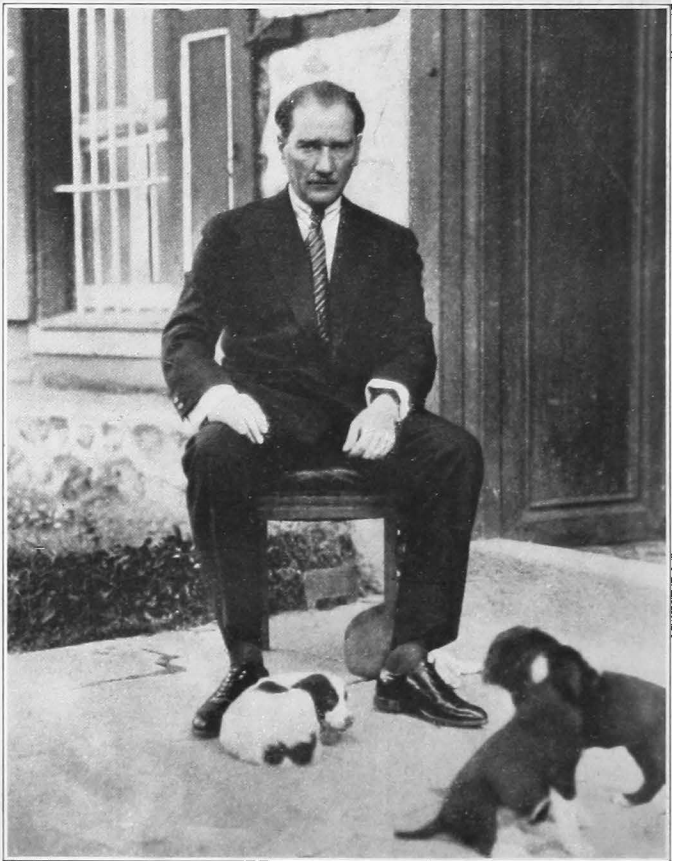


TURKEY FACES WEST

**THIS VOLUME IS BASED ON LECTURES DELIVERED AT THE
INSTITUTE OF POLITICS, WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.**



By Ewing Galloway, New York

MUSTAFA KEMAL PASHA
PRESIDENT OF TURKEY

*An intimate photograph of the head of the
Nationalist Government.*

TURKEY FACES WEST

A TURKISH VIEW OF RECENT CHANGES AND THEIR ORIGIN

BY HALIDÉ EDIB

*Formerly Professor of Western Literature
in the University of Istambul*

With a Preface by EDWARD MEAD EARLE

*Associate Professor of History in Barnard College
and Columbia University*

WE COME FROM THE EAST,
WE GO TOWARD THE WEST
ZIA KEUK-ALP



NEW HAVEN • YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS
LONDON • HUMPHREY MILFORD • OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

1930

Copyright 1930 by Yale University Press
Printed in the United States of America

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>List of Illustrations</i>	vii
<i>Preface by Edward Mead Earle</i>	ix
<i>Introduction</i>	1
<i>The Coming of the Turks</i>	11
<i>Imperialist Ottoman vs. Turk</i>	29
<i>The Decline of the Ottomans</i>	49
<i>The Beginning of Westernization</i>	63
<i>Nationalism vs. Democracy</i>	75
<i>The New Régime</i>	96
<i>The Great War</i>	133
<i>Events Leading to the Republic</i>	158
<i>The Treaty of Sèvres</i>	176
<i>The Turkish Republic</i>	200
<i>Whither Turkey?</i>	238
<i>Recommended Reading</i>	262
<i>Index</i>	265

I L L U S T R A T I O N S

<i>Mustafa Kemal Pasha</i>	<i>frontispiece</i>
<i>Angora</i>	32
<i>Constantinople from the Air</i>	32
<i>To Market in the Old Way</i>	110
<i>Road Building, New Style</i>	110
<i>A Spinner in the Sun</i>	222
<i>A Turkish School Today</i>	222

