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HUNGARIAN TURAN ASSOCIATION, İMAM ABDULLATİF EFENDİ AND A HUNGARIAN PAMPHLET ON THE ARMENIAN QUESTION*

(MACAR TURAN DERNEĞİ, İMAM ABDÜLLATİF EFENDİ VE ERMENİ MESELESİNE DAİR MACARCA BİR BROŞÜR)

Melek ÇOLAK**

Abstract: *Pan-Turanism, which gained intellectual relevance due to Turcology research and emerged for the first time in Hungary as an alternative movement against the Pan-Slavism and Pan-Germanism movements, became a basis for the Hungarians to communicate effectively with the Turkish world from the late 19th century to the early 20th century. In 1910, the Hungarian Turanists founded the Turan Association (Magyar Turani Társaság) and began publishing a journal titled Turán. This intellectual movement served as a cultural bridge that brought the two communities closer on the path from the Ottoman Empire to the Republic of Turkey.*

Hungarian Turanists supported the war of liberation against imperialism in Anatolia. They founded the Turan News Agency and carried out intensive propaganda regarding the rightfulness of the Turkish National Struggle. During and after the National Struggle period, during which discussions

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were conducted about migrations taking place during the First World War and the alleged intentional victimization of Armenians during these migrations, the Turan Association stood against these claims and tried to prove that these were part of a campaign of slander against Turkey.

İmam Abdüllatif Efendi, who was sent to Hungary by the Ottoman Government in 1910 at the request of the Hungarian Government in order to deal with the religious affairs of the Muslims there due to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Austro-Hungarian Empire, also actively took part in the activities of the Turan Association. He became the voice of Mustafa Kemal Pasha (Atatürk) and the Turks in Hungary during the National Struggle period. He conducted an effective press campaign to explain the unfair disposition of the European public towards the Armenian Question. In 1923, a Hungarian pamphlet containing evidence was published by the Abdüllatif Publishing House in Budapest to disprove the British slander campaign.

On the basis of this pamphlet with the original title of “Bizonyíték az Angol Rágalmak Cáfolatához” (“Evidence on Disproving the British Slander”) that has not yet been translated to Turkish, and by making use of the Turán journal and Hungarian archival documents, the current study will discuss the importance of this pamphlet within the context of the activities of İmam Abdüllatif Efendi related to the Turan Association and within the framework of Turkish-Hungarian relationships.

Keywords: Abdüllatif Efendi, pamphlet, Armenian, National Struggle, Turan Association

Öz: Türkoloji arařtırmaları nedeniyle fikri anlamda güç kazanan ve Panslavizm ile Pangermenizm akımlarına karşı alternatif bir akım olarak ilk kez Macaristan’da ortaya çıkan Turancılık akımı, 19’uncu Yüzyılın sonlarından 20’nci Yüzyılın başlarına giden süreçte etkili olarak Macarların Türk dünyası ile iletişime geçebileceği bir dayanak oldu. Macar Turancıları 1910 yılında Turan Derneği’ni (Magyar Turáni Társaság) kurarak Turán adlı bir dergi yayınlamaya başladılar. Bu fikir akımı Osmanlı İmparatorluğu’ndan Türkiye Cumhuriyeti’ne giden yolda her iki toplumu yakınlařtıran kültürel bir köprü vazifesi gördü.

Macar Turancıları Anadolu’da emperyalizme karşı verilen bağımsızlık savaşını desteklediler. Turan Haber Ajansı’nu kurarak Türklerin Millî Mücadelesinin haklılığı konusunda yoğun bir propaganda yaptılar. Turan Derneği ise Birinci Dünya savaşı yıllarında yaşanan göçler ve Ermenilerin bu göçlerde kasıtlı bir şekilde mağdur edildikleri iddialarının Macar kamuoyunda da tartışıldığı Millî Mücadele dönemi ve sonrasında, bu iddiaların karşısında tavır alarak bunların Türkiye’ye karşı bir iftira kampanyasının parçası olduğu yönünde çalıştı.

