of Turkey and her time-honoured relations of friendship with the Western Powers, made it incumbent on her to observe towards them an attitude of friendly neutrality, she was, owing to unfortunate circumstances and in spite of the manifest opposition of the national will, dragged into a fatal war.

It would be idle to dwell at length on the misdeeds committed during these last four years, which brought sufferings upon the Mussulman population quite as much as upon the Christians.

Turkey has a glorious history and a glorious past. She has given proof of power not only on the field of battle but also in manifestations of an intellectual order, and the mere organisation of an Empire which was one of the most vast in the world, proves, above all, a very pronounced political sense. The Ottoman Empire was never, in spite of affirmations of certain peoples interested in her downfall, a curse or a cyclone, such as were the Empires of Genghis and of Tamerlane. Its political organisation was at one moment able to assure a peaceful existence for some hundred millions of subjects established on different continents and of distinct races and religions. The Patriarchates, Communities and Sects had, in matters of faith, broad religious autonomy thanks to a wise and tolerant administration.

On the day that the Turks recognised the advantages of European civilisation, they did not hesitate to adopt a series of reforms; they were helped with much interest in this assimilation of modern civilisation, which worked so well, that in less than a quarter of a century Turkey was received into the European concert. The

Turks, who still remember the brilliant position which they thereby attained, only desire to begin again their forward march towards improvement with the help of the Great Powers of the West.

Having set forth what occurred in the past, Ottoman Delegation comes to questions affecting the present and declares, in the first instance, that although the question which concerns Turkey presents three different points, it is in regard to its solution indivisible.

These points are the following:

- (a) Thrace in Europe.
- (b) The Turkish parts of Asia.
- (c) Arabia.

The Ottoman Delegation has therefore the honour to submit to the Peace Conference the following considerations:

1. *Thrace.* In order to ensure a durable peace in this part of Europe, it is desirable to lay down a frontier line which will prevent the town of Adrianople, on which depends the security of the capital, from being easily attacked. The districts situated to the north and west of the vilayet of Adrianople, including Western Thrace, where the Turks are in great majority, should, by virtue of President Wilson's principles, as well as for economic reasons, come within the limits of that vilayet. This problem was examined at length in 1878 at Berlin by the Delegates of Great Britain and Russia, who found no other solution than that of adopting a frontier line beginning at Zaitun-Brunu, on the Black Sea, running into the interior by way of Demir-Halky to Mustafa-Pasha, and from there to Kara-Balkan. From Keucheva the frontier should follow the River Kara-Su, which flows into the Egean Sea to the east of Kavalla, exactly opposite the Island of Thases.

2. *Asia Minor.* In Asia the Turkish lands are bounded on the north by the Black Sea, on the East by the Turco-Russian and Turco-Persian frontiers as they were before the war, including on the south the vilayets of Mosul and Diabekir, as well as a part of the province of Aleppo as far as the Mediterranean.

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Arabian Boundary Disputes: Turkey-Iraq, 1919-1946

TREATY SERIES No. 16 (1923). 533

TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY,  
AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923,

together with Agreements between Greece  
and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923,

and Subsidiary Documents forming part of

## THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.

[WITH MAP.]

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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1923

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*Mr. Lindsay to Mr. MacDonald.—(Received May 24.)*

(No. 100.)

(Telegraphic.) R.

*Constantinople, May 23, 1924.*

FOLLOWING from Sir P. Cox:—

"Yesterday evening, 22nd May, I went for excursion with Fethi Bey, with whom personal relations are cordial. In the course of conversation I spoke to him on following lines:—

"It was clear from record of what passed at Lausanne that proposal for period in which to reach direct agreement emanated from Ismet Pasha and not from Lord Curzon. Latter seems to have felt that points of view then maintained were so irreconcilable that no promising basis for direct negotiation existed, and he would have preferred to go to arbitration at once. He deferred, however, to Ismet Pasha's views stipulating for imposition of a clear limit of time. He had made it abundantly clear throughout Lausanne negotiations that there could be no question of our surrendering Mosul Vilayet. If therefore Turkish Government were not prepared to consider proposition which I had put before them or to suggest any other for consideration other than surrender above mentioned, I did not quite see what purpose they thought would be served by present conference. Could he make position clearer to me?"

"In reply he accepted my statement of facts, but urged that our relative positions were equal and there had been no understanding at Lausanne that Turkey would modify her attitude any more than we should. I expressed inability to accept principle of equality seeing that we were in possession of the conquered territory and bore responsibility to League of Nations.