P R E F A C E

IT is a fundamental tenet of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence that any man, however great his guilt and however long his criminal record, shall be given an opportunity to speak in his own defense before a judge or jury that has not already made up its mind. This proud boast has not always been observed by Americans when they have formulated their opinions about the Turks. Time and again the American press, the American pulpit, and American historians have indicted the Turkish nation, have pronounced a verdict of guilty *absente reo*, and have demanded summary execution by the armed forces of the civilized world. The principal witnesses for the prosecution have been missionaries and relief workers, politicians under the spell of the Gladstonian tradition, Armenian and Greek refugees and immigrants, and others whose impartiality and knowledge of the whole truth have left much to be desired. The witnesses for the defense have been practically nonexistent—the Turks in the United States being few and pitifully inarticulate. That the verdicts of public opinion thus arrived at have been unjust and sometimes grotesque is, of course, obvious. No student of Near Eastern affairs will deny

that the record of the Ottoman Turks during the past century is unpleasantly stained with tyranny, stupidity, and innocent blood. But it also cannot be denied that the picture of the Ottoman Empire presented to the American reader has been almost invariably incomplete and hence misleading. Prejudice, unenlightenment, and malevolence have been conspicuous characteristics of much that has passed as authoritative writing on the Near East during the past century in the United States. Now that the Ottoman Empire—an impressive scrap-heap of superannuated institutions, some inherently absurd and some essentially vicious—has gone the way of many other pre-war anachronisms, it is perhaps time to reëxamine some of our hoary opinions concerning the Turks and give them a day in court.

Madame Halidé Edib attempts in this book to tell the truth and nothing but the truth in frank and unashamed defense of her countrymen. In view of the complicated character of the Eastern Question she could hardly be expected to satisfy all varieties of opinion. But her intellectual and moral integrity as a witness is above dispute. She is a prophet not without honor in her own country, where she has had a distinguished career as a teacher, journalist, author, statesman, social worker, and soldier. The first Moslem Turkish graduate of the Constantinople Woman's College, she has been for more than three decades a just cause for pride on the part of

that outpost of American education. As one of the leaders in the movement for the emancipation of Turkish womanhood, she deserves high rank among the distinguished women of the world. Although with characteristic modesty she has put herself in the background in the pages of this book, Madame Halidé Edib played a prominent rôle in the Young Turk Revolution of 1908-09 and a still more prominent rôle in the Nationalist Revolution under Mustafa Kemal Pasha from 1919 to 1924. In the politics of her own country she has always been a liberal; in her outlook upon world affairs she is an internationalist. Hers is a voice to which Americans can listen with sympathy and confidence.

Although Madame Halidé Edib writes frankly from a Turkish point of view and in defense of the Turkish people, her book is no *apologia*. The old Ottoman Empire had no lure for her; she describes it as a nuisance to its neighbors and an abomination to its own nationals. She is rightly concerned over the "staff-officer" mentality of the present dictatorship. Although she was a Turkish Nationalist—embracing nationalism as the only emotional and moral force capable of saving the Turkish people from complete domination by Allied and Greek imperialism—she is of the opinion that "political nationalism is as ugly as any other creed which tends to make men exterminate each other." Her fundamental interests are not in politics, but in the cul-

tural heritage of the Turkish nation. Her sympathies are not with the army or the bureaucracy or even with the middle class but rather with the Anatolian peasantry, whose qualities of forbearance, courage, determination, and industry arouse her profound admiration. Where she is sharply critical of the West in its relations with the Turks, one feels that she speaks the truth, however unpleasant. The policy of the Great Powers toward Turkey has consistently been one of "betting on the wrong horse," and as the author wisely observes "what it means to gamble with human beings is known only to those who have been the pawns in the game." Madame Halidé Edib cites as indicative of the state of western opinion concerning Turkey the widespread and sensational emphasis placed upon the so-called "Hat Law" (prohibiting the wearing of the fez)—a pathetic commentary on our superficiality and interest in the bizarre where Near Eastern affairs are concerned. In short, the American reader will find in this book much that will challenge his prejudices, much that will shed new light in dark corners, and not a little which will make him question the omniscience which so many of us have arrogated unto ourselves. He will not, and should not, however, find refutation of those fundamental criticisms of the old Ottoman Empire and the new Turkey which have been offered by liberals and democrats without regard to their nationality.

