



ТАРИХ – ИСТОРИЯ – HISTORY

UDC 958.4

IRSTI 03.01.79

DOI 10.37238/2960-1371.2960-138X.2025.99(3).117

¹Batyrbekkyzy G., ²Bazarbayev K.*, ³Kelesh M.

¹South Kazakhstan University named after M. Auezov, Shymkent, Kazakhstan,.

^{2,3}Khoja Akhmet Yassawi International Kazakh-Turkish University,
Turkistan, Kazakhstan.

* **Corresponding author:** kanat.bazarbayev@ayu.edu.kz

E-mail: goha_batyr@mail.ru, kanat.bazarbayev@ayu.edu.kz, murat.keles@ayu.edu.kz

SOVIET-TURKISH RELATIONS IN THE NEWSPAPER IZVESTIYA DURING THE 1920s and 1930s

Annotation. This article explores the evolution of diplomatic relations between Soviet Russia and the Turkish Republic through the lens of the Soviet newspaper «Izvestia». By analyzing a wide range of articles published in «Izvestia» from the early 1920s to the late 1930s, the study provides insights into the official Soviet perspective on its diplomatic engagement with Türkiye. The research highlights significant events that shaped bilateral relations, including the Treaty of Moscow (1921), the Treaty of Kars (1921), and mutual diplomatic efforts during the period of Atatürk's reforms in Türkiye and the New Economic Policy (NEP) in Soviet Russia. The study also examines the influence of international developments, such as the rise of fascism in Europe and the approach of World War II, on the dynamics between the two countries. By scrutinizing the portrayal of these events in «Izvestia», the article sheds light on the strategic interests, ideological underpinnings, and geopolitical considerations that influenced the Soviet-Turkish relationship. Furthermore, it assesses the role of media in shaping public opinion and foreign policy during this pivotal era in international relations. The research paper highlights the importance of historical archives and sources in understanding the complexities of international diplomacy and contemporary geopolitical issues.

Keywords: Soviet Russia; Turkish Republic; diplomatic relations; izvestia; treaty of Moscow; treaty of Kars; Atatürk's reforms; new economic policy; Turkic-speaking countries; international developments.

Introduction

The diplomatic relations between Soviet Russia and the Turkish Republic from 1919 to 1922 provide a crucial perspective on the early years of Turkey's Republic and the newly established Soviet government following the 1917 Russian Revolution.



According to Girayalp Karakuş's 2023 study, this period was marked by evolving relations, fluctuating tensions, and strategic actions as both nations navigated the aftermath of World War I while trying to assert their roles on the global stage [1, p.1-17].

During these formative years, Turkey and Soviet Russia shared certain interests, though these were tempered by mutual skepticism. Both countries faced significant internal and external challenges. Turkey, emerging from the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire, was engaged in a struggle for independence and sovereignty. Meanwhile, Soviet Russia was focused on solidifying its revolutionary gains and establishing itself as a new socialist power amidst a predominantly hostile international landscape. Karakuş's study identifies several key elements of the bilateral relationship. A notable example includes the military and financial aid provided by Soviet Russia to Turkey. This assistance, including weapons and funds, was instrumental in Turkey's efforts to defend its territory and independence. Additionally, the Soviet Union's push for the establishment of a Soviet-style regime in Turkey aligned with its broader ideological goals, though these efforts were met with limited success.

Despite these collaborative efforts, the relationship was not without its challenges. A significant point of contention was Soviet Russia's position on the Armenian question, particularly the demands made by Soviet Foreign Commissioner Chicherin for Turkey to surrender territories like Van and Bitlis. These demands, coupled with the generally pro-Armenian stance of Soviet Russia, fueled distrust between Ankara and Moscow. This skepticism became evident when Hasan Fehmi Bey, the deputy of Gümüşhane, voiced concerns during a secret parliamentary session, drawing comparisons between Soviet Russia's ambitions and the territorial objectives of the former Tsarist regime.