Bosna Hersek'in Avusturya Macaristan tarafından ilhakı nedeni ile buradaki Müslümanların dini görevleri ile ilgilenmek üzere Macar Hükümetinin talebi doğrultusunda 1910 yılında Osmanlı Hükümeti tarafından Macaristan'a gönderilen İmam Abdullatif Efendi de Turan Derneği'nin faaliyetleri içinde aktif olarak yer aldı. Millî Mücadele döneminde Mustafa Kemal Paşa ve Türklerin Macaristan'daki sesi oldu. Avrupa kamuoyunun Ermeni meselesine dair izlediği haksız tutumu açıklamak için etkili bir basın kampanyası yürüttü. Abdullatif Yayınevi tarafından 1923 yılında Budapeşte'de İngilizlerin iftira kampanyasını yalanlamaya yönelik kanıtlar içeren Macarca bir broşür yayınlandı.

Bu çalışmada orijinal adı "Bizonyiték az Angol Rágalmak Cáfolatához" ("İngiliz İftiralarının Yalanlanması Üzerine Kanıtlar") başlığını taşıyan ve henüz Türkçeye çevrilmemiş olan bu eserden hareketle, Turan dergisi ve Macar arşiv belgeleri kullanılarak bu broşürün önemi, Macar Turan Derneği ile bağlantılı olan İmam Abdullatif Efendi'nin faaliyetleri bağlamında ele alınarak, dönemin Türk-Macar ilişkileri çerçevesinde değerlendirilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Abdullatif Efendi, broşür, Ermeni, Millî Mücadele, Turan Derneği*

INTRODUCTION

The Hungarian people's long-standing connection to the Turkish world based on lineage and language resulted in intense research in this area and brought about the field of Turcology in Hungary. At the same time, the effect on social memory created by the tradition of being Easterners brought about the Turanism movement as an alternative to the Pan-Slavism and Pan-Germanism.¹ Amidst a period when the effects of Europe's imperialistic policies were strongly felt, having used the concept of "Turan" in 1839 to describe the Turkish communities of Central and Southeastern Asia, Hungarians -as a result of their lineage and linguistic research- named their faraway homeland as "Turan". The distrust felt towards the West with the spread of Pan-Slavism and Pan-Germanism, resulting from the weakening of the monarchic structure of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, matured the idea of Turanism.² In the path towards the First World War during the 20th Century, during a process when the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Ottoman Empire began to join in a union of fate, the Turanist movement first emerged in Hungary as a result of the findings of the Hungarian Turcology and became an important factor in the formation of Turkish nationalism in the Ottoman Empire.³

In this context, the Hungarian-language pamphlet titled "Bizonyíték az Angol Rágalmak Cáfolatához" ("Evidence on Disproving the British Slander") by İmam Abdüllatif Efendi, who was in Hungary to give support to the National Struggle in the final period of the Ottoman Empire, can be considered as a concrete example. It can be said that, alongside being an effective member of the Hungarian Turan Association, this pamphlet that he authored rejects the alleged systemic massacres against Armenians (which is today claimed to be the "Armenian Genocide") based on documentary evidence, and as such it contributed to the Turkish National Struggle being properly understood in the Hungarian public opinion. In order to expand the limited amount of information on what is known about this pamphlet, its author, and the ramifications of the National Struggle in Hungary, it is important that this work (which is yet to be translated to Turkish) is analyzed in light of Hungarian archival documents.

1 Melek Çolak, "Macaristan'da Türk Dünyasına İlgili Tarihi Arka Plan ve Avrasya Gerçeği," *Uluslararası Sosyal Bilimler Kongresi: Türkistan Forumu III, Küreselleşme Sürecinde Türk Dünyasının Geleceği*, bildiri kitabı, 26-28 Nisan 2017, Türkistan/Kazakistan, 148-150.

2 Melek Çolak, "Macar Türkolog Vámbéry'nin Türkistan Seyahatinde 'Büyük Oyun'un' İzleri: Orijinal Fotoğraflarla Birlikte," *Selçuk Üniversitesi Türkiyat Araştırmaları Dergisi* 45 (Nisan 2019), 15.