Madame Halidé Edib is not new to American readers. She has already published a volume of personal memoirs which present a unique and charming picture of life in Turkey before the War. She is also the author of *The Turkish Ordeal*, a history of the Nationalist Revolution based upon her own observations during the bitter years of struggle under Mustafa Kemal Pasha for the emancipation of Anatolia. Her present volume is supplementary to both of its predecessors. Its account of the Nationalist movement, for example, is more detached, objective, and reflective. It shows how deep-rooted in the past are some of the revolutionary reforms of 1908-1909 and 1919-25. It makes persistent and salutary distinction between things essentially Ottoman and things essentially Turkish. It views modern Turkey in world perspective—attributing the present dictatorship, in part at least, to a general post-war reaction against democracy as a means of getting things done. Its historical sketch of the Ottoman Turks is unique in many respects, even though it is of questionable validity to speak of innate national characteristics and even though the use of the term "Turanian" has unpleasant associations with Edward August Freeman's *The Ottoman Power in Europe*, a thoroughly unreliable book, which in its day was a devastating influence in support of Gladstone's Turcophobia. Whatever differences of opinion one may hold as to some of

Madame Halidé Edib's conclusions, however, one must be profoundly impressed with her sincerity of purpose and with the catholicity of her interests.

As a liberal Turkish appraisal of new forces at work among the Turks this book will possess high value for students of contemporary Near Eastern affairs. It is to be hoped that it will receive a sympathetic reading on the part of those Americans who wish an honest statement of a point of view all too seldom heard in the Anglo-Saxon world.

EDWARD MEAD EARLE.

Columbia University, New York City,
January, 1930.

I N D E X

- Abdul-Aziz, 86, 87, 91
 Abdul-Hak-Hamid, playwright,
 84-85
 Abdul Hamid, I, 63
 Abdul-Hamid, II, 87, 88, 90, 91,
 92, 93, 98, 103, 104, 123, 129,
 205, 251
 Abdul-Medjid, I, 68
 Abdul-Medjid, Prince, 201
 Absolutism, 101
 Acre, 164
 Adalia, 164, 165; Italians in,
 166
 Adana, 104
 Adrianople, 66
 Aidin, 157
 Albania, 111
 Aleppo, 124
 Ali Fuad Pasha, 152
 Ali Riza Pasha, 155
 Allah, 37; as "the best
 Knower," 42
 Allangoya, 5
 Allied press, attitude of the,
 142
 Allies *vs.* Turkey, 137, 161;
 attitude of, 140, 167-168; ac-
 tivities of, 185
 Alphabet, change of, 232-234
 Amassia Protocol, 153
 America, as hope for Turkey,
 174; friendly to Armenia,
 175, 240, 243, 244-246
 Anatolia, invasions of, 13, 37,
 40, 52, 60; campaign of, 61;
 massacre in, 76; reforms of,
 89; 109, 143; devastation of,
 149-150; 173, 174, 202, 259
The Anatolian Revolution, by
 Colonel M. Arif, 152
 Angora, home of new govern-
 ment, 179, 185, 200, 213
 Angora Agreement, 198
The Angora Reform, by Count
 Léon Ostrorog, 24
 Arab provinces, sacrifice of, 145
 Arabia, 164
 Arabic Caliphate of Abbasids,
 3
 Arabo-Turkish government, 124
 Arabs, 111; war with, 141; Mos-
 lem, 142; independence of,
 157-158, 166; 162, 184; Na-
 tionalist, 164
 Arif, Colonel M., author of
 The Anatolian Revolution,
 152
 Armenia, 89; as pawn, 90, 92;
 treachery and massacres of,
 142, 143-144, 162, 164, 166;
 Empire of, 170-171, 172
 Army, Turkish reforms in, 67,
 121; status of, 192; 218, 221
 Arnold, Thomas W., author of
 The Preaching of Islam, 13,
 18
 Austria, attitude toward Tur-
 key, 52; toward Balkans, 56,
 105
 Bagdad, 3; railway concession,
 163
 Bairacdar, Mustafa Pasha, 66
 Bajazid, 120
 Baku, 233; and Batum, evacua-
 tion of, 159

