

MUNAAL'18

THE GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF TURKEY

1- OPEN AGENDA

STUDY GUIDE

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Honourable Participants,

My name is İnci Çetin and it is an immense pleasure to welcome you as the Secretary General of the very first session of MUNAAL18, on behalf of both academic and organization teams. We are exhilarated to see you join us while we are at one of the benchmarks of our club's history. We worked relentlessly to deliver you a satisfactory academic experience alongside a quality organization to make your experience a remarkable one.

We determined the theme as 'Will For Change' in hopes of emphasizing the much needed initiative taking to make a change in the world. In the upcoming days you will learn how to adopt yourself in times of crises and take actions accordingly. You will understand the dynamics of negotiating and compromising. Most importantly you will deepen your understanding regarding the importance of changing your mind and being able to come together to achieve a solution which will not only make an impact but also last for a long time. Ultimately this is what we strive for this conference as well as aim to make you contemplate through this theme.

The Grand National Assembly of Turkey constitutes a vital part in our history. The bravery and faith displayed during those dark days are a never ending source of pride and inspiration. Standing where we are today, we may wonder about the endless possibilities of changing the flow of the history. Yet the condition and the state of mind of yesterday is rarely well understood. By simulating this committee we hope to convey the sentiment of the past while also allowing you to improvise within the realities of history. It would not be an exaggeration to say that without our dedicated and hardworking Under Secretary General Mr. Sarper Kılıç, this committee would not be possible. His work ethic and attention to the detail will surely make your experience unforgettable.

I highly advise you to read the guide thoroughly and make further research to make the most of this experience. The challenges might vary, but your enthusiasm and hard work will surely overcome them all.

Kindest Regards,

İnci Çetin
Secretary General of MUNAAL 2018

LETTER FROM THE UNDER SECRETARY GENERAL

Honorable Participants,

It is a huge honour to welcome you all to the Grand National Assembly of Turkey in Model United Nations of Ankara Atatürk High School 2018. My name is Sarper Kılıç and I am an undergraduate student at Bilkent University in Ankara, Turkey. It was a great opportunity for me to be a messenger between Turkey in 1921 and 2018.

This year, our main topic will be Armistice of Mudanya. The Grand National Assembly of Turkey is aware of that military step of The Turkish War of Independence is coming to an end. In this aspect Assembly's one and only goal is to be sure that current problems on Turks will be diminished. Armistice of Mudanya will be one way to accomplish this goal; however, participants can find other ways to accomplish it as well. In this perspective, it is highly expected from participants to read the title of Authorization of the Assembly in this study guide. Participants will have a great chance to take a huge role in this kind of a legendary war's atmosphere with assigned Members of the Parliament.

I would like to thank our honorable Secretary General Ms. İnci Çetin for being extremely helpful in any kind of a problem and also for having me in her team as well.

Please If you have any question about the committee do not hesitate to send me an e-mail to sarper.kilic.98@gmail.com. I really cannot wait to see you in June.

Sarper Kılıç

Under-Secretary General Responsible for The Grand National Assembly of Turkey

I. Introduction to the Topic

A. Background History

Grand National Assembly of Turkey was founded in Ankara on April 23th, 1920. The Assembly takes its roots to an organisation called Committee of Representation. Committee of Representation, which was established in Sivas Congress, had functioned as the executive branch of Turkish War of Independence in years 1919 and 1920. Mustafa Kemal Pasha(Atatürk), Rauf Bey(Orbay), Bekir Sami Bey(Kunduh), Refet Bey(Bele), Kara Vasif Bey(Mustafa Vasif Karakol), Mazhar Müfit Bey(Kansu) and 10 more delegates were chosen to represent Eastern Region in Erzurum Congress¹; however, committee's authorization was decided to be expanded for the representation of all country in Sivas Congress.² In order to ensure participation of Anatolian Public to the Independence War as a whole, Committee of Representation delegated its authorities to the National Assembly. After the Committee of Representation served as The 1st Cabinet of Executive Ministers of Turkey,³ on January 21st, 1921 the very first constitution was ratified by the Assembly, Turkish Constitution of 1921, which only contained 23 articles but it is of primary importance as one of the initial steps of establishing a new state.

¹ Aksin, Sina, et al. Yakınçağ Türkiye Tarihi. Milliyet.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.



