

I. V. SAMYLOVSKY

**TÜRKIYE—THE FIEFDOM
OF WALL STREET**

1952

GOSPOLITIZDAT

И.В.Самыловский

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INTRODUCTION

Wall Street, the street in New York where the stock exchange and offices of the largest US bankers are located, has long become a symbol of predatory American imperialism.

Back in 1918, V.I. Lenin, in a letter to American workers, indicated: "... American billionaires, these modern slave owners, have opened a particularly tragic page in the bloody history of bloody imperialism..."¹ Imperialists. The United States was an active organiser and participant in the military intervention against the young Soviet Republic. The American imperialists led the struggle of reactionary forces against the revolutionary workers of Germany, Austria, and Hungary, who, under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, rose up to fight against the exploiters.

In the period between the two world wars, American imperialists were active participants in the revival of militaristic Germany. The golden shower of American dollars, as indicated in the historical reference of the Sovinformburo "Falsifiers of History," revived the German heavy industry, and therefore the military industry. The policy of encouraging the German and Japanese aggressors, the policy of directing aggression towards the Soviet Union, pursued by the US imperialists, together with the imperialists of England and France, led and could not help but lead to the outbreak of the Second World War.

After the end of the Second World War and the defeat of Nazi Germany, the United States of America became the most aggressive power. The American imperialists, in pursuit of maximum profits, are hatching delusional, unrealistic

¹ V. I. Lenin, Soch., vol. 28, ed. 4, p. 44.

plans to subjugate all nations to the dictates of Wall Street. They hope to use war to resolve their internal and external contradictions, strengthen the position of monopoly capital and conquer world domination. The US monopolists are looking for a way out of the insoluble difficulties tearing apart the capitalist world and especially the citadel of imperialism, the United States of America, on the paths of aggression, on the paths of inciting a new world war. "...The aggressive program of the warmongers of a new war exceeds the combined plans of their German and Japanese predecessors"¹.

Knowing that people hate war, that ordinary people around the globe do not want a new bloodbath, the imperialist warmongers are trying to entangle the masses with lies, "... to deceive them and portray a new war as a defensive one, and the peaceful policy of peace-loving countries as aggressive»².

Carrying out their adventurist aggressive plans, the American imperialists have already unleashed a bloody colonial war against the peace-loving Korean people and are preparing new military attacks on the country of socialism—the USSR, the people's democracies of Central and South-Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China. To this end, the American imperialists are remilitarising West Germany and reviving Japanese militarism.

But the misanthropic plans of the American aggressors are doomed to inevitable failure, because the warmongers do not take into account the real balance of forces that

¹ G. M. Malenkov, 32nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Gospolitizdat, 1949, p. 20.

² J. V. Stalin, Conversation with a Pravda correspondent, Gospolitizdat, 1952, p. 13.

emerged on the world stage as a result of the Second World War.

As a result of the Second World War, the forces of imperialism were sharply weakened. The general crisis of capitalism, which began with the First World War and the Great October Socialist Revolution, has become even more acute. The imperialist camp is now torn apart by deepening contradictions.

As a result of the war with German fascism and Japanese imperialism, the Soviet Union not only did not weaken, but, on the contrary, became even stronger and hardened. The power of the Soviet state has grown immeasurably and its international authority has increased. The economy of the USSR, as a result of the successful implementation of the first post-war five-year plan, significantly exceeds the level of the pre-war years. The Soviet state, under the wise leadership of the great Stalin, is quickly moving towards new successes, forward to communism.

If, as a result of the First World War, the chain of imperialism was broken and the world's first state of workers and peasants—the Soviet Union—was formed, then as a result of the Second World War, the system of imperialism suffered new damage—a number of countries in Central and South-Eastern Europe, where the peoples of They are now successfully building socialism. The Great Chinese People's Revolution was victorious, delivering the second most powerful blow to imperialism after the victory of October. The German Democratic Republic has firmly taken its place in the peace-loving camp.

As a result of the Second World War, the strengthening and consolidation of the peace-loving camp, the national liberation movement of the peoples of the colonies and dependent countries rose to a new, higher level, which undermines and undermines the forces of imperialism from the rear.

All this suggests that the rotting capitalist system, torn apart by ever-increasing contradictions, is opposed by a

powerful, irresistible force - the international camp of peace, democracy and socialism, which the imperialists will never be able to defeat.

The mighty Soviet Union is a reliable stronghold of the camp of peace and democracy, its leading and decisive force, the centre of gravity of all progressive forces fighting for the freedom and independence of their peoples, to prevent a new war.

Hundreds of millions of working people in capitalist countries are speaking out against the aggressive plans of the warmongers. The peace movement unites in its ranks people of various nationalities, social status, and religions. All of them are united by one common desire - to thwart the bloody plans of the American-British imperialists, to prevent them from starting a new world war. "...If the leaders of the imperialist camp still risk starting a war, then there can be no doubt that it will end in the collapse of imperialism itself"¹.

On March 12, 1947, US President Truman addressed Congress. The message, called the Truman Doctrine, provided for "aid" to Greece and Türkiye.

The Truman Doctrine clearly showed the aggressive intentions of the US imperialists towards the USSR and the people's democracies.

In 1947, A. A. Zhdanov, speaking about the goals pursued by the "Truman Doctrine," pointed out the following:

"1. The creation of American bases in the eastern part of the Mediterranean basin with the aim of establishing American dominance in this zone.

¹ L.P. Beria, 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Gospolitizdat, 1951, p. 30.

2. Demonstrative support for the reactionary regimes in Greece and Türkiye as bastions of American imperialism against the new democracy in the Balkans (providing military and technical assistance to Greece and Türkiye, providing loans)².

On June 5, 1947, Marshall, then US Secretary of State (Foreign Secretary), gave a speech at Harvard University. The provisions he set out in the summary were called the “Marshall Plan,” the main task of which was to support reactionary regimes, subjugate the economies of European countries to the US imperialists, and militarize the states included in the scope of this aggressive, predatory “plan.”

The ruling reactionary clique in Türkiye obediently went into bondage to the American imperialists. In return for loans under the Marshall Plan, the Turkish rulers pledged to supply cannon fodder for the arsonists’ adventures. war. In addition, they removed customs barriers for American goods and provided the most favourable conditions for the penetration of American capital into the country.

American reactionary propaganda hypocritically assured that “help” to Türkiye from the United States is provided only in the interests of the Turkish people and that the American imperialists supposedly do not pursue any other goals. Following this false propaganda, hiding the truth and deceiving their people, Turkish newspapers and radio repeated the same thing.

The truth is that under the guise of a “plan. Marshall” US ruling circles set themselves the goal of undermining the Turkish economy and depriving the country of national sovereignty. American loans to Türkiye were intended for increased militarisation, the construction of air and naval bases, and the creation of a large army of mercenary landsknechts.

² A. A. Zhdanov, On the international situation, Gospolitizdat, 1947, p. 31.

İsmet İnönü, the former Turkish president, at one time bluntly stated that the loans “do not pursue any other purpose than a military one. The financial assistance that will be provided to us by the United States will be used for military purposes.”

American Senator Russell spoke out no less clearly. “I’m not saying,” he declared, “that I want to help the democracy of Greece and Türkiye. I do not think that the people of these countries have democracy, but I wish to help the Turks in arming themselves against Russia.”

Through the efforts of a clique of national traitors, Türkiye became a marshalled country dependent on the United States. The American imperialists set it as an example to other countries receiving dollar handouts. US Ambassador to Türkiye McGee, a former US Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and African Affairs, bluntly stated that in Türkiye “the Marshall Plan is being implemented in the best possible way... Türkiye is a model for all recipient countries”¹.

