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ADR IN THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE**Sevil Elshan Garayeva**

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The Azerbaijan Democratic Republic (ADR) was the first democratic, secular and the first parliamentary republic in the entire Muslim world that existed from May 1918 to April 1920. After the invasion of Tsardom of Russia, Azerbaijani people regained their independence with big hardships and martyrs' blood. The founders of the ADR felt foreign danger from the first day, therefore they tried to bring the problems to the attention of the world states and the public. As we know, the delegation, sent to participate in the peace conference in Paris has faced great difficulties in obtaining visas, which, at the same time, hinder the recognition of the ADR as a subject of the international community. The article provides information about the situation during the Paris Peace Conference, the historical conditions of that period, the decisions made at the conference, as well as the foreign policy of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic and its future aspirations.

Keywords: *Deligation, Topchubashov, independent, government, de-facto*

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INTRODUCTION

It is known that Northern Azerbaijan, which came under Russian influence through the Gulistan and Turkmenchay treaties, was in a colonial situation until the February Revolution of 1917. With the dissolution of the Tsarist Empire, new political conditions emerged in the Caucasus. Initially, South Caucasus was administered by the Transcaucasian Commissariat and later by the Seim. However, the Seim was unable to defend the rights and equality of all nations within it, leading to its dissolution. As a result, independent states were established in Georgia and Armenia on May 26, and in Azerbaijan on May 28, 1918. The National Council that declared the independence of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic (ADR) consisted of 12 ministers. ADR emerged under extremely complex conditions, with Baku city being temporarily under the control of the Centrocaspian Dictatorship created by the British. Additionally, in Baku and the regions, Armenians massacred thousands of people on March 31, 1918. The first task of the government, which liberated Baku with the assistance of the Caucasian Islamic Army on September 15, 1918, would be to introduce itself on the political arena.

MAIN PART

The territory of ADR was 94,137.38 square kilometers. The Northern border of Azerbaijan starts from the spot where the river Tcholock throws itself into the Black Sea. Beginning 20 km. south from Bouinakh station the border is formed by the Caspian Sea and extends as far as the town of Astara (Caucasus) near the old Russia-Iran border. From Astara, this border confines with Persia as far as the point of intersection of the old borders of Russia, Iran, and Turkey; afterwards it follows the former Russia-Turkey border as far as cape Kop-Mour on the Black Sea. From cape Kop-Mour as far as the mouth of the Tcholokh the western border of Azerbaijan follows the shore of the Black Sea. Finally, it descends towards the south-west passing successively on the mountains Shakh-Alham, Shakh-Takhte, Lialvar, Ledjan and reaches the summit of Mount Aglagan which is the frontier



between the two states: Azerbaijan and Armenia [5, p. 81-82]. The ADR was established after the collapse of the Russian Empire. Its founders were primarily Azerbaijani intellectuals, political activists, and members of the Azerbaijani National Council. The Council declared Azerbaijan's independence on May 28, 1918, and established the ADR. The ADR was characterized by its commitment to democratic values, human rights, and secularism. It had a parliament that was elected through a system of proportional representation, a constitution that guaranteed individual liberties, and a legal system that was based on Western models. During its brief existence, the ADR faced significant challenges, including territorial disputes with neighboring countries, ethnic tensions, and economic instability. Despite these challenges, the ADR achieved some notable accomplishments. It established diplomatic relations with other countries, including the Ottoman Empire and the United States. It also played a key role in the development of the oil industry in Azerbaijan, which became a major source of revenue for the country. The Paris Peace Conference was a meeting of the Allied powers that took place in Paris, capital of France, from January to June 1919. The conference was held after the end of World War I and aimed to establish a new international order that would prevent future wars [9, p. 6].

The new states might have settled the differences that led them to war with each other. They might have held off General Denikin, the White Russian, because he had to deal with the Bolsheviks as well. What they could not withstand was the combination of a determined Russian assault from the north and a resurgent Turkey in the south. Even then, with some support from outside, they might have had a hope. Of all the powers, Britain was best placed to provide immediate aid [7, p. 559].

After the establishment of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic (ADR), several issues questioned the existence of the state. These included questions about citizenship, where the borders would be drawn and defended, and how foreign policy would be determined with neighboring countries [8, p. 6].