Figure 1: Mustafa Kemal Pasha and Committee of Representation.⁴

The 1921 Constitution (Selections)⁵

1. Sovereignty is vested in the nation without condition. Governmental system is based on the principle of self-determination and government by people.
2. Executive power and legislative responsibility is exercised by and concentrated in the hands of the Grand National Assembly which is the sole and real representative of the nation.
3. The Turkish State is governed by the Grand National Assembly and its government is titled as "the Government of Grand National Assembly."
4. The Grand National Assembly is composed of members who are elected by people of the provinces.
5. Elections to the Grand National Assembly is held every two year. Duration of membership is limited to two years but reelection of a member is possible. The former assembly remains in office until the new assembly convenes. When holding a new election seemed to be impossible legislative period can be extended only one year. Each member of the Grand

⁴ "HEYET-İ TEMSİLİYE (TEMSİL HEYETİ)." Boyut Pedia, www.boyutpedia.com/1295/31594/heyet-i-temsiliye-temsil-heyeti.

⁵ Gözler, Kemal. WEB SITE OF THE TURKISH CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, www.anayasa.gen.tr/english.htm.

National Assembly is not only representative of the province by which s/he is elected but of the whole nation.

6. General Assembly of the Grand National Assembly convenes of its own accord on the first day of November.

7. The basic rights of the application of the ordinances of the sacred law; the promulgation, amendment, and abrogation of all laws; the concluding of treaties and peace; the promulgation of the defence of the fatherland (i.e., the declaration of war) belong to the Grand National Assembly. The preparation of laws and regulations will be guided by juridical and religious provisions, which best conform to the modus operandi of the people and the needs of the times, as well as established customs. The functions and responsibilities of the Council of Ministers shall be fixed by a special law.

8. The government of the Grand National Assembly exercises the executive function through ministers who were elected according to its special law. The Grand National Assembly directs the ministers on executive affairs and changes them when necessary.

9. The Head of the Grand National Assembly who was elected by the General Assembly is the head of the GNA for one electoral period. With this status, he is entitled to sign on behalf of the Assembly and to approve the decisions of the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers elects one member from among themselves as the head of the Council of Ministers. However, the Head of the GNA is natural head of the Council of Ministers.

10. Administration

11-14. Provinces

15. Town

16-21. Administrative unit smaller than town but bigger than village

22-23. General Inspectorship

Provisional Article (Explains effective date of articles)

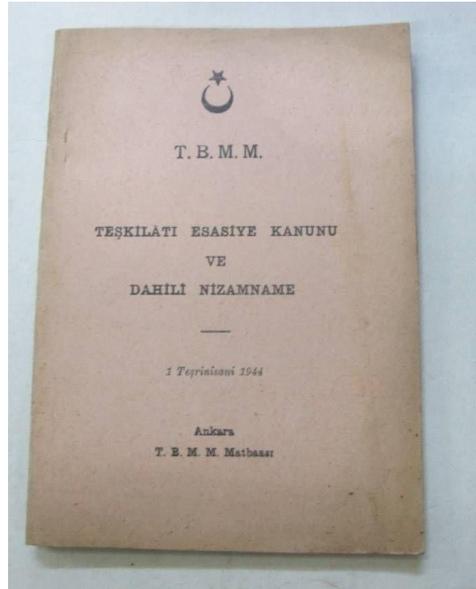


Figure 2: Turkish Constitution of 1921⁶

B. Problems need to be covered by the Grand National Assembly of Turkey after the military step of Turkish War of Independence

- Taking over the administration of East Thrace
- Taking over the administration of Dardanelles and the Bosphorus
- War indemnities need to be paid by Greek Government
- Possible Rebellions
- Chanak Crisis
- Rescuing Turkish War Prisoners
- Decimations against Turkish in territories out of Turkish admimistration.

⁶ “1921 Anayasası.” Ansiklopedica, 16 July 2017, www.ansiklopedica.org/1921-anayasasi-teskilat-i-esasiye-kanunu/.