The consequences of the dollar’s invasion of Türkiye were immediate. American warmongers are creating their military bases and strongholds on Turkish territory. They have subjugated the Turkish army and are already using Turkish soldiers as cannon fodder in Korea. Türkiye was flooded with numerous US military and other missions, as well as advisers, trainers, consultants and other “experts”. The American colonialists have seized Turkish raw materials into their hands, manage Turkish finances, transport and, with the help of Turkish politicians and corrupt journalists, openly conduct criminal propaganda for a new war.

The US expansionist policy in Türkiye has a long history. The United States sought to capture Türkiye immediately after the First World War. On November 2, 1918, after the military fleet of the imperialist states entered the

¹ Izvestia, January 6, 1950.

Dardanelles, the American-British interventionists captured Istanbul. A landing force of American Marines settled in the city. In the summer and autumn of 1919, two official American missions visited Türkiye, with the task of preparing the seizure of Turkish territory under the pretext of establishing a mandate. One of these missions was led by the American General Harbord, who had a meeting with Mustafa Kemal in Sivas on September 8, 1919.

Harbord subsequently noted that Kemal advocated “preserving the integrity of the empire under the mandate of a disinterested power, preferably America.”

The activities of the American missions in Türkiye are closely connected with the murder by Kemalists on the night of January 28-29, 1921 in Trabzon of the organizer of the Turkish Communist Party Mustafa Subhi, his wife and thirteen courageous fighters for the cause of the working people of Türkiye¹.

The aggressive policy of the Wall Street tycoons then found support among the Turkish compradors and the most reactionary part of the bourgeois intelligentsia. These reactionary, treacherous elements created a group of supporters of the American mandate in Istanbul. Of the Kemalists, this group included Bekir Sami Bey, later the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Ankara government, Yalman (then Ahmed Emin), who established connections with the American monopolists during the First World War, the writer Halide Edib, who studied at the American Roberts College in Istanbul, a prominent activist of the Kemalist movement Kara Vasyf and others.

An attempt to use Türkiye to attack the Soviet state was made by the American imperialists immediately after the Great October Socialist Revolution, when the ruling circles of the United States acted as active organizers of military

¹ See Pravda, January 31, 1951.

intervention against Soviet Russia, sending their troops to suppress the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of Russia.

From Türkiye, the American imperialists helped the White Guards fight against the Soviet state. The naval and diplomatic mission of the US government, headed by Admiral Makkellie, was then located at Wrangel's headquarters in Sevastopol. It has been documented that the American Admiral Glenon was engaged in reconnaissance in Crimea in order to collect information for the upcoming anti-Soviet intervention.

In Odessa, occupied by the interventionists, a special US spy mission was operating, led by the former American military attaché in Russia, Lieutenant Colonel Riggs. Another American representative, Gurs, was engaged in the same type of activity in Crimea.

At that time, the imperialist states—the USA, England, France—agreed among themselves that the United States would receive a mandate for Armenia, as well as for Constantinople, the Bosphorus and Dardanelles straits, the Sea of Marmara and the territory adjacent to the straits. With the goal of seizing Transcaucasia, Colonel Gaskell of the American Service was appointed Commissioner of the American Government to Armenia. The American imperialists were preparing to send their ground forces to Gaskell's disposal. Towards the capture of Soviet. England also sought Transcaucasia.

The American and British imperialists established a brutal colonial regime in Transcaucasia. In Batumi, the interventionists arrested the leaders of trade union organizations and sent them to Constantinople. The hands of the interventionists are stained with the blood of 26 Baku commissars, the blood of executed soldiers in Akhaltsikhe who spoke out for Soviet power.

American-British colonialists exported 26 million pounds of manganese from Georgia. When fleeing Batumi, the interventionists stole 8 steamships with them. The loss

caused to Transcaucasia by the American-British imperialists amounts to millions of rubles.

American and other interventionists were defeated by the Red Army and thrown out of Soviet soil. Their adventuristic plans to seize the Soviet country were not destined to come true. However, they did not abandon their plans to use Türkiye to fight against the Soviet Union.

The penetration of US imperialists into the Turkish economy also pursued aggressive goals. Thus, at the beginning of April 1923, the Kemalist government of Türkiye granted the American industrialist Chester an extensive concession for the construction of railways, ports, exploitation of mineral resources, etc. In 1929, an assembly plant for agricultural machines and cars of the American magnate Ford was opened in Istanbul. etc.

The policy of the American government towards Türkiye during the Second World War was essentially a continuation of the old, aggressive policy pursued by the US imperialists after the First World War.

The extension of the law of the American Congress on the transfer of weapons on loan or lease to Türkiye was associated with the far-reaching aggressive plans of the US imperialists directed against the USSR.

In addition to its strategic position, Türkiye attracted American monopolists as a convenient springboard for penetration into Middle Eastern sources of oil. Four powerful American oil companies are interested in seizing oil in the Middle East: Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), Socony Vacuum, Standard Oil Co. of California, and Texas Co. The first three oil corporations belong to the Rockefeller group.

These powerful oil monopolies largely determine US policy in the Near and Middle East. Moreover, “the vanguard of American foreign policy in Western Europe,” as United Nations World magazine notes, “are American oil companies in the Arabian oil fields.

By turning Türkiye into a military springboard, the American imperialists hatched unrealistic, delusional plans to

intimidate the Soviet Union. They hoped that they would be able to intimidate the Soviet people and thereby force them to capitulate to the dictates of the United States, but, as we know, this adventurist policy was a complete failure. The Soviet Union, faithful to the unshakable principles of Lenin-Stalin foreign policy, firmly and unswervingly defends the cause of world peace, relying on its ever-increasing economic and political power.

The enslavement and transformation of Türkiye into the fiefdom of Wall Street took place in the brutal struggle of US monopolists with the British colonialists. England, increasingly entangled in debt and losing its former weight, was step by step losing its position in Türkiye to a stronger competitor. However, the British colonialists still maintain their positions in a number of states in the Near and Middle East. This is precisely why the struggle between the two main imperialist predators for markets in this area does not subside for a single day.

Having essentially ousted England from Türkiye, the American imperialists are seeking to kick out their partner in the aggressive North Atlantic bloc from the entire Near and Middle East.

Thus, if in 1938, out of 16 million tons of oil produced in the countries of the Near and Middle East, the United States accounted for 2 million tons, then in 1950, American monopolies accounted for 40.4 million tons out of 87.5 million tons of oil produced there. The increase in the US share in oil production has occurred and is occurring primarily due to England.

The severity of the American-British struggle in the countries of the Near and Middle East is evidenced in particular by conspiracies, government coups and assassinations of political figures organized by American and British intelligence. Thus, after the Second World War, four government coups were carried out in Syria over a short period of time. During the same period of time, Iranian Prime

Minister Razmara, King Abdullah of Transjordan and former Prime Minister of Lebanon Riad Solh were killed.

All this is a reflection of the American-British struggle for sources of raw materials and sales markets, for areas of capital investment, for economic, political and military dominance in the Near and Middle East.

Having turned Türkiye into their fiefdom and seized control of the Turkish army and navy, the US imperialists are seeking to use Türkiye as their instrument in carrying out their plans of conquest in the Near and Middle East. That is why American warmongers are inclined to provide Türkiye with territories for military bases in Arab countries. Syrian newspapers, in addition, noted that the United States was making plans to replace British troops in the Suez Canal zone with Turkish ones. The US imperialists also “agree” to transfer to Türkiye part of the Lebanese territory in the Bekaa region, as well as part of the Syrian territory in the Jezire region and the Syrian city of Aleppo. The American imperialists are doing their best to encourage the extravagant aspirations of the Turkish rulers to restore the former Turkish empire. All this suggests that the United States expects to use Türkiye to strengthen its influence in the Near and Middle East and to further displace England there.

That is why the British imperialists, fearing the strengthening of the United States in this area, for a long time objected to the inclusion of Türkiye in the aggressive North Atlantic bloc, which is an instrument of the colonialist policy of Wall Street and City magnates. The plan of the so-called “Middle Eastern Command”, subordinate to the North Atlantic Aggressive Bloc, according to its authors, should solve the problem of creating new forms of colonial rule and at the same time prepare springboards in the Near and Middle East for a war against the Soviet Union and people’s democracies.