Nevertheless, despite these disagreements, the period was also characterized by pragmatic cooperation based on mutual strategic interests. Both countries recognized the necessity of collaboration, understanding that permanent alliances or enmities were not guaranteed. This pragmatic approach to diplomacy can be seen as a form of *realpolitik* that shaped their bilateral relations.

Izvestia, as one of the Soviet Union's leading newspapers, played a key role in reflecting Soviet foreign policy and public sentiment during this period. Established in 1917, shortly after the Bolshevik Revolution, Izvestia became a critical tool for the Soviet government to communicate its views, disseminate political decisions, and shape public perception of international events. The newspaper's coverage of diplomatic developments, global conflicts, and bilateral engagements provided important insights into the official stance of the Soviet regime on international relations. Furthermore, Izvestia's editorials and reporting style also conveyed the public opinion the Soviet government aimed to project, offering researchers a window into the complex relationship between Soviet propaganda, public sentiment, and international diplomacy. As such, Izvestia remains a vital resource for scholars investigating Soviet foreign policy, its impact on international relations, and public perception within the USSR.

Research Methodology

The research methodology is designed to provide a comprehensive analysis of Soviet-Turkish diplomatic relations, combining a dual approach that integrates



qualitative content analysis of Izvestia articles with a review of recent scholarly works on the subject. The selection of Izvestia articles spans a significant period, from the early 1920s to the late 1930s, chosen for its pivotal role in the development of Soviet-Turkish relations and the occurrence of key historical events during this time. This primary source analysis is complemented by an examination of contemporary scholarly literature, which offers additional perspectives, interpretations, and findings regarding Soviet-Turkish relations.

The criteria for selecting recent publications include their relevance to the topic, the novelty of the research, and their contribution to a deeper understanding of the diplomatic dynamics between the two countries. This methodology not only focuses on identifying themes and assessing the tone of Izvestia articles but also evaluates how modern scholars have interpreted these diplomatic events. This includes examining the portrayal of key figures and understanding the influence of broader international politics on Soviet-Turkish relations.

By combining historical media representations with current academic discourse, this multi-dimensional approach allows for a more nuanced and thorough analysis of the complexities that shaped Soviet-Turkish diplomatic interactions.

Discussion

The diplomatic relations between Soviet Russia and the Turkish Republic from 1919 to 1922 were marked by a delicate balance between cooperation and distrust. This period laid the groundwork for the future trajectory of Turkish-Soviet and, later, Turkish-Russian relations. It highlighted the priority of strategic interests over ideological alignment, a theme that has continued to resonate through the decades in the complex and multifaceted relationship between Turkey and Russia.

The article by Mallinson, W., Kanevskiy, P., and Petasis, A. provides a critical examination of the geopolitical dynamics in the Eastern Mediterranean, focusing on the roles of Greece and Cyprus amid the shifting power relations between the West, Russia, and Turkey. While the study primarily addresses contemporary strategic and geo-economic issues, it also offers valuable insights into the broader historical context of diplomatic relations, especially between Soviet Russia and the Turkish Republic. The study highlights how these historical relations continue to influence the current geopolitical landscape [2, p. 306-332].

Historically, the Eastern Mediterranean has been a region of significant strategic importance, serving as a crossroads between continents and a focal point for international rivalry and cooperation. The dissolution of the Ottoman Empire, the rise of the Turkish Republic, and the establishment of the Soviet Union were pivotal events that reshaped the geopolitical contours of the region. These changes laid the foundation for complex relations characterized by fluctuating alliances, tensions, and diplomatic negotiations, which continue to impact the region's stability and alignment today.

The diplomatic ties between Soviet Russia and the Turkish Republic, initiated in the early 20th century, have played a crucial role in shaping the politics of the Eastern Mediterranean. Initially forged on the basis of shared interests in opposing Western imperialism, these relations have evolved through multiple phases, reflecting broader shifts in global geopolitical dynamics. The legacy of these interactions continues to



influence present-day diplomatic ties between Russia and Turkey, impacting security dynamics and alliance structures in the region.

