



ISTANBUL
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ATATURK'S PRINCIPLES AND HISTORY OF TURKISH REVOLUTION II

**FOREIGN POLICY OF ATATURK ERA:
PARTICIPATION OF TURKEY IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS,
BALKAN PACT, MONTREUX CONVENTION VE SAADABAD PACT**

WEEK 12

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FOREIGN POLICY OF ATATURK ERA

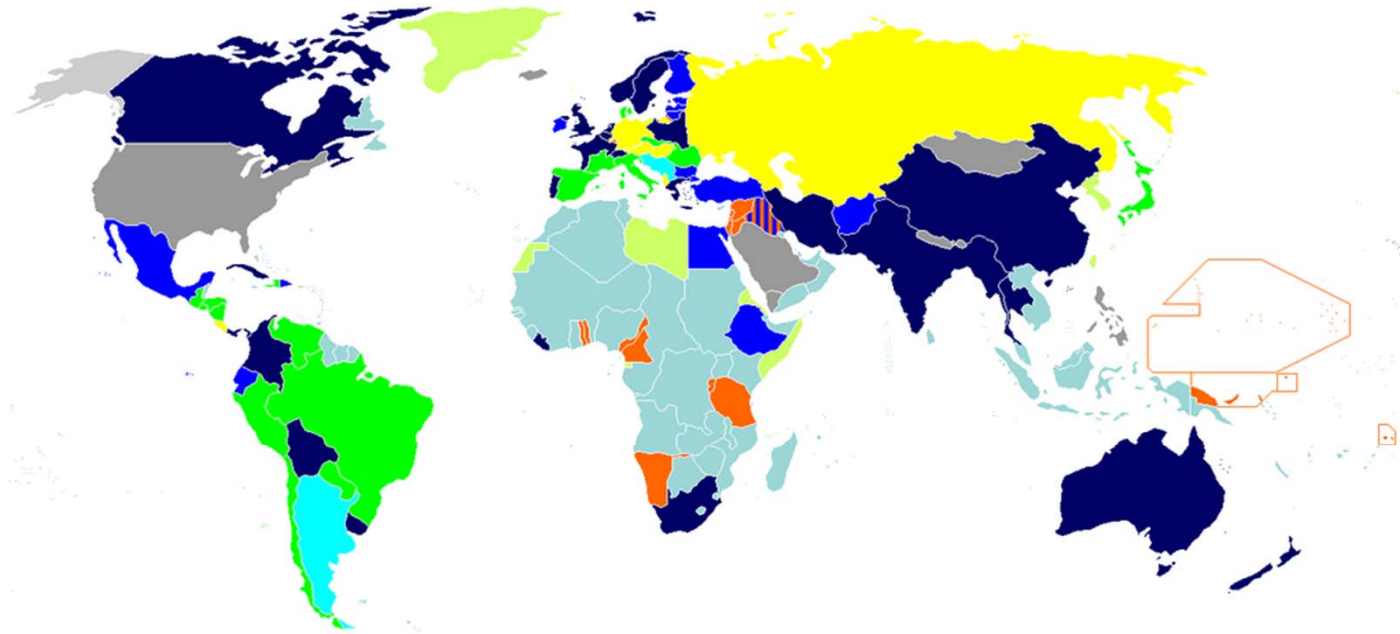


PARTICIPATION OF TURKEY IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS (JULY 18, 1932)

- After the end of the World War I, it was decided by the Allied States to organize a conference to negotiate the situation of the defeated states.
- Allied States (The Victorious States) and the Central States (The Defeated States) participated in the Paris Peace Conference which was convened on January 18, 1919.
- Apart from the peace treaties which would be signed with the defeated states, the Convention of the League of Nations was also prepared by the Allies.



- The Convention was accepted in the meeting on April 27, 1919 and the League of Nations was established.
- The League of Nations was established to maintain and protect the world peace after World War by depending on the Principles of the American President Wilson.
- Founded officially on January 10, 1920, the League of Nations was centered in Geneva and aimed to solve the international problems through peaceful ways, assuring the peaceful and friendly atmosphere for all the nations and prevent another World War.



- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| ● Founding member that stayed until the end | ● League of Nations mandate |
| ● Founding member that left and joined again | ● Never members |
| ● Founding member that left | ● Colonies of members |
| ● Joined later and stayed until the end | ● Colonies of members that left |
| ● Joined later and left later | ● Colonies/territories of non-members |



League
of
Nations



- However, the League of Nations diverged the foundational goals and transformed into a structure favoring the interests of the Great Powers.
- Turkey joined in the League of Nations at a later time which was resulted from:
 - 1. The emergence of this organization by the Allies following the World War I and mainly aiming to protect the order which was established by the Treaty of Versailles.
 - 2. Turkey did not favor the League of Nations as it operated under the influence of Britain. In fact, the League of Nations favored the English views in the Mosul Question and resolved the issue for the loss of Turkey.