When they set out to create a “Middle Eastern Command,” the British imperialists expected that the main

role there would be played by British protégés. At the same time, the American imperialists are trying to place their puppets in leadership positions, in particular, to entrust the command of the ground forces of this branch of the aggressive association of warmongers to a Turkish general.

In this regard, it is interesting to note that the British imperialists have not yet abandoned their plan to create a puppet state dependent on them in the Middle East, which would include Iraq and Trans-Irania, and if possible, Syria and Lebanon (the “Greater Syria” plan).

The implementation of the US colonialist policy in Türkiye was largely explained by the fact that the US’s hostile goals towards the Soviet Union completely coincided with the aspirations of the Turkish reaction, which, having betrayed the country’s national interests, doomed itself to the position of hired lackeys of Wall Street tycoons. The Turkish reactionaries serve their new overseas master with even greater obsequiousness and dog-like devotion than they served Hitler and his clique.

But the clique of Turkish rulers does not reflect the views of the Turkish people, who do not want war and do not want to become a slave to Wall Street.

Türkiye was proclaimed a bourgeois republic on October 29, 1923. The rotten Turkish feudal-theocratic monarchy was replaced by a bourgeois-landlord dictatorship. The Turkish Constitution was adopted by the Grand National Assembly on April 20, 1924. According to the constitution, legislative power is concentrated in the hands of the National Assembly—the Mejlis. The deputies of the Mejlis are landowners, bankers, large traders, industrialists, and reactionary officials. There is not a single representative of workers and peasants among the deputies.

Executive power is exercised by the President and the Council of Ministers. The President is elected by the Mejlis

from among the deputies every four years. The President appoints the Chairman of the Council of Ministers from among the deputies of the Mejlis, who forms the cabinet also from among the deputies. Administratively, Türkiye is divided into 63 vilayets (provinces) headed by a wali (governor) appointed by the government. Vilayets are divided into kazys (districts), whose governors (kaimakams) are also appointed by the government. Kazys are divided into nahiye (volosts).

The entire state apparatus is centralised from top to bottom and is completely in the hands of the ruling so-called “democratic” party—a tool of the Turkish big bourgeoisie and landowners, an agent of the American-British imperialists. She is helped by the so-called 13th “Republican People’s Party” (CHP), which is the same enemy of Turkish workers as the “Democrat” Party (DP), despite the fact that it is in “opposition” to it. Characteristic features of the activities of the Turkish state apparatus are bribery, embezzlement, bureaucracy, and a callous attitude towards the needs of workers.

Modern Türkiye has a common border with Bulgaria of 219 km, with Greece—172 km, with Syria—669 km, with Iraq—390 km, with Iran—370 km and with the USSR—602 km. The length of the entire Turkish land border is 2,422 km.

Türkiye is washed by the Black Sea from the north, the Mediterranean from the south, and the Aegean from the west. The total area of Türkiye is 776.7 thousand square meters. km. The territory of Türkiye extends from west to east for 1,600 km, from north to south—500 km.

According to 1940 data, 17.8 million people lived in Türkiye. In October 1950, preliminary census data were published in Türkiye, clearly inflated, according to which the population was estimated at 20.9 million people. The average population density is 27 people per 1 sq. km. In some areas, the population density reaches 48 people per 1 sq. km. In the eastern regions of the country, for example in the

Van vilayet, the population density does not exceed 4 people per 1 sq. km.

According to Turkish statistics, about 20% of the Turkish population is of non-Turkish nationality. Türkiye is home to 1.4 million Kurds, 153 thousand Arabs, a significant number of Laz, Circassians, Greeks, etc. Turkish satraps systematically exterminate national minorities in the country. The population of national minorities is constantly decreasing. If before the First World War up to 2.5 million Armenians lived in Türkiye, now there are about 100 thousand of them left.

Over 80% of the country's total population lives in villages and hamlets. There are 97 cities with a population of over 10 thousand people. The country's largest cities are: Istanbul, with 1 million inhabitants, Ankara—226 thousand, Izmir—200 thousand, Adana—100 thousand inhabitants. Türkiye is an underdeveloped country in industrial terms. Steel production, for example, in 1949 amounted to 99 thousand tons, cast iron—112 thousand tons; 210 thousand tons of iron ore, 400 thousand tons of chrome ore (exported mainly to the USA), 4.2 million tons of coal. Annual oil production is only about 20 thousand. There is a copper smelter in the Ergani region, smelting approximately 10 thousand tons of copper per year. Türkiye has almost no engineering industry of its own. About 800 thousand workers are employed in industry and transport, including about 300 thousand in large and medium-sized enterprises.

In a number of places, minor mining of manganese, zinc, mercury, arsenic, asbestos, sulphur and other minerals is carried out.

The largest industrial enterprises are the Karabuk metallurgical plant, a locomotive and car repair plant in Sivas, textile plants in Kayseri and Nazili, built at one time by Soviet engineers and with Soviet loans. The length of Türkiye's railways reaches only 7.7 thousand km.

The basis of Türkiye's economy is agriculture. It provides 85% of the country's total economic output. Cereal crops

predominate; Chief among them is wheat. Under the grains. 88% of the sown area is occupied by crops. Cultivated land, together with orchards, vineyards and olive groves, makes up almost one sixth of the country's territory. The most important industrial crops are tobacco (95-97 thousand tons of annual harvest) and cotton (about 100 thousand tons). Significant areas are occupied by vineyards. Türkiye accounts for about 25% of world exports of raisins (dried grapes).

Of the total livestock population of 41.5 million heads, small livestock—sheep and goats—make up 31 million heads.

Two thirds of all arable land in the country belongs to landowners. They also own gardens, vineyards and olive groves. Landowners own the majority of all livestock in the country. The vast majority of Turkish peasants have very little or no land and work for the landowners, renting land from them under enslaving conditions. Semi-feudal relations dominate in the Turkish countryside, and the arbitrariness of landowners, moneylenders and officials reigns.

CHAPTER ONE

SUBMISSION OF THE TURKISH ECONOMY AND POLITICS TO THE US IMPERIALISTS

The Turkish economy is experiencing a deep, increasingly worsening crisis. The country is undergoing a process of degradation of the national economy.

This is happening primarily because the Turkish reaction with its own hands destroyed the country's national independence and turned it into the fiefdom of Wall Street. Türkiye is effectively governed by the Marshall Plan Commissioner, renamed on January 6, 1952, the Representative of the Office of Mutual Security Affairs, and the heads of the American military and naval missions.

US monopolists are penetrating deeper and deeper into the country's economy, capturing and subordinating one sector of the economy after another. The American imperialist monopolies Dillon Reed Company, Socony Vacuum Oil, General Electric and others are taking over the Turkish copper, chrome, coal, oil, cement and steel industries.

Turkish banks—Sümerbank, Yapı ve Kredi Bankası, Merkez Bankası, İller Bankası, Etibank, Ziraat Bankası, etc.—become Turkish only in name. All of them are gradually turning into branches of American banks. American monopolists also own most of the shares of a branch of the American Export-Import Bank opened in Türkiye.

The economic relationship between the United States and Türkiye is characterised by the following fact. In April 1950, the new Industrial Turkish Bank was created. The Turkish rulers turned to Wall Street tycoons with a request to issue a loan to the newly opened bank. In response to this request, the American monopolists demanded “to create

conditions for the activities of foreign capital in Türkiye.” Only in this case, a loan in the amount of 50 million Turkish liras was provided to the Turkish bank. The Turkish government accepted this impudent demand of its masters.

