

France's policy towards the Russian issue (January 1919-April 1919)

An abstract research submitted by the researcher

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Research Summary: _

The research aims to show the reality of France's policy towards the Russian issue during a critical and dangerous stage in the history of the two states or countries in the sessions of the Versailles Conference in 1919, as France made great efforts to form investments for it in Eastern Europe, especially in Russia, by providing financial loans to Soviet Russia, And its attempts to exploit the changes that occurred in the international situation in Europe to expand at the expense of Soviet Russia.

The introduction:.

France is one of the two countries that suffered major defeats during the years of World War I, but the change in the balance of power in its favor in the last year of the war prompted it to seize that opportunity and lead the peace conference sessions that began in early January 1919, being one of the major countries in Europe and the most affected by the war.

The Russian issue had a share in the sessions of the peace conference in Versailles, France, but the Soviets were not allowed to attend the fate of their country and discuss the issue of their country in the council sessions, so how was the fate of Russia and its political system drawn in light of those complex circumstances? And from this question came the importance of the subject that discussed France's policy towards the Russia issue in the sessions of the Versailles Conference, during the months of January-March 1919, and it came in two sections.

Then, in the second topic, I discussed France's military policy and the reaction of the white opposition towards it until the end of March 1919, and how the political and military affairs turned out, and the fate of the white opposition, which declined in favor of the Bolsheviks during that stage.

Then I included the conclusion the most important findings of the researcher through his study, and checking the important sources that were attached in a list of explanatory margins and sources used in the research and some illustrative maps as well.

France policy direction of the Russian issue (January 1919-April 1919)

The first topic: The French position towards the Russian issue in the corridors of the Versailles Conference 1919.

The end of the First World War had a clear impact on the countries of the world, especially France, due to the nature of its relationship with Russia. That war claimed the lives of millions of people, it was a victory Entente countries (Britain, France, United States of America, Italy, Japan, and Belgium) on the Central Powers (Germany), the Dual Empire (Austria-Hungary), Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria). A clear impact on drawing a map of the world, and after Germany signs an armistice. First combined war officially and effectively worldwide. On November 11, 1918⁽ⁱ⁾ President of the United States of America, Woodrow Wilson (1856_1924)⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ The task of preparing for the peace conference, which actually began on January 8, 1919, seeking to establish peace between the warring countries, France tried to humiliate Germany and take revenge on it in any way, but the United States of America and Britain I opposed it because it causes an imbalance in the international balance⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾.

At the same time, Russia was going through an internal civil war, and foreign military intervention in it, in response to Russia to spread communist thought in some Western countries, and support armed rebellion against its ruling capitalist regimes, to achieve two goals, the first is to reduce Western pressure against it, through these activities, and to spread communist thought. And the communist parties in European countries, to force the capitalist countries to sit down and negotiate with them^(iv). The Communist aspirations of the Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin appeared Vladimir Lenin (1870_1924)^(v) and his assistant Leon Trotsky (1879_1940)^(vi). And senior Soviet officials since November 1918 when tsarist Germany collapsed, and some European capitals that were destroyed by war witnessed revolutions and political movements of a communist nature, as in Italy and Germany, and the bloodshed caused by those events and the spread of communism, which caused confusion in the internal conditions of European countries. The elites opposed political French, ideological. And Soviet communist activity strongly I considered it a destructive tool against the peoples and political regimes in Europe in general and the West in particular^(vii).

was to Difference of opinion between the European powers and the United States of America, Britain and France on the issue of international balance. And the establishment of a new mechanism to regulate international relations without resorting to the methods of military forces to resolve disputes between the Dole, Ft. He decided to hold a conference international. For peace in the Palace of Versailles in Paris in early January 1919^(viii).

The Supreme Military Council of the Entente states announced on January 12, 1919. On not invited Bolshevik government for the meeting. And listening instead to the opinions of the representatives of the dissolved bourgeois Russian government, the most prominent of whom was its prime minister George Lvov. Georgy Lvov (1861_1925)^(ix) And Sergey Rozanov. Sergey Rozanov (1869_1937)^(x) At the suggestion of French Foreign Minister Stephen Pichon. Stephen Pichon (1857-1933)^(xi) The meeting included approval of the American proposal to establish the League of Nations. The League of Nations, Estimating the value of compensation imposed on Germany, solving international problems, and the fate of colonial possessions outside Europe, by holding a meeting of the leaders of the victorious countries, while the British, French and

Japanese forces were present in different regions on Russian soil^(xii), and to take The main decisions of the conference based on a proposal Head of the French government George Clemenceau Georges Clemenceau(1841_1929)^(xiii) And British Prime Minister Dvhand Lloyd George David Lloyd George(1863_1945)^(xiv), Representatives decided The Entente countries not to invite Germany The Government of Bolshevik Russia for the Congress, And Preservation of all documents for the possibility of settling separated relations with Russia, And defining Russia's borders with its neighbors Especially Poland The Entente countries and the United States of America were concerned about their future with Russia, due to the impossibility of establishing a regime international New without joining Russia for being the largest country in terms of area in the world^(xv).

The conference was opened under the chairmanship of the President of the French Republic, Raymond Poincaré(1860_1934)^(xvi) Who stood against Germany and called for the use of harsh penalties against those responsible for the war, and to take decisive action to prevent new aggression, while the sessions of the conference were moderated by Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau, and the conference included the most important issues by three councils: the Council of Ten, the Council of Four, and the Council of Five^(xvii), The main decisions were taken by the heads of the three countries (the United States of America, Britain, and France). Most of the countries participating in the conference did not score any Presented in its submitted files B Although representatives of Soviet Russia H They are not invited Of conference, except that the Russian issue She was involuntarily present proceed Constantly while discussing almost all problems, to agree country leader the three on continue fighting against the system Soviet, The means of sending international forces to support the white opposition were also discussed To Russia, while others called for directing the main efforts to support Leader of Siberia, Admiral Alexander Kolchak(Alexander Kolchak 1874_1920)^(xviii) And Commander of the White Volunteer Army Anton Denikin Anton Denikin(1872_1947)^(xix), and other white generals The issue of international regulation was one of the first topics of the conference^(xx).

You couldn't Russia Soviet participation at a conference Reconciliation, due to the nature of its political system and its differences with the Concord countries, so France sought to increase pressure on the Bolsheviks through Italy's support for it, so the Concord countries proposed holding an international conference in the Princes' Islands in the Sea of Marmara with the participation of all governments that were actually working on Russian soil, but for those The proposals did not last long, after the French General Staff informed its government on January 13, 1919 that the Bolsheviks had entered the Ukrainian city of Kharkov to occupy its strategically important mines.^(xxi), which prevents France from continuing his investments a There, including rich investment coal mines the main source today to sink the France Yeh, Because of the importance of these areas, France sought to remove the Bolsheviks from the economically vital city of Kharkov for France^(xxii).