C. General Features of the Committee

1. The Current Cabinet⁷

- Hüseyin Rauf Bey (Orbay) (Chairman of the cabinet)
- Abdullah Azmi Efendi (Minister of Sharia)
- Kazım Paşa (Özalp) (Minister of Defence)
- Fevzi Paşa (Çakmak) (Minister of General Staff)
- Ali Fethi Bey (Okyar) (Minister of Interior)
- Yusuf Kemal Bey (Minister of Foreign Affairs)
- Hasan Fehmi Bey (Minister of Finance)
- İsmail Safa Bey (Minister of Education)
- Rifat Bey (Çalık) (Minister of Justice)
- Mahmut Esat Bey (Bozkurt) (Minister of Economy)

2. Authorization of the Committee

After The Battle of Kütahya-Eskişehir, National Assembly had decided to pass a bill in order to declare Mustafa Kemal Pasha as the Commander in chief on August 5th, 1921.⁸ According to the new law, Mustafa Kemal had taken the legislature authority of Grand National Assembly to fulfill regular army's needs faster,⁹ thus, enabling Mustafa Kemal to administer the army more adequately and efficiently. Grand National Assembly still has the legislature

⁷ Yüksel, Ufuk. T.C Başbakanlık, www.basbakanlik.gov.tr/Forms/_Global/_Government/pg_Cabinets.aspx.

⁸ www.aa.com.tr/tarihce_en/.

⁹ Aksin, Sina, et al. Yakınçağ Türkiye Tarihi. Milliyet.

and executive authority. To specify official alterations that can be made by the committee, procedure will be further explained.



Figure 3: Mustafa Kemal Pasha as the Commander in Chief of Turkish Armed Forces.¹⁰

Regular Bill Passing¹¹

Bills can be proposed by the cabinet, a member of the cabinet, a group of Members of Parliament and a Member of Parliament. If the proposal is raised by the cabinet as a whole it called as 'the government bill'. On the other hand, rest of the proposal should be called as 'bill'. The proposal should be written with the names of signatories and also the proposal should be specified whether it is a "government bill" or a "bill". Aim of the proposal doesn't

¹⁰ Ataturk Today.com . www.ataturktoday.com/AtaturkGunlugu/AgustosAugust/30.htm.

¹¹ “.” Web Site Of The Turkish Constitutional Law, www.anayasa.gen.tr/kanun.htm.

need to be specified; however, possible instructions of the norms should be clearly specified. A proposal must be raised in order to address an issue that was discussed during the assembly meetings. Otherwise, the irrelevant proposals will be overruled by the board. If the proposal recognised by the board as a bill, a motion should be raised to discuss about the bill. 1/3 of the committee must be present for the acceptance of this motion. After discussions a motion should be raised to vote upon the bill. Committee must comply to the rules of procedural voting. Bills need simple majority to pass.

Executive Orders for the Army

Due to the Commander in Chief Law, Grand National Assembly is not authorized to give certain and final orders to army. At this point, the only certain action that National Assembly can decide is passing a bill concerning the fulfilment of the needs of the army. Nevertheless, National Assembly may formally point out security concerns and advice to the Commander in Chief. This procedure must be accomplished in written way. Members of Parliament need to reach a consensus to deliver the proposal.

Press Releases

If it is considered necessary, the National Assembly may decide to release a press release in order to inform public or manage the disturbance. Signatories don't need to be specified. The press releases need a simple majority to be released.

Independence Tribunals

If it is considered necessary, Grand National Assembly may formally transfer a person's case in which that person is considered to be a criminal. Grand National Assembly can only use this authority in case of the violation of the constitution and thereafter existing laws; in

addition, for the cases of treason. Members of Parliament should write a document to the court and specify why suspect needs to be judged. Written document needs simple majority to pass and signatories should be written as well. Number of signatories does not have a limitation.



Figure 4: One of trials in the court of Independence Tribunals¹²

Recognition of International Treaties

Acceptance of an international treaty demands a new law. After a possible treaty is received by the Members of Parliament, board members must read the articles of the possible treaty to the committee. A motion should be raised in order to discuss about the terms of the treaty. Board members can also decide upon opening a discussion without waiting for a motion only for the case of possible treaty discussions. After the discussions, if the possible treaty is rejected by the committee, Members of Parliament should prepare a document which includes the necessary alterations and it must be voted upon to be sent to the treaty

¹² dnyabulteni.net. Dünya Bülteni, Dnyabulteni.net, 17 Sept. 2017, www.dnyabulteni.net/haberler/227127/tarihte-bugun-istiklal-mahkemeleri-kuruldu.

delegation. It needs a single majority to be accepted. If the possible treaty is recognised by the committee, Members of Parliament need to propose a bill about the possible treaty's acceptance and the topic of the bill must be specified. Bill procedure about treaty will be the same with regular bill passing; however, it requires a 2/3 majority to pass. Committee members may publish a press release if it is necessary.