The enslavement of the Turkish economy by the imperialists of the United States through the loans provided is growing from year to year. The so-called International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which is under the full control of the United States, entered into an agreement with the Turkish government to provide loans of 3,900 thousand dollars for the construction of grain elevators and 12,500 thousand dollars for the expansion of old and construction of new ports.

The American imperialists, pursuing a policy of robbery and enslavement of Türkiye, do not limit themselves only to providing loans on enslaving terms. The dollar is invading the country through another channel. The American monopolists are building several industrial enterprises in Türkiye, where they will essentially be the complete owners. Thus, American firms are building a power plant on the Sakarya River. The American company General Electric entered into an agreement to build an electric lamp plant in Istanbul in such a way that the company could sell the products of this plant not only in Türkiye, but also in other countries of the Middle East.

According to Turkish press reports, in 1947, 5.9 million Turkish liras of foreign capital were invested in the Turkish economy, and in 1948—already 17.6 million. Investments of foreign capital, enslaving the country, are growing.

The American oil company Sokoni Vacuum is taking over oil fields in Ramandag and Adana. American oil industrialists are building an oil refinery there.

The US imperialists are exploiting the manganese, chromium and copper mines in Ergani, Ordu and Isparta, the coal mines in Zonguldak, and are taking over the chromium deposits in the Guleman and Sori regions. Almost all the chrome ore mined in Türkiye is exported to the United

States. In 1950 alone, American monopolies received \$4 million in net profit from the purchase and sale of Turkish chromium ore. 60% of the capital of the General Electric Turk Anonymous Ortaklığı company already belongs to the American company General Electric. American businessmen also appropriated 60% of the capital of the new cement plant in Çanakkale. Now there is not a single sector of the economy in Türkiye where American businessmen do not operate.

According to the American-Turkish agreements of July 12, 1947 and July 4, 1948, the American government received a formal opportunity to intervene in the internal affairs of Türkiye. As a result, the US imperialists put the country's air fleet, shipping, post office, telegraph, etc. under the control of the US. Türkiye undertook to submit detailed projects and reports to the US regarding coal mining and food production, and to supply Western European countries with cereals and coal. The Turkish lackeys of the Wall Street tycoons also pledged to supply strategic and other raw materials to the United States. These predatory agreements are ruining the Turkish economy and driving it into decline.

The American financier Garner, vice-president of the so-called International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, an obedient tool of the US imperialists, argued at a press conference in Istanbul in 1949 that Türkiye should be an agrarian country. The Ulus newspaper (then an official publication of the government) readily joined Garner's opinion, helpfully stating that Türkiye "must first of all develop its agriculture."

Pursuing the policy of Wall Street tycoons to turn Türkiye into a colonial appendage of the United States, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in 1951 handed over to the President of the Turkish Republic Bayar a report from its commission working in Türkiye, which contained recommendations regarding the development of the Turkish economy. The report especially emphasized the

fact that the development of the Turkish economy must begin with the development of Turkish agriculture.

Thus, the Turkish economy is increasingly becoming a raw material appendage of the US military economy.

The economic crisis in Türkiye, which is a direct consequence of the disastrous policies of the Turkish ruling circles, is aggravated by the colonial nature of the country's economy. This colonial character is especially visible in the example of foreign trade.

The American-British imperialists are conducting colonial, predatory foreign trade with Türkiye. If in 1946 Türkiye's foreign trade balance was active, then in subsequent years it became passive.

FOREIGN TRADE OF TÜRKIYE (in million Turkish lira)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Import	685.0	770.1	812.6	799.8	1,113.5
Export	625.21	551.0	693.9	737.5	879.4

Thus, the deficit in 1951 amounted to over 234 million liras.

The majority of all Turkish imports come from the United States, West Germany and England, with exports from these countries to Türkiye significantly exceeding imports from the country. For example, in 1949, the United States exported 164 million Turkish Liras worth of goods to Türkiye, but imported only 99 million Turkish Liras. In 1949-1951, Türkiye has increased its cotton exports. In 1951, a total of 216,625 thousand Turkish liras worth of cotton were exported from the country. Under US pressure, trade with a number of states decreased significantly, and with people's democracies it almost completely ceased.

Customs barriers for American goods entering Türkiye have been lifted. In this situation, the products of Turkish

industry, even in their own market, cannot withstand competition with American goods. As a result, some businesses are closing.

The harmful influence of American foreign trade on the Turkish economy is very indicative of the example of tobacco growing. High-quality Turkish tobaccos are being replaced by American tobacco products. As a result, Turkish tobacco growing is in decline. The decision of the Senate Commission of the US Congress sounded completely mocking for Türkiye, which recommended Türkiye to reduce tobacco crops due to the fact that supposedly American cigarettes are in increasing demand in foreign markets.

Türkiye does not buy what it needs, and sells not what is beneficial for its economy, but what is imposed on it by the American colonialists. For example, the country's textile factories are sharply reducing production due to the fact that Turkish cotton is sent to West Germany for military purposes. Another example: American wool products are supplied to the country, while Türkiye has its own wool, which is exported abroad. Only 0.5 m of woollen fabrics are produced per person per year in Türkiye. The Turkish industry produces one pair of shoes for 12 people per year, and raw hides from Türkiye are exported to shoe factories in the USA and England, from where shoes are imported for sale on the Turkish market. To please the American monopolies at the agricultural machinery plant, as the Ulus newspaper reports, in Adapazarı 20 thousand Turkish ploughs were turned into scrap iron on the grounds that ploughs would be imported into the country from the United States.

American businessmen are making huge profits from trade with Türkiye. In 1950, sugar in Türkiye was 12 times more expensive than in the United States, a men's shirt was 10 times more expensive, a pair of shoes was 5 times more expensive.

At the same time, Turkish raw materials are bought at low prices. The magazine "Turkish İktisat Mejmuası" notes: "Türkiye is at least a century behind European countries. The

cost of our products is very high. The cost of wheat is at least twice as high as international market prices.” The same can be said about the cost of cotton, tobacco, figs, etc. And all these goods are bought cheaply, which ruins producers and leads to economic degradation.

Recently, England has begun to intensify its activities in Türkiye again, which is undoubted evidence of the aggravation of Anglo-American contradictions. England still retains some, albeit weak, positions in the Turkish economy. Chromium mining in the southern regions of the country (Fethiye, Marmaris, etc.) is in the hands of an Anglo-French company. In addition, the entire production of boracite is in the hands of the City monopolists. If the volume of British exports to Türkiye is taken as 100 in 1947, then in June 1950 it had already reached 157%. In 1950, England imported various goods to Türkiye worth 4,744 thousand pounds sterling¹. In 1951, exports of British goods to Türkiye amounted to 7,621 thousand pounds sterling. But despite this, the masters of the Turkish economy are still the US imperialists.

The Turkish lira is highly dependent on the US dollar. Back in September 1946, the Turkish lira was reduced by 50% against the US dollar.

During the Second World War, due to the influx of currency from Germany, looted from Europe, Türkiye increased its gold reserves. According to the Vatan newspaper, as of January 1, 1946, Türkiye’s gold reserves was 223 tons. As of January 1, 1947, the gold reserve was already 151 tons, i.e. in one year decreased by 72 tons. In 1951, the gold reserves in the country decreased to 69.2 g. Of the 63.8 tons of Turkish gold available abroad, a significant part already belongs to American financiers. The Turkish Central Bank’s sale of gold to the United States for dollars continues.

¹ See The Economist d'Orian, November 15, 1950.

The Ulus newspaper, regretting the reduction in gold reserves, was forced to admit that Türkiye did not receive the expected results from the Marshall Plan. The Marshall Plan contributed to the fact that most of the Turkish gold went to American banks.

Under Kemal Pasha in Türkiye, a policy of “statism” (i.e., nationalization) was pursued in the economic field. So-called state enterprises were created in the main sectors of the economy. The big bourgeoisie, using the state apparatus subordinate to it, displacing and ruining the middle and petty bourgeoisie, quickly took control of all important sectors of the economy. Despite the fact that “statism” helped strengthen and enrich Turkish big bourgeoisie, the policy of “statism” to some extent restrained the penetration of foreign capital into the country. In 1937, “statism” was included in the Turkish constitution as one of its main principles.