Searched the British government led by Lloyd George During the meeting held on January 16, 1919, working to find a solution to the problem of Russia's presence in peace talks, he proposed the establishment of an armistice between all the warring governments on the territory of Russia, at the same time, the Soviet government announced on the same day its desire to discuss Russia's external debt in order to win over Western countries to its side, but rejected the proposal due to opposition Georges Clemenceau, Prime Minister of the French Government and President of the Peace Conference^(xxiii).

Agreed on a day 18 January 1919 on the formation of the quinquennial council, which

included each of (USA, Britain, France, Italy, Japan) As well as formation Committees and supervising the implementation of all decisions^(xxiv).

France feared that Soviet communism would dominate its economic influence in Russia^(xxv), allowed to establish LNRFR (National Association of French National Claims in Russia Ligue Nationale des Revendications Francaises en Russie) Which was founded on January 21, 1919 and aimed to put pressure on the French government in favor of small companies in Russia, so the industrial, financial and commercial circles united to reunite their demands and obtain protection from the French state for their companies and investments in Russia, and obtained the support of the French government to achieve that goal^(xxvi).

Discussions became more Difficultly when Wilson opened the discussion on January 21, 1919 on the Russian issue, especially after the Soviets claimed their intention to pay part of the debts of Tsarist Russia, so President Wilson suggested that the meeting with the Bolsheviks be outside France, so the city of Thessaloniki (one of the cities in Greece) proposed a place for a meeting with the Bolsheviks This was in response to the initiative of Italian Foreign Minister Sidney Sonnino (1847_1922)^(xxvii) Georges Clemenceau expressed the point of view of the French by saying that "negotiating with the Bolsheviks raises them to our level and although they do not deserve to enter into negotiations, the spread of Bolshevism is a threat to states European^(xxviii).

Georges Clemenceau insisted that the delegates not participate The Soviets at the conference. As for the American diplomatic position, President Wilson expressed it by saying, "Its main goal was not the overthrow of Bolshevism, but rather the education of the Russian people on democracy in the American way."^(xxix), So The Supreme Council of the Entente States approved it on January 22, 1919 to be Meeting with the delegation of the Bolshevik government in but on the coast of Istanbul in the Sea of Marmarato meet my delegates Moscow With the Entente countries, and with Moscow's consent to Meeting proposal by the Entente countries, But bidder Leader of the White Opposition, Admiral Alexander Kolchak and Likewise, General Antoine, the leader of the White opposition in southern Russia did not deal with Moscow, And their rejection of the Wilson principles plan, and the power of influence France which was of great help to them In their civil war against the Bolsheviks on the other hand, The Entente countries submitted proposals to the Bolshevik government, including the following^(xxx):

1. Opening Russian ports, free movement of Russian railways, and the conduct of French trade in it.
2. Cessation of hostilities, and preservation of the areas controlled by the white opposition.
3. The release of citizens of the Entente allied with the Bolsheviks.
4. Renewal of commercial and industrial relations between (France and Soviet Russia) with the recognition that Bolshevik Russia owes Russia's debts to France.
5. Evacuation of the Entente forces from Soviet Russia^(xxxi).

All Soviet parties were invited to meet on January 24, 1919 in the Princes' Islands (present-day Turkey), and discuss the issue of the independence of the Baltic states and Poland. Regardless of Russia's future and borders with those countries However, Russia's participation in the Princes' Islands meeting Its borders with the Baltic states were not settled during the Civil War's did not give limits break The French government has not taken an official position on this that^(xxxii).

Within the sessions of the Versailles Conference proposed members of the two delegations^(xxxiii) The British and the French on January 25, 1919 develop their projects in Russia, then France proposes the creation of an international force operating under the control of the League of Nations It took several days^(xxxiv), and its support for for an army White who centered in Siberia and southern Russia through send wireless devices H for receipt to sufficient information about the general conditions at the front became France's the upper hand In Russian Ukraine as well^(xxxv).

The second topic: France's military policy and the reaction of the white opposition towards it:

White Russian opposition leaders Alexander Kolchak and Anton Denikin rejected the provisions of the Versailles Conference, and the plan of the President of the United States of America, Woodrow Wilson, which included an understanding with the Moscow government, because he believed that M That their abilities to confront the Bolsheviks were strong and they did not see the need to be equal with them, because of France's support for them^(xxxvi).

On February 5, 1919, the Soviet government announced its readiness to reassure French companies of the need to continue their work in Russia, and to invite the Paris government to come to an understanding on the issue of debts. On February 5, 1919, the Bolsheviks showed their readiness by making some important concessions to France on the issue of loans and other important privileges for the citizens of the Entente countries, in return for distancing France and the Entente countries from the white opposition from Russia and reducing support for them^(xxxvii).

Called the foreign minister Frenchman Stephen Pichon on February 9, 1919 All representatives of the warring parties, except the Bolsheviks, to negotiate Moscow realized the influence of French diplomacy against it^(xxxviii).

The French Prime Minister and the Chairman of the Versailles Conference, Georges Clemenceau, tried to delay the settlement of matters related to debt issues and commercial aspects and their benefits between both countries (France-Russia), because of his concern about the repercussions and events of the civil war in Russia at the time, so the French government agreed out of solidarity, as it was found in the British Minister of War Winston Churchill as an ally^(xxxix) An agreement was reached on February 13, 1919 to allocate (54 million francs) to Maurice Janin, the head of the French military mission in Russia. Maurice Janine (1862_ 1946)^(xl) and (40,500,00 francs) to the Commander of the Armies of the Entente, Louis Franchet d'Esperey. Louis Franchet Desprey (1856_1942)^(xli), who took command th Western against the Soviets, meanwhile He was opinion French Foreign Minister Stephen Pichon That the financial issue dominates the political issue^(xlii).

On February 14, 1919, French Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau received an invitation from the British Secretary of War, Winston Churchill, to develop a joint plan of action that would be broad and precise against Petrograd, but that project did not see the light, due to the opposition of British Foreign Secretary Arthur James Balfour. Arthur James Balfour (1848_1930)^(xliii), and the American diplomat House, and the French government's preoccupation with financial issues and its future in Europe, leaving the Soviets with the task of forming and perpetuating its political struggles.^(xliv)

The Entente countries decided to discuss the issue of French debts accumulated by the Soviets in specialized committees without referring to them^(xlv), Among them is the need for the French General Staff to provide assistance to the White Army to weaken the Bolsheviks from all sides (Poland, Ukraine, Crimea, and even eastern Russia.) and help the Belarusian armies to

unify their leadership as well as send them equipment^(xlvi), Clemenceau also outlined the terms of assistance. By commissioning Britain provide support for Finland and especially the Baltic states; While France is helping Poland and with the military tunnels. Each party keeps sending it to the countries being considered. Including a copy to the Ministry of People's Affairs. Merchants Yeh. Thus, on February 20, 1919, the plan was submitted to the General Confederation of Labor, by providing immediate support to a member of the Russian Committee to Oppose the Bolsheviks, General Nikolai Yudenich (1862–1933)^(xlvii) to provide him with supplies^(xlviii).

