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### THE EFFECT OF THE COLLAPSE OF THE TSARDOM EMPIRE AND THE ATTITUDE OF THE TEMPORAL RUSSIAN BOURGEOIS GOVERNMENT TOWARDS THE POLISH CASE (FEBRUARY-NOVEMBER, 1917)

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**Safanah Maan Abdel Kareem, Wisam Ali Thabet (Ph. D The Effect of The Collapse Of The Tsardom Empire And The Attitude Of The Temporal Russian Bourgeois Government Towards The Polish Case (February-November, 1917 -Palarch's Journal Of Archaeology Of Egypt/Egyptology 18 (18), 414-422. ISSN 1567-214x. Published December, 2021.**

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The fall of the tsarist regime at the hands of the provisional bourgeois government in March 1917 had tangible results in the nature of the Soviet policy towards the return of Poland, as a sovereign state after its weakness, which resulted in political and military conflicts to draw a new political map, which affected the Soviet policy towards Poland regarding The disputed areas include the originally Polish areas and the Russian-majority areas claimed by Poland, and therefore the Soviet-Polish conflicts occurred, which led to the intervention of the major powers and standing by Poland, which was part of the barrier of international isolation against Russia, and it benefited a lot from those countries to stand In the face of the Soviet threat, and the realization of its various demands.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The bourgeois provisional government towards Poland and the border dispute between the two countries can be considered an integral part of the aggressive policy of European countries towards the communist regime and seeking to delegate it by various means. Which was the cause of the differences between the two countries is the best evidence of this, and here lies the importance of the topic that dealt with the nature of Soviet policy towards Poland, which receded between the aspirations of the Soviet regime internally and externally, and the aspirations of the Poles to establish a strong state after the war. The nature of the study required its fragmentation into an introduction, the subject of the study and followed by a conclusion, as we searched in this topic about the

Polish issue in the light of the civil war in Russia (October 1918 - December 1918), then the conclusion that included the results of the research and the conclusions it reached, then the margins of the research and sources used by the researcher. The study necessitated referring to a number of sources related to Russia's policy towards Poland, and the nature of the conflicts between both countries, and these sources belong to different sides in terms of their importance.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

*Effects of the collapse of the tsarist regime and the position of the Russian bourgeois provisional government on the Polish issue (February-November 1917)*

*The Polish issue in the shadow of the civil war in Russia (October 1918-December 1918).*

In October 1918, the Polish National Committee appealed to the governments of the Entente countries with a request to send French and British forces to Polish lands, in order to ensure security for Poland from the east, so that this region would serve as an independent base for the military operations of the Allies in Russia (Михутинан, 2007), because Poland was certain that it was surrounded on all sides by eager enemies, on its yet unknown borders (Adam, 2019). Therefore, the political, economic, social and military structure of the state must be built early, and due to the aggravation of these difficulties, Soviet Russia made attempts to strengthen relations with Poland, and for this On October 29, 1918, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs Georgy Alexandrov Chichiren (1872-1936) (Cay, 2012) moved to open diplomatic channels (Pierre, 1959), with Polish officials by sending a note to Julian Marchlewski (1866). -1925 (Historical, 1996), the head of the Polish Council of Wills, demanded that he be appointed as a representative (NKID) to the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, and also requested that a Polish delegate be sent to Moscow (Andrzej, 2008), trying to You would be, for example, a diplomat between the two countries, but the returnee did not receive any quick response to this offer, as the Poles had no desire to recognize the Soviet regime in Russia, which implied the impossibility of establishing an official diplomatic relationship (Сепрей, 2020), and for this reason The Soviet Red Army (Encyclopedia, 2009) advanced in November 1918 to the Kresi region (the border lands between Russia and Poland) (Hassan, 1999). occupied to prevent direct contact between Poland and Russia (Peter, 2004). On November 2, 1918, a meeting of the Supreme Military Council of the Entente Powers, and of the American diplomatic representatives residing at Versailles in Paris (FU S, 2018), was held to discuss the terms of the armistice with Germany. 1851-1929 (The American Desk Encyclopedia, 1998), to order the German command to evacuate its forces, from all Polish lands, as it was before the first partition of 1772 (Mahgorzata, 2014). It was the position of France, which sought to ensure a balance of power, most advantageous in Europe, especially after the war, in determining the role of Poland as its junior partner, condemned to hostility by Germany and Russia, regardless of the political system in these countries, which were not supported by Great Britain and the United States (Nicole, 2014), because they clearly realized that a country like the new Poland could turn into a friend of France, which was striving for hegemony

in Europe, after the First World War (M. H, 2006). Meanwhile, the political parties, which were active in Poland, began to promote the idea of establishing an independent Polish state, by announcing the call of the Polish Guardians Council (Avil, 2012), on October 7, 1918, when the Polish people were sensitized about the imminent independence of Poland, and the dissolution Trusteeship Council, to form a government made up of representatives from the broadest strata of the Polish population and political tendencies (Max, 2015).