3 Melek Çolak, "Macar Turancıları ve Atatürk (Macar Kaynaklarına Göre)," *Türk Yurdu* 31, Sayı 290 (Ekim 2011), 94.

1. Hungarian Turan Association and İmam Abdüllatif Efendi

Hungarian Turanists established the Hungarian Turan Association (*Magyar Turáni Társaság*) in Budapest in 1910 to research the culture, history, and economic relations of the European and Asian nations who are relatives of the Hungarians. The said association began to publish a journal titled *Turan* (Turan) beginning from 1913. From then onwards, the association ensured that many young Turkish people acquired their education in Hungary. Taking the initiative for the organization of many scientific expeditions, it served as a bridge for the development of Turkish-Hungarian relations.⁴ For this association that engaged in intense cooperation with the Turkish world,⁵ the person that connected it from Hungary to the Anatolian geography was İmam Abdüllatif Efendi.⁶

Abdüllatif Efendi (1886-1946) was sent to Hungary by the Ottoman Empire in 1909 upon the request of the Austro-Hungarian Empire after its annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The annexation had brought the need to win the sympathy of the Muslims in Bosnia through someone who could attend to the affairs of the Muslims. Said to have hailed from the city of Erzurum, and characterized as being quiet and kind but a hard working person at the same time, Abdüllatif Efendi (Tanrısever) was awarded by the Ottoman Government with the silver award of merit for his loyalty and diligence. Quickly learning to speak Hungarian while in Budapest, he succeeded in establishing close ties between Hungarian intellectuals (especially Turcologists) and those who were committed to the Turanist ideology. From 1910 onwards, he actively took part in the Turan Association.⁷ That his name is mentioned alongside well-known names such as Gyula Németh, Gyula Pekár, and Árpád Zempléni in the *Turan* journal's issue of 1913 is an indication of this fact.⁸ It is seen that, having assumed the position of Turkish language lecturer in 1912 in Budapest at the Péter Pázmány University, Abdüllatif Efendi also became the pivotal member for the Turan Association's connection to Turkey.⁹

Béla Horváth, a Turanist who had analyzed Turkish-Hungarian relations in the framework of the Turan conception in the article titled "A turáni eszme és a török-magyar kapcsolatok az utolsó évszázadban",¹⁰ utilized the references

4 Çolak, "Macar Turancıları ve Atatürk (Macar Kaynaklarına Göre)," 94.

5 Çolak, "Macaristan'da Türk Dünyasına İlgisi, Tarihi Arka Plan ve Avrasya Gerçeği," 151.

6 For the story of Abdullatif Efendi's time spent in Hungary, please see; Melek Çolak, "Macaristan'da Müslümanlık ve İmam Abdüllatif Efendi (1909-1946)," 38. *ICANAS (Uluslararası Asya ve Kuzey Afrika Çalışmaları Kongresi)*, 10-15.09.2007 Ankara, *Bildiriler III*. Cilt, Ankara (2012), 1021-1040.

7 Çolak, "Macaristan'da Müslümanlık ve İmam Abdüllatif Efendi (1909-1946)," 1027-1028.

8 Please see; the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd issues of the *Turan* journal. *Turan* I. Évfolyam, 1. Szám, 2. Szám, 3. Szám, 1913. Only the issues of the journal have been indicated.

9 Çolak, "Macaristan'da Müslümanlık ve İmam Abdüllatif Efendi (1909-1946)," 1028.

10 Béla Horváth, "A turáni eszme és a török-magyar kapcsolatok az utolsó évszázadban", *Turan*, XXII. Évfolyam, VI. Szám (1939), 119-122.

given by Abdülatif Efendi for his research trip to Anatolia. It was Abdülatif Efendi who took care of the many Turkish students who had started coming for education to Hungary from the Ottoman Empire from 1916 onwards because of the arrangements made by the Turan Association. The connection between the students and the association was established by Abdülatif Efendi. It was because of the work carried out by him that Hungary became a country of choice for pursuing education rather than the Western European countries. Abdülatif Efendi not only took care of Turkish students, but also other Muslim students such as Bosnians and Albanians who had come to Hungary and helped the Turkish soldiers who had been wounded in the war. By bringing together the graves of martyrs in various places across Hungary, he established the Turkish Martyrs Cemetery in Budapest. Upon Abdülatif Efendi's conservation efforts, the Tomb of Gül Baba became a place of communal gathering.¹¹ (See Appx. 1)

Based on the letters he wrote, it is possible to determine that not only did Abdülatif Efendi fulfill his duties related to the Muslims in Hungary, he also engaged in such important activities with regards to the Islamic world and Turkish-Hungarian friendship.¹²

2. İmam Abdülatif Efendi and a Pamphlet Concerning the Armenian Question

Just like the Hungarian people who sympathized with the Turkish War for Liberation after the First World War and who closely followed the war, the Hungarian Turanists too followed Atatürk and the Turkish War for Liberation with keen interest. The articles that were published in the *Turan* journal carry the traces of this interest and admiration.

