

Map of Civil War

THE CIVIL WAR. & INTERVENTION.

I. THREE TYPES OF CONFLICT.

1. Conflict within the Great Russian population. *(Civil War (Red vs. White))*
2. " with national minorities of tsarist empire.
3. " with Europe, ~~and~~ U.S., + Japan. *("capitalist" world)*

II. ALLIED ATTITUDE TWD SOVIET REGIME.

1. Shocked to see the Prov Govt so easily overthrown. Liked it.
2. United in opposition to recognition, thought it would not last long. *(of Soviet Govt)*
3. Interested in keeping Russia in the war, knew that Bols had opposed it. Didn't realize incapacity to fight further.
4. Trotsky published Secret Treaties in Nov. Angered them.
5. Debts -- repudiated in Feb. 1918.
6. Spoke of Bols as bloody maniacs, mad-men.
7. Brest-Litovsk -- angered allies. *Wanted to reopen Eastern Front.*

III. KORNILOV IN THE SOUTH. (Dec. 1917)

1. The only organized opposition to Soviet rule before Allied intervention.
2. Kornilov and other generals organized Volunteer Army, captured Rostov on Don. But by ~~the~~ end of Feb. Kornilov had been killed, Volunteer Army pushed down into Caucasus.
3. Denikin named new commander. Offered support by Eng, France.

IV. GERMAN INVASION. *(April)*

1. Ukraine -- in April set up puppet regime (Skoropadsky).
2. Finland -- Germans aided Whites under Mannerheim to drive out the Reds.

V. JAPANESE INTERVENTION. *(April)*

1. Landed at Vladivostok -- (April, 1918). Soon followed by the British.

VI. British at Murmansk *(March)* - LITTLE INTERVENTION

1. To guard stores from Germans. Americans followed. *(Not yet anti-Bolshevik)*

Objectives of Intervention

1. Guard munitions.
2. Reopen Eastern front
3. Protect Czechoslovak
4. Overthrow Bols
5. Seize territory

How "Little Intervention" was changed to "Big Intervention"

VI. CZECH LEGIONARRES. (May-Aug. 1918)

1. Captured by Russians in fighting with Austria, ~~joined~~ formed a special branch of Rus army.
2. Wanted to get to Western front, by way of Siberia. Started across Trans-Sib in March, 1918. Agreement with Bols.
3. Some got into a row, Trotsky ordered that all of them be disarmed, in violation of agreement. Czechs suspected treachery, seized control of Trans-Sib from Simbirsk (on Volga) to Vladivostok.
4. Thus had control of Siberia. This started the ^{large scale} Civil War. ✓
5. Various anti-Soviet govts formed. + Big Intervention.

VII. EXECUTION OF ROYAL FAMILY. (July 16-17)

1. Under guard at Sverdlovsk (Ekaterinburg).
2. Anti-Soviet forces approached. Taken into cellar, shot. Bodies burned, *ashes scattered.*

VIII. LANDINGS AT ~~Archangel~~, ARCHANGEL.

1. British landed at Murmansk (March 1918) to prevent Germans in Finland from seizing stores. Bolsokayed this, later opposed it. Followed by American and French marines.
2. Archangel -- British forces landed (Aug 2). Soviet govt there overthrown.

IX. U.S. DECIDES TO INTERVENE.

1. Wilson opposed to it. Other Allies insisted. Allied Supreme War Council on (July 2) decided on military intervention.
2. President Wilson ~~Secretary of State~~ issued announcement (~~Aug 3~~) (July) Statement denounced intervention, but added that military intervention was permissible "to render such protection and help as is possible to the Czechs, ... and to steady any efforts at self-govt and self-defense in which the Russians themselves may be willing to accept assistance."

American troops to guard supplies at Murmansk and Archangel, and join with Japan in occupation of Vladivostok.

X. INTERVENTION AT VLADIVOSTOK.

(1918)

1. Japs had landed in April. Followed by Eng, French.
2. U.S. troops landed in middle of August. Commanded by Gen. Graves.
3. One of chief motives ^{was} to prevent Japs from using this as excuse for imperial conquest. Japs sent in more troops than had been agreed upon, got into controversies with U.S.
4. Graves soon became disillusioned with Allies and with Whites, sympathized with Reds, maintained neutral position.