- Balfour, A. J., Lord, 169
 Balkan Confederation, 106
 Balkan defeat of Turkey, 110, 111
 Balkan disaster, 116, 149
 Balkan Pan-Slavism, 54
 Balkan War, 61, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 253
 Balkans, the, 52, 55-56; Turks, 115, 121, 145
 Basra, 163
 Batum, 155; evacuation of, 159.
See also Baku
 Bektashi Tarikats, 39, 42
 Berlin Conference, 140
 "Best Knower," 42
 Bey, Djavid, 128, 137
 Bey, Ishak, 63
 Bey, Mahmoud Essad, 227
 Bey, Rouf, 152, 153, 156
 Bey, Refet, 152, 155
 Black List, 216
 Black Sea, 52, 139, 172
 Blood Tribute, 20
 Bolshevism, threat of, 190
 Bosnia-Herzegovina, annexation of, 105
Breslau, German warship, 139
 Brest Litovsk, 144
 British Headquarters in Constantinople, 178
 Brown, Philip Marshall, author of *Foreigners in Turkey*, 102, 136
 Brusa, 6, 196
 Bryce, Lord, 142
 Buddhism, 3, 7, 8
 Bukhara, 122
 Bulgaria, Slavic, 56, 57; 105, 108, 140, 145
 Byzantine Empire, 12, 15, 30-31, 53, 109; fall of, 200; influence of, 34, 46-47, 56, 57
 Byzantines, 134
 Byzantium, 13, 15, 250
 Cahun, Léon, author of *Introduction à l'Histoire de l'Asie*, 3, 8, 119
 Caliphate, 97, 124, 142; deposed, 201; abolishment of, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207
 Caliphs, power of, 24-25; Arab, 205
 Capitulations, as source of trouble, 134-137; attempt at modifying, 138; abolished, 202
 Carnegie International Commission, 88, 107. *See also* International Commission
 Catherine II, of Russia, 53
 Caucasus, the, 139, 141; 142, 145
 Central Government, treachery of, 155
 Centralists, 64-65
 Christianity, 202, 260
 Christians, Orthodox, 19; intolerance of, 26; 30, 49-51, 54; massacres of, 60; 68-69, 70, 71; as politicians, 73; Ottoman, 97; 102, 110, 135, 141, 166, 242, 243; Balkan, 61, 89-90, 115
 Cilicia, 163, 165, 166, 198
 Clemenceau, Georges, Premier of France, 169
 Commissariat of Evkaff, 211; abolished, 204. *See also* Evkaff
 Commissary of Sheriat, 21, 24, 79, 80, 131, 201; abolished, 203; 211, 213. *See also* Sheriat
 Communism, Revolutionary, 144; Turkish, 190, 241, 243, 260
 Concert of Powers, 72-73

- Concessions, Turkish territorial, 136
 Congress of Vienna, 71; of Berlin, 89; of Sivas, 154, 155, 176; of Erzerum, 176
 Conservatives, 214, 216, 217, 218
Constantinople, by George Young, 15
 Constantinople, 13, 15, 66, 103, 134, 135, 163, 165, 200; allied occupation of, 178; repudiation of government, 185
 Constituent Assembly, formation of, 180; 183; of 1920, 214
 Constitution, for Turkish nation, 87-88; in Resne, 94; of 1876, 95; 103
 Constitutional government, struggles for, 91, 92, 96
Coup d'état of Powers, 178
 Crimean War, 72

 Damascus, 205
Danger Zone of Europe, by H. Charles Woods, 104
 Decentralists, 64-65, 97
Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, The, by Edward Gibbon, 17 n.
 Demirdji, 157
 Democracy, 75; ideal of, 84
 Diar-Bekir, 193
 Dictatorship, 219, 222, 223, 237, 256, 257, 258
 Divine Law, 79
 Divorce, 130, 131
 Djemal, Mersinly, Pasha, 127, 153
 Doran, George H., Company, 15 n.