According to the Hungarian Turanists: "Mustafa Kemal Pasha understood the spirit of the Turkish nation, the Turanian ingenuity passed down from their ancestors, and acted according to it. For the Turanists of Hungary who have suffered from the damages of the First World War, Mustafa Kemal Pasha gives them strength and shows them the way with his successes."¹³

The activities of Abdülatif Efendi in Hungary during the Turkish War for Liberation focused on explaining the legitimacy of this war to the Hungarian public opinion. He served in the activities that were organized in line with this.¹⁴ He partook in the press movement of the Hungarian Turanists, which

11 Çolak, "Macaristan'da Müslümanlık ve İmam Abdülatif Efendi (1909-1946)," 1028-1029.

12 *MOL (Magyar Országos Levéltár): Hungarian National Archive*, K 28, 54. Tétel, 14. Csomó, the letters of Abdülatif Efendi dated 23 February 1922 and 24 November 1927.

13 Çolak, "Macar Turancıları ve Atatürk (Macar Kaynaklarına Göre)," 94-95.

14 Çolak, "Macaristan'da Müslümanlık ve İmam Abdülatif Efendi (1909-1946)," 1030-1031.

was their greatest support for the resistance in Anatolia. He played an important role for the carrying out of propaganda in support for the establishment of the Turan News Agency in August 1921 and for the expansion of its operations. He also gave important support for the Turkish section of the Turan News Agency becoming operational in a short amount of time.¹⁵

The crucial part of this important support was the publication of a Hungarian pamphlet (see Appx. 2) by the “Abdul Latif publishing house” bearing the name of Abdüllatif Efendi.¹⁶ It is interesting that the publisher only bears the name “Abdüllatif”¹⁷ and that there is no further information about this publisher.¹⁸ This pamphlet, the full title of which is “Evidence on Disproving the British Slander, The Reasons and Objectives of Mr. Yowell’s Slander”, as is indicated in the pamphlet under the main heading, was “translated from its French original upon the permission of the Ankara Press Bureau”.¹⁹ During the 1920s, the Hungarian public opinion was aware of the allegations concerning the migrations that took place in Turkey during the last years of the war and that Armenians were intentionally victimized by these migrations. The Turan Association adamantly opposed these allegations and indicated that they were part of a campaign of slander against Turkey.²⁰ In this context, bearing the original title of “Bizonyítékok az angol rágalmak cáfolatához, Mr. Yowell rágalmainak okai és céljai”, the pamphlet seeks to prove using documents that these attacks were mere slander.²¹ As indicated in the pamphlet’s foreword penned by Abdüllatif Efendi in April 1923 in Budapest (see Appx. 3), it can be gathered that the pamphlet was published because “the Turkish Government attached special importance to the refutation of the slander by Colonel Yowell, who had come to Turkey as a member of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East and who had been deported due to engaging in hostile activities and slander in violation of his mandate.” In his foreword, Abdüllatif Efendi emphasizes that; “they seek to impede the Turkish people, who have come back to life from a situation that was considered hopeless, from carrying out their great work. This little pamphlet aims to shine a light on this situation. Every day in the press organs of various countries around the world, news articles are published by the enemies of the Turkish people that they are

15 Tarık Demirkan, *Macar Turancıları* (İstanbul: Tarih Vakfı Yurt Yayınları, 2000), 49-50.

16 *Bizonyítékok az angol rágalmak cáfolatához, Mr. Yowell rágalmainak okai és céljai*, Eredeti franciából az angorai sajtó iroda meghagyásából készült fordítás 1338 (1922) (Kiadó: Abdul Latif, Budapest 1923): 23. This brochure can be found in the archives of the Library of the Hungarian Parliament. (*Országgyűlés Könyvtára: Library of the Hungarian Parliament*, Budapest/Hungary)