The importance of understanding the historical context of Soviet-Russian and Turkish relations becomes especially clear when considering the contemporary challenges in the Eastern Mediterranean. Despite NATO's and the European Union's efforts to expand and integrate new nations into the Western sphere, the region has not seen the stability and peace that many had expected. Rather, it remains a hotspot for geopolitical tensions, with Greece and Cyprus caught between competing interests. The growing influence of Russia and Turkey in the Eastern Mediterranean highlights the evolving power dynamics, demonstrating the limitations of traditional Western alliances like NATO and the EU in shaping regional outcomes. These developments echo historical patterns of rivalry and cooperation, while presenting new diplomatic challenges and opportunities in the region.

The work of Mallinson, W., Kanevskiy, P., and Petasis, A. illustrates the difficult situation faced by Greece and Cyprus, which are under pressure both from internal issues and external geopolitical forces. The shifting power balance, influenced by the historical relations between major players such as Russia and Turkey, underscores the importance of a sophisticated diplomatic approach and strategic engagement by all parties in the Eastern Mediterranean. In conclusion, understanding the historical context of Soviet-Turkish diplomatic relations is vital for interpreting the current complexities of the Eastern Mediterranean's geopolitics. The lasting effects of these relations, amid evolving alliances and the strategic priorities of regional and global powers, continue to shape diplomatic outcomes, offering both challenges and prospects for regional stability and integration [3].

The study of Soviet-Turkish relations, particularly through the lens of Izvestia, provides a unique viewpoint on the broader narrative of international diplomacy and the tangled web of alliances and conflicts that defined the early 20th century. Izvestia's coverage of the November 20, 1919, article from L'Humanité on American diplomat W. Bullitt's disclosures and the subsequent shifts in British policy regarding the Russian Civil War offers key insights into the changing international dynamics and the complexities of global relations at the time. As a leading Soviet publication, Izvestia was instrumental in broadcasting the Soviet perspective on global issues, and its coverage of these events reveals the nuanced positions and diplomatic currents of the era. The newspaper's decision to feature Bullitt's revelations about the failed peace efforts and his mission in Moscow highlights the significance of these developments in the context of Soviet foreign policy and their impact on Soviet-Turkish relations [4].

The focus on the response of British Prime Minister David Lloyd George, as reported by Izvestia, regarding Soviet proposals and his remarks in the House of Commons about Britain's new stance on the Russian Civil War, marks a pivotal moment in international diplomacy. Lloyd George's recognition of the untenable nature of continuing support for the Russian Civil War, along with the decision to withdraw financial and moral backing from Denikin and Kolchak, signaled a major shift in British foreign policy. This change, highlighted by Izvestia, not only influenced the course of the Russian Civil War but also had broader implications for the geopolitical environment in which Soviet-Turkish relations unfolded.



Moreover, the placement of these articles in *Izvestia* alongside Lloyd George's new approach towards the civil war in Russia underscores the interconnectedness of these international events. The Soviet government's awareness of these shifts and its strategic response reflect the significance of understanding and adapting to the evolving policies of Western powers.

In analyzing the evolution of Soviet-Turkish relations through «*Izvestia*'s» coverage, it becomes evident that the diplomatic interactions between Soviet Russia and the Turkish Republic were deeply influenced by the broader international context.

The changing attitudes of key Western powers, such as Great Britain, towards the civil war in Russia and their diplomatic maneuvers played a critical role in shaping the environment within which Soviet-Turkish relations evolved. Thus, the insights provided by «*Izvestia*» into the diplomatic exchanges, international perceptions, and strategic shifts of the early 20th century offer a valuable lens through which to understand the complexities of Soviet-Turkish relations. The coverage of these pivotal moments in international diplomacy by «*Izvestia*» not only reflects the Soviet perspective on these developments but also underscores the interconnected nature of global political dynamics and their impact on bilateral relations between nations.