XI. ~~DIRICTORY~~ *in Siberia.*XI. KOLCHAK ~~REPUBLICAN~~ (NOV. 1918)

1. Directory -- establ at Ufa in Sept. 1918. Unsteady mixture of SR's and military men.
2. Nov. 18 -- socialist members of Directory arrested, Admiral Kolchak became dictator.
3. Supported by British, recognized as supreme commander of Whites by Denikin.

XII. ARMISTICE (NOV. 11, 1918) *w. Germany.*

1. Eliminated one of chief excuses for intervention, but it continued. Now for territory, overthrow of Bols.
2. *Ger required to continue occupation till end of 1919.*

XIII. ALLIES IN ODESSA (NOV. 1918)

1. French ~~and British~~ occupied it. But the next April the French sailors ran up the red flag, sang the International, forced officers to sail away.

XIV. THE RED ARMY.

1. Successor to the Red Guards organized to fight Kornilov. Conscription on large scale ~~was~~ began in June 1918.
2. Tsarist officers -- many thousands used. Commissars to watch over them.
3. Trotsky -- organized it. Comsar of War. Armoured train.

(of course was a traitor)

XV. THE TERROR, WHITE AND RED.

1. Cheka -- organized (Dec. 20, 1917) "Extraordinary Commission for Combat Counter-Revolution". During the first few months executed only a few people.
2. Fanny Kaplan -- (Aug. 30, 1918) -- Right SRs assassinated the head of Petrograd Cheka. Fania Kaplan wounded by two bullets. ~~assassinated in Petrograd.~~ *Lenin*
3. Mass terror -- (Sept 5) - Sovnarkom authorized mass terror. All engaged in anti-soviet activities were to be killed without formality, no trial.
4. ~~White Terror~~ Latsis -- "The struggle is one of life and death. If you do not kill, you will be killed. Therefore kill, that you may not be killed."
5. White Terror -- mass executions of any Red sympathizers, especially members of the C.P.

OFFENSIVEXVI. ALLIED IN THE NORTH. (*Jan. 1919*)

1. Allies pushed south from Archangel. Americans and Canadians pushed back by Reds. (Jan 1919)
2. U.S. ^{semi-}mutiny -- March, 1919 -- U.S. general promised the withdrawal of troops by June.
3. Cost America 244 dead, 305 wounded.
4. British -- withdrew last troops in Oct.

XVII. PEAK OF WHITE OFFENSIVE (JAN-June, 1919)

1. Kolchak -- took Perm in Dec. 1918. By April 1919 was threatening Kazan.
2. Denikin -- took Kharkov and Tsaritsin in June 1919.
3. Counter-attack:
 - a. May - Kolchak beaten before Kazan.
 - b. Nov. -- Reds recaptured Omsk
 - c. Feb. 1920 -- ~~Grains~~ surrendered Kolchak, shot.
 - d. Denikin -- stopped in Oct. 1919. By Dec. lost Kharkov and Kiev. *Stalin at Tsaritsyn.*
April 1920 -- resigned in favor of Baron Wrangel.

XVIII. YUDENICH AT PETROGRAD. (October 1919)

1. Based in Estonia, Offensive almost to the suburbs of Petrograd in Oct. 1919.
2. Trotsky led successful defense.
3. Wrangel -- only White group left. *by April 1920.*

XIX. WAR WITH POLAND. (April- Aug, 1920)

1. Independence recognized by Allies and by Russia.
2. Curzon Line -- established by Treaty of Versailles as temporary boundary. Ethnic - east of it Poles in minority.
But Pilsudski not satisfied with this, dreamed of restoring vast Polish empire extending to Black Sea.
3. Demanded that Russia restore boundaries of 1772. Demands opposed by Eng and U.S.
4. April 23 -- Polish troops ordered into Ukraine. Occupied Kiev in May, tried to take Odessa.
5. Retreat -- driven back from Kiev by Budenny.
6. Warsaw -- Reds on outskirts by August. Weygand helped defense.
7. Red Poland --- Bolshevik organizers sent along behind troops to try to organize Soviet regime. Saw dreams of extending the revol thru Poland to Ger.
8. Red Retreat -- mistakes in tactics. Thrown back.
9. Treaty of Riga (March 18, 1921) ^{P.} --/got more than Curzon line called for. U.S. did not recognize boundary till 1923.