17 Please see; *Bizonyítékok az angol rágalmak cáfolatához, Mr. Yowell rágalmainak okai és céljai*, cover page.

18 Demirkan, *Macar Turancıları*, 52.

19 Please see; *Bizonyítékok az angol rágalmak cáfolatához, Mr. Yowell rágalmainak okai és céljai*.

20 Demirkan, *Macar Turancıları*, 52.

21 For detailed information, please see; *Bizonyítékok az angol rágalmak cáfolatához, Mr. Yowell rágalmainak okai és céljai*, 3-23.

slaughtering and oppressing the Christians.” He calls upon the Hungarians and states the following:

“Our Hungarian siblings know very well why they must protect themselves against smear campaigns. People still recall Scotus Viator’s hostile conduct against Hungary, this beautiful country.

The Turkish people have their own Scotus Viators as well. For that matter, they also had their Janku Havrams, Hora and Kloskas. During its advance in Anatolia, the Greek army mercilessly massacred the region’s elderly, woman, and child inhabitants. His eminence the Patriarch sent a survey delegation to Anatolia upon the news of Christians being massacred. The reports prepared by the commission proved that the news of Christians being massacred were slander.

The terrible fires that erupted in İzmir and some other cities were sought to be blamed on the Turks. However, as can be understood from the statements by the missionaries and some of the books that they have published, these fires were the implementation of the infernal plans of the Greek and Armenian traitors.

History will vindicate the Turkish nation when pleasant days arrive, days when nations will value each other again.”²²

In this pamphlet made up of seven parts, the statements made by Anadolu Agency on various issues are validated with documents.²³ In the first part titled “Az Ígazság az angol rágalmakról” (“The Truth about the British Slanders”), “the reasons and objectives of Yowell’s slanders” are explained via the information provided by Anadolu Agency on 20 May 1922 (see Appx. 4). According to this, the Turkish National Government arrested and deported Yowell and his friends upon determining that they were propagating fake news. To take revenge on the National Government, Yowell and his friends published in the 6 May 1922 issue of *Times* newspaper slanders and stories of supposedly atrocities being committed in some parts of Anatolia.²⁴ However, the following evidence are provided that these were slander: “the US’ trade delegate (representative) Gillespie [telling] the Anadolu Agency journalist that” the entirety of the article is baseless and harmful, the telegram sent by the American Committee for Relief in the Near East Representative Ms. Billing to Admiral M.L. Bristol in İstanbul indicating that the rumors were untrue, and the statement of “the American Committee for Relief in the Near East’s

22 *Bizonyítékok az angol...*, 3-4.

23 *Bizonyítékok az angol...*, 5-23.

24 *Bizonyítékok az angol...*, 5.

Director in Ankara Jaquith giving assurance that the purpose of his arrival to Ankara was to [ensure] friendly cooperation with the National Government”.²⁵

In the explanation provided in the second part of the pamphlet dated 22 May, space is given to the article titled “Britain and Us” (“Anglia és mi”), which was published in the *Hâkimiyet-i Milliye* newspaper in connection with the investigation launched by Lord G. Curzon that explains at great length Britain’s and Lord Curzon’s unfavorable policy against the Turks and Muslims.²⁶ In the article, “launching an investigation about the cruelty against the Muslims who have been complaining under British rule” is recommended as a form of counterattack, and it is recommended that the “Government should suggest to the major countries that an international committee should be formed to examine the system of retaliation and persecution used by the British against the Muslim world.”²⁷

The third part is comprised of the “explanations provided by the Ministry of Interior” to the questions posed to the Ministry by Anadolu Agency upon the statements made by Yowell in the 9 May 1922 issue of the *Times* newspaper. Explaining in detail that the legal rights of the Armenians and Greeks were under the guarantee of the Government, the Ministry of Interior brings clarity to “Yowell and his colleagues’ allegations based on lies” and states that “we [the Ministry] are sure that our American friends who have arrived to the shores of Anatolia and who have analyzed the Turkish people’s character, morals, and life based on freedom and humanism will uncover this truth.”²⁸

Anadolu Agency informs the reader that those who attended the congress of the Anatolian Orthodox Church organized in Kayseri sent the decisions adopted there to Patriarch Eftim Efendi. In the “proclamation of the Anatolian Orthodox Christians” sent by Patrik Eftim Efendi to the Anadolu Agency, it is emphasized that “to start with, the [National Government] is a true government of the people and does not sanction anybody without the legal rulings of the National Assembly,” and states “that the honorable Turkish people would never do what is in question, that they will continue to administer their homeland with the people’s government from now on, and that there is no minority issue - there is only one people.”²⁹

The fifth part, under the heading “The Americans Disclaim” (see Appx. 5) that was relayed from Ankara on 24 May, informs the reader that the Director of

25 *Bizonyítékok az angol...*, 5-8.