The analysis of key events as portrayed in «*Izvestia*» that significantly shaped Soviet-Turkish relations during the second half of the 1950s, as highlighted in S. Karimova's study, reveals a complex interplay of international dynamics, regional conflicts, and bilateral initiatives aimed at navigating the geopolitical landscape of the Cold War era. The period witnessed heightened tensions between the USSR and Türkiye, largely influenced by broader international conflicts in the Middle East and the strategic maneuvers by Western powers—namely the United States, England, and France to counter perceived Soviet threats and extend their influence in the region, particularly in Syria. «*Izvestia*» reflecting the Soviet perspective, covered the Syrian crisis and its repercussions on USSR-Türkiye relations, highlighting the competition between the USA and the USSR for influence in the Middle East. The newspaper detailed Türkiye's submission of a memorandum to its Western allies, outlining what Ankara perceived as the primary goals of Soviet policy in the Middle East. Despite these tensions, and against the backdrop of the USSR's disregard for the Kurdish and Armenian factors as potential leverage in the region, Soviet heads of state called for normalization of relations with Türkiye during the 1950s and 1960s, a move that was met with skepticism due to the ongoing Cold War dynamics and the involvement in the Baghdad Pact [5].

«*Izvestia*» notably covered Soviet Russia's overtures towards political and economic cooperation with Türkiye throughout 1956-1957, marking a significant attempt to thaw relations. On March 16, 1956, coinciding with the 35th anniversary of the 1921 treaty between the two nations, both "Pravda" and "Izvestia" published articles commemorating the history of friendship between Türkiye and the USSR. These articles articulated the mutual benefits of restoring friendly relations for both countries and underscored the potential for contributing to peace in the Middle East. Significantly, these publications asserted for the first time that Türkiye's membership in NATO was not seen as an insurmountable barrier to re-establishing closer Türkiye-Soviet Union relations. Through its coverage, «*Izvestia*» played a critical role in shaping the narrative



around Soviet-Turkish relations, portraying the Soviet Union's efforts to mend ties and propose a framework for cooperation that transcended the existing Cold War polarities. This portrayal not only reflects the Soviet Union's strategic interest in mitigating tensions with Türkiye but also highlights the complexities of international diplomacy in a region fraught with competing interests and alliances [6].

The Treaty of Moscow (1921) and the Treaty of Kars (1921) are landmark agreements that significantly altered the geopolitical landscape of the Transcaucasus region and the fate of Nakhijevan, amidst the broader context of post-World War I transformations and the Russian Revolution.

Signed on March 18, 1921, between Türkiye and Soviet Russia, the Treaty of Moscow came at a critical juncture in the aftermath of Turkish military aggression led by Mustafa Kemal (Atatürk) against the territories previously held by the defeated Ottoman Empire. Notably, the treaty excluded the participation of the newly Sovietized republics of Armenia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan, a decision that underscored the predominant influence of Türkiye and Soviet Russia in determining the region's political restructuring. Article III of the treaty notably designated Nakhijevan as an «autonomous territory under the protectorate of Azerbaijan», explicitly stipulating that this protectorate could not be transferred to a third state. This provision effectively placed Nakhijevan within the Soviet sphere of influence while simultaneously satisfying Turkish concerns over the region's status and alignment. The Treaty of Moscow thus not only delineated spheres of influence between Türkiye and Soviet Russia but also reshaped bilateral relations by acknowledging mutual interests in the stability and political configuration of the Transcaucasus [7].

Building upon the precedents set by the Treaty of Moscow, the Treaty of Kars, signed on October 13, 1921, further solidified the status of Nakhijevan alongside other territorial adjustments in the region. This treaty, which included Türkiye, Armenia, and Azerbaijan among its signatories, explicitly affirmed that Nakhijevan would form «an autonomous territory under the protection of Azerbaijan». Article 5 of the Treaty of Kars institutionalized the arrangements made in Moscow, thereby ensuring that Nakhijevan's autonomy within the Azerbaijani protectorate was recognized by a broader set of regional stakeholders. The significance of the Treaty of Kars in regional geopolitics cannot be overstated, as it not only confirmed the reshaping of territorial boundaries and sovereignties following the Turkish invasion but also laid the groundwork for the future political dynamics of the South Caucasus. By codifying the status of Nakhijevan and other territories, the Treaty of Kars played a pivotal role in defining the inter-state relations and national boundaries that continue to influence the region's geopolitical landscape to this day [8].