 East, meeting with West, 238-240

 Eastern Ideal, 188, 227, 254
 Eastern Question, 51, 52, 54, 55; Italy in, 56; 88, 134, 247
 Eastern Roman Empire, 30
Economic Aspects of the Eastern Question, by Ifor Leslie Evans, 66 n.
 Edib, Halidé, *See The Turkish Ordeal*
 Education, of Women, 85; in Turkey, 112-113, 128
 Effendi, Ali Jemali, 26
 Empire-building, by Turks, 2, 11, 15, 28; by Ottomans, 29, 76
Encyclopedia Britannica, 59
 England, 122, 137
 Entente Liberal, 172
 Enver Pasha, 105, 123, 126, 127, 137, 138, 215
 Ertoghrlul, 16
 Erzerum, 152, 172, 174; Congress, 153-154; Conference, 175, 191
 Eskischehr, 196, 197
Europe, by Count Hermann Keyserling, 9, 12, 248 n.
 Evans, Ifor Leslie, author of *Economic Aspects of the Eastern Question*, 66 n.
 Evkaff, abolished, 204. *See also* Commissariat

 Fanaticism, religious, 3
 Fascism, 256
 Ferid, Damad Pasha, 152, 155
 Fethi, 105
 Fetva, 87, 104, 201
Foreigners in Turkey, by Philip Marshall Brown, 102, 136
Foundation of the Ottoman Empire, The, by H. A. Gibbons, 16

- France, 122, 137; in the Eastern Question, 54, 56
 Freedom of the seas, 53
 French Revolution, 99
 Fülöp-Miller, René, author of *The Mind and Face of Bolshevism*, 39-40, 241
- Galata Serai, 70
 Galib, Ali, 155
 Gallipoli, 140; Turkish resistance in, 141; Peninsula, 163
 Gamble, Admiral, 128
 Germany, 122, 137
 Gibbon, Edward, 17, 17 n. author of *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*
 Gibbons, H. A., 11, 16, author of *The Foundation of the Ottoman Empire*
 Goeben, German warship, 139
 Goethe, Johann, 249
 Good and evil, 22-23
 Government, Turkish, 4; of the National Assembly, 179; New Turkish, 180; sovereignty of, 201; constitutional, 202
 Graeco-Turkish War, 196
 Great Britain, 54; and Turkey, 88-89
 Great National Assembly, 202, 203
 Great Powers, conflict with, 199; 136, 139
 Great War, 108, 125, 126, 127, 129, 133-157, 253, 254
 Greece, 57-60, 108, 140, 146-147, 148; susceptible to Communism, 173; as instigator to resistance, 187-188; 202
 Greek Empire, 169-170; aspirations for, 177; Imperialism, 146-147, 148; Orthodox Church, 50, 53, 56, 57
- Green Army, 190
 Grillparzer, 249
 Gulhane, 68
- Haifa, 164
 Halk-Ulemassi, 37
 Hamdullah Soubhi, 117
 Haraj, taxation, 19
 Harcourt, Brace & Co., 9 n.
 Hat Law, 224-225, 226
 Hedjaz, 80, 93, 164, 208
 Heyet-i-Temsillié, 154, 155
 Hindu philosophy, 242
 Holy Alliance, 71
 Holy War, 141
 House of Osman, 207
 Hulagu, grandson of Jinghiz, 3, 205
 Hussein, Jahid, 113
- Ibn-batuta, 6
 Ibn-Saud, 80
 Imperialist Ottoman, 29-48, 36; intermarriage of, 30; 82; transition of, 84-86. *See also* Ottoman
 Inge, Dean, 221
 Inn-Eunn, 196, 197
 Institute of Turkology, 119
 International Commission, 61, 62 n. *See also* Carnegie Commission
Introduction à l'Histoire de l'Asie, by Léon Cahun, 8
 Islam, 2-3, 7, 8, 14-18; definition of, 21; jurists of, 24; religion, 30, 36, 76-78, Middle Ages of, 78, 114, 121; law of, 204, 205, 226; 208, 212, 214, 230, 231, 250, 260
 Istambul, 153, 154, 155, 156
 Italy, 105; treaty of, 148
- Janissaries, 66
 Jevri Kalfa, 66