Paris Peace Conference was held from 18 January 1919 to 21 January 1920. The aim of conference was solving problems what were created after World War 1. It was involved with 32 countries and nationalities. However, the biggest powers were France, Great Britain, USA, Japan and Italy. They must decide to fate of countries what have lost war during World War 1 like Ottoman Empire and Germany. The "Big Four" were French Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau, British Prime Minister David Lloyd George, US President Woodrow Wilson and Italian Prime Minister Vittorio Emanuele Orlando. The principal aim of the Conference was to create conditions favorable to the progress of civilization on new lines [2, p. 104].

Like the newly created independent national states, the ADR had high hopes for the Paris Peace Conference for being recognized by the countries of the world, becoming an equal member of international organizations, and ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the republic. The first step of the new Azerbaijani government, which was established on December 26, 1918, was to determine the composition and status of the delegation to be sent to the Paris Peace Conference on December 28. On December 26, 1918, Fatali Khan Khoyski had offered speech to parliament: "This independence does not mean that we should build a wall around Azerbaijan. We will endeavor to establish relations with other nations. Our independence will be acknowledged and recognized at the peace conference our voice will be heard on the world stage" [1, p. 287-288]. Alimardan Bey Topchubashov, speaker of the Parliament of Azerbaijan, was appointed as the head of the delegation to the peace conference, and Mammad Hasan Hajinski appointed his deputy. Members was of the delegation: Akbar agha Sheykhulislamov, Ahmad bey Agaoglu, Jeyhun Hajibeyli, Mahammad Maharramov, Miryagub Mirmehdiyev, Mahammad Zamanbayli. The delegation were provided with diplomatic passports and left Baku on January 4, 1919. They arrived in Istanbul on January 20, after serious meetings in Tbilisi and Batumi. On January 22, A. Topchubashov held first meeting and divided the works. At the meeting, the delegation included technical workers: Expert - Ali bey Hu-



seyznade, secretaries - Sheffat Malikov and Alakbar bey Topchubashov, translators - A.Gafarov (French language), G.Gafarova (English language), H.Mammadov (French and Turkish languages), personal secretary -Rashid bey Topchubashov. Two members of the delegation - A.Huseynzadeh and A.Agayev were arrested by the allies in Istanbul. Although it was possible to release A.Huseynzadeh from prison, he was not granted a visa to go to Paris. A.Agayev was exiled to the island of Malta [1, p. 287-288]. On December 21, 1918, the newspaper what is called "Azerbaijan" published article what consisted of some critical questions: "What can we see in relation to Azerbaijan? Who will support its interests in Paris? Who will create public opinion about Azerbaijan in Western Europe?". On December 28, 1918, Britain's General Thomson declared his view about ADR: "I declare that I recognise Azerbaijani Government what is under the presidency of Fatali Khan Khoyski, as the only legal power within the limits of Azerbaijan" [4, p. 131]. The five great powers (France, Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States) controlled the Conference. The "Big Four" were French Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau, British Prime Minister David Lloyd George, US President Woodrow Wilson, and Italian Prime Minister Vittorio Emanuele Orlando. While the representatives of ADR were still in Istanbul, representatives of Armenia and Iran performed territorial claims what affect the interests of Azerbaijan. This situation encouraged Armenians and their claims against ADR. British attitude towards Azerbaijan was hopeful. In his conversation with British representative Admiral Richard Webb, A.Topchubashov said: "Great Britain should be interested in independent of Azerbaijan, our interests is reliable protection for you against the threat from the north. Our geographical situation is the main reason for recognizing our state independence. Me and many people in my country believe in that the interests of Great Britain and Azerbaijan completely are same" [6, p. 170-206]. While the delegation of ADR was still in Istanbul, Paris Peace Conference commenced on January 18, 1919. On March 6, Great Britain stated that it did not object to Azerbaijan and others being in Paris. A.Topchubashov wrote: "Delegation was established for conference. They understand their responsibilities and they wanted to get to conference in time. Unfortunately, they have been waiting in Constantinople for visas for more than a month" [6, p. 170-206]. Admiral Web promised to help to the representatives of ADR to go to the Paris Peace Conference. On 21 March, A.Topchubashov prepared letter with M.Maharramov's signature and sent it to Paris. It was shown: "Azerbaijan declared its independence on May 28, 1918. Capital is Baku, population is four million and area is about 100,000 square kilometers. Azerbaijani representatives came to Istanbul on January 20 and they are waiting permission for visa. Representatives of Georgia and North Caucasian people already protect the interests of their country. But the economic, territorial, border issues cannot be resolved without the participation of Azerbaijan. Azerbaijanis hope that president Wilson will hear their voices" [6, p. 170-206]. At the same time, a copy of the application sent to the government of the United States, England, France and Italy. On March 27, Davis Heck, the American commissioner in Istanbul, told that he will be pleased with coming of representatives of ADR. The Azerbaijani delegation had to wait for a visa in Istanbul for 3 months to go to Paris. Finally, on April 22, the representatives of Azerbaijan left Istanbul for Paris. They came from Rome to Paris on May 7. Thus, delagation has spent more than three months in Istanbul. Thought challenges it was the great success of Azerbaijani diplomacy [6, p. 170-206]. The demands put forward by the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic (ADR) at the conference were printed in 2,000 copies in French and 1,500 copies in English. A thousand copies of the English edition were sent to the United States. The main objective here was to ensure the recognition of the interests of the ADR by the United States. Additionally, Topchibashov met with US citizens Walter Chandler and Max Robinov in Paris and signed a cooperation agreement with them [8, p. 12].