26 *Bizonyítékok az angol...*, 9-13.

27 *Bizonyítékok az angol...*, 12-13.

28 *Bizonyítékok az angol...*, 14-17.

29 *Bizonyítékok az angol...*, 18-20.

the American Committee for Relief in the Near East Jaquith disclaims the statements by Yowell. The part gives space to the explanation by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Ankara informing that Jaquith was “invited to personally make an onsite assessment concerning the transgressions being allegedly made against the Armenian population of the city and to go to [the town of] Harput” and that “they gave consent to an investigative commission being sent to Anatolia on the condition that there were no Greek subjects amongst its members because the country was in a state of war.”³⁰

In the sixth part, there is an explanation from the radio in Ankara on 24 May about “the Christian people disclaiming the news about tyranny perpetrated by the Turks.”

Lastly, in the seventh part, there is the explanation requested to be made by the Embassy of the Bulgarian Kingdom in Budapest under the heading of “Crisis in the Near East, The Situation in Western Thrace.” According to this, “The news published in a daily newspaper in Budapest about the Greek army and Greek terror groups tormenting the Bulgarian and Turkish people in Western Thrace are a sad truth. This truth is more terrible than all that has been reported by Europe up until this point.” The Bulgarian Embassy in Budapest informs in this statement that “the Greek Forces and the Greek refugees who are withdrawing from Anatolia are perpetrating inhumane incidents.”

In regard to this statement, the pamphlet states that “the Turks are suffering more in Anatolia, a thousand times worse than what the Greeks are doing to the Bulgarians in Thrace,” and evaluates “the burning of İzmir, the slaughter of the defenseless elderly and women there [are the] eruption of the defeated Greek armies’ cowardly revenge.”³¹

3. Evaluation and Conclusion

Turanism surfaced from the Hungarians’ sense of affinity to the East due to the research carried out by them in Hungary to study their national identity and formed as an alternative movement against Pan-Germanism and Pan-Slavism. It gradually developed from the end of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century. The Hungarian Turanists organized themselves by establishing the Turan Association and established ties with the Turkish world. In this context, they also took interest in Anatolia with the transition process from the Ottoman Empire to the national state, the Republic of Turkey. They viewed Atatürk and the Turkish National Struggle as a beacon of hope and thus supported them. They conducted an effective press campaign in this regard.

30 *Bizonyítékok az angol...*, 20-21.

31 *Bizonyítékok az angol...*, 22-23.

**Hungarian Turan Association, Imam Abdullatif Efendi
And A Hungarian Pamphlet On The Armenian Question**

İmam Abdüllatif Efendi, who was in the position of being the head of the Muslims in Hungary, was active in the Turan Association right from its establishment. He served as an effective person in the Turan Association's ties to Turkey and became the voice of Atatürk and the National Struggle in Hungary.

As the National Struggle was continuing, American Committee for Relief in the Near East's member Yowell and his colleagues worked to negatively affect world public opinion concerning the Turks' National Struggle by alleging that massacres were being perpetrated in Anatolia against the Armenians and the Greeks. The Ankara Government took a stand against this smear campaign, and Abdüllatif Efendi was effective in the publication of a Hungarian pamphlet in Budapest in support of this stand and its promotion to the Hungarian public opinion.

The pamphlet rests on the desire to change the negative outlook on Turkey amongst European countries by presenting evidence and on the understanding that the allegations of Turks using migration to intentionally victimize Armenians was a slander by Western states intending for the failure of the Turkish National Struggle.

The fact that the pamphlet was published, and the intense work carried out by Hungarian Turanists and Abdüllatif Efendi in support of the National Struggle are indications that they were in close relations with the Turkish National Government. It can be gathered that as the Hungarian Turanists were opening to Anatolia through Abdüllatif Efendi, the National Government in Anatolia had tasked Abdüllatif Efendi with carrying out counter-propaganda activities in Hungary.