Signing an Advantegous Armistice at Conference of Mudanya

A. Conference of Mudanya

On August 26th, 1921 Mustafa Kemal Pasha issued an order of attack to the 1st and 2nd armies. This military operation (The Great Offensive and Battle of Dumlupınar) was the last one that included intense armed conflict.¹³ The offensive began on 26 August 1921 and forces of Grand National Assembly of Turkey had managed to reach Mediterranean Sea (Nowadays, Aegean Sea) on 19 September 1921.¹⁴ With this last operation, Greek Army had been driven away.

National Assembly had three conditions to start negotiations for an armistice. They were transferring the management of Dardanelles, Istanbul and East Thrace.¹⁵ If Entente Powers declined to cover those pre-conditions, military operations would proceed.¹⁶ Ultimately, neither Entente Powers accepted those conditions nor Turkish forces marched against Allied

¹³ Atatürk, Mustafa Kemal. Nutuk. Milli Eğitim Basımevi, 1993.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ İnönü, İsmet. İsmet İnönü'nün Hatıraları : Büyük Zaferden Sonra Mudanya Mütarekesi Ve Lozan Antlaşması. Cumhuriyet, 1998.

¹⁶ Ibid.

garrisons. However, the command echelon of Turkish Armed Forces has given orders to domineer allied forces in Dardanelles and Istanbul.¹⁷ Under the title of Chanak Crisis, the background reasons and results of that military operation will be explained in details.

The most significant fact both for Entente Powers and The Grand National Assembly was the tiredness of war. Allies were accomplished to sign treaties with Central Powers due to WWI; however, communities of Entente Powers were completely against a new war with Turks.¹⁸

All in all, French and Italian governments decided to withdraw from Anatolian region but British forces resisted to keep its forces deployed in Dardanelles and Istanbul.¹⁹ In the UK, public was strictly against a new war with Turks but the British Cabinet was the only major proponent for a new war. Although British Cabinet had given order forces to respond with fire against Turkish forces, General Harrington disobeyed cabinet's orders and ordered not to respond with fire in any case until a new order of his.²⁰ Proponency of the cabinet resulted with the downfall of David Lloyd George afterwards.²¹ In the National Assembly's perspective, Turkish Nations had constantly been in war for 15 years. With Ismet İnönü's words; *Public was exhausted, army was exhausted. The Great Offensive was accomplished*

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Atatürk, Mustafa Kemal. Nutuk. Milli Eğitim Basımevi, 1993

¹⁹ "The Chanak Crisis." Study Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, theaturksocietyofcanada.ca/mka/explore/the-chanak-crisis/.

²⁰ İnönü, İsmet. İsmet İnönü'nün Hatıraları : Büyük Zaferden Sonra Mudanya Mütarekesi Ve Lozan Antlaşması. Cumhuriyet, 1998.

²¹ "The Chanak Crisis." Study Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, theaturksocietyofcanada.ca/mka/explore/the-chanak-crisis/.

*with public's last but not least affords.*²² In the end, both Entente Powers and National Assembly had to reach a consensus about a decent armistice. The Chanak Crisis continued until the Armistice was signed. However, the major reason of the crisis which is the military operation of Turkish forces (will be explained later) led both sides to start negotiations on October 3rd.²³

There were five Generals who have taken the role of representative of their countries and one observer.²⁴

- Ismet Pasha(Inonu) – Delegate of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey
- General Charles Harrington – Delegate of the United Kingdom
- General Antoine Charpy – Delegate of France
- General Ernesto Mombelli – Delegate of Kingdom of Italy.
- General Alexandros Mazarakis – Delegate of the Kingdom of Greece (He refused to attend to the armistice negotiations.)
- Henry Franklin-Bouillon – A French Diplomat (He attended to the negotiations as observer)

²² İnönü, İsmet. İsmet İnönü'nün Hatıraları : Büyük Zaferden Sonra Mudanya Mütarekesi Ve Lozan Antlaşması. Cumhuriyet, 1998.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.