But “statism” interfered with the management of American capital in Türkiye. Thornburg, a representative of American monopolies who visited Türkiye more than once, bluntly stated in 1947: “If the economic policy of “statism” remains the same, it will be unprofitable for American capital.” Under pressure from the United States, the rulers of Türkiye spoke out in favour of providing benefits to American capital and promised to discuss the issue of “defining the boundaries of “statism”.” Then, under the banner of “help” under the “Marshall Plan”, the American monopolies achieved the elimination of “statism”¹.

In May 1951, as reported by the Cumhuriyet newspaper, the Turkish Minister of Finance prepared a bill aimed at promoting the investment of foreign capital in the country’s

¹ On November 25, 1951, the Vatan newspaper published an article characterising the attitude of the ruling “democratic” party to “statism.” The article says: The DP rejects the principle of “statism”. Its program takes private initiative as its basis.

economy. According to this bill, foreign capital enjoys all the benefits in the country on an equal basis with Turkish capital. Private foreign loans are guaranteed by the government up to 300 million Turkish lira. On August 1, 1951, as the Turkish press reported, the Mejlis approved this bill.

So, as a result of the policies of the reactionary rulers of Türkiye, “statism” is replaced by a policy of strangling national industry and subordinating the country’s economy to American capital. Reactionary Turkish newspaper “Kudret” On this occasion she wrote: “There is an immediate danger of being caught in the networks of economic imperialism and surrendering. For receiving penniless aid, Türkiye is forced to give America large economic and political compensation.” It was these “compensations” provided by the Turkish lackeys of Wall Street to their American masters that brought Türkiye into American bondage.

Having subordinated the economic and political life of Türkiye to their influence, the American imperialists are exerting an increased influence on the ideological and cultural life of the country. Turkish schools, the press, and political and educational institutions are becoming increasingly Americanized. A major role in this process is played by the Turkish-American agreement on the so-called “cooperation in the field of education,” concluded on December 27, 1949. Under this agreement, a US commission was created in Türkiye to “promote” education, headed by the American ambassador. Article 3 of the agreement states: “The annual budget and plan of the commission shall be adopted by the United States Department of State.” Article 10 states: “If necessary, the US Department of State may review any decision of the commission”¹.

This is the real position of Türkiye - a vassal of American billionaires.

¹ Resmi Gazeta, March 18, 1950.

Who is betraying Türkiye to the American colonialists? Who are the people who are so treacherously trading in the interests of the country and following in the footsteps of American aggressive policies? These are two thousand families of Turkish millionaires, large capitalists and landowners, bankers and compradors. It was in them that the American imperialists found reliable support for the implementation of their aggressive plans, their “fifth column” in Türkiye.

Obediently fulfilling the will of the Wall Street tycoons, Turkish reactionaries betrayed their people, deprived the country of its independence, and essentially made it an American colony. It was they and the pack of corrupt journalists serving them, such as Yalçın, Faik Fennik, Yalman, Abeddin Daver, Jihad Baban, Selim Sabit, Ardıçoğlu, who became agents of the American monopolies. These are such hardened traitors to the Turkish people as retired generals Erkilet and Ihsan Sabis, who served Hitler’s Germany, and have now joined the service of the American-British imperialists and are engaged in journalistic activities, together with the Fenniks, Yalçın and others, they are conducting criminal propaganda for a new world war. Altogether, to please their overseas masters, they are calling on the Turkish people to sacrifice national independence and are preparing them as cannon fodder for future aggressive adventures of the warmongers.

The Norwegian traitor Quisling was branded with universal popular contempt and shame during the years of the last war. The features of a national traitor were most clearly expressed in him, and his name became a household name.

Currently, the role of quislings in marshalled countries is played by those who, for the sake of American monopolies, renounce the state sovereignty of their country, its national independence. These latter-day quislings, disarming their people and preparing for them the fate of slaves of American bankers, are two thousand Turkish millionaires—capitalists,

landowners, and the pack of corrupt journalists, generals, and high-ranking officials who serve them.

As a result of the reactionary policy of the corrupt ruling circles in Türkiye, the capitulation regime¹, abolished in 1923, was actually revived. Article 9 of the Turkish-American agreement of July 4, 1948 stated that in the event of a conflict between an American citizen and the Turkish government, the issue shall be referred to consideration by an international court. Thus, Turkish courts are deprived of the right to try Americans for crimes committed by them in Türkiye.

When the first reports of this Turkish-American agreement appeared, even such a reactionary newspaper as *Yeni Sabah* declared that Article 9 of the agreement of July 4, 1948 “makes the Turk blush.”

The internal and external political situation of Türkiye, which is almost completely subjugated by American imperialism, clearly shows that the country has again returned to the situation it experienced in the 11th century, when Sultan Türkiye was a semi-colony of Anglo-French and German capitalists.

To characterize the “independence” of today’s Türkiye, it is indicative that representatives of American firms and companies come to Türkiye and leave the country without hindrance—without Turkish visas, just with an American passport. Traveling to all cities and regions of the country, they feel like complete masters there.

¹ The capitulation regime has been in effect in Turkey since the 16th century. Bound by the capitulation regime, Turkey did not have the right to raise duties, impose taxes on foreign trade and bring foreigners to the Turkish court, that is, to protect its weak economy from the onslaught of European commercial and industrial capital. Foreign capitalists in Turkey were provided with all kinds of benefits. Foreigners were a privileged group and were not subject to Turkish laws.

On February 9, 1951, the English newspaper Manchester Guardian published an article by J. Huizinga, who toured Iran and Türkiye. He writes that the traveller should not look for the East in Türkiye. In Ankara and Istanbul, “with countless American cars on the streets, American magazines in the kiosks, American films on the screens, one hears speech with an American accent. It seems,” writes Huzing, “that even the political life of the country did not escape “coca colonisation.”

Garrison, an Istanbul correspondent for the American newspaper Christian Science Monitor, characterizing the scale of American penetration into Türkiye, wrote that “Türkiye is now heavily dependent on the United States in both military and economic matters.”

This is the “independence” of Türkiye, these are the fruits of the “Truman Doctrine” and the “Marshall Plan” in Türkiye.

There is an undisguised reaction in Türkiye. Americanized Turkish lackeys established a bloody fascist dictatorship in the country. In Türkiye, basic democratic freedoms are being suppressed and progressive thought is being stifled. Police brutality and violence have surpassed the darkest times in Turkish history, even when the country was ruled by Sultan Abdul Hamid, nicknamed “the bloody” for the atrocities he committed.

The American imperialists inspire all the anti-democratic acts of the Turkish authorities.

On their orders, fascist police and terrorist activities are being carried out in the country. Innocent citizens are arrested, trials are staged, and unbridled anti-Soviet propaganda is carried out. Even according to official Turkish data, there are 39 thousand people in Turkish prisons, including 25 thousand people under investigation. There are so many people arrested that there are not enough prisons¹.

¹ If during the entire period of the reign of the sultans, 480 prisons were built in Turkey, then during the years of the CHP’s rule, 57

New American-style prisons are being built. The Ministry of Justice has prepared a plan for the construction of new and reconstruction of old prisons. More than 50 million liras have already been allocated for these purposes.