"In the course of further desultory conversation, he could say no more than that, while it might be possible to use economic pawns in negotiating, he was unable in any case to abate his demand for restoration of Mosul Vilayet.

- Lozan Barış Antlaşması Sürecinde Telgraf Görüşmeleri – Musul Vilayeti üzerine yapılan pazarlıklarla ilgili bir yazışma



## PROCESS-VERBAL No. 4.

Séance de Samedi 24 Mai 1924, tenue dans le local de l'ancien Ministère de la Marine à Constantinople.

La séance est ouverte à 3 heures 10 de l'après-midi.

Sont présents :

Pour la Turquie :

Fethi Bey, Président de la grande Assemblée nationale, Député de Constantinople.

Foyzi Bey, ancien Ministre des Travaux publics et Député de Diarbékir.

Faïk Bey, Député d'Ordou.

Noussrot Bey, Conseiller-législateur au Ministère des Affaires étrangères.

Ishak Avni Bey, Lieutenant-Colonel d'État-Major.

Pour l'Empire britannique :

Sir Percy Cox.

Mr. J. H. Hall, D.S.O., M.C.

Mr. G. H. Jarline.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. W. Lees, D.S.O.

Secrétaires : A. Bedy Bey, M. Kiamil Bey.

Interprètes : Ismet Bey, Mr. W. D. W. Matthews

SIR PERCY COX lit le discours suivant :

" Comme j'ai informé votre Excellence à notre dernière réunion, il y avait certains points dans le discours que vous avez alors prononcé que je ne pouvais laisser passer sans y répondre, mais qui paraissaient mériter d'être étudiés. J'ai l'intention d'examiner maintenant ces points.

" En premier lieu, votre Excellence a réitéré l'assertion, d'abord mise en avant par la délégation turque à Lausanne, d'après laquelle les Turcs et les Kurdes constitueraient la majorité de la population du Vilayet de Mossoul. Cette assertion, qui est entièrement tendancieuse et trompeuse, a été définitivement rejetée par Lord Curzon dans son discours prononcé devant la Commission territoriale et militaire le 23 janvier 1923, au cours duquel il a fait ressortir que la véritable proportion turque de la population du vilayet ne s'élevait qu'à un douzième du total.

" Comme on connaît de longue date la population des vilayets de Mossoul et de Diarbékir, on peut se rendre compte de l'exactitude de ces chiffres. Les Kurdes et les Turcs ne constituent pas la majorité de la population de ces vilayets. Les Kurdes et les Turcs ne constituent pas la majorité de la population de ces vilayets. Les Kurdes et les Turcs ne constituent pas la majorité de la population de ces vilayets.

## 1. Racial.

The two subjoined tables show the population of the Mosul Vilayet by religions and races respectively, according to two estimates made in 1919 and 1921. Both tables were compiled by British officers who had, in spite of Turkish assertions to the contrary, visited and spent some time in all corners of the vilayet.

The second table, which, since it is by races, is the more important for present purposes, was the result of closer and more prolonged investigation than the first. It confirmed, however, the comparative accuracy of the first, the difference of 82,000 odd in the totals being fully accounted for by—

1. The return of large numbers of the population after the war.
2. The return of still larger numbers of families to villages which, owing to the state of starvation resulting from war conditions, had been abandoned before the British occupation.
3. The settlement of large numbers of Assyrian refugees.

The Turkish delegation at Lausanne relied upon a different set of figures. No date for their compilation was given, and their reliability may be gauged from the fact that they divide the population of the Sulaimani Sanjak as follows :—

Kurds ... ..	62,830
Turks ... ..	32,960
Arabs ... ..	7,210

Not even the most ardent Arab patriot would, as a matter of fact, claim that, with the exception of a few individual traders, there are any Arabs at all in the Sulaimani Sanjak, and to state that there are more than half as many Turks as Kurds in the sanjak is incorrect. There is a small Turkish (or rather Turkoman) settlement in Sulaimani town itself, and a few scattered families in the villages. The round figure of 1,000 given in the two British statements is probably a liberal estimate. So unreliable, in fact, was the Turkish estimate, that it was not even repeated by the Turkish representatives during the recent conversations in Constantinople. It may be taken that the British estimate of the distribution of population by races in 1921 was substantially accurate, and that this distribution has not altered materially since, except for the addition of some 15,000

- Diğer bazı döküman örnekleri



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