

CHRONOLOGY OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS



1918

- 30 October—Armistice between Allies and Turkey
- 31 October—War Office orders occupation of Baku and oil fields
- 6 November—Sixth All-Russian Congress of Soviets proposes peace to Allies
- 7 November—first anniversary of Bolshevik seizure of power
- 11 November—Armistice between Allies and Germany
- 14 November—Cabinet decides to occupy Batum-Baku railway
- 17 November—coup at Omsk establishes Kolchak as “Supreme Ruler of All Russia”
- 14 December—General Election returns Coalition with vastly increased majority
- 18 December—French expeditionary force lands at Odessa
- 24 December—Litvinov addresses peace note to President Wilson
- December-January (1919)—Czechs abandon front in Siberia, saying they will not fight for Kolchak

1919

- 12 January—Peace Conference opens at Paris
- 23 January—Allies invite all Russian factions to attend peace conference on Princes Islands (Prinkipo) in Sea of Marmora
- 24 January—Bolsheviks call for a congress at Moscow to found new revolutionary International (the Comintern)
- January-March—Britain torn by industrial unrest and riots by servicemen awaiting demobilization
- 4 February—Soviet government accepts Prinkipo invitation; it is rejected by the several anti-Bolshevik administrations
- 15-17 February—Churchill, in Paris, unsuccessfully tries to get Supreme Council agreement for massive effort of intervention
- 4-6 March—decision for early withdrawal of British troops from North Russia and Caucasus
- 8-14 March—Bullitt talks with Soviet leaders in Petrograd and Moscow, gets peace terms from them
- 22 March—Communist regime under Bela Kun established in Hungary

Chronology of Principal Events

- 25 March—Lloyd George's "Fontainebleau Memorandum" warns that harsh terms will foster Bolshevism in Germany
- 6 April—French withdraw all troops from South Russia
- 9 April—200 M.P.'s send telegram to Lloyd George in Paris urging government to have no dealings with Soviet regime
- 9 April—War Office recruits two-brigade relief force for North Russia
- 16 April—Lloyd George assures House of Commons that government will have no dealings with Soviet regime
- 27 May—Council of Four sends Kolchak note assuring him of support and hinting at recognition provided he pursues liberal policies
- 9 June—Red Army takes Ufa, marking beginning of Kolchak retreat
- June—U.S. troops leave North Russia
- 11 June—Cabinet approves Churchill plan providing for offensive by relief force in North Russia in order to bring about link with Kolchak
- 25 June—Denikin takes Kharkov
- 26 June—Labour Party annual conference passes strong resolution against intervention in Russia, hinting at industrial action to stop it
- 28 June—signing of Treaty of Versailles
- 3 July—Denikin, at Tsaritsyn, launches Volunteer Army on "Moscow campaign"
- 9 July—Reichstag ratifies Treaty of Versailles, ending state of belligerence and removing legal foundation for blockade of Russian coasts; Allies nevertheless continue blockade
- 7-23 July—mutinies among White forces convince Ironside that they will not be able to hold front against Red Army in North Russia; he decides upon early and complete British evacuation
- 29 July—Cabinet decides that North Russia evacuation will be military operation, unaccompanied by attempt at negotiations with Bolsheviks; it decides also to curtail British aid to Kolchak and to concentrate it instead on Denikin
- 1 August—Kolchak's retreat has taken his forces more than half distance from Urals to Omsk
- 12 August—Cabinet decides on "final packet" of aid for Denikin
- 8 September and 1 November—the two British battalions in Siberia depart
- 24 September—Cabinet decides upon change in policy toward Baltic

Chronology of Principal Events

- states; it can send no more aid, nor can it advise them not to make peace with Moscow
- 27 September and 12 October—British forces depart from Archangel and Murmansk
- 12 October—Yudenich begins offensive aimed at taking Petrograd
- 13 October—Denikin takes Orel, 250 miles from Moscow
- 20 October—Red Army recaptures Orel from Denikin and turns back Yudenich in outskirts of Petrograd
- mid-October—British troops withdraw from Caucasus, leaving only small garrison at Batum
- 8 November—Lloyd George, speaking at Guildhall, implies that intervention had failed and that government would pursue new policy toward Russia
- 12 November—Kolchak abandons Omsk to Red Army
- 17 November—attempt at coup by leftist opposition to Kolchak at Vladivostok is easily put down
- 20 November—Cabinet decides that British warships on blockade duty in Baltic, now to be withdrawn for winter, will not return in spring
- 25 November—last remnants of Yudenich's North-Western Army flee to Estonia
- 25 November—negotiations begin in Copenhagen for Anglo-Soviet agreement on exchange of prisoners

1920

- 16 January—Lloyd George secures agreement of Supreme Council to permit trade with Russian cooperative organizations, now controlled by Soviet government
- 19 January—Supreme Council agrees on *de facto* recognition, and aid, for Caucasus states
- 7 February—Kolchak executed at Irkutsk
- 12 February—signing of Anglo-Soviet agreement on prisoner exchange
- 20 February—Red Army enters Archangel and Murmansk
- 26 March—Denikin and Volunteer Army abandon mainland, take refuge in Crimea
- 1 April—last U.S. troops leave Siberia; Czechs depart during summer, while Japanese remain until late 1922