The commander-in-chief of the Russian land and sea armies, Kolchak, agreed to the material assistance provided by the French government to the White Army stationed in Siberia, and it was Kolchak's government in Omsk, Russia, worried about its relations with France, because of the engagement. The latter has economic interests with the Moscow government, Kolchak took responsibility for the decisions regarding Russia, because the French government's continued assistance to the White armies required a price. That war supplies and other materials and services donated^(xlix).

As a result of these events, the regions of southern Russia were divided into two regions between the Ukrainian civil authority and the other part to Russia, with French efforts to link economically and militarily between those regions, and make French training captain Henri Berthelot. On the Ukrainian region, in turn put Anton Denikin on the other section⁽ⁱ⁾. At the same time, some senior White Army commanders interpreted France's interest in Ukraine as more economically important to them than helping the Volunteer Army.⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ So he stood French Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau on the side of the Ukrainian separatists. He wrote to the commander-in-chief of the French forces in Russia, Henry Berthelot, Pan leader of the Ukrainian Rada, Simon Petliura. Denikin opposes because he is a separatist and does not want to return to the old regime, which is why he urges Berthelot to support him and dispel mistrust, Petliura made some concessions to gain the support of the Entente⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾. He also ordered the administrative reorganization, so he entered into a conflict with Denikin, and because of him, he decided to negotiate with Petliura on February 23, 1919. The agreement stipulated the following⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾:

Firstly Reorganization of the forces under French auspices, and the assistance granted is subject to political consensus between the concerned parties.

secondly: The agreement included French control over Ukraine as an important economic, financial and military protectorate for France.

So the French were promised to secretly recognize the Ukrainians and support them at the peace conference. This situation was unacceptable to the White Russians in principle, because it weakened the French support for them later, and at the same time because Denikin feared not to get supplies from Ukraine if the French took possession of it.^(iv)

Perhaps the change in the French position towards rapprochement with the Ukrainians at the expense of turning away from the White opposition is due to the successes achieved by the Red Army and the defeats suffered by the White forces, which made them a losing number in the French accounts, which prompted them to rapprochement with the Ukrainians at their expense.

As a result of those events, negotiations took place in Russia. Among the representatives of the Soviet government and US Diplomatic Representative to France William Bullitt with the founder of the Swedish Communist Party, Karl Kilbom (1885–1961)^(iv), on March 7 to 9, 1919, to work out a general plan to develop the Russian relationship and the Entente countries, especially France, in addition to stopping hostilities and holding a conference to sign the peace treaty^(lvi). Among its conditions were:

1. Recognition of the authority of all governments that already existed on Russian soil.
2. Cut off foreign aid to anti-Bolshevik governments.
3. Lifting the economic and political embargo on Soviet Russia.
4. Granting the right to citizens of Russia and allied countries to move freely across their borders.
5. Ensuring the free passage of goods in transit through Russian territory.
6. Withdrawal of foreign forces, release of prisoners of war and political prisoners, and with the recognition of the debts of the Tsarist Russian Empire by the Moscow government and all other governments in Russia^(lvii).

As a result of those events, Russia could not help but take into account France's point of view on the issues under discussion, so the American diplomatic representative in France, William Bullitt, issued a statement that included the next: the French government should accept the terms of armistice, and the formation of an army new. But France refused that proposal, forced the American delegation and the returning members of the delegation in Paris to neighbor French flag and drift with him^(lviii).

The White Army stationed in the southern regions of Russia suffered from a worsening situation, due to the French position, towards Ukraine and making it within their own spheres of influence, because they cannot consider it independent of Russia^(lix).

The French government proved its influence and the validity of its reservations formulated by the commander of the French forces, Henri Berthelot, regarding the material and moral condition of the army of the Eastern Front.^(lx) He emphasized that the French forces did not want to engage the Red Guards, however. In the event that the Bolsheviks approached the French buildings, they were met with force. And this was confirmed by the Minister of the White Admiral Alexander Kolchak, after receiving instructions from the French Foreign Minister Siviou Pichon, so they tried to negotiate with them, but because of the unequal distribution of forces Alexander Kolchak took orders issued by the Entente countries on March 10, 1919 to evacuate Kherson and Mykolaiv (Ukrainian cities) and withdraw from them in favor of the Bolsheviks.^(lxi)

The French admiral of the Entente, Jean-François-Charles Oumet, was carried. Jean François Charles Amit (1861_1940)^(lxii) consequences. All the failures that happened on French General Louis Franchet d'Espèrey. With regard to the nature of the relationship between the Russians and the Entente, especially France, so the French leadership requested the evacuation of Odessa on March 14, 1919 because it was unable to guarantee the supply of the city with the support of Clemenceau and the Four Council for that decision^(lxiii).

The French command decided on March 17, 1919 complete withdrawal from Odessa (Ukrainian city). But that did not happen to be late. Access Red Army to her^(lxiv), The Soviet government directed its People's Ministry for Commercial Affairs on March 18, 1919 to extend the time in favor of French persons who carried on their industry and trade mainly on Russian soil, even if the main office of the company was in France^(lxv).

The Soviet People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs suggested Georgy Chicherin. Georgy Chicherin (1872_1936)^(lxvi) On March 19, 1919, an agreement was concluded between his country's government with France, due to material difficulties, sought Soviet government to reduce anxiety and blues^(lxvii), in order to stop hostilities, ending the intervention and lifting the siege on her government, Georges Chicherin urged the French government to accept the agreement, in return for obtaining guarantees to pay the money for