- Jihad, 206
 Jinghiz, 2, 3, 11, 120, 205
 Judicial system, Turkish, 21
Jungle Book, The, 178
- Kabaa, 243
 Karakeuz, 116
 Karakurum, 11
 Kemal, Mustafa, Pasha, 105,
 152, 153, 156, 175, 178, 179, as
 president, 181, 203, 214, 220,
 221, 222
 Kemal, Namik, 83, 84, 86, 88,
 92, 251
 Keuk-Alp, Zia, Turkish sociolo-
 gist, 5, 35, 192, 212, 213, 253,
 257
 Keukjé Effé, 157
 Keyserling, Hermann, Count, 2,
 9, 12, 16, 225, 248
 Khakan, ruler, 4, 5
 Kiasim Kara Bekir, Pasha, 152,
 153
 Konia, 153
 Koran, 23, 24, 114, 204, 212, 232,
 233, 235
- Language, growth of, 43-44
 Lassalle, Ferdinand, 66 n.
 Lausanne, 176; Treaty, 215,
 255; Conference, 199, 200
 Law, Islamic, 21; conceptions
 of, 22; basis of, 22-23, 24,
 25-27; man-made and God-
 made, 79-80
 Law of Maintenance of Order,
 220, 221, 236
 Lawrence, D. H., author of
The Plumed Serpent, 120
Leila and Mejnun, 38
 Lenin, Russian political leader,
 243
 Liberty, as a cult, 84, 92, 96
 Literature, Ottoman and Turk,
 44-45; of Turkey, 112
- Lloyd George, David, 160, 176,
 199
London Sunday Express, 256
 Lybyer, Albert Howe, author
 of *The Government of the
 Ottoman Empire in the Time
 of Suleiman the Magnificent*
 162, 169, 170, 198
 Lycée of Galata Serai, 70
- Macedonia, 106, 111; Turk of,
 100-101, 126
 Mahmoud, II, of Ottoman Em-
 pire, 66-68, 81
 Marx, Karl, 188, 241
 Mass education, 233, 235, 236;
 Creed, 243, 244
 Massacre, 59-60; Christian and
 Turkish, 59-60, 61; of Otto-
 man army, 67; of Morea, 69,
 76; Turko-Armenian, 76, 89,
 90, 103, 104; Balkan, 107, 142,
 149-150; by Greeks, 198
 Mediterranean, the, 52
 Medresse, Islamic college, 31,
 70
 Mehmed, Effé, 157
 Men of the Learned Path, 22
 Mesopotamia, 164
 Midhat Pasha, martyr, Father
 of Turkish Constitution, 86-
 87, 88, 91, 177
 Milasli Hakki, 113
 Milikoff, Leon, 171
 Military classes, 19-20
*Mind and Face of Bolshevism,
 The*, by René Fülöp-Miller,
 39-40, 241
 Ministry of Justice, 131, 212
 Mohammed, 15, 23, 24, the Con-
 queror, 120, 205
 Moscow, 193, 243
 Moslems, 18, 19, 68-69, 141;
 Arabs, 30, 205, 206; Turks, 59,
 78; non-Turkish, 102, 103;