Figure 5: A photograph at the end of the Conference of Mudanya after signing the Armistice of Mudanya on 11 October 1922²⁵

Turkish commission was comprised Ismet Pasha, Asım Gündüz Pasha, Lieutenant Colonel Tevfik Bıyıklıođlu, Major Seyfi Alkoç. Ismet Pasha attended the conference as the chairman.²⁶

Henry Franklin-Boullion has showed considerable effort to find a mutual way between Entente Powers and National Assembly. He also signed Treaty of Ankara(1921) as the delegate of France. Mustafa Kemal Pasha and Henry Boullion's relationship established diplomatic connections between France and Government of National Assembly.²⁷

With Ismet Pasha's words, General Harrington was the main negotiator in the name of Entente Powers. General Mombelli and General Charpy were mainly in favor of the opinions of General Harrington. However, during armistice negotiations they had acted according to their governments decisions.²⁸

²⁵ "Mudanya Mütarekesi." Boyut Pedia, www.boyutpedia.com/1447/63665/mudanya-mutarekesi.

²⁶ Ozakman, Turgut. Cumhuriyet: Türk Mucizesi. Bilgi, 2009.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ İnönü, İsmet. İsmet İnönü'nün Hatıraları : Büyük Zaferden Sonra Mudanya Mütarekesi Ve Lozan Antlaşması. Cumhuriyet, 1998.

East Thrace formed the major subject of the debates. The most significant disagreement about that issue was that the exact time of transferring the administration.²⁹ National Assembly's goal was to ensure that East Thrace would have Turkish administration. On the other hand, Entente powers' goal was to be sure that transferring East Thrace's administration after a permanent peace treaty.³⁰ After the defeat of Greek Army, new government of Kingdom of Greece claimed that their first achievement would be the refoundation of regular army.³¹ According to the Turkish intelligence, East Thrace had the perfect location in order to continue the Greco-Turkish War. Logistics of Turkish Armed Forces didn't maintain the necessary power to endure 1st and 2nd armies for new armed conflicts. France was in favor of the motion of transferring the administration of East Thrace to Turkish Government.³²

The second point forming the importance of East Thrace was that the pressure and decimation on Turks by Greek extremists.³³ Number of Turkish casualties is unknown; however, 200-300 people of Greek extremist groups have followed the procedure of burning down villages, executing Turkish men especially capable of create resistance, women and children.³⁴ Military operations of Turkish Armed Forces and military threats of General

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Ozakman, Turgut. Cumhuriyet: Türk Mucizesi. Bilgi, 2009.

³² İnönü, İsmet. İsmet İnönü'nün Hatıraları : Büyük Zaferden Sonra Mudanya Mütarekesi Ve Lozan Antlaşması. Cumhuriyet, 1998.

³³ TÖRELİ, Türkmen. Occupation of Thrace and the Greek Atrocities (1919-1922) .
dergiler.ankara.edu.tr/dergiler/18/1687/17989.pdf.

³⁴ Ibid.

Harrington were nearly led conference to be adjourned.³⁵ According to General Harrington's words, British forces had 2 brigades, 50 cannons, 36 aircrafts, 16 warships.³⁶

After days of debates, Entente Powers brought a mutual possible armistice offer of 10 articles. Generally, Allies accepted the occupation of East Thrace by Turks but after the peace treaty conference. Karaağaç, Edirne wasn't considered as a territory to handover to Turks, the time for the withdrawal of Greek Army was too long, number of Turkish military forces that will pass to East Thrace in order to ensure public order was too less and the issue of war prisoners and hostages captured by Greek Army was not specifically solved.³⁷ Entente Powers' proposal included France too. Due to this fact Turkish Cabinet decided to reconsider the reliability of diplomatic relationship with France.³⁸ In October 6th negotiations were suspended because of the disagreements.³⁹ Mustafa Kemal Pasha, Chairman of the Turkish cabinet and Minister of Defence gave an order to Ismet Pasha. If the demands of National Assembly wouldn't be approved and accepted by Entente Powers until October 6th 6p.m. , Commander in chief were going to take away Ismet Pasha's authority to delay military operations of both armies.⁴⁰ Preparation of war started after the executive order. Command

³⁵ İnönü, İsmet. İsmet İnönü'nün Hatıraları : Büyük Zaferden Sonra Mudanya Mütarekesi Ve Lozan Antlaşması. Cumhuriyet, 1998.