You can see events in Paris from letters of Topchubashov: "After the long wait and suffering we were able to leave Constantinople only on April 22. Until now, we have met with the representatives of Poland, Georgia, Mountainous Republic, Armenia and Iran. We have created a joint commission with the Caucasian Republics. We also sent an invitation to the Armenians; however, they



are not joining us yet. The most essential day for us was 28 of May. We met president Woodrow Wilson. The meeting made a good impression on everyone. The day of admission coincided with the anniversary of the independence of ADR. President Wilson spoke briefly and told us in reply:

1. They do not want the world to be divided into small parts.
2. It would be better for us if we support the idea of creating a federation in the Caucasus.
3. This Confederation could be under the auspices of any state under the mandate of the League of Nations.

4. Our issue cannot be resolved before the Russian issue.

The reception ended with my presentation of a small written report. In that report we have declared that we are ready to join League of Nations. We also informed that it is impossible to recognize Kolchak's rule in this area [9, p. 15-17].

President Woodrow Wilson met 1600 community leaders in San Francisco, on September 18, 1919. He recalled his experiences about delegation of ADR: "One day I met interesting group of gentlemen who came from Azerbaijan. I was talking to man who had very respective ideas about liberty and justice". This day was May 28, 1919. On the first anniversary of Azerbaijan's independence - May 28, 1919, the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, had received the delegation, there were Alimardan Topchubashov, his translator Heydar bey Mammad and President Woodrow Wilson. Topchubashov realized the strange situation and said: "We must work more intensively and productively and to be ready to have challenges and reversals of fortune. We just need to allocate our strength appropriately so that each person stands in his own place and believes in his power" [4, p. 29].

During this period, Topchubashov met with Georgian and Armenian leaders, also met with representatives from Italy and Ukraine. Prime Minister Lloyd George said: "General Denikin says that Georgia is the part of Russia. However, Azerbaijan and Dagestan do not accept this. They are fighting for their independence. It is straight forward, that if they attack to the Bolsheviks, we should supply them with army and guarantee to their independence" [4, p. 29].

During the meeting with Woodrow Wilson on May 28, six requirements was requested by ADR: 1. Azerbaijan's independence shall be recognized; 2. Wilson's principles shall also be valid for Azerbaijan; 3. Azerbaijani Delegation shall be represented in negotiations at the Peace Conference; 4. Azerbaijan Democratic Republic shall be admitted to membership in the League of Nations; 5. Diplomatic relations shall be established between Azerbaijan Democratic Republic and USA; 6. To establish diplomatic relations between the United States and the Republic of Azerbaijan. If these demands are accepted by the United States, A.Topchubashov guaranteed that he would gradually pay part of the past debts of Tsarist Russia. Topchubashov did not come away empty handed from meeting with Woodrow Wilson, Wilson agreed that he will increase relationship with Caucasus. Lloyd George believed that Red Army is so dangerous for Europe, the reason to recognise the de facto independence of ADR is really urgent [6, p. 221].