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APPENDICES

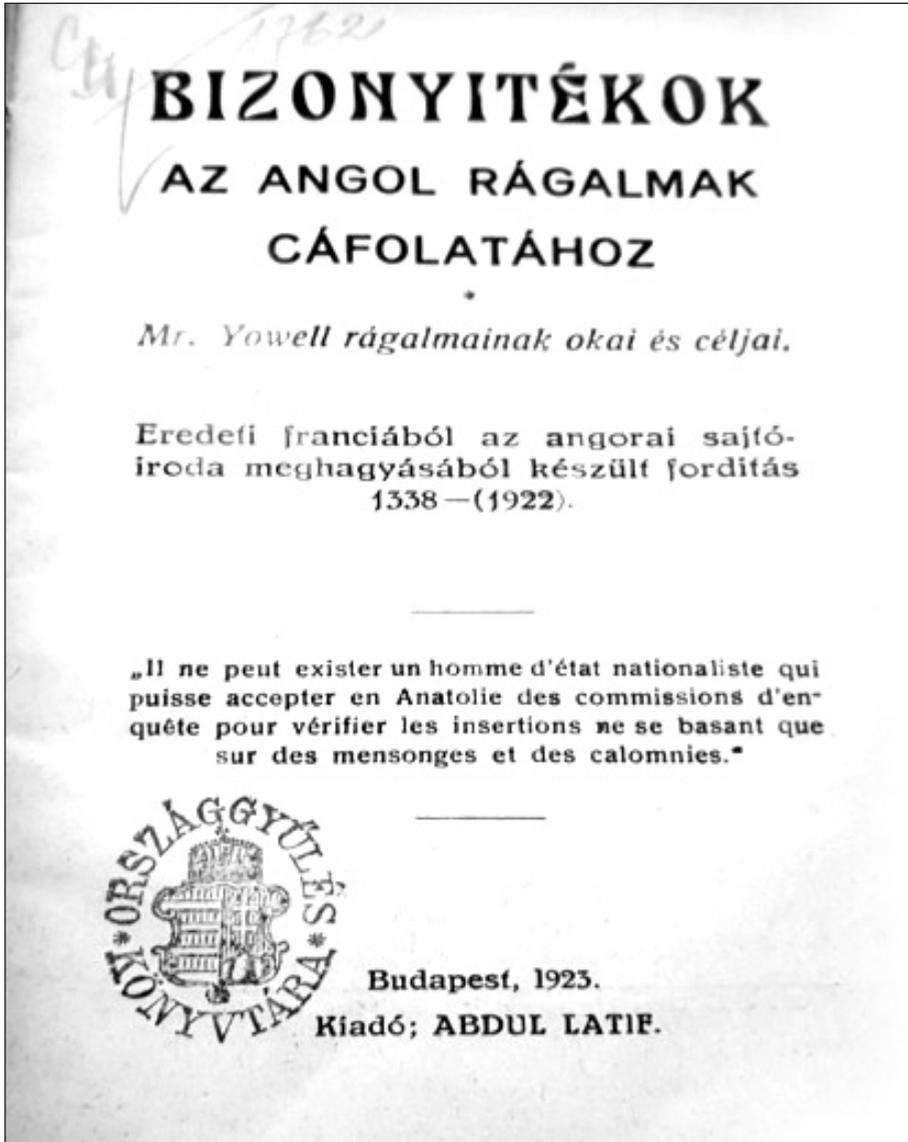
APPENDIX 1



İmam Abdüllatif Efendi delivering a speech at the Tomb of Gül Baba

Source: Melek Çolak, “Macaristan’da Müslümanlık ve İmam Abdüllatif Efendi (1909-1946).”
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APPENDIX 2



The cover page of the pamphlet published by the publisher carrying the name of Abdüllatif Efendi

APPENDIX 3

amivel a Scotus Viator-ok Magyarországnak ellen vétkeztek.