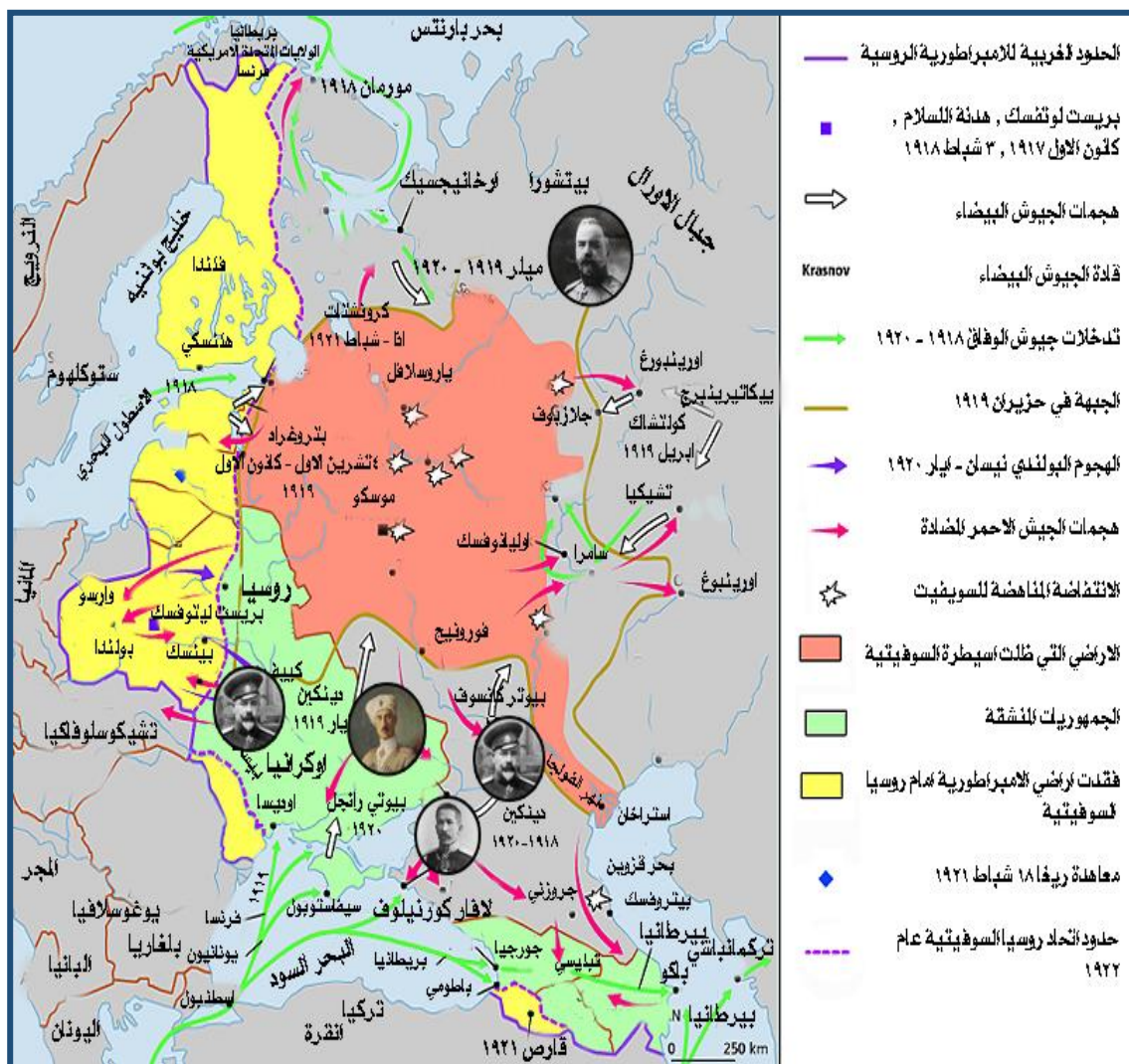
debtsowned by Russia (Ixviii).

Be sure Head of the French Military Mission Maurice Janin on March 20, 1919, with the seriousness of the situation in Russia in general and Siberia in particular, and the increase in unrest, tyranny, social violence, and the spread of famine that the Russian people suffered from, so he discovered That the role played by his country and the Entente countries in Russia was negative (Ixix).

The Prime Minister of France, Georges Clemenceau, decided in 3 April 1919 Organizing a commission to supply South regions Russia with food and medicine (Ixx), But it was unable to send its supplies to southern Russia due to the loss of the vital city of Odessa from Ukraine and Loss HaA large amount of food and coal, because of the chaos and unrest he made On April 4, 1919 Elements of the French fleet in the Black Sea from riots, and the rebels forced France to withdraw, so the city of Odessa was left on April 7, 1919 (Ixxi).

map no(1) It includes:

Distribution of belligerent forces within Russian territory during 1919 (Ixxii).



It is clear from the map that the activities of the White Armies were at their most intense during that stage, and with the shrinking of the territory belonging to the Bolshevik authority, but they were able to withstand and because of the accuracy of training and organization of the Red Army and the poor coordination between their opponents.

Conclusion:.

1. France tried to impose its vision and will at the Versailles Conference, as it was the host country and the country most affected by the First World War.
2. France tried to exploit its position in the peace conference by discussing the Russian issue, taking advantage of the international support for the reality of the dangers of Soviet communism on the capitalist regimes of the major countries.
3. The agreement of France and its allies to prevent the Soviet Bolsheviks from attending the peace conference discussions contributed to the complexity of the political scene inside Russia on the one hand, and Europe in general on the other hand.
4. France pushed the Entente countries at the peace conference to continue supporting the white opposition in the hope of undermining the Bolshevik regime, but the latter's steadfastness and the retreat of the whites with the hope of finding partnerships with the Bolsheviks prompted Paris to gradually back down in support of the whites, which was eventually reflected in favor of the Bolsheviks and their political system.
5. Paris dealt in a clear and pragmatic manner with regard to the Russian issue and other similar issues, in order to strengthen its political, economic and military position, which declined greatly during the years of the First World War.
6. Finally, the Bolshevik regime was able to mobilize the Russian masses supporting it and exploit the weaknesses of its opponents and lead an armed struggle with sacrifices that amounted to millions of people and large sums of money to remove their opponents and firmly establish their new political system after 1919.

Margins:

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- (ⁱ) Wilhelm-Albert Lanz, *Der Wechsel der Staatsangehörigkeit und das Optionsrecht nach dem Versailler Vertrag*, Heidelberg Buch- und Kunstdruckerei Paul Braus, 1926, PP. 7-10.
- (ⁱⁱ) Thomas Woodrow Wilson: Born in Staunton, Virginia, in 1856, he studied law, history, and philosophy at Columbia and Princeton Universities. He obtained his doctorate in law in 1889. He entered university teaching at Hawkins, Brand, and Philadelphia universities. He served as president of Princeton University between 1902-1910, and also He was governor of the state of New Jersey between 1910-1912. The Democratic Party nominated him for the US presidential elections, and he succeeded in occupying the first seat in the White House in 1913 and remained there until 1921. For more, see: *Encyclopedia of Modern Christian Politics*, Vol. 1 A-K, Greenwood Press, London, 2006, PP. 597- 598.
- (ⁱⁱⁱ) United States of States, CIA, Appendix I the Inquiry, USSR, October/ 5/ 2012, PP. 1-2; Nadeschde Schweinfurth, *Das Außenhandels monopol der Union der Sozialistischen*, volume. 52, Université de l'Indiana, Ebring, 1937, SS. 8-10.
- (^{iv}) Eckart Conze, *Die Große Illusion. Versailles 1919 and die Neuordnung der Welt*, Random House, München, 2018, SS.1-4.
- (^v) Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov (Lenin): Lenin was born in the Simbirsk region Simbirsk One of the cities of Russia in 1870, after which Lenin joined the Faculty of Law, Kazan University, but he was arrested because of his activity in the student movement, after that he studied Marxism and became a Marxist leader in 1893, and organized the first Marxist group, in order to liberate the working class in 1895, after that he was arrested and imprisoned then Exiled to Siberia, and in 1900 Lenin published the first Marxist newspaper in Russia, and in 1905 he participated in the revolutionary uprisings that took place in Russia, against the tsarist regime, and in 1917 he was elected president of the Council of Russian People's Commissars, after