During waiting time, Topchubashov didn't want to waste time and tried publish documents in different languages. We must say that, Lucien Bouvat who was the French orientalist help to delegation to publish and translate documents. A.Topchubashov, A.Aghayev and J.Hajibayli published "Memorandum on the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic to the Paris Peace Conference" in English and French [10, p. 65].

One of the important issues facing the Azerbaijani delegation was the struggle against the "Great Armenia" claims of the Armenians. Armenians considered themselves "Small allies of big allies" and dreamed of creating "Greater Armenia" from the Mediterranean Sea to the Black Sea, from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea. They claimed not only 6 provinces of Anatolia, but also Cilicia and even a part of South Azerbaijan. [1, p. 289].

By the way, Christian Georgia and Armenia, and Moslem Azerbaijan the three states collectively called Transcaucasia were now independent. Germany urgently needed the agricultural and mi-



neral wealth and the railroad system of Georgia, and even more so, the oil wells of Azerbaijan, to sustain her war effort. [3, p. 354].

On January 12, 1920, British statesman George Nathaniel Curzon proposed to the Council to recognize the independence of Azerbaijan and Georgia [11, p. 92].

In January 1920, the realization of the Bolshevik threat in the Caucasus made the Europe seriously think. Recognition of Azerbaijan's independence has become an urgent task. For this purpose, a session of the Supreme Council of the Paris Peace Conference was called on January 10. At the meeting of the Supreme Council of Versailles on January 11, at the suggestion of British Foreign Minister J. Curzon, the Supreme Council de facto recognized the independence of Azerbaijan. On January 15, Azerbaijani representatives were invited to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. With the participation of British representative Philip Kerr and Italian representative Marquis de la Torre, the secretary general of the ministry Jules Cambon, presented the official decision on the de-facto recognition of Azerbaijan by the Paris Peace Conference to A. Topchubashov. On January 17, a meeting of military experts was held in "Klaric" hotel with the participation of Azerbaijani representatives and chaired by field marshal H. Wilson. The council had to prepare proposals for the meeting of the heads of state on January 19. On January 19, Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Nitti, Cambon, Curzon, Churchill, Foch, Beatty, Wilson and other well-known statesmen and the delegation of Azerbaijan participated in the meeting of the Supreme Council. While Foch, H. Wilson, W. Churchill, J. Clemenceau insisted on sending an army to the South Caucasus, the prime ministers of Great Britain and Italy, Lloyd George and Nitti, considered it necessary to provide only military ammunition. At the January 19, in meeting, a four-point decision on the Caucasus issue was adopted: 1) Armenia and Dagestan should be de facto recognized; 2) The allied states do not have the opportunity to send troops to the South Caucasus Republics; 3) The allies will provide assistance to the South Caucasus Republics by sending weapons, ammunition and food; 4) Marshal Foch and Field Marshal Wilson were asked to look into the specifics of the military ammunition to be sent to the South Caucasus Republics and how it would be delivered [1, p. 290-291].

The representative of Great Britain in the Caucasus, O. Wardrop, informed the Azerbaijani Government about the de-facto recognition of Azerbaijan's independence. On January 11, 1920, British Foreign Secretary Lord George, the Supreme Council of the Versailles Peace Conference adopted a decision on the de-facto recognition of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic. On January 14, 1920, a day before the official decision of the Paris Peace Conference was presented to A. Topchubashov. Nasib bey Yusifbeyli, Prime Minister of the Republic of Azerbaijan, addressed the citizens and informed them of the recognition. M. A. Rasulzade, the founder of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, concluded his speech with the following words: "The people of Azerbaijan have demonstrated their independence to the rest of the world. The flag, once raised, will never fall!". As soon as the telegram was sent from Tbilisi on January 12, was received, an emergency meeting of the government of Azerbaijan was called. On January 13, government information about this important event was announced, and January 14 was announced as a holiday in all of Azerbaijan. A military parade of the Azerbaijani army and a ceremonial meeting of the Parliament of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic were held in the capital. January 14 was declared as a National Holiday. On January 14, Prime Minister Nasib Bey Yusifbeyli's address to "Citizens of Azerbaijan" was announced. The 12th issue of "Azerbaijan" newspaper, dated January 24, 1920, published news and materials related to the recognition of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic in the international world, was published under the name "Independent Azerbaijan" [1, p. 240-241].