XX. WRANGEL IN THE CRIMEA. (June-Nov, 1920)

1. Succeeded Denikin. Occupied Crimea, afraid to come out until Reds busy with Poland.
2. Invaded southern Ukraine in June, 1920.
3. Defeat -- Oct -- Reds pushed him back into Crimea. Bols crossed Straits of Perekop, forced him to evacuate Crimea, in Nov. 1920 Evacuated by American, French, Eng vessels.
4. Civil war over. *(Vyssotsky)*

Reds now victorious on all fronts.

Use in 24 - not in 163

MAP

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CIVIL WAR AND INTERVENTION

I. Three Simultaneous Wars.

~~3. Zones of conflict.~~

- 1. Within the Great Russian population. (Red vs. White)
- 2. With the National minorities. (Russians vs. Minorities)
- 3. With ~~the Allies and the U.S.~~ Other Countries. (Allies + Gers. vs. Bolsheviks)

In each of these zones the Left and Right were in conflict.

II. TWO PROCESSES OF INTERVENTION.

- 1. Germans and Allies intervening in Russia, supporting counter-revolutionary forces.
- 2. Soviet intervention in Europe thru the Comintern.

III. CONFLICTS AMONG THE GREAT RUSSIANS. (White vs. Red)

- 1. Methods of conflict:
 - a. No trench warfare for long periods; rapidly moving fronts.
 - b. Terror. - White + Red. (Cheka)
- 2. Leaders of the Whites:
 - Kornilov, ~~and~~ Denikin ^{Wrangel} -- south
 - Kolchak - siberia
 - Yudenich - Estonia, Petrograd
 - ~~Wrangel - south, Gaimar~~
- 3. Aid from outside -- both a help and a hindrance for the Whites. Depended upon Allies for equipment. But disadvantage in that many Russians considered them tools of foreign powers. Miller - north
- 4. Summer of 1919 -- high tide for the whites. Like Viet Nam?
 - Kolchak - in April 1919 was threatening Kazan.
 - Denikin - took Kharkov and Tsaritsin in June.

- 5. The Red Army -- (organized Feb. 23, 1918)
 - a. Conscription on large scale began in June 1918.
 - b. Trotsky - organized it as Comsar of War.
 - c. Officers -- many tsarist officers. Commissars attached to them. Families as hostages.

Wars Between Russians and

(2) IV. NATIONAL MINORITIES.

1. Separatist movements had been growing in tsarist days.
2. The Revol complicated the problem of separatism because:
 - a. Separatism could now be considered counterrevolutionary.
 - b. ~~most~~ ^{most minorities} now divided among themselves, between pro-soviet group wishing union with Russia, and anti-soviet group wanting independence.
 - c. Bols + "self-determination of peoples." - Stalin.

V. LEFT vs. RIGHT IN EUROPE AND THE U.S.

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1. Difference of opinion over attitude to take toward the Revol, Intervention.
 2. Leaders - (Churchill, Clemenceau, etc) - to suppress Bolshevism.
 3. Leftist opposition to Intervention:
 - Disaffection among Allied troops -- Americans.
 - Revolt of French navy at Odessa.
 - Strikes against shipping goods to Whites (Bevin - Poland)

ARMED

(3) VI. INTERVENTION INTO RUSSIA.

Countries - Ger., Eng., France, U.S., Japan, Italy, Turkey, Poland

1. Forms:
 - Sending troops.
 - " munitions to whites.
 - Economic blockade of Soviet territory.
 - All of the White groups received men and supplies.
2. Objectives: (a) Munitions depots. (b) German P.O.W's (c) Czechs.
 - a. Restore the Eastern front (up to Nov. 1918)
 - b. Overthrow Bols.
 - c. Grab territory -- Japs in Siberia, ~~Eng in Caucasus~~, ~~Fr in Ukraine~~.
3. Germany -- intervened on its own in Finland, Latvia, Lith, Ukraine and Caucasus.
4. Allies -- all sent troops and supplies. 3 main zones:
 - a. Far north -- Eng, U.S.
 - b. Siberia -- Japs, Eng, Fr, U.S. U.S. Intervention.
 - c. South -- Ger, Eng, Fr.
5. Weaknesses of Intervention:
 - a. Whites divided -- ^{Disputes among SR's, liberals, monarchists.} Great Russians for a united Russia. Minorities for a divided Russia.
 - b. Friction -- White commanders dependent upon Allies for aid, but resented foreign influences, orders.

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VII. Reasons for Bolshevik Victory. (next page)