Therefore, the Treaties of Moscow and Kars in 1921 were instrumental in redefining the geopolitical contours of the Transcaucasus region. They facilitated the transition of Nakhijevan into an autonomous entity under Azerbaijani protection, reflecting the complex interplay of national ambitions, regional stability, and the strategic interests of both Türkiye and Soviet Russia. These treaties underscored the impact of diplomatic agreements in shaping the destinies of nations and regions, with lasting implications for bilateral and regional geopolitics.



Atatürk's reforms in Türkiye, aiming at the modernization and secularization of the state, found an intriguing reception in Soviet Russia, reflecting a complex interplay of ideological affinity and geopolitical strategy. The 1925 Turkish-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Neutrality, signed just after the League of Nations awarded Mosul to Iraq, symbolized the close ties between the two nations during a period marked by Türkiye's profound transformation under Atatürk's leadership. This treaty, alongside Türkiye's cautious approach to joining the League of Nations in 1932 with explicit reservations against participating in any future anti-Soviet alliance, underscores Ankara's strategic positioning of the USSR as a counterbalance to Western powers. Soviet Russia, for its part, seemed to view positively Türkiye's sweeping reforms as they resonated with the Soviet emphasis on secularization and modernization, albeit from a different ideological standpoint. However, this relationship was not without its complexities, as internal political opposition within Türkiye and shifts in foreign policy directions underscored the dynamic nature of Türkiye-Soviet relations. The nuanced engagement between the two countries during this era reflects a mutual recognition of the benefits derived from their relationship, set against the backdrop of Atatürk's transformative agenda and the evolving geopolitical landscape of the early 20th century [9].

The New Economic Policy (NEP), introduced by Lenin in 1921, marked a strategic retreat from the War Communism policies, aiming to rebuild the Soviet economy by reintroducing limited market mechanisms within the socialist framework. This policy had profound implications for Soviet foreign relations, as it signaled to the international community, including Türkiye, the Soviet government's willingness to engage with capitalist economies and stabilize its internal socio-economic situation. The NEP's implementation not only facilitated the Soviet Union's integration into the global economy but also served as a diplomatic tool, indicating a temporary moderation of revolutionary zeal that made the Soviet state a more palatable partner on the international stage [10].

Izvestia, a prominent Soviet newspaper, was instrumental in communicating the USSR's foreign policy stance and ideological positions to both domestic and global audiences. Its coverage of international events, especially the rise of fascism in Europe and the increasing tensions that led to World War II, was shaped by the Soviet Union's strategic interests and ideological goals, reflecting broader geopolitical concerns. Through Izvestia, the Soviet government expressed its opposition to the growing fascist movements across Europe, positioning itself as a defender against fascism—this stance had notable implications for its relations with Turkey and other nations navigating the turbulent political environment of the interwar period.

The emergence of fascism was a major concern for the Soviet Union, as it posed a direct threat to the international communist movement and challenged the USSR's security. Consequently, Izvestia's coverage of these events emphasized the Soviet commitment to anti-fascist solidarity, focusing on the importance of forming alliances and fostering cooperation with countries that shared its concern about the growing fascist threat. This period witnessed a delicate balance between ideological principles and pragmatic foreign policy strategies as the Soviet Union worked to combat fascism while simultaneously securing its borders and national interests [11].