Thus, the political recognition of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic at the Paris Peace Conference in January 1920, was the result of the successful diplomatic activity of the Azerbaijani delegation, including A. Topchubashov, and the government of the Republic as a whole. Azerbaijan was the first Turkic and Muslim republic recognized by the Supreme Council of Versailles [1, p. 290].



The delegation achieved its main task: "The will of the people of Azerbaijan and the existence of the state of Azerbaijan could bring to worlds attention. If the Republic of Azerbaijan did not achieve its international recognition, the creation of socialist Azerbaijan would also be under great question. The financial power and moral qualities of our people, their moral wealth, love for hard work, respect for rules and principles of statehood is a good guarantee for existence of Azerbaijan as a free republic." - Azerbaijani delegation at the Paris Peace Conference concluded his "Demands" with these words [5, p. 8-21]. Despite the Allies' reluctance to allocate military aid to Azerbaijan at the Paris Peace Conference, their de facto recognition of the ADR allowed some Western countries such as Finland, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland to open consulates in Baku. Similarly, Iran recognized Azerbaijan as a government on March 20, 1920, in accordance with a friendship agreement signed between the two countries, and in the following days, Azerbaijan opened an embassy in Tehran, a consulate general in Tabriz and vice-consulates in Enzeli and Mashad. Prior to the Russian invasion in April 1920, a decision was made to open diplomatic representations in England, France, Italy, USA, Sweden, Poland, Lithuania, Finland, Ukraine, Romania, Germany, Russia, Estonia and Latvia. Likewise, Georgia, Armenia, Iran, Belgium, Holland, Greece, Denmark, Italy, France, Switzerland, Sweden, England, USA, Ukraine, Lithuania, Poland, and Finland had official diplomatic missions in Baku at different levels. Furthermore, General Denikin officially recognized Azerbaijan's independence on February 7. Around the same time, the government of Japan announced that it was seeking to establish diplomatic relations with Azerbaijan. Moreover, the Pope based in Rome delegated his representative to Baku [12, p. 71]. As we said, On January 11, 1920 Supreme Council of the Paris Peace Conference had adopted a decision on recognition of Azerbaijan and Georgia as newly- independent states. The environment of Paris Peace Conference was being used not only for the recognition of Azerbaijan's independence, but also for the establishment of democratic and civilized state, meeting Western standards and democratic requirements. The efforts of the delegation had ensured dissemination of objective information regarding Azerbaijan's historical past, rich natural resources, character and scale of a century-long Russian occupation of Azerbaijan, neighborhood policy in the Caucasus. The delegation was struggling for independence and ideological unity of not only of their country, but also of that of the entire Caucasus. Historian professor Jamil Hesenli said: "Political recognition of the Republic of Azerbaijan at the Paris Peace Conference in January 1920 must be regarded as an outcome of successful diplomatic activity of Azerbaijani delegates headed by Topchubashov". Azerbaijan had been de-facto recognized with the great efforts of delegation. Azerbaijani delegation to the Paris Peace Conference was the first landing party of the newly independent state dispatched to Europe. Therefore, one of the primary claims of the delegation to the Peace Conference was the official recognition of secession from the Russian Empire of Azerbaijan and other republics of the Caucasus. Staunchly supporting this idea, Azerbaijan had clearly rejected both the participation of Azerbaijan in the Constituent Assembly and entering into new state to be established under federative principles. The delegation of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the Paris Peace Conference had concluded their "Claims" with the following words: "Material resources and moral values of our nation, its respect for the law and order, principles of statehood are the biggest guarantees of its further independent existence" [5, p. 61-80].

