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The German-Turkish Relations 1925–1927

(Summary)

The current publication aims to throw light over the relations between Germany and Turkey during the period of stabilization of the German foreign politics after signing the Lokarno Treaty on 16 Oct. 1925. The issued in Germany documents about the German foreign politics between the two world wars helped writing the article. About this problem there are no written researches and articles in Bulgaria. However several German and Turkish authors mention the bilateral relations in the period between the two world wars. Most of them are not published in Bulgaria. Both countries reestablish relations after a period of forced interruption on 3 March 1924. Rudolph Nadolni, an experienced diplomat, is assigned as ambassador and remains such till February 1932. During this period the Weimar Republic takes part in the stabilization of the Turkish economics and the development of the military science. A bilateral trade agreement is concluded on 12 January 1927 and this is crucial for the development; many German producers enter the Turkish market with daughter companies, delivering weapons. Some of them are the joint-stock companies “Siemens”, “Krup”, “AEG”, “Halske”. For a considerably short period of time – till 1927, Germany manages to influence the economics of the country and to focus the exportations on Turkey, mainly thanks to the deals in the infrastructural and military fields. Despite the restrictions in the Treaty of Versailles, Germany sends counselors and specialists in Turkey. The German-Turkish relations are part of the new trend in the foreign politics of the Weimar Republic. It is based on good will and suppressing the occurring problems. An important principle is the worldwide economical liberalization and

political, commercial and financial cooperation between both countries. The ideologist of this policy is Minister for Foreign Affairs – Gustaw Streseman.