- 3. The Soviets took a negative stance against the League of Nations and Turkish friendly relations with the Soviets since the Turkish Independence War delayed the Turkish participation in the League of Nations.
- But Turkey worked to participate in the regional and international peaceful actions in the direction of her main policy of «Peace at home, peace in the world».
- Turkey participated in the disarmament process as of 1928 and showed her will against war by signing the Briand-Kellog Pact in 1928.



- All these actions indicated the Turkish favor for a peaceful policy and showed the Turkish contribution to the same goals as the League of Nations. This situation provided a new side to the Turkish foreign policy and caused the rise in Turkish interest in the League of Nations.
- Turkey declared her readiness for cooperation with the League of Nations at the Geneva Disarmament Conference on April 13, 1932.
- In response, Spain and Greece gave an offer for the admission of Turkey as a member. The League of Nations accepted this offer unanimously on July 6, 1932.



- Turkey participated in the League of Nations to contribute to the world peace. (July 18, 1932).
- The League of Nations was substituted by the United Nations in 1945 to protect the world peace.



BALKAN PACT (FEBRUARY 9, 1934)

- * The rise of Nazi Party to the Government in Germany in 1933, Italy's efforts to expand in Mediterranean and the Balkans, armament race among the European States started to threaten the world peace. As a result of these developments, a reproachment began among the Balkan States.
- * Greece, Romania, Yugoslavia and Turkey signed the Balkan Pact on February 9, 1934, against the Italy and Germany, aiming to invade the Balkans.

Members of the Balkan Pact



- As per this pact: The Balkan states agreed to respect each other's existence. Therefore, the Balkan countries secured their boundaries mutually.
- Albania, which was under the influence of Italy, and Bulgaria, claiming rights on the other countries' lands, did not join in the Pact.
- Upon the establishment of the new equilibrium after the World War II, the Balkan Pact lost its validity.





MONTREUX CONVENTION (July 20, 1936)

- The Dardanelles and the Bosphorus which are called as the Turkish Straits and the marine way through these have always attracted the attention of Great Powers. Off-territory countries argued the free regime of the Straits, in which a single state/ a group of states cannot limit/obstruct the passes.
- Particularly the states on the coast of the Black Sea wanted either to have the Straits or the limited passes through the Straits, which would not cause intervention or attacks in the Black Sea.



- The leading power in this sense was Russia. At first, the Ottoman Empire and then Turkey argued that the Straits were under Turkish sovereignty and maintained efforts to keep the Straits under their rule.
- However, the resolutions of the Treaty of Lausanne brought about totally different results.
- The Regime of the Straits were based on three principles in accordance with the Treaty of Lausanne: The Straits were transformed into a demilitarized zone; a commission would be responsible for the pass through the Straits instead of a single country and this commission would report to the League of Nations with regard to other issues.
- During these years, Turkey was not even a member of the League of Nations and the security of Turkey in this zone would be guaranteed by the Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.



Karadeniz

İstanbul

Marmara
Denizi

•Çanakkale

40°

Ege
Denizi

Türkiye

The Turkish Straits



- Turkish Government waited for the formation of an appropriate conjuncture for a peaceful resolution to the Straits Regime despite the problems in the zone, did not resort to the military actions.
- As of 1930 the politic and military conditions in the world started to change.
- Turkey, rightfully, started to demand the change in the Straits Regime in London Disarmament Conference on May 23, 1933, indicating the changes in the conjuncture.
- The argument of Turkey was the fact that the regulations turned into a situation which posed a threat to the security of Turkey. Furthermore, the insufficiency of the League of Nations in these issues and the violations of the guarantor states fortified the Turkish argument.



- The method of Turkey in this case was to resort to the relevant states and persuade them for a new conference.
- Upon these demands, the Conference convened in Montreux on June 22, 1936, and the new convention was signed on July 20, 1936.
- The countries on the Black Sea coast and the Soviet Russia did not want the use of the Straits in a campaign and therefore, they supported the Turkish views in this conference.



- As per this new convention, if Turkey is neutral or outside of the war, then the war ships of the belligerents can not pass through the Straits. If Turkey is one of the parties in the war or foresee a war, Turkey can use power of discretion.
- Particularly the 18th Clause of the Convention is to eliminate the concerns of the Black Sea countries. Furthermore, there are more limitations for the warships in the Mediterranean-Black Sea transitions.