³⁶ Walder, David. The Chanak Affair. Hutchinson, 1969.

³⁷ İnönü, İsmet. İsmet İnönü'nün Hatıraları : Büyük Zaferden Sonra Mudanya Mütarekesi Ve Lozan Antlaşması. Cumhuriyet, 1998.

³⁸ Ozakman, Turgut. Cumhuriyet: Türk Mucizesi. Bilgi, 2009.

³⁹ İnönü, İsmet. İsmet İnönü'nün Hatıraları : Büyük Zaferden Sonra Mudanya Mütarekesi Ve Lozan Antlaşması. Cumhuriyet, 1998.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

echelon decided not to cover up preparations on purpose.⁴¹ En tente Powers' delegates attended the meeting at 8p.m.⁴² They stated the acceptance of National Assembly's demands about East Thrace.⁴³

Another subject of the debates was the exchange of war prisoners. Members of the conference have not had deep struggles in finding a mutually-agreed solution about this issue and decided to conclude it in peace treaty conference.⁴⁴ In following days of the conference, minor problems about the armistice have been discussed and concluded.⁴⁵ On October 11th, at 3am Armistice of Mudanya was signed by Entente Powers and The Grand National Assembly of Turkey.⁴⁶ General Harrington and Ismet Pasha also discussed the possible situation If the armistice wasn't signed by Greek government. General Harrington assured that armistice would be valid in any way.⁴⁷ Greek government refused to sign Armistice of Mudanya but couldn't find any diplomatic support. Ultimately, in October 14, Greek Government signed Armistice Mudanya. Refet Pasha was assigned to establish Turkish Administration in East Thrace. He entered Istanbul with a symbolic battalion as the representative of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey in 19 October 1922.⁴⁸

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Ataturk, Mustafa Kemal. Nutuk. Milli Eğitim Basımevi, 1993

1. Some Terms of The Original Armistice of Mudanya⁴⁹

- The armistice was to come into effect three days after the signing, on the night of the 14-15th of October
- Hostilities between the Greek and Turkish armed forces were to come to an end.
- Until a peace treaty is signed, right coast of Maritza including Karaağaç will be occupied by Allied Forces.
- The Greek forces were to leave Eastern Thrace within 15 days.
- With Allied forces overseeing the transfer of administration of the region to Turkish authorities within 30 days
- Turkish forces, for reasons of internal security, a gendarmerie force including officers not exceeding 8,000 would be located in the region
- Turkish forces and Entente Powers' forces were not to enter Thrace until a peace treaty is signed
- Other than any military forces, Allies have right to deploy average 7 battalion to East Thrace in order to ensure internal security of the territory.

2. Consequences of Armistice of Mudanya

With the armistice, hostilities between Turkish and Greek forces were terminated and East Thrace was saved. Those improvements should be considered as the achievements of Turkish government in Conference of Mudanya. However, administration of Dardanelles and the Bosphorus have not been taken over and Turkish forces other than 8.000 people of

⁴⁹ “Mudanya Mütareke Müze Evi.” Mudanya Armistice, www.mudanyamutarekeevi.org/en/component/content/article/55-mud-mutarekesi.html.

gendarmerie were blockaded for entering East Thrace. Those facts affected Turkish negotiations in Lausanne Conference negatively.