In 1929, when J. Clemenceau passed away, E.M. Topchubashov, as the head of the Azerbaijan Peace Delegation, sincerely expressed his condolences to the French government for their recognition of Azerbaijan's independence and the services rendered in this regard. It was said: "The death of Jorj Clemenceau, one of France's great political servants, has deeply saddened us. We Azerbaijanis will always remember that Azerbaijan's independence was recognized under Clemenceau's presidency" [6, p. 366].



CONCLUSION

Undoubtedly, during that period's international conditions, it was normal for the newly formed small state of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic (ADR) to initially escape the immediate attention of leading states. However, above all, the end of World War I had been favorable for France and England, with the United States being the biggest winner of the war. Although these three states were allies within the Russian Entente during the war, the former Entente members realized very well that Russia had transitioned from tsarist rule to a period where the Bolsheviks entered the political arena. Undoubtedly, the states under Soviet rule, especially Azerbaijan, which had control over the oil in Baku, suffered greatly during the war, but this was not apparent to the United States, England, and France. The division of the Caucasus and the creation of small states in the region served the interests of the Entente, on the other hand the existence of small independent states in the Caucasus and the idea of eventually strengthening them disturbed Europe. Therefore, while initially waiting for a long time and disregarding the ADR's visa requests, Europe also recognized its importance in the political arena. Unfortunately, the Allies only provided food support to the ADR, not weapons and military aid. Naturally, this led to the inevitable situation of the April 28, 1920 occupation. Despite all this, the de facto recognition at the Paris Peace Conference allowed Azerbaijan to relatively protect its borders, and Armenia and Georgia were compelled to recognize the territorial integrity and capital Baku. It is well known that the present-day Republic of Azerbaijan is the successor of the Azerbaijan People's Republic. The Azerbaijan People's Republic, a century ago, managed to assert itself in the political arena against the leading states amidst tense international conditions. Naturally, this achievement owes much to the exceptional services of Ali Mardan bey Topchubashov.

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PARİS SÜLH KONFRANSINDA ADR

S.E. Qarayeva

1918-ci ilin may ayından 1920-ci ilin aprelinədək mövcud olmuş Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyəti ümumi müsəlman dünyasında ilk demokratik, dünyəvi və parlamentli respublika olmuşdur. Çar Rusiyasının dağılmasının ardından Azərbaycan xalqı böyük çətinliklər və şəhidlərin qanı ilə öz müstəqilliyini yenidən qazandı. AXC-nin qurucuları ilk gündən xarici təhlükəni hiss etdikləri üçün bir sıra problemləri dünya dövlətləri və ictimaiyyətin diqqətinə çatdırmağa çalışmışlar. Bildiyimiz kimi, Parisdə keçiriləcək sülh konfransında iştirak etmək üçün göndərilən nümayəndə heyəti viza alınması, eyni zamanda, AXC-ni beynəlxalq aləmin subyekti olaraq qəbul etdirmək prosesində çox böyük çətinliklərlə üzləşmişdir. Məqalədə Paris Sülh Konfransı zamanı mövcud olan vəziyyət, bu dövrdəki tarixi şərait, konfransda verilən qərarlar, həmçinin Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyətinin xarici siyasəti və gələcək taleyi haqqında məlumat verilmişdir.

Açar sözlər: *nümayəndə heyəti, Topçubaşov, müstəqil, hökumət, de-fakto*

АДР НА ПАРИЖСКОЙ МИРНОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ

С.Е. Гараева

Азербайджанская Демократическая Республика, существовавшая с мая 1918 года по апрель 1920 года, была первой демократической, светской и парламентской республикой в мусульманском мире. После распада царской России азербайджанский народ с большими трудностями и кровью мучеников восстановил свою независимость. Поскольку основатели АДР с первого дня ощутили внешнюю угрозу, они попытались довести ряд проблем до сведения мировых государств и общественности. Как известно, делегация, направленная для участия в мирной конференции, которая должна была состояться в Париже, столкнулась с большими трудностями в процессе получения визы и одновременно принятия АДР в качестве субъекта международного мира. В статье представлена информация о создавшейся ситуации во время Парижской мирной конференции, исторических условиях этого периода, решениях, принятых на конференции, а также о внешней политике и дальнейшей судьбе Азербайджанской Демократической Республики.

Ключевые слова: *делегация, Topçubашov, независимый, правительство, де-факто*