BUGÜN

2 nci sahifede: Siyasal İcmal.
3 üncü sahifede: Boğazların yeni rejimi - A. D.
5 inci sahifede: Konferans münasebeti - M. Turhan Tan
6 ncı sahifede: Spor haberleri.

Cumhuriyet

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**DEVLET
DEMİRYOLLARINDA**
Allelere mahsus büyük tenzilât başlamıştır. Bu çok ucuz seyahat fırsatını kaçırmayınız.
Tafsilât ilân sütunlarında

Montrö Müzakereleri Hararetli Bir Safhada

Devletler ihtiraz kayıdlarile beraber Türk projesinin müzakerelere esas olmasını kabul ettiler

Boğazlar davasındaki Tezimizin Kuvveti

Boğazlar konferansı açıldı ve iki gündüben, Türkiye'nin Boğazlar davası, siyaset âleminin en mühim meselesi oldu. Dün, aynen metnini nerettiğimiz, bugün de, başka sütunlarda, hülasa, tefis ve tabii ettığımız Türk teklifi, ehak ile eakli selime e dayanarak gayet iyi tertib edilmiştir. Boğazlara vermek istediğimiz yeni rejim şu üç esasta hülasa edilebilir:

- 1 — Ticaret gemileri için harbde de, sulhta da geçiş serbesttir.
- 2 — Ecnabi harb gemileri, Türkiye'nin ve Karadeniz devletlerinin emniyet ve müdafasını temin eden kayıtlar dairesinde, harbde de sulhta da, Boğazlardan geçeceklerdir.
- 3 — Türkiye, Milletler Cemiyeti azası olduğundan ticaret ve harb gemilerinin geçiş serbestisi, misakın mütevellid taahhüdlerle mukayyed olmaktadır. Yani, Milletler Cemiyeti Boğazlardan geçiş serbestisi hakkında bazı taahhüdler koyar. Türkiye de, misaktaki taahhüdlere dairinde, bu kayıtları kabul eder.

Dün iki komisyon teşkil edildi, projenin tetkikine başlandı

İngiltere tadilat, Rusya Boğazlardan Donanma geçirmesine müsaade istiyor, İtalya kat'i ihtiraz kayıdları dermeyan edeceğini bildirdi



Bir müddettir Floryadaki Deniz köşkünde oturan ve yaz sporları yapan Atatürk Dolmabahçe Sarayına avdet buyurmaytar. Rezmimiz kendilerini Meclis ikinci reisi Nuri Conkerle beraber otomobilde göstermektedir.

Belçika da zecrî tedabiri kaldıracığını bildirdi

Avam Kamarasında dün gene şiddetli münakaşalar oldu, neticede hükûmete itimad beyan edildi





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Turkish Gains in the Convention

- Turkey, first of all, achieved the right for arming the Straits, which were important for her security. Therefore, Turkey gained more importance by the Great Britain and the Soviets. Turkey utilized this situation to acquire advantages in her diplomatic relations in the future.



These principles can be said to constitute the basis of the Montreux Convention:

- 1. Security of Turkey
- 2. Security of the Black Sea
- 3. Free Transition
- 4. Protection of the Black Sea-Mediterranean Balance

The discretionary powers for the warships and the balance were among the achievements of Turkey.



Atatürk and the Edward VIII, İstanbul, December 4, 1936



- Even though the merchant ships have the right of free pass, Turkey as the sovereign of the region have more rights to maintain the security of the Straits and these rights enable Turkey to regulate the Straits Regime with more power.
- In this context, the regulation which came into effect on January 11, 1994 interpreted the Convention broadly.
- The rise of the transitions through the Straits beyond expectation makes it possible to delay or limit the passage of the ships. The regulations in this context gained more importance due to the extraordinary increase in the oil transportation.





SAADABAT PACT (July 8, 1937)

- * While putting effort to build the peace in the Balkans, Turkey worked to establish friendly relations with neighbours in the Middle East. There were three states that were interested in Turkey, which were Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan. Turkey was a model and a support for these states. The goals of these states and Turkey was to live independently and get rid of the foreign exploitation. This was possible only through founding a peace front.



The White Palace, hosting the Saadabad Pact



- As a result of the Ataturk's efforts in this direction, the pact was signed by Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan in the Saadabad Palace on July 9, 1937.
- The maintenance of peace and the aggressive policy of Italy against the eastern states were also factors behind the Pact.
- The emphasize of the independence by these states which got rid of the colonialism was of utmost importance.