- which he was elected president of the Council of the Second International Comintern communism Comntern In 1918, Chairman of the Council of Workers and Peasants, and in 1919, Lenin participated in the Russian-Polish war, he died in 1924. For more see: Encyclopedia of Politics the Left and the Right, Sage Publication, New Delhi, 2005, p. 271.
- (vi) Lev Davidovich Bronstein: He was born in the town of Yanovka in Ukraine in 1879, and he comes from a Jewish family. He received his basic education there, then verified after that in the government school, and from there he became a supporter of Marxism and joined the Social Democratic Party. He was imprisoned and exiled in 1898 because of his revolutionary activities. He was named He was called Trotsky after the name of the prison guard in Siberia. He then returned to become one of the leaders of the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917. He held several positions in the Bolshevik government (1917_1924): he became the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, its Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the People's Commissar for Military and Naval Affairs. And head of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Republic, and a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, he was assassinated in 1940. For more see: Encyclopedia of Activism and Social Justice, Vol. 1, Sage Publications, London, 2007, PP. 1393-1394.
- (vii) Efim Gilevitch Impelson, "Visionary Commonism": Politics, Practice, Ideology, University of Michigan, Mysl, 1973, CC.168_ 170.
- (viii) First: it was majority Participants in the conference reject most of the articles of principles of US President Woodrow Wilson, secondly: There were opinions and disagreements among the members of the Entente over the location of the peace conference. The President of the United States of America thought that it should be in neutral Switzerland, while Georges Clemenceau insisted on Paris, so that the German leaders would feel uncomfortable and remember the German aggression against Paris. Third was the French They are anxiously watching the development of events on their border with Germany. For more see: The Right Hon. Lord. Phillimore, Schemes For Maintaining General Peace, Handbooks Prepared Under The Direction The Historical Section of The Foreign Office (HM Stationery Office), London, 1920, PP. 55- 62.
- (ix) Prince Georgy Evgenievich Lvov: Born in Dresden Dresden (one of the cities of Germany) in 1861, he received his primary education in a Moscow school, and in 1885 Lvov graduated from the Faculty of Law, Moscow University, after which he was elected a member of the First State Duma and joined the right wing of the Constitutional Democratic Party (Cadet) in 1905, and in 1905 1906 Lvov won the elections to the State Duma, after which he became president of the All-Russian Federation in 1915, after which he was elected prime minister and minister of the interior in the first Russian provisional government 1917, Lvov emigrated to France after he resigned, because the Bolsheviks overthrew the provisional government in 1917, he died in Paris 1925. For more see: World War I Encyclopedia, Vol. 1: A-D, Library of Congress, The United States America, 2005, p.725.
- (x) Sergey Nikolay Fitch Rosanov: Born in Moscow in 1869, educated in Moscow at the Mikhailo School Vski He graduated from Artillery in 1889. He served in the First Artillery Brigade in 1896. In 1897 he graduated from the Nikolai Academy. vto the General Staff, and in 1898 he took charge of the headquarters Region Military in Kiev, and in 1901 he became a staff officer in the main headquarters of the Kyi district v, A staff officer during the period (1901_1903), a member of the Russo-Japanese War (1904_1905), and in 1915 he was appointed Chief of Staff of the Third Caucasian Army (corps commander), and in 1919 he was appointed Governor-General of the Yenisei Province and Special Commissioner for the Protection of State Order, and in 1920 He became Chief of Staff of the Supreme Commander of the Armed

Forces in the Committee of Members of the Constituent Assembly, and leader of the White Movement, died in 1937. For more see:

The Blackwell Encyclopedia of the Russian Revolution, Op. Cit., PP. 370- 372.

- (xi) Stephen Jean-Marie Pichon: Born in the city of Arnay-le-Duc (one of the cities of France) in 1857, he received an education in Besançon. He began his political life at an early age and published many articles in 1880. In 1883 he became a municipal councilor in Paris, which prepared him the conditions Ban becomes an active member of French political life, and in 1885 he held the position of French ambassador to China (1897_1900), and in 1901 he became a general resident of the Tunisian Protectorate, and in 1906 he became representative and commissioner of France, he worked as Minister of Foreign Affairs for a number of times during the reign of Georges Clemenceau From 1911 to 1913, he worked as a budget updater for foreign affairs, and in 1918 he worked hard to transform the Czechoslovak National Council into a provisional Czechoslovak government, and in 1919 he participated in the Paris Peace Conference, he died in 1933. For more see:

Encyclopedia Americana, Vol. 22, Americana Corporation, 1965, p. 65.

- (xii) Peter Pastor, The United States' Role in The Shaping of The Peace Treaty of Trianon, Phi Alpha Theta, Institute of Central and West Asian Studies in Pakistan, Vol.41, April 4, 2014, PP. 554_ 558.

- (xiii) Georges Benjamin Clemenceau: Born in Millereau-en-Barre (one of France) in 1885, he studied medicine and completed his studies in 1865, after which he worked as a teacher and journalist in the United States of America, then returned to France in 1869, where he worked as mayor, then as president of the municipal council in the Republic The third French, and in 1871 he became Vice President of the Republic, then he was elected a member of the House of Representatives (1876_1893), and in 1902 he became a member of the Senate, then Minister of the Interior in 1906, then he was elected Prime Minister (1906_1909) which fell in the year 1909, then he became prime minister again for a period of three years (1917_1920), so he worked hard to make France a country of authority and sovereignty during his reign, to enable him to preside over the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 to impose harsh conditions against Germany, as he was called the “Tiger of France” and the father of victory through His works and political career, and he died in 1929. For more, see:

The American Desk Encyclopedia, Oxford, New York, 1998, p. 191.

- (xiv) David Lloyd George: Born in Manchester in 1863, he graduated from the College of Law, then was elected to Parliament for the Liberal Party in 1890, after which he assumed the position of Minister of Commerce in 1906, then became Minister of the Treasury in 1908, and in 1915 he was appointed Minister of Ammunition and Minister He went to war in June 1916, after which he became prime minister from December 1916 to 1922., passed away in 1945. For more see:

The Hutchinson Illustrated Encyclopedia of British History, Routledge, New York, 2018, PP. 75- 76

- (xv) Conferences were held and Meetings of heads of state and government and foreign ministers, to discuss several issues, the most important of which are the main languages of the conference They are French and English, and were divided into groups The first group: the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, and those countries had five plenipotentiaries who participated in the general meetings and the meetings of the various commissions and committees. the second groupIt included the British coloniesAnd nineteen other countries, so they had (1_3) plenipotentiary delegates who could only participate in meetings that discuss issues related totheir countries, AndThe third group: four Latin American countries that cut off diplomatic relations with Germany, so their

representatives were invited to meetings that affect the interests of their countries. The fourth group: includes the delegates of the neutral countries and the countries that were supposed to be reconstituted, and their participation in special cases. For more see:

А.А. С. Протопопов, W. М. Козменко, N.N. S. Эльманова, БЫВШИЙ ИСТОЧНИК, SC.110-111.

- ^(xvi) Raymond Poincaré: Born in Bar-le-Duc in Lorraine in 1860, he studied at the University of Paris (literature and law). Then he assumed the position of Minister of Education in 1895, after which he became Deputy Prime Minister (1895_1897), and won membership in the Senate (1903_1913), and in 1913 he was elected a member of the French Academy, then President of the French Republic and then Prime Minister, Raymond died in 1934. For more see :

Encyclopedia of Modern French Thought, Library of Congress, United States of America, 2004, p. 297.