In the context of Soviet-Turkish relations, the ideological positions and strategic interests outlined in *Izvestia* reveal the complexity of this bilateral relationship. As fascism spread in Europe, the Soviet Union viewed Turkey as a strategically important neighbor, whose policies could significantly influence regional power dynamics and contribute to the broader fight against fascism. The years following the implementation of the New Economic Policy (NEP) and leading up to World War II were marked by Soviet efforts to navigate its relationship with Turkey through a blend of shared ideological opposition to common threats and pragmatic strategies aimed at strengthening the security and interests of both nations. In essence, the NEP and *Izvestia*'s coverage of global events highlight the nuanced dynamics of Soviet foreign relations during a pivotal moment in history. The strategic priorities, ideological commitments, and geopolitical concerns reflected in the newspaper's reporting demonstrate how the Soviet Union sought to balance revolutionary ideals with practical foreign policy goals, shaping its interactions with Turkey and other nations as fascism gained ground and World War II approached.

Results

The analysis of *Izvestia* articles provides an in-depth understanding of the evolution of Soviet-Turkish diplomatic relations, revealing a relationship that was heavily influenced by both domestic policies and international events. This examination highlights the dynamic interaction between Soviet domestic reforms, such as the NEP, and pivotal global occurrences, including the rise of fascism in Europe, which directly affected the trajectory of Soviet-Turkish relations. The findings underscore how the USSR attempted to align its ideological objectives with practical diplomatic efforts, with Turkey emerging as a key strategic partner in the face of changing geopolitical circumstances. *Izvestia*, in this regard, played a crucial role not only in disseminating the official Soviet perspective on these relations but also in shaping public opinion to align with the government's foreign policy goals [12]. Through its coverage, *Izvestia* effectively conveyed the Soviet Union's diplomatic positions, ideological unity against shared threats, and its efforts to foster a stable and mutually beneficial relationship with Turkey. This analysis highlights *Izvestia*'s critical role in supporting Soviet foreign policy, bridging the government's diplomatic goals with the public's perception of Turkey's importance in Soviet international strategy.

For instance, the examination of diplomatic records and newspaper archives offers valuable insights into how these relations evolved over time. One significant event that sheds light on early Soviet-Turkish interactions is the meeting documented in *Izvestia* No. 21 from 1918. This meeting, which focused on the treatment of Turkish prisoners of war, highlights the early humanitarian concerns and tensions between the two nations [13].

The peace negotiations and treaties between Russia and Turkey, as documented in *Izvestia*, offer valuable insights into the diplomatic dynamics of the time. For example, the peace treaty between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey on one side, and Russia on the other, outlined the conditions for the withdrawal of Russian troops from Eastern Anatolia and the restoration of territories to Turkey [14] relations of the era, underscoring the strategic interests and territorial disputes that influenced Soviet-Turkish relations. Furthermore, diplomatic correspondences and ambassadorial



activities reported in Izvestia provide a closer look at the ongoing diplomatic exchanges between the two nations. For instance, reports about the Turkish ambassador's interactions with the Russian government reveal efforts to address issues such as propaganda directed against the Turkish government [15]. In the explanation of Soviet-Turkish relations, it is important to consider the broader historical context, including regional conflicts and power struggles. The portrayal of Turkey in Soviet media, such as Izvestia, reflects not only diplomatic exchanges but also ideological perspectives and geopolitical aspirations. Understanding how Turkey's geopolitical moves were presented in Soviet media can offer valuable insights into Soviet perceptions of Turkey's role in international politics. Viewing Soviet-Turkish diplomatic relations through the lens of Izvestia offers a compelling narrative of historical intricacies and geopolitical shifts. This analysis, focusing on transcripts, peace treaties, and diplomatic exchanges published in the prominent newspaper, delves into the nuanced relations between the two nations during the key year of 1918. From discussions on the treatment of prisoners to peace negotiations and territorial disputes, Izvestia provides a window into the complexities of Soviet-Turkish relations amid World War I and the aftermath of the Russian Revolution. Each article and editorial reveals the evolving dynamics of alliances and discord in the turbulent political landscape of early 20th-century geopolitics. This study not only clarifies historical events but also offers important insights into the broader themes of power, ideology, and diplomacy that continue to influence global relations today [16].