After the surrender of Tsarist Germany and its withdrawal from the lands it occupied, including the Polish lands, the economic situation in Poland deteriorated, and The social situation worsened in it, and in the fall of 1918, Soviet Russia tried to quickly fill the void when it established about 120 Soviet subordinate councils on the territory of Poland, and detachments of the Red Guards appeared (Husam El-Din, 2007). In contrast, the Polish peasants demanded agrarian reform, from the countries of the Quadruple Alliance (USA, France, Britain, Japan), because the internal situation in Russia is close to a social explosion (Lne's, 2014). In October 1918, the Polish National Council was formed in the Principality of Chino (a province located in the United States of America) On October 18, 1918, and on the evening of October 18, 1918, the Ukrainian National Assembly was established, if the West Ukrainian People's Republic announced the creation of its army, on the basis of the Ukrainian military units of the Austro-Hungarian Army (Амаль, 2017). The creation of the military units of the Ukrainian army had a clear impact on changing the course of events in Poland. Already on October 25, 1918, a liquidation commission was set up in the Krakow region, which took power in Western Galicia, on behalf of the Polish state, and on October 27, the Trusteeship Council announced the creation of the Polish army with the inclusion of all Polish military formations in its composition (Piotr, 2003 As a result, on November 7, 1918, a people's government appeared in Polish Lublin, which replaced the Polish Trusteeship Council, established a political authority in Poland, and took over the organization of civil and economic life of Soviet Russia, which announced the nationalization of forests and real estate and privatization to create local governments Civil, far from the power of the Poles, but all other social requirements were postponed until the decisions of the Polish legislature (James, 2019). A city located in northern France) with the victorious countries of the Entente, according to which their representatives abandoned the terms of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, signed in March 1918 with Soviet Russia (Benton, 2012). These events provoked the leaders of the Bolshevik Party to exploit Under these circumstances, which began to be adopted by the All-Russian Central Executive Committee on November 13, 1918, regarding the abolition of the Peace Treaty (Brest-Litovsk) (Roger, 2014), the Bolshevik government issued its famous decision which stated: The working masses of Russia, Poland, Lithuania, Ukraine, Finland, Crimea and the Caucasus were liberated by the German revolution from persecution, which the German military clique had dictated. All countries and nations, including Poland, promised them full support in the struggle for the establishment of a socialist force for the workers on their lands, and despite this, this call for the workers to decide their own destiny, did not contribute to the thaw in the relations between the government of Soviet Russia and the new provisions of Poland. The Bolshevik leaders, after the withdrawal of the occupying German forces from the