A török népnek is vannak Scotus Viator-ai, de voltak Janku-Avram-jai, voltak Hora és Kloskái. A görög hadsereg előnyomulása alatt a görög benszülöttek állati kegyetlenkedéssel gyilkoltak le öregeket, nőket, gyermekeket. A Pápa Öszentsége fülébe is jutottak ilyen kereszténymészárlásról szóló hírek, Öszentsége bizottságot is küldött ki Anatóliába a helyzet megvizsgálására. A bizottság jelentése szerint, a keresztény méészárlásról szóló hírek aljas rágalmaknak bizonyultak, amit a szenicuai keresztény papok és szerzetesek saját maguk is igazoltak. A Pápa Öszentsége a jelentés felett teljes megalégedését fejezte ki.

Szmirna és más városok felgyújtását és borzasztó tűzkatasztrófáját a török nép rovására akarják írni, holott a missziók jelentéseiből és kiadott könyveiből kétségtelenül kitűnik, hogy a görög és örmény hazaárulók előre kikondolt pokoli műve volt.

A történelem igazolni fogja a török nemzetet, ha egyszer már eljön ama szebb idő, amikor a különböző nemzetek egymás iránt újra megbecsülést és őszinte jóindulatot lesznek képesek tanusítani.

Budapest, 1923. évi április havában.

Abdul Latif.

A page from the foreword penned by Abdüllatif Efendi

Bizonyítékok az angol rágalmak cáfolatához, Mr. Yowell rágalmainak okai és céljai, Eredeti franciából az angorai sajtó iroda meghagyásából készült fordítás 1338-(1922). Kiadó: Abdul Latif, Budapest 1923, p. 4.

APPENDIX 4

I.

Az igazság az angol rágalmakról.

Mr. Yowell rágalmainak okai és céljai.

„Nem akadhat olyan nacionalista államférfiu, aki elfogadhatná Anatóliában a vizsgálóbizottságokat oly ügyek megállapítására, amelyek hazugságokon és rágalmakon alapulnak“.

Angora, 1922. május hó 20 án.
(Anatóliai Ügynökség.)

A nemzeti kormány, miután megállapította, hogy Yowell, a Közel Keleti Amerikai Segítőbizottság volt tagja, valamint társai, Anatóliában hamis hírek terjesztésében és mindenféle cselszövésekben mesterkedtek, jónak látta őket letartóztatni és kiutasítani. Emiatt ezek az emberek, hogy bosszút álljanak a nemzeti kormányon, kitalálták Anatólia egyes részeiben állítólag elkövetett kegyetlenkedésekről szóló meséket és egyéb rágalmakat, melyeket a Times 1922. május hó 6-iki számában közzétéve, még egyszer szerepeltették személyüket a világ nyilvánossága előtt.

Gillespie ur, az Egyesült Államok konstantinápolyi missiójának kereskedelmi kiküldöttje, az Anatóliai Ügynökség levelező-

The part titled “The Truth about the British Slander”

Bizonyítékok az angol rágalmak cáfolatához, Mr. Yowell rágalmainak okai és céljai, p. 5.

APPENDIX 5

20

protestálunk Mr. Yowell és Méléti's rágalmai ellen. Ti is, akik az anatóliai török keresztények bizalmát birjátok, tiltakoztatok ezen rágalmak ellen a szövetséges hatalmaknál, cselekedjete a körülményekhez képest, semmiképen sem hallgassátok el az igazságot. Az egész nép veletek van; mindenkinek mondjátok meg, hogy mi nyugodtak és megelégedettek vagyunk olyan kormányval, amelyik erejét népéből meríti.

Itt kisebbségi kérdés nem létezik, itt csak egy nép van, amely mindegyiknek szabadságát elismeri vallási és kulturális ügyekben. Mi továbbra is fogjuk szeretett hazánkat népkormányzattal igazgatni.

Ez ez, amit az európai demokratikus államok civilizációjától kérünk.

Papa Eftim,

az anatóliai orthodox-török
egyház és hitközség képviselője
és főmegbízottja.

V.

Az amerikaiak cáfolnak.

A törökök által elkövetett kegyetlenkedésekre vonatkozó tudósítások.

Angora, május 24. (Rádió.)

Mr. Jackvit, a Közel Kelet Amerikai Segítőbizottság igazgatója, az őt meginterjuvoló újságíróknak a következőket jelentette ki:
„Mecáfolom azoknak a közléseknek sza-

The part titled "The Americans Disclaim"

Bizonyítékok az angol rágalmak cáfolatához, Mr. Yowell rágalmainak okai és céljai, p. 20.