Back on February 21, 1946, in Istanbul, authorities arrested a number of editors and employees of the democratic press. Shortly before this, with the assistance of the police, fascist elements in Istanbul destroyed the editorial offices and printing houses of the progressive newspapers “Tan”, “Yeni Dünya”, the magazine “Görüşler” and others. By these actions, the Turkish reaction sought to ensure that progressive organizations were deprived of the opportunity to legally publish newspapers that would tell the truth to the people and advocate progressive reforms in the country. The democratic press exposed the demagoguery of İnönü, Saraçoğlu and the like, who claimed that there was supposedly real democracy in Türkiye. Democratic newspapers told the people that with chatter about democracy, the Turkish reactionaries were covering up the police regime they were imposing—a regime of terror and tyranny. Under this regime, progressive newspapers pointed out, only Turkish racist pan-Turkists can act freely, and all progressive elements are persecuted.

At the behest of the American-British imperialists, the Turkish ruling circles created the so-called “commission for the fight against communism.” This commission, just like the commission to investigate un-American activities that now exists in the United States, is a means of fighting against progressive, democratic individuals in the country. After the creation of this Turkish Gestapo, a wave of mass repressions

prisons were built, and during the reign of the DP, which is only in its second year of rule, 11 have already been built and 28 more prisons have been founded. According to the Zafer newspaper, the Turkish authorities are hastily converting shops and even mosques into prisons.

and arrests swept across the country. Recently the reactionary rulers of Türkiye passed a new fascist law. This law is nothing more than a prototype of the fascist McCarran Law, approved by the American Congress. On the basis of this law, a wave of mass raids and arrests of persons suspected of progressive activities swept across the country with renewed vigour. In their zeal to curry favour with their overseas master, Turkish reactionaries accused even the late Marshal Çakmak of being communists. Radio commentator Nurettin Artam went so far as to say: “We need to put a prison guard in the head of every free-thinking Turk.”

All this suggests that Turkish reactionaries are afraid of the growth of discontent among the people and therefore they are ready to take any punitive measures just to deal with the dissatisfied.

In connection with the sending of Turkish troops to Korea, the rulers of Türkiye faced protests and indignation from all segments of the country’s population. In response to the growing discontent, arrests and police reprisals followed, which, however, did not help. Then the American colonialists demanded to intensify repression, threatening that if the government fails to quickly suppress the opposition sentiments of the people, then “other, more worthy persons will be found” for ministerial posts. Former US Ambassador to Türkiye Wadsworth candidly stated: “Despite repeated instructions from American officials regarding the harm being done to US-Turkish relations... by opposing the government’s decision to send Turkish troops to Korea... almost nothing has been done so far... The Turkish government has not yet submitted a bill to the Mejlis for consideration, according to which the formation of a government would be possible not only from Mejlis deputies. Meanwhile, in Türkiye there are worthy political figures who are interested in strengthening American-Turkish relations, but who, for various reasons, could not get into the Mejlis.”

Wadsworth bluntly stated that “the United States would like to see an ‘energetic figure’ as Prime Minister in Türkiye.”

The consequence of this statement made. Wadsworth in mid-February 1951 at a meeting in Istanbul, which so convincingly demonstrated Türkiye’s subordinate and dependent position, was that in early March 1951 the Turkish government resigned. Soon a new government was formed, which, with minor changes, included the same people who were part of the previous government. This change of government pursued two goals: to deceive the public opinion of the country, creating the appearance that the government was replacing unworthy ministers, and to place in ministerial posts people needed by the United States, capable of further strengthening the police regime in the country. This is the real “independence” of the Turkish rulers.

On May 14, 1950, the so-called “democratic” party came to power in Türkiye. It was created in 1946 from a group of supporters of Bayar who broke away from the so-called “Republican People’s” Party, who became the leader of the newly formed party. English. World Affairs magazine, in connection with the creation of an opposition party in Türkiye, wrote in October 1946: “If, after 24 years of autocracy, the Republican People’s Party allowed the opposition, then, in addition to foreign policy considerations, this was done in order to find an outlet for discontent.” Of the 487 deputy mandates in the Mejlis, the “democratic” party has 408. The “Republican People’s” Party has 69 mandates in the Mejlis. The remaining mandates are held by deputies from the national party. All parties represented in the Mejlis are bourgeois-landowners. The Communist Party, being driven underground, could not take part in the elections, and therefore it is not represented in the Mejlis. Consequently, the people, the Turkish workers were deprived of the opportunity to send their representatives to the Mejlis.

Thus, in Türkiye there are two main legally existing parties: “Democrat” and “Republican People’s”.

The two-party system in Türkiye is organized in the American style. Both parties have a large apparatus and means to carry out their anti-people policies. Each party is in charge of a huge propaganda machine; the so-called trade unions, clubs, newspapers, magazines, and publishing houses are subordinate to them. The parties have enormous material resources and large property at their disposal. For example, from 1932 to 1950, the “Republican People’s” Party acquired property at the expense of the state in the amount of 65,852,665 lire. This party had 1,234 real estate assets, including 871 buildings, including the so-called people’s clubs, and 363 land plots. On August 8, 1951, the Mejlis decided to return all property belonging to the “Republican People’s” Party to the treasury and to the previous owners. In fact, it becomes the responsibility of the currently ruling “democratic” party and its leading officials.

The coming to power of the “Democrat” Party and the removal from government of the “Republican People’s” party, which had compromised itself, suited both the Turkish reactionaries and the American imperialists. The president of the Turkish bourgeois-landlord republic and chairman of the “Republican People’s” Party, Ismet İnönü, was replaced in the presidency by the leader of the so-called “democratic” party, Celal Bayar.

Celal Bayar, a banker and millionaire who became the President of Türkiye, was previously the Prime Minister, Minister of Economy, etc.

During Bayar’s tenure in government positions, the big Turkish bourgeoisie, as before, actively patronized the pan-Turkist fascists and openly showed hatred towards national minorities, the working class and the Communist Party. In those same years, an anti-worker “labor law” was adopted and the policy of Turkisation of national minorities was intensively pursued. In 1937-1938, when Bayar was prime minister, the ruling Turkish circles organized a bloody

massacre of the rebel Kurds. During this massacre, 170 thousand people were killed in the Dersim region.

Menderes, one of the major Turkish landowners, became the prime minister of the new Turkish government, and Köprülü, associated with the pan-Turkist circles of the Turkish bourgeoisie, was appointed minister of foreign affairs.

The “Democrat” Party is the party of the big comprador bourgeoisie and landowners of Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir, who are economically and politically connected with foreign imperialists. To the detriment of the country’s national interests, this party has always been on the side of the most aggressive forces of international reaction. During its activity as an opposition, the “democratic” party supported and implemented all the reactionary measures of the “people’s republican” party, directed against workers, peasants and progressive-minded intelligentsia.

The anti-people policy of the ruling “Democrat” Party, its grovelling before the masters from Washington and London, were demonstrated immediately after Bayar came to power. Addressing representatives of the United States and England in Ankara, Bayar said that his party would make “every effort; so that the USA and England are satisfied with the results of its policy.”

During the election campaign in 1950, the leaders of the “Democrat” Party, guided by selfish motives, hypocritically criticised the policies of the “People’s Republican” Party. Their demagogic speeches pursued one goal: to confuse voters, deceive them and force them to vote for D.P. candidates.

In the days when the elections were held, the press of the “democratic” party was full of, for example, such statements: “I absolutely could not imagine,” the inspector of the “democratic” party hypocritically assured; candidate for deputy from Istanbul Salih Fuad Keçeci—that the peasants in the Çatalcı region, which is located next to Istanbul, are left to the mercy of fate, that no one is interested in them

and that some peasants eat grass instead of bread... I, as a citizen, ask the ruling party: is it aware of the hunger that reigns among the citizens? Does she know that the peasants of a village located in the Istanbul vilayet eat grass?

Representatives of the “Democrat” Party, trying to get as many votes as possible, vowed to eliminate the plight of workers, eliminate unemployment, and observe the basic principles of democratic government. However, after the “democratic” party came to power, the situation of the Turkish people not only did not improve, but worsened even more. There are many times more unemployed than before. Thousands of workers and peasants are dying of hunger.