- ^(xvii) The Council of Ten includes delegates Woodrow Wilson from the USA, and Lloyd George and Balfour of Britain, and Clemenceau and Bichon from France, Orlando and Sonnino from Italy, and two special representatives Makino and Shinda from Japan, and the Council of Four consists of the heads of government of the United States of America, Britain, France and Italy, while the Council of Five consists of the foreign ministers of the United States of America, Britain, France, Italy and the Special Representative of Japan. For more see:

Jésus Baigorri Jalon, De Paris to Nuremberg: publication of the Interpretation of Conférence, Clara Gagne, Presses of the University of Ottawa, London, 2004, SS. 10-15.

- ^(xviii) Alexander Vasilyevich Kolchak: Born near St. Petersburg in 1874, he studied with children of the rich classes in Russia, and in 1888 he entered the Naval College, graduated from the Naval Corps Department in 1894, and in 1906 he worked as an officer at the headquarters of the Moscow State School, then as head of the unit for the first operations To the Naval General Staff, then head of the Operations Department at the headquarters of the Commander of the Naval Forces of the Baltic Sea, and between 1915-1916 the commander of the mine squad in the Baltic Sea and the commander of the naval forces in the Gulf of Riga, and the commander of the Black Sea Fleet, Kolchak's fleet was the first fleet in the Black Sea to recognize the government Temporary, was one of the most prominent leaders of the White Guard against the Bolsheviks during the Civil War, his forces were defeated, and he was captured and executed on February 7, 1920. For more see:

The Greenwood Encyclopedia of International Relations, Vol. 2: F-L, Greenwood Publishing, London, 2002, p. 910.

- ^(xix) Antoine Evanuvyesh Denikin: Born in the Warsaw Province of Poland in 1872, he studied his primary education at the Lu School Yizhi in 1890, after which he enrolled in a course at the Qiye Infantry Military School. In 1892, he completed his education at the General Staff in Saint Petersburg. In 1899, he participated in the Russo-Japanese War (1904_1905), after which he attained the rank of first lieutenant in 1916. He became assistant chief of staff under the command of the Supreme Commander in February 1917, after which he held the position of chief General Staff, then Commander-in-Chief of the Western Front, then Commander-in-Chief of the Southwestern Front in Russia, and in February 1918 he was appointed Deputy Commander of the Volunteer Army and Governor-General of the Kuban River (located in the north of the Caucasus), and on April 13, 1918 he became Commander of the Volunteer Army, after that He became Commander-in-Chief of the Volunteer Army in October 1918, and in 1919 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces in Southern Russia, but in

- the spring of 1918 he was expelled from the North Caucasus and persecuted by the Bolsheviks. For more see:
The Black Sea Encyclopedia, Springer, Russia, 2015, PP. 231- 232.
- (^{xx}) Gennadiy Lybedev, Viktor Zyusin, Viktor Akopyan, History of the European Union at 2 hours. Часть 2. France. Spain 2-the city, pass. And do. Schebnik for academic bakalavaria, Victorian Izdanie, Law, Moscow, 2019, C.121.
- (^{xxi}) United States of States ,CIA, Gurzon line: Poland /USSR, March 21, 1945, P. 1; Э. Анд. Колчинский, С. Анд. Zenkevich, A.I. Анд. Ermolaev. I and my brother, Mobilisatia I Regganizatiya Russian news I Obrazovanie in the European Union, Sankt-Peterburgskoy Philial Institute of Estesta Ana and Techniques Im. S. Анд. VAVILOVA RAN, Nestor-Istoria Sanct-Peterbuurg, 2018, SS. 58- 62.
- (^{xxii}) Kakurin Nikolai Evgeniewicz, Strategic Advisor to the Gradian People, Moscow, Direcmedia, 2014, CC. 107- 109.
- (^{xxiii}) Rostov-Na-Donu, ukaz. соч., SC. 232- 240;
Ruqaya Wali Hussein Al-Barkawi, The Role of the United States of America in the Peace Conference (1919_1921), unpublished master's thesis, College of Arts, University of Kufa, 2014, p. 36_38; Comprehensive Inad Hassan, previous source, p. 60_ 66.
- (^{xxiv}) Paul Albert Helfer, Actualités de France et Bulletin des French Residents de l'Etranger: Le Dossier de Presse Hebdomadaire, Economique Magazine, Université du Michigan, Tome 6, Numéro 1, May 12 2014, SS. 50- 55;
Naghham Salam Ibrahim, British-German Relations 1919_ 1939, unpublished doctoral thesis, College of Education - Ibn al-Rushd, University of Baghdad, 2006, p. 23_24.
- (^{xxv}) Enrico Harling , Go West? Die Bedeutung der Verträge von Locarno für die Außenpolitik der Weimarer Republik gegenüber den Westmächten und der Sowjetunion, Deutschland, Deutsche Nationalbibliothek, 2010, PP. 4-10.
- (^{xxvi}) Emilien Rhein, Formalisierung des lokalen elsässischen Rechts Im französischen Rechtssystem (1914-1925), Studium der Rechtswissenschaften, Doktorarbeit, der Universität Straßburg, Paris, 2018, SS.119-121.
- (^{xxvii}) Sidney Costantino Sonnino: Born in Pisa, Italy in 1847, he studied law school and obtained a bar degree in 1865, and in 1880 he was elected attorney general and appointed first undersecretary of the treasury, and in 1893 he was appointed minister of finance, he acted as a leader of the opposition conservatives and served as prime minister twice In 1906 and the second time in 1909, he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1914 to 1919. He participated in the Paris Conference. He died in 1922. For more see:
World War I Student Encyclopedia, Vol. 1: A-D, Library of Congress, The United States of America, 2006, p. 1705.
- (^{xxviii}) АА. R. Мурасова, Культура Франции И россии, Федеральное АГЕНТСТВО Ро Образованию Ульяновский Государственный Технический Универсиит, Ульяновск, 2006, CC. 25- 30.
- (^{xxix}) Etienne Will Raynal, Réformes allemandes et France moi Des origines à la création de l'état des paiements (November 1918-May 1921), Réformes allemandes et France moi Des origines à la création de l'état des paiements (November 1918 - May 1921).
- (^{xxx}) Daniel is death, Les Etats-Unis à l'épreuve de la modernité Mirage, crises et booms de 1918 à 1928, La maison d'édition de la Sorbonne, 1993, PP. 15-20.
- (^{xxxi}) FRUS, 1919, Vol. 2, Government Printing Office Washington, 1934, pp.94-96; Мих. Paulovic (Veltman), соch. цит -, CC. 60- 61.
- (^{xxxii}) dujtoatbalticastony f Latvia and Lithuania. For more see:
Ann- Louise Shapiro, Fixing History: Narratives of World War I in France, History and Theory, Wiley for Wesleyan University, Vol. 36, No. 4, Dec., 1997, PP. 112- 115.