In conclusion, the examination of Izvestia newspaper archives offers a valuable resource for analyzing Soviet-Turkish diplomatic relations. By exploring reports on diplomatic meetings, peace treaties, and ambassadorial activities published in Izvestia, researchers can gain a more profound understanding of the historical developments and the evolving complexities that have shaped the relationship between the Soviet Union and Turkey.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the investigation of Soviet-Turkish diplomatic relations through the lens of Izvestia offers a detailed exploration of historical events and geopolitical intricacies. By analyzing articles, transcripts, and reports published during the crucial year of 1918, this study has illuminated the complex interactions between the two nations at a time of considerable political upheaval. From discussions about the treatment of prisoners to peace talks and territorial disputes, Izvestia provides a thorough account of the diplomatic exchanges between Moscow and Ankara in the aftermath of World War I and the Russian Revolution. This analysis has enhanced our understanding of the multifaceted dynamics that shaped Soviet-Turkish relations at this pivotal moment in history. Additionally, this study emphasizes the lasting importance of historical archives and primary sources in revealing the complexities of international diplomacy and their ongoing relevance in understanding current geopolitical issues.

Gratitude

This research is funded by the Science Committee of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Grant No. AP19676634)

REFERENCES

- [1] Karakuş G. Turkish-Soviet Russia Relations (1919-1922). 2023, 10(1), p.1-17. [in English]
- [2] Mallinson W., Kanevskiy, P., Petasis, A. Then Is Now, but the Colors are New: Greece, Cyprus and the Evolving Power Game between the West, Russia, and Turkey in the Eastern Mediterranean. Journal Title, 2020. p.306-332. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19448953.2020.1739878> [in English]
- [3] Matveev G. Poland in Soviet Foreign Policy from late 1919 to July 16, 1920. HISTORY. 2021. <https://doi.org/10.18254/S207987840015567-2> [in English]
- [4] Karimova S. USSR-Turkey Relations (Second Half of the 1950s). Bulletin of Science and Practice, 9(1). 2023. <https://doi.org/10.33619/2414-2948/86/52> [in English]
- [5] Karimi M. The Treaties of Alexandropol, Moscow and Kars, 1920–1921, That Changed the Fate of Nakhijevan. Journal Name, 2023. p.1-34. DOI: 10.54503/0135-0536-2023.1-34. [in English]
- [6] Özkan B. The 1945 Turkish-Soviet Crisis: Devising a Foundational Myth for Turkish Foreign Policy. Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey. 2020. DOI: 10.31278/1810-6374-2020-18-2-156-187. [in English]
- [7] Izvestia. Minutes of the meeting of January 10, 1918. Izvestia Newspaper, No. 21, 1918. [in Russian]
- [8] Izvestia. Peace treaty between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey on the one hand, and Russia on the other. Izvestia Newspaper, No. 47, 1918. [in Russian]
- [9] Izvestia. No. 102(306) of 1918 of the Turkish ambassador to Petrograd. Izvestia Newspaper, No. 102, 1918. [in Russian]
- [10] Izvestia. Transcript of the meeting of the delegations of Russia and Turkey. Izvestia Newspaper, No. 22, 1918. [in Russian]
- [11] Izvestia. Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. Izvestia Newspaper, No. 24, 1918. [in Russian]
- [12] Izvestia. Turkey on the end of peace. Izvestia Newspaper, No. 44, 1918. [in Russian]
- [13] Izvestia. Terms of peace treaty with Romania. Izvestia Newspaper, No. 44, 1918. [in Russian]
- [14] Izvestia. The death of the Turkish sultan abroad. Izvestia Newspaper, No. 142, 1918. [in Russian]
- [15] Izvestia. Germany and Turkey. Izvestia Newspaper, No. 207, 1918. [in Russian]
- [16] Izvestia. The sun and the moon are not visible in Asia fight. Izvestia Newspaper, No. 212, 1918. [in Russian]