Turkish newspapers often publish reports of mass arrests in the country. Mass arrests were made in Zonguldak, Bursa, Ankara, Istanbul and other cities, in Kırşehir vilayet, in Hatay vilayet and other areas. Among those arrested are teachers, students, employees, workers, military personnel, etc. In 1950, 1,176 Turkish progressive teachers and professors were arrested and brought to trial. 694 people were sentenced to a total of 3,500 years in prison. In May 1951, the Soviet press reported that in an Ankara prison 40 people arrested, accused of carrying out “communist propaganda,” were being held for a long time without trial or investigation.

The famous progressive Turkish writer Sabahattin Ali, who angrily exposed the Turkish reaction and fought for the vital interests of the people, was vilely killed from around the corner. The investigation into the hired killer Ertekin dragged on for three years. And all this was done in order to prove the “mentally abnormal” state of the killer.

To justify numerous repressions, government agencies and the reactionary press of Türkiye accuse those arrested of creating an illegal organisation widespread throughout the country, which was allegedly preparing the overthrow of the government. Some of those arrested were accused of maintaining contact with the Young Progressive Turks in Paris and sympathising with the struggle for peace. Others are

accused of maintaining direct contact with peace leaders convicted in Türkiye. In the city of Adana, for example, the authorities declared an entire commercial school “red”, arrested the director and almost half of the students.

Political terror in Türkiye is led by American representatives. The country’s police and intelligence agencies work under their leadership. Here are the reports published in Turkish newspapers: “Seven US Federal Bureau of Investigation agents arrived in Istanbul to work with the Turkish police.” “In 1951, four American specialists arrived in Istanbul to work in the Turkish police apparatus, including an American police officer who served under the command. MacArthur and took part in the organisation of the Americanised Japanese police,” etc.

In today’s Türkiye, they deal with everyone who loves their people, does not want to put up with American bondage, and hates the American-British imperialists and their Turkish lackeys. The Turkish court “legitimises” the massacre of progressive people in the country and covers up the arbitrariness of the authorities.

It is known that the court in any bourgeois and bourgeois-landlord state serves the interests of the propertied classes, protects their power and is an instrument of suppression of the working people. To hide this truth from the people, the bourgeoisie and its lackeys call the court a supra-class, independent and free body. This is what Turkish journalists and lawyers say and write about the court. However, as in any bourgeois state, the Turkish court is a class court, it protects the interests only of the propertied classes and protects their power.

During the Second World War, the Turkish judiciary more than once demonstrated its devotion to Nazi Germany. There are well-known facts of special patronage of German fascists, for example, of the former Nazi ambassador to Türkiye, Papen, when the case of a false attempt on his life, inspired by him, was being investigated,

After the war, when Türkiye increasingly becomes the fiefdom of Wall Street, the Turkish court, contrary to the interests of the country, continues to serve foreign imperialists.

In 1948, several Bulgarian criminals, having killed a Bulgarian pilot who refused to fly with them to foreign territory, fled by plane to Türkiye. There was a criminal offense, and the criminals were subject to extradition to the state from which they fled, i.e. Bulgaria. The Turkish authorities, ignoring the elementary norms of international law, not only did not extradite the criminals, but also acquitted them, and the acquittal was casuistically motivated by the fact that the crime was committed in the air. But it is clear to every sane person that a crime remains a crime, regardless of whether it is committed on the ground or in the air.

The wrongdoing of Turkish lawyers who acquitted state criminals suggests that justice is being administered in Türkiye to please Turkish reactionaries and their overseas masters. Türkiye's foreign policy, in particular the behaviour of Turkish representatives at the UN, and the state's international relations reflect the country's dependence on Washington.

The growth of its international authority and the expansion of foreign policy ties advertised in Türkiye, supposedly in the interests of the country, have nothing in common with reality. On the contrary, existing ties contradict the national interests of the country, the interests of the people.

With whom and in whose interests is Türkiye expanding its international ties?

It expands them with West Germany, Tito's Yugoslavia, monarcho-fascist Greece and Israel turning into American military bases.

At the end of 1950, Israeli General Moshe Dayan visited Ankara. This trip was related to negotiations on the creation

of a Turkish-Israeli military alliance within the Mediterranean bloc.

Turkish reactionaries are increasingly beginning to make noise about the creation of an Ankara-Belgrade-Athens axis.

The traitor Tito, who openly became an accomplice of the American warmongers, enjoys special sympathy among the Turkish rulers. This once again proves that the Turkish reactionaries have Tito one common master.

Türkiye is strengthening its ties with West Germany. At the end of 1950, a consulate of the Bonn puppet government opened in Istanbul. West German companies, together with American ones, are negotiating the construction of industrial enterprises in Türkiye¹. The country is often visited by former Nazi businessmen and officials. In November 1950, one of the commercial advisers of the former Nazi embassy, Albert Schenke, conducted trade negotiations in Türkiye. In November 1951, the director of the West German Chamber of Commerce came to Türkiye. At the same time, a representative of the West German Industrial Union, Kurt Müller, visited Türkiye. In the fall of 1951, von Papen was in Türkiye, ostensibly to settle personal affairs, the same Papen who during the Second World War was Hitler's ambassador to Türkiye and carried out the dirtiest tasks of Hitler's intelligence.

It is not surprising that after all these visits, Turkish newspapers began propaganda for the arming of West Germany and for Türkiye's participation, together with the fascist descendants from West Germany, in the war against the USSR.

In the United Nations, which is increasingly turning into an instrument of American-British warmongers, Turkish representatives obediently vote for all the proposals of the American master. Contrary to the vital interests of the Turkish people, they support the activities of the

¹ See The Economist d'Orian, November 15, 1950.

warmongers, thereby becoming accomplices in the bloody conspiracy being prepared against the freedom-loving peoples of the world.

This is the actual foreign policy course of the Turkish rulers, these obedient American puppets who unanimously carry out the orders of the US imperialists.

However, unanimity in the Turkish reactionary camp appears only when it comes to selling the country's independence to the American imperialists. When it comes to the division of spoils, the distribution of profitable positions and ministerial chairs, a struggle begins between the leaders of the Turkish landowner-bourgeois parties, which essentially never subsides. In the heat of this feud, leaders of both parties often describe themselves correctly.

For example, the General Secretary of the CHP, Kasım Gülek, states: "The activities of the democratic party are incompatible with the spirit of legality and are directed against the people"¹.

NRIs are characterised in the same terms by a member of the "democratic" party, Karaosmanoğlu, who stated that the "people's republican" party "is not a party, but a gang that oppresses and tyrannies the people"².

In January 1951, the Turkish correspondent of the Manchester Guardian reported the following statement from representatives of the "democratic" party: "Under the fascist İnönü, the police state suppressed the nation, muzzled the press, rigged elections and tortured people whom it suspected of being opponents."

Describing the programs of both parties, the Manchester Guardian correspondent wrote that the programs of the "Democratic" Party and the "People's Republican" "resemble the program of the Conservative Party of England"

¹ Hürriyet, September 8, 1950.

² Aksham, September 5, 1950.

and that “the common man can expect no more and no less from the Democratic Party than from Republican People’s Party”¹.

Both of these parties defend the interests of the big Turkish bourgeoisie and landowners, rob and oppress the people, and lackeys serve the US imperialists. The programs of both parties preach the “harmony” of economic and political interests between “all” layers of society. Both parties take chauvinistic positions and are nationalist and racist parties. They advocate the Turkification of all nationalities living in Türkiye and carry out forced assimilation in the country. In Türkiye there was also a so-called “socialist”² party.

It is interesting to emphasize one circumstance. Müstejaplıoğlu, the general secretary of this party, formerly served in the Turkish police, was a provocateur. Only after going through this “school of life” did he become a “socialist”³.

Provocateurs and traitors to their people, hiding behind the mask of journalists, are persons such as Selim Sabit, who works for the Tasvir newspaper, and Ardiçoğlu, who works for the Kudret newspaper. Selim Sabit and Ardiçoğlu, calling for war against the USSR, helpfully offer Turkish territory for

¹ Manchester Guardian, January 9, 1951.