Soviet lands, prepared themselves to support their supporters on these lands (Muhammad, 2014), and thus, on the initiative, of the Central Office of the Communist Organizations of the Occupied Territories on November 15, 1918, the question of forming units in the Red Army was discussed on a national basis, with a number of regional authorities (the Commission for the Polish Liquidation in the former Austria of the Hungarian Part of Poland, and the Commission for the Provisional Government of Silesia), a whole series of orders from Provisional Head of State Joseph Pilsudsky (1867-1935) followed. Powers, 2014). Initially, the Polish army was formed on a voluntary basis, using the experience of creating national Polish military units during the First World War, and to carry out this work (Francois, 2018), it was approved on November 21, 1918, to allocate 50 million rubles Russian, for events relating to military emergencies in Lithuania, Belarus and Poland, however, in this case, direct intervention was only intentional. 1918, in the formation of state structures of the Soviet type in the Polish nationalist regions, which created an official reason for their support from abroad (Frédéric, 2015), and thus, a telegram was issued from the Soviet government dated November 29, 1918, the command of the Red Army with the support of the emerging Soviet governments with troops on The lands of Latvia, Estonia, Ukraine and Lithuania, moreover, Poland are no longer included in this list, because the Radicals (The concise, 2004), the Polish revolutionaries, failed to prove themselves as a force capable of truly claiming power, and that is why Polish society supported the preference for the idea of harmony The social proposal proposed by Head of State Joseph Pilsudsky, which made it possible to protect the emerging state from external interference (przemystaw, 2020), but played a negative role in complicating the Soviet-Polish relations, if the Soviet government began to follow up and know to give the Polish Guardians Council in Moscow, to confirm On the aspiration of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of Soviet Russia, to protect the safety of all members of the mission, and to ensure their free travel to their homeland (Przemysław, 2020). On December 4, 1918, Soviet Russia demanded a cessation of violence against representatives of the Polish Guardians Council, and said that until a new solution was presented whether there would be fair diplomatic representation between Poland and Russia (Соколов, 2014)., informed Cicerin of his willingness to recognize the Polish diplomatic representative in Russia, and Cicerin hoped for recognition from The Polish side accepted, as a diplomatic representative, the State of Soviet Russia in Poland (Michael, 1992). It should be noted here that at the end of December 1918, the Soviet government appointed Cicerin, its diplomatic envoy in Poland, without facing any negative reactions from the Polish side in appointing the Soviet diplomat, on its territory, despite Cicerin simply ignoring their promises, to appoint Pilsudsky as the leader. The famous Polish revolutionary movement, as a diplomatic representative, on Russian soil (Ндрнк, 2012). On December 22, 1918, the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent a memorandum to the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the Russian-Soviet government, blaming them, for their inviolability of the Polish missions in Moscow and Petrograd) Московский, 2017), which caused the Polish government to protest strongly, and their refusal to keep the Russian-Soviet People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, on Polish soil, by submitting a memorandum dated December 23, 1918, in which Poland announced all its accusations against the Soviet Republic, announcing the start of procedures Transfer of archives relating to the Polish Council of Wills to representatives

of Poland, besides, its people's commissars assured the Polish government that there was no danger to them from Russia and that the forces of the government The Russian-Soviet union, not only very far from the Polish border (КороткВА, 2015), but also separated by Lithuania and part of Ukraine, the next day, the Polish Foreign Minister was informed, to return buildings, money and documents to Russia, as well as about the possibility of leaving Russia, For members of the Polish delegation at the request of the Poles (Andvzej, 2013). The epic conflict with the former Guardians Council and its diplomatic mission in Soviet Russia has not yet ended, as a new confrontation began between the two countries, at the end of December 1918, and the reason for this was that the Polish gendarmerie arrested the mission of the Association The Russian-Soviet Red Cross (RRCS), which arrived in Warsaw, as this expedition was sent, to Poland with the consent of the Polish authorities (B. M, 1988), for the purpose of taking care of Russian prisoners of war and carrying out all tasks, of the newly formed communist workers (БарЫНКИН, 2013).

## CONCLUSION

When studying the history of Soviet policy towards its regional surroundings, we note that it was clearly affected by the influences of the international political and economic situation, especially Europe, and that its communist policy towards Poland for the period in question did not go beyond that scope, and after studying the subject we came out with the following conclusions:

- 1: The political ideology of the Soviet-Bolshevik regime and its ambition between preserving its political gains on the one hand, and preserving the legacy of the Tsarist Empire in keeping Poland within its control, on the other hand, constituted an important reason for the conflict and conflict with Poland for the duration of the study, which was reflected in political disputes. Then the military lasted until 1921.
- 2: Both countries used the historical factor in justifying a claim and greed at the expense of the other party, especially in the field of drawing the borders between them, including Russia's claim that a large part of Poland had been subordinate to its authority for many years, and it seeks to continue its adherence to this demand even after the fall of the tsarist regime, as well as Poland wanted to rely on The historical factor in defining its new borders with its neighbor, Soviet Russia, and its delinquency to draw those borders with blood prompted the outbreak of war between them.
- 3: The repercussions of the First World War and its consequences in favor of Poland at the expense of Russia, which withdrew from the war, had an impact on the strained relationship between the two countries and the tendencies of the Entente countries in favor of Poland in the field of border demarcation, which led to the outbreak of war between the two countries.
- 4: The loss suffered by Russia in this conflict was affected by the internal differences and turmoil in it, starting with Russia's retreat in front of Polish demands, which directly affected its results and the political differences between the leaders of the Soviet regime among themselves, especially the struggle between Lenin's front and Stalinists and their supporters from the point of view of Trotsky and his supporters On the other hand, which clearly hindered the activity of Soviet foreign policy at that stage

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