Г. Батырбекқызы, Қ. Базарбаев, М.Келеш

1920-1930 ЖЫЛДАРДАҒЫ «ИЗВЕСТИЯ» ГАЗЕТІНДЕГІ КЕҢЕС- ТҮРІК ҚАТЫНАСТАРЫ

Аңдатпа. Мақалада Кеңестік Ресей мен Түркия Республикасы арасындағы дипломатиялық қарым-қатынастар кезеңдерін, кеңестік басылым «Известия» газетінің материалдары негізінде қарастырады. 1920 жылдың басынан 1930 жылдардың аяғына дейін «Известия» басылымында жарияланған ақпараттардың кең ауқымын талдай отырып зерттеу, Түркиямен дипломатиялық қарым-қатынасқа қатысты ресми кеңестік



кезқарасты түсінуге мүмкіндік береді. Зерттеу еңбегінде екіжақты қарым-қатынастарды қалыптастырған маңызды оқиғалар, соның ішінде Мәскеу келісімі (1921), Карс келісімі (1921) және Ататүріктің Түркиядағы реформалары мен Кеңестік Ресейдегі жаңа экономикалық саясат (ЖЭС) кезеңіндегі өзара дипломатиялық байланыстарын айқындайды. Зерттеу жұмысында сонымен қатар Еуропадағы фашизмнің күшеюі және Екінші дүниежүзілік соғыстың белең алуы сияқты халықаралық оқиғалардың екі ел арасындағы қарым-қатынастың даму динамикасына ықпал әсерін зерттейді. «Известия» газетіндегі осы оқиғалардың баяндалуын зерделей отырып, кеңес-түрік қарым-қатынасына әсер еткен стратегиялық мүдделер, идеологиялық тәсілдер мен геосаяси ойлардың маңыздылығы баяндалады. Сонымен бірге, халықаралық қатынастардың осы маңызды кезеңінде бұқаралық ақпарат құралдарының қоғамдық пікір мен сыртқы саясатты қалыптастырудағы маңызы бағаланады. Зерттеу жұмысы тарихи мұрағаттар мен дереккөздердің халықаралық дипломатияның күрделілігін және қазіргі геосаяси мәселелерді түсінудегі маңыздылығын көрсетеді.

Кілт сөздер: Кеңестік Ресей; Түркия Республикасы; дипломатиялық қатынастар; известия; Мәскеу шарты; Карс келісімі; Ататүрік реформалары; жаңа экономикалық саясат; Түркі тілдес мемлекеттер; халықаралық оқиғалар.

Г. Батырбекқызы, К.Базарбаев, М.Келеш

СОВЕТСКО-ТУРЕЦКИЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ В ГАЗЕТЕ «ИЗВЕСТИЯ» в 1920-1930 гг.

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается эволюция дипломатических отношений между Советской Россией и Турецкой Республикой через призму советской газеты «Известия». Анализируя широкий спектр статей, опубликованных в «Известиях» с начала 1920-х до конца 1930-х годов, исследование дает представление об официальной советской точке зрения на дипломатическое взаимодействие с Турцией. В исследовании освещаются важные события, которые сформировали двусторонние отношения, включая Московский договор (1921 г.), Карсский договор (1921 г.) и взаимные дипломатические усилия в период реформ Ататюрка в Турции и новой экономической политики (НЭП) в Советской России. В исследовании также рассматривается влияние международных событий, таких как рост фашизма в Европе и приближение Второй мировой войны, на динамику отношений между двумя странами. Тщательно изучая изображение этих событий в «Известиях», статья проливает свет на стратегические интересы, идеологические основы и геополитические соображения, которые повлияли на советско-турецкие отношения. Кроме того, в нем оценивается роль СМИ в формировании общественного мнения и внешней политики в эту поворотную эпоху в международных отношениях. В исследовательской работе подчеркивается важность исторических архивов и источников в понимании сложностей международной дипломатии и современных геополитических проблем.

Ключевые слова: Советская Россия; Турецкая Республика; дипломатические отношения; «Известия»; Московский договор; Карсский договор; реформы Ататюрка; новая экономическая политика; тюркоязычные страны; международные события.