- (^{xxxiii}) Wilson's proposal was approved On January 25, 1919 That the League of Nations be an integral part of an entire peace treaty. For more see:
Bert Forster, now continually, is now unknown. 1919, Band. 2, Reclam Verlag, 2018, PP. 98-101.
- (^{xxxiv}) Max Richard Mothes, Kampf um deutsche Kolonien, America, Bibliothek of Indiana-Universität, 1939, PP. 192- 197.
- (^{xxxv}) United of States, CIA, The Importance of the Polish Eastern Provinces for the Polish Republic, USSR March/ 1/ 1945, p.32;M.D. Северьянов, История Советско- Польских Отношений В Период 1919-1939 гг. in Отечественной И Зарубежной историографии, Краеведческое Исследоване, Магистерская Работа в, Сибирский Федеральний Университет Гуманитарный Институт Кафед ра History of Russia, Krasnoyarsk, 2018, CS. 22- 31.
- (^{xxxvi}) FRU S, 1939, Vol.1, Washington September, Govenmet Printing Office was Bington, 1956, p. 418.
- (^{xxxvii}) And Anthony Denikin, one of the Russian experts. All Russia's villages. January 1919 year. март 1920 г., Том.5, Литры, 2022 г., СС. 25- 32; Аталия Нарочницкая, указ. соч., СС. 27-29.
- (^{xxxviii}) The American representatives in Paris decided to take a diplomatic step through its agreement with Britain to send a mission led by William Bullet to Russia to obtain information and plans for the Soviet leadership and to stop hostilities throughout Soviet Russia based on the idea of the American diplomat Edward Howes Edward House 1858_1938) To become the head of the American delegation after the American president left Europe heading to the United States of America. For more see:
Marlène Laruelle, Russian Eurasianism An Ideology of Empire, Translated: Mischa Gabowitsch, Woodrow Wilson Center Press Washington, DC, 2008, SS. 30- 37.
- (^{xxxix}) AA. N.N. Lyuzhina, Ukraine and Obremenia Prav, a German expert in Russia and France, a Russian academic institute, now has an educational background. ственным Наукам, Moscow, 2009, SC. 76- 87.
- (^{xl}) Maurice Janin: Born in Paris in 1862. He studied at the Saint-Cyr Military School. He became famous in 1916 as a commander and head of the Allied military mission in Siberia during the Russian Civil War. He died in 1946. For more see:
World War I the Definitive Encyclopedia and Document Collection, Vol. 1: A-C, Library of Congress, United States of America, 2014, P. 837.
- (^{xli}) Louis Felix Marie François Franchet Despres: Born in Mostaganem (one of the cities of Algeria) in 1856, he received his education and graduated in 1876, after which he was appointed to the private military school of Saint-Cyr in the infantry regiment. Despres participated in the Boxer uprising in 1900 as commander of the infantry regiments in France, and in 1914 he became the commander of the First Corps in the Battle of Charleroi, then he was appointed commander-in-chief in 1916, then he was appointed commander of the army in the northern front in 1917, and in 1918 he was appointed commander of the Entente Army in the east, he led operations against the Soviet Republic of Hungary in 1919 Then he was appointed Marshal of France in 1921, he died in 1942. For more see:
Encyclopedia Americana, Vol. 11, University of Michigan, Grolier Incorporated, 2007, p. 846.
- (^{xlii}) Sean McMeekin, The Russian Origins of the First World War, The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, London, 2011, p. 220.
- (^{xliii}) Arthur James Balfour: Born in Wintingham, Scotland in 1848, he received his education at Grange Preparatory School in Hoddesdon (1859_1861), then completed his university education at Eton College (1861_1866) and the University of Cambridge in Britain (1866_1869), after which he was elected to the British Parliament as a member Governor in

- 1874, and he worked as first minister for Scotland in 1887, then he was appointed minister and president for Irish affairs (1887_1891), then the first president of the treasury from the year (1895_1902), and British prime minister for the years (1902_1905), after which he became foreign minister from 1916 to 1919, he died in 1930. For more see:
The Encyclopedia of the Spanish-American and Philippine-American Wars, Vol. 1: A-L, Library of Congress, The United States of America, 2009, PP. 41- 42.
- ^(xliv) FRUS, 1919, Vol. IV(the Paris Peace Conference, Government Printing office Washington, 1943, p. 716; Matthew Hughes, Allenby and British Strategy in the Middle East 1917-1919, Library of Congress, America, 1999, PP. 131-132.
- ^(xlv) The proposals of the Soviet government formulated by the American side were also discussed with House, FHe decidedThe American delegation in Paris is working to obtain guarantees from The Soviets order to pay all their debts before peace, thereforeThe US diplomatic representative in France, Pollitt, left Paris for Russia, and US Secretary of State Robert Lansing issued an order Robert Lansing(1864_1928) Instructions to Paulette before he went to Russia to study the political and economic situation in order to inform the members of the American Plenipotentiary Committee for the conclusion of peace. For more see:
Ив. Наживинъ, Записки О Русский, Книгиздательство Русь, 1921, PP. 325- 327; S. B. Drynov, ukaz. соч., С. 117.
- ^(xlvi) And. S. Рыбачёнок, Закат Великой Державы Внешняя Politics of Russia NA Rubeje XIX-XX in .: Elili, Задачи И Методы, Russian Academy of Sciences city of Russia, Moscow, 2012, С. 63; Anne Hogenhuis-Seliverstoff, op.cit, SS. 119- 125.
- ^(xlvii) Nikolai NikolaivYach Yudenich: Born in Moscow in 1862, he received his education at the Moscow Agricultural School in 1879, and in 1881 he graduated from the Alexander Military School, and the Academy of the General Staff in 1887. He held the position of commander of a regiment during the Russo-Japanese War (1904_1905), through which he was He was promoted to major general in 1905, and in 1913 he headed the headquarters of the military district in the Caucasus, after which he served as chief of staff of the Caucasus army in 1915 until May 1917, if he was removed from command as he opposed the instructions of the provisional government and forced to resign after the Bolshevik coup, and in January The second 1919 he established a "Russian political" committee to organize a starting point for the resistance against Bolshevism, and in June 1919 he was appointed governor of the Northwest and commander-in-chief of all the forces of the White armies on the northwestern front of Russia, he died in 1933. For more see:
Middle East Conflicts from Ancient Egypt to the 21st Century an Encyclopedia and Document Collection, Vol. 1: A-F, ABC-CLIO, 2019, p. 1369.
- ^(xlviii) Christopher Read, Op.Cit., PP. 103-108.
- ^(xlix) AA. N.N. Artizov, Ю. Balaj, E. AA. Turina. And three, Heshsko- Šlovacskiy (Hexoslovatskiy) Korpus 1914- 1920 Документы и Материалы Чехословацкие Легионы И Гражданская Война in Russia 1918- 1920 year, Том. 2, Kuchkovo Pole, Moscow, 2018, SC. 23- 26.
- ^(l) A.N. Artizov, Ю. Balaj, E. AA. Turina. And a few years ago. city, cc. 23- 26.
- ^(li) United of States, CIA, The republic of Lithuania 1918- 1939, USSR, December/ 21/ 2016, PP. 1- 2; James Carl Nelson, The Polar Bear Expedition the Heroes of America's Forgotten Invaeion of Russia 1918-1919, William Mirriw An Imprint of Harper Collins Publishers, New York, 2018, PP.176-181.
- ^(lii) FRUS, 1919, Vol. III (The Paris Peace Conference), Government Printing office, Washington, 1943, PP. 779- 780.
- ^(liii) Albert Pavelovic Albbert Pavelovic Nenarok, Revolutionary Responsible Committee: 6 centuries 1918-28 August 1923 ы Америки, 1991, CC.426_ 430.