- rights, 75; political equality, 77; Catholic and Protestant, 208
- Mosul, 163, 202
- Mudros, 145, 176
- Mussolini, Benito, 257
- National Assembly, 197, 221, 226, 227, free from absolutism, 184
- National Congress, 153; Pact, 154, 176, 184, 202
- Nationalism *vs.* Democracy, 75; Turkish, 76, 97, 117, 125, 192, 249
- Nationalists, 124, 151, 152, 155, struggle, 174, Turks, 177; persecution of, 178, 185, 215
- Nazelli, 157
- Near East, 29, 30; contacts with, 36; language in, 43, 59; slaughter in, 60; interference in, 76; importance of, 98, 134, 135, 146, 162, 198, 247
- New Regime, The*, 96-132
- New Turkey, 109, 111, 133, 250
- New West, 85
- Ojaks, 117
- Old East, 85
- Originality, Ottoman architectural and musical, 33
- Osman, 120, 136, 172; House of, 207
- Ostrorog, Léon, Count, author of *The Angora Reform*, 24
- Ottoman army, decline of, 49-62; tyranny, 50, 51, 63, 67
- Ottoman Empire, 2, 49; attacked by Austrians, 52; Moslems, 51; French and British interest in, 54; democracy in, 65, 67, 71, 72, 80, 81, 87; change in, 99, 109, 110, 111, 118, 158, 161; collapse of, 200, 206
- Ottoman government, 156; Imperialist, 29-48, 30, 36, 82, 84-86, 111; state, 19, 28, 90, 99; traits, 12, 14, 31, 32, 33, 40, 41, 45
- Ottoman Turks, 1, 11, 12, 14-15, 79, 82-84, 85, 114, 143, 250
- Ouchy peace treaty, 106
- Palestine, 164
- Pan-Islamism, 26, 93, 123, 124, 141
- Pan-Slavism, 54, 121
- Pantheism, 38
- Pan-Turanist, 2, 3; Pan-Turanism, 54, 118, 120, 121, 123, 124
- Parliament, 88, Ottoman, 95; of Turkish Nationalists, 176
- Peace Conference, 148
- People's party, 216, 218, 219, 220, 221
- Peter the Great, 53
- Plumed Serpent, The*, by D. H. Lawrence, 120
- Politics, Turkish, 214-223
- Polygamy, 46; 130-131
- Preaching of Islam, The*, by T. W. Arnold, 18
- Preservers of Sacred Traditions, 191
- Presidency of Religious Affairs, 214, 230
- Press, silence of, 107. *See also* Allied Press
- Prime Minister, 214, 220
- Princeton University Press, 102 n.
- Progressives, 214, 218, 219
- Prussia and the Eastern Question, 55
- Race, barrier to Ottomans, 29; subject, 49; *vs.* religion, 71; Turkish, 110
- Rawlinson, Alfred, Colonel, 171

- Reactionaries, 214-215
 de Redcliffe, Lord Stratford, 73
 Reformation, effect of, 50; in Islam, 209
 Reforms, attempted by Selim, 64; of Tanzimat, 68, 73, 74
 Religion, Turkish, 6-10, 21; Near Eastern, 29; Turkish, 37; pantheistic, 38; 79; as factor in Turkey, 205-210; freedom in, 231
 Republic, events leading to, 158-175
 Reshid Pasha, 154
 Revolt, Kurdish, 220
Revolution Russe, La, by Leon Milkoff, 171
 Robert College, 70
 Russia vs. Austria, 52; vs. Turkey, 52-54; vs. the Balkans, 56, 71; War of, 88; peace with, 91; Turks in, 119; as cause of anxiety, 109, 133-134, 137, 139, 240, 246

 St. Jeanne du Maurienne, treaty of, 148
 Sakaria River, decisive battle of, 197
 Salisbury, Lord, 51, 139
 Samsun, 155
 San Stefano, Treaty, 88, 89
 School of Slavonic Studies, 66 n.; of thought, 27-28
 Sea of Marmora, 163
 Selim, III, 63, attempted reforms, 63-66, 205
 Seljuks, 13-15
 Semites, 79
 Shamanism, 3, 7, 120
 Sheikh-ul-Islam, 25, 104, 131, 201, 211, 212
 Sheriat, or judicial system, 21, 24, 79, 80, 131. *See also* Commissary

 Shevket, Mahmoud, Pasha, 104
 Shinassi, 83
 "Sick Man," 55
 Sivas, 152, 163
 Slavs, 56-57
 Smyrna, 147, 148, 151, 152; Mountains, 156; 164; Allied occupation of, 170, 175, 196
 Socialism, 249, 250
 Spengler, Oswald, 248
 Staff-officer reform, 100; type, 219
 Sufism, 37
 Sulciman, the Magnificent, 80, 135
 Sultan, Hadije, 65, 86; treachery of, 172, 187; activities of, 185; sultanate abolished, 201
 Superficiality of Ottoman learning, 31-32
 Swiss code, adoption of, 226
 Sykes-Picot, agreement, 162, 164
 Syria, 141; disaster of, 142, 163, 166