B. Chanak Crisis

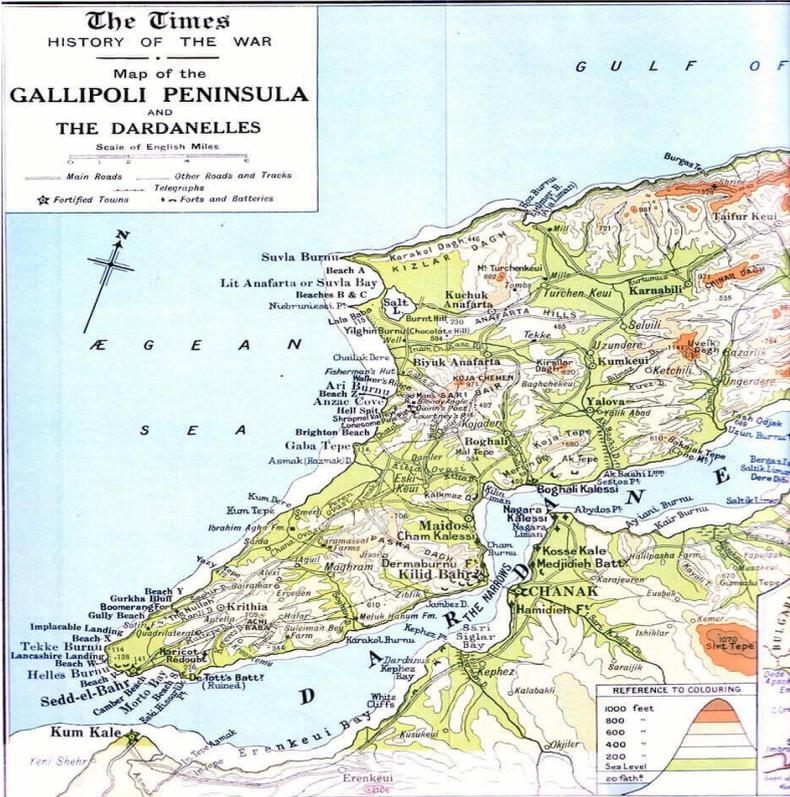


Figure 6: The territory that Chanak Crisis occurred⁵⁰

In order to understand better this crisis, the terms that have been negotiated and agreed on must be considered carefully. Mustafa Kemal and General Maurice Pellé, the French High Commissioner for the Orient and Ambassador in Istanbul, have reached a consensus about

⁵⁰ British Battles, www.britishbattles.com/first-world-war/the-gallipoli-campaign-part-i-the-naval-attack-on-the-dardanelles/.

the possible situation of East Thrace.⁵¹ According to their terms East Thrace would be occupied by Turkish Armed Forces before Conference of Mudanya.⁵²

National Assembly has urged that pre-term as one of the most important condition to begin the conference. However, negotiations between Mustafa Kemal and General Pellé didn't result in favor of National Assembly.⁵³ Entente Powers decided to keep East Thrace territory under their management until an advantageous treaty was signed.⁵⁴ The main importance of East Thrace was showed under the title of Conference of Mudanya. In order to force Entente Powers to hand over the administration of East Thrace, The command echelon of Turkish Armed Forces decided to give a marching order to both armies. The order was given on 13 September.⁵⁵ According to the tactical plan, 2nd army was going to deploy nearly outside of the demilitarized zone in Dardanelles. Calculations showed 2nd army would be able to deploy at the end of the September. 1st army was going to deploy in Izmit and if it would be found necessary, 1st army was going to march against Istanbul.⁵⁶ This strategic plan was the first step of Chanak Crisis. British, French and Italian troops were reinforced Allied garrisons. Nevertheless, Britain was the vanguard of the idea that in any intervention to the Dardanelles, declaration of war would be the response. The British cabinet decided to resist the Turks at the Dardanelles. They also asked for French and Italian help to be sure that the

⁵¹ İnönü, İsmet. İsmet İnönü'nün Hatıraları : Büyük Zaferden Sonra Mudanya Mütarekesi Ve Lozan Antlaşması. Cumhuriyet, 1998.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

Greeks to remain in East Thrace.⁵⁷ The British government also requested for military support from its colonies which their response was negative (with the exception of New Zealand).⁵⁸ Italian and French forces left their positions. British forces were alone to face the Turks.⁵⁹ On September 24, cavalry troops of 2nd army marched into the demilitarized zone and ignored British warnings.⁶⁰

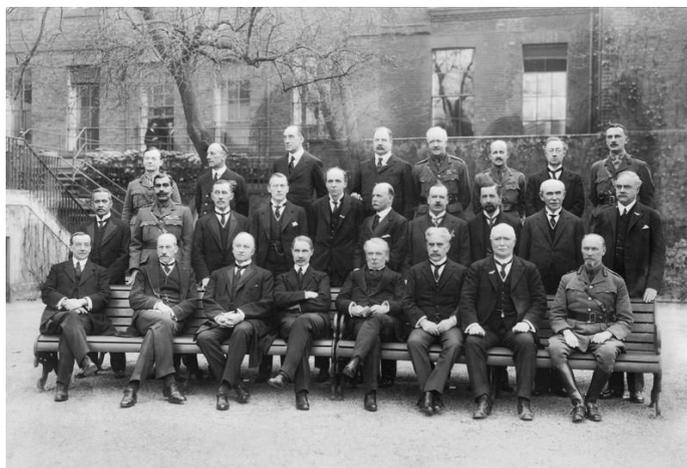


Figure 7: Prime Minister David Lloyd George and rest of the British Cabinet⁶¹

British General Harington, allied commander in Constantinople, ordered to keep fire on Turks and warned the British cabinet against any possible catastrophic decisions ultimately