- ^(liv) FRUS, 1939, Vol.1(The Ambassador in France Bullitt to the Secretary of State), Government Printing office Washington, 1956, p. 418;S.V. Ivorov, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia and the European Ministry of Health, Tula - Akva pyc, 2014, CC.721- 722.
- ^(lv) Karl Kilbom: He was born in the Upland region (one of the provinces of Norway) in 1885. After obtaining his education, he worked in 1903 as a sailor on a ship in the city of Sweden, after which he was called up to perform military service in the navy on board the warship in 1907, after which he moved to live In Sweden, he became active in the Social Democratic Labor Party in 1917. He participated in the formation of the Social Democratic Left Party, which later became the Swedish Communist Party. In 1919 he tried to establish diplomatic relations between Russia and the United States of America. He died in 1961. More looks: The Blackwell Encyclopedia of the Russian Revolution, Harold Shukman, UK, 1994, PP. 75-76.
- ^(lvi) Александра Алексевича Иголкина, Гражданская Война В России 1917- 1922 Очерки Экономической И Политической Истории, Российский Государственный Гуманитарный У 2019-2019 Historic-Archive History of the New History of History, Eripolitova, Moscow, 2011, CC.72-85.
- ^(lvii) Historian history in the SR., Red Army soldiers of the Krasnoy Army with unbroken cells in Antibes and vindictive colonists. Т (month 1919 year - February 1920 year) , Tom. 4, State Library of Congress, Moscow, 2013, CC. 440- 444.
- ^(lviii) Anne Hogenhuis-Seliverstoff, Op. Cit, SS, 116-117.
- ^(lix) Britain aspired, by revealing the intentions of the French government, to be the only financier who supported the White Army in southern Russia, and thus Britain reserves the right to act as they see fit and support whoever they see fit, so the situation could have dire consequences, especially in the Crimea and Donetsk, where French interests are concentrated. For more see: Anne Hogenhuis-Seliverstoff, op.cit, SS, 129.
- ^(lx)В. В. Kalashnikov, European Revolutionary and Western People in Russian Problems and Histories, Modern Russian Leaders are now completely over It is also known that the profession of professional knowledge is “sankt-peterburgsky state electronics university” ЛЭТИ им. В.И. Ульянова (Ленина)», Sankt-Peterburg, 2019, PP. 264- 270.
- ^(lxi) AA. S. Protopopov, W. M. Kozmenko, N.I. S. Elmanova, Soch. Gorode, CC.110-112.
- ^(lxii) Jean-François-Charles Amet: Born in Mauritius in 1861, he joined the French Navy in the port of Brest in 1877, and taught tactics and strategies at the Higher Naval School, and in 1909 he held the position of deputy director in the Don River, and in 1915 he was promoted to the rank of admiral (military rank in the navy), and in 1916 he assumed command of the Second Division of the Second Corps in the French units present in the Levant, then he became the French High Commissioner in Constantinople in 1918, he led the French intervention forces that fought the Red Army in Russia in 1919, he died 1940. For more see: Paul Halpern, The Mediterranean Fleet 1919- 1929, British Library, Halpern, 2011, PP. 32- 33.
- ^(lxiii) François Bugnion, Face to the Enfer des tranchées Le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge et la Première Guerre Mondiale 1914-1922, Genève, Suisse, 2018, SS. 130- 133.
- ^(lxiv) Many ostensibly agreed with Ray Bullitt and endorsed Balfour, House, and the member of the legislature of the Kingdom of Italy, Vittorio Emanuele Orlando (1860-1952), who spoke emphatically in favor of peace.
S. B. Drunov, ukaz. Соч., С. 117-118; Archives of ministère des affaires étrangères Correspondance politique et commerciale, Rapport of capitaine Poidebard representative of the militaire Francaise auprès de la République arménienne au su-jet des relations officielles entre l'université arménienne d'Erevan et l'Université de Paris, USSR, Mars / 15/ 1920, SS. 112- 113.
- ^(lxv) Anne Hogenhuis-Seliverstoff, Ex.So. , SS, 128-130.
- ^(lxvi)Georgy Vasilyevich Chicherin: Born in the Tambo regionv(one of the cities of Russia) in 1872, he studied at St. Petersburg University in 1897, after that he worked in the political

corps as an advisor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1897, he participated in peace and relief activities in London during the First World War in 1917, and in the beginning of January 1918 he joined the Bolshevik Party. He was appointed Deputy People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs and headed the Soviet delegation to the negotiations with Germany on March 3, 1918 in Brest-Litovsk.

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Encyclopedia, Springfield, Massachusetts, USA, 2000, p. 331.

^(lxvii) А. А. г. Юдочков, *Premier Mirovaya Vyuonna: Vliyaniye na Ekonomu Rossii i Mira*, Moskovskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet Imeni M. V. Lomonosova Ekonomeskiy Fakul'tet Kafedra istorii Narodnogo Khoz'yaystva I Ekonomeskiy Ucheniy, Moscow, 2016, SS.186-187.

^(lxviii) Milan Puchoň, Pr.Zd, SS. 37-40.

^(lxix) Stefanik obtained information during his visit to Paris about the occurrence of the conflict between the French and Italian military missions. It was caused by the existence of the Czechoslovak army and its disorganized military leadership. So he gave Stephanie Solution a dispute, in terms of command and organization in the army. For more see:

Cristian Cantir, *The Allied punishment and attempted Socialisation of the Bolsheviks (1917-1924): An English School approach*, Review of International Studies, Vol. 37, no. 4, Cambridge University Press, October 2011, PP. 1981- 1982.

^(lxx) suggest French Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau formation of a committee of representatives of neutral countries - Norway, Sweden, Holland, Denmark and Switzerland in order to organization of humanitarian aid to Russia. For more see:

S. B. Drunov, ukaz. soch., C.117-118.

^(lxxi) As for the multinational forces under British control on the Arkhangelsk front, their morale was so low that they were easy foes for Bolshevik propaganda. For more see:

Kraslov A.B, *History of Pamyat and Dialogue Pocoleny in Post-Soviet Hospital*, Io.3, New Observatory in Moscow, 2016, SC. 64- 79.

^(lxxii) The source is from the researcher's work based on the international information network (the Internet) at the link:

<https://images.app.goo.gl/pXzS6mMaZG4xMrFT8>