 Talaat Pasha, 127
 Tamerlane, 120
 Tanri, 37
 Tanzimat, 68, 70, 73, 75, 77, 80, 82, 94
 Tanzimatists, 83-84, 86, 88, 92, 98, 99
 Tarikats, 37, 39; as patrons of arts, 38, 42
 Tashkend, 260
 Tewfik Pasha, 172
 Tolstoi, 39
 Toynbee, A. J., author of *The Western Question in Greece and Turkey*, 13, 59, 142-143, 149, 163, 164, 176
 Treachery of Powers, 148-149
 Treaties, 162
 Treaty of Friendship with

- France, 135; of Karlowitz, 52; of Lausanne, 202; of Paris, 72; of Peace with Russia, 144; of Sèvres, 176-199; as death warrant, 187; Sykes-Picot, 162, 164; Ouchy peace, 106
- Trebizond, 163, 172
- Tribunals of Independence, 184; Revolutionary, 220, 221
- Tripoli, occupation of, 105; desert, 91
- Tripolitza, capture of, 59
- Turanian family, 1, 2, 10, 12, 16
- Turkey *vs.* Russia, 52-54; resistance of, 140; peace with Allies, 145; proposed distribution of, 163-165; as buffer to Bolshevism, 173; proposed partition of, 177; crisis in government, 179
- Turkey under the Armistice*, by Albert Howe Lybyer, 163
- Turkish Academy, 117; armistice, 160; arts and industry, 45; family life, 46; defeat in Balkans, 107, 108; dreadnoughts, 139
- Turkish Hearth, 117
- Turkish Nationalism, 41, 123
- Turkish Ordeal, The*, by Halidé Edib, 152, 161, 171, 173, 254
- Turkish Renaissance, 83
- Turkish Republic, of present day, 36, 57, 151; creation of, 171; declared in Turkey, 202; events leading to republic, 158, 200-237, 207, 255
- Turkology, 5, 119
- Turks, early status of women, 5-6; religious nature of, 6-10; racial characteristics, 10; Seljuks, 13-15; *vs.* Imperialist Ottoman, 29-48; two types of, 29, 82; warfare of, 40; persecution of, 92; awakening of consciousness, 115
- Turks, Asian, 119; Moslem, 135; transitional in nature, 183; Iraq frontier, 202, Azerbaijan, 233
- Ulema, 22, 25, 28, 37, 67, 78, 81, 82, 87, 216
- Ultimate good, 243
- Union and Progress movement, in Salonika, 94; 98, 100; government, 118; group, 123, 125, 126, 155, 167
- Union of Elements, 71
- University of Istanbul, 119
- Unwin, T. F., 104 n.
- Venizelos, Eleutherios, Premier, 105, 147, 148, 169, 170
- War with Russia, 67; entrance of Turkey into, 139
- Warfare, Turkish, 40
- Wells, H. G., 256, 257
- West, appeal of the, 35; the young, 49; younger idealistic, 173; meeting with East, 238-240
- Western Ideal, 227, 254, 255; Idealists, 190
- Western Question in Greece and Turkey, The*, by Toynbee, A. J., 60 n., 143
- Westernization, beginning of, 63-74
- Wilson, Woodrow, President, 174, 175, 176, 178, 199; Fourteen Points of, 159, 160, 161, 194
- Wilsonian League, 174
- Women, early status in Turkey, 5-6; status influenced by

Index

273

- Byzantine contacts, 34; seclusion of, 46; position, 65; status of, 85; protest of, 107; women, admitted to Ojaks, 117; position of, 119-120; elevation of, 129; cause of, 212-213, 226; emancipation of, 227-229
- Woods, H. Charles, author of *The Danger Zone of Europe*, 104
- Young, George, author of *Constantinople*, 15, 20, 34, 195
- Young Turks, or Ottomans, 86, 91, 94, 96, 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 108, 110, 111, 125, 206, 211, 219, 252, 253, 256, 257
- Ypsilanti, Constantine, Russian general, 59
- Yudenich, General, 143, 164
- Yuruks, 6