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ "The Chanak Crisis." Study Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, theaturksocietyofcanada.ca/mka/explore/the-chanak-crisis/.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ First World War Hidden History, firstworldwarhiddenhistory.wordpress.com/category/united-kingdom/lloyd-george/.

any possible armed conflict was prevented.⁶² The British government forced the Greeks to withdraw behind Maritza(Meriç). This decision convinced National Assembly to start negotiations in Conference of Mudanya.⁶³ Raymond Poincaré has also played a huge role in order to convince Lord Curzon, Foreign Secretary of British cabinet, for negotiations in Mudanya. It was also a huge step forward for British cabinet and National Assembly to establish new diplomatic relationships.⁶⁴

Important Note: Demilitarized zone in Dardanelles was established in 1917 by the mutual decision of Entente Powers.⁶⁵

Questions That Need To Be Addressed By The Members Of The Parliament

- How can National Assembly taking over the administration of East Thrace? And what terms and ways should be considered to accomplish National Assembly's goal about the East Thrace?
- What could National Assembly do in order to rescue war prisoners from Greek Army?
- What are the possible ways to prevent any kind of rebellions and criminal activities of individuals or extreme groups such as deserters?
- How can National Assembly Overcome Chanak Crisis? What kind of measures and actions need to be taken?

⁶² The Chanak Crisis.” Study Mustafa Kemal Atatürk,
theaturksocietyofcanada.ca/mka/explore/the-chanak-crisis/.

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ www.allaboutturkey.com/dardanelles.html.

- What measures can be taken to rescue Turkish folk suffering from Greek massacre?
- Are there any possible solution to receive war indemnities from the Greek Government? If there are, what can be done in order to accomplish this task?

List of the names Members of Parliament and chairmen

- Dr. Adnan Adıvar(Chairman of the board)
- Kazım Pasha (Karabekir) (Chairman of the board)
- Hüseyin Rauf Bey (Chairman of the cabinet)
- Abdullah Azmi Efendi (Minister of Sharia)
- Kazım Paşa (Özalp) (Minister of Defence)
- Fevzi Paşa (Çakmak) (Minister of General Staff)
- Ali Fethi Bey (Okyar) (Minister of Interior)
- Yusuf Kemal Bey (Minister of Foreign Affairs)
- Hasan Fehmi Bey (Minister of Finance)
- İsmail Safa Bey (Minister of Education)
- Rifat Bey (Çalık) (Minister of Justice)
- Mahmut Esat Bey (Bozkurt) (Minister of Economy)
- Hamdullah Suphi Bey (Tanrıöver) (MP of Antalya)
- Ziya Hurşit (MP of Lazistan)
- Ali Şükrü (MP of Trabzon)
- Zekai Bey (Apaydın) (MP of Adana)
- Yunus Nadi (Abalioğlu) (MP of İzmir)
- Tunalı Hilmi Bey (MP of Bolu)
- Mehmet Esat (İleri) (MP of Aydın)

- Mazhar Müfit Bey (Kansu) (MP of Hakkari)
- Kalpaklı Emin Bey (Erkul) (MP of Bursa)
- Necati Bey (Kurtuluş) (MP of Bursa)

Important notes for the participants

- In this study guide, we have only specified some parts of the historical facts of Turkish War of Independence.
- In order to create a more diplomatic environment for the committee, historical facts will be rarely altered during the conference.
- The real Armistice of Mudanya may not cover questions need to be addressed by Turkish Government; however, participants may try to cover those problems with the authority of National Assembly that has been mentioned previously.
- Participants may choose any method that will be recognised and approved by the committee board during the conference.
- It is expected from participants to show adequate diplomatic attitude considering the era of Independence War's needs and considering the personalities of members of parliaments
- It is also expected from participants to act adequate to show determination of National Assembly for crucial subjects that have been mentioned.
- The last but not least, participants must read the authorization chapter of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey carefully.