² In Turkey there is also a so-called “national” party. In July 1948, a group of its members led by Bayur left the DP, which organized a “national” party. The program of this party is essentially no different from the program of the “democratic” party.

³ Müstejaplıoğlu edited the newspaper “Gerçek”, the owner of which was Menteşoğlu, the owner of large beaches and casinos on the shores of the Marmara Sea, in the Asian part of Istanbul, “Gerçek” attracted young journalists to cooperate, and then they ended up in the police.

this. In their incendiary articles, both of them prove that it is best to start aggression from Türkiye.

A traitor and provocateur on a large scale is the troubadour of the American-British warmongers Yalçın. By this figure one can judge the moral character of the current Turkish ruling circles.

The story of Jahid Yalçın cannot but evoke in every honest person feelings of disgust and disgust, feelings of disgust and hatred.

Since his youth, Yalçın has been involved in espionage and provocations. In 1947, the Istanbul press published a letter from the former chief of police in Trabzon, Sabri, addressed to Yalçın. The letter says: "When I was an investigator of the Sultan's Ministry of Security," Sabri wrote, "you, Yalcin, visited the Minister of Security Shefik Pasha three times a month at night, like a thief... One day... when I entered the office, You hastily put the silver coins in your pocket. You remember well, Yalcin, that every time, immediately after your departure, the operational team of the ministry rose to its feet and arrests began among students. Many of these arrested as a result of your denunciations went to the bottom of the Bosphorus. Probably even now you, provocateur, remember your nickname and number, which were placed in the corner of these denunciations."

Four decades ago, Yalcin became one of the leaders of the "Young Turks", a member of the "Ottoman Debt Management" commission, and then a member of the Ottoman Empire's parliament. It was then that Yalcin established contacts with the German, British and American imperialists, serving both of them, betraying the interests of the country and people for pounds, dollars and marks. Wilhelm I awarded him the Cross of Merit. In 1918, Yalcin, as a German spy, was exiled to the island of Malta. On the eve of the Second World War, he created the "German-Turkish Friendship Society". By his actions he proved that "the old servant of the Kaiser became the faithful lackey of the

fascist Fuhrer.” Yalcin then returned to the service of the British and American imperialists. In 1943, as Turkish newspapers wrote at the time, Yalcin received 7 thousand pounds sterling from the British. He began to “work off” them with anti-Soviet slanderous articles.

With the defeat of Nazi Germany, the delusional plans of the Turkish reaction to profit from Soviet territories with the help of the German imperialists were also buried. Now the Turkish reaction is linking its aggressive aspirations with the help of its new masters - the US imperialists. Fulfilling the order of the Turkish reaction and his new masters, Yalcin began to use Hitler’s propaganda techniques. The tears shed by Yalcin for Nazi Germany were accompanied by hysterical cries about the supposedly existing Soviet danger, and later by direct calls for war against the USSR.

Yalcin and others like him are ardent enemies of democracy, independence of peoples, and progress. Yalcin and others like him place all their hopes in imperialist America. But their misanthropic propaganda cannot change anything. Time moves forward according to its own laws. Modern contenders for world domination, served by the Yalçıns, Fenniks, Yalmans and other traitors to the Turkish people, will face the same end as their predecessors. “...In our time, new imperialist adventures are a dangerous game with the destinies of capitalism. Some ministers and senators may not understand this. But if the anti-imperialist and democratic camp unites its forces and uses all its capabilities, it will force the imperialists to be more reasonable and behave more calmly”¹. No matter how much the American-British imperialists and their lackeys, including Turkish ones, rage, they cannot stop the course of history. “We live in an age when all roads lead to communism”².

¹ V. M. Molotov, Thirty Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Gospolitizdat, 1947, p. 26.

² Ibid., page 31.

CHAPTER TWO

MILITARISATION OF TÜRKİYE AT THE DIRECTION OF THE US IMPERIALISTS

In their plans to prepare for a new world war with the aim of establishing American world domination, the US imperialists are counting on using the Near and Middle East as one of their military springboards. “In the Middle East, the American imperialists are creating military bases and strongholds in Türkiye, Iran, Iraq, turning these countries into their satellites and ensuring that the Turks, Persians, and Arabs fight for the profits of the US monopolists”¹.

At a meeting of the preliminary meeting of the deputy foreign ministers of the four powers in Paris in April 1951, A. A. Gromyko said:

“Under the leadership and participation of the Americans, military bases are being built in the Suez Canal area, in Syria, Egypt, Iraq, Cyprus and other areas. Türkiye has not been forgotten, where American generals and ministers are heading in order to quickly move forward with the creation of American bases on Turkish territory. It is well known that the American Minister of Aviation Finletter recently went to Türkiye not on a “protocol visit”. After this visit, Finletter said that “there is a need” to create air bases in Türkiye, American ones, of course. It’s not for nothing that

¹ M. A. Suslov, Protecting peace and fighting warmongers. Report at a meeting of the Information Bureau of Communist Parties in Hungary in the second half of November 1949, *Gospolitizdat*, 1949, p. 9.

the United States maintains a mission in Türkiye, which, according to American data, numbers 600 people. Maybe American bases in Türkiye are being created to improve relations with the Soviet Union, relations between West and East? It is clear that in Türkiye, American military bases are being created for the same purpose for which they are being created in Great Britain, Norway, France, Iceland, Greenland and in the countries of the Near and Middle East”¹.

By involving the Middle Eastern and Middle Eastern countries in aggressive blocs and alliances, the American imperialists expect to use the material and human resources of these countries, as well as their territories, for the war against the USSR and people’s democracies, for the struggle against the national liberation movement in colonial and dependent countries.

Therefore, it is not surprising that the US ruling circles have been seeking Türkiye’s inclusion in the aggressive North Atlantic bloc for a long time.

At a meeting of the foreign ministers of the United States, England and France in Washington in September 1951, an agreement was reached to extend the North Atlantic Pact to Türkiye and Greece. Then the session of the North Atlantic Alliance, which took place in Ottawa, decided to include these countries in this aggressive bloc. Plans for the so-called defense of the Near and Middle East were also developed there, which included the creation of a “Middle Eastern Command.” On October 13 and 14, 1951, negotiations were held in Ankara between military representatives of the United States, England, France and Türkiye on the issue of Türkiye’s practical participation in the North Atlantic Pact system. The “Middle East Command,” to which the Turkish armed forces should be subordinate, was considered as one of the branches of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc. On

¹ Pravda, April 12, 1951.

October 22, 1951, the “Committee of Deputy Ministers” of the countries of the North Atlantic Alliance, meeting in London, signed a protocol on the admission of Türkiye and Greece to membership in the aggressive North Atlantic Alliance².

In connection with the decision of the Council of the North Atlantic Alliance to invite Türkiye to become members of this bloc and the intention of the Turkish government to accept this invitation, on November 3, 1951, the Soviet government made a statement to the Turkish government, which indicated that the North Atlantic bloc had nothing to do with the goals self-defense of the member states of this bloc, on which, as. it is known that no one is going to attack, that this bloc, on the contrary, pursues aggressive goals and, thus, cannot serve the cause of strengthening peace and international security.

The statement further said: “The events that have occurred since the formation of the Atlantic bloc, namely: measures to create a united army of the member countries of this bloc, to remilitarise West Germany and to include in this united army the emerging regular army of West Germany led by Hitler’s generals, The intensifying arms race, the creation

² On February 18, 1952, the Turkish Mejlis ratified the agreement on Turkey’s entry into the aggressive North Atlantic bloc, and Turkish representatives were admitted to the session of the Council of the Atlantic Alliance, held in Lisbon at the end of February 1952. Soon after the end of the session, the former commander-in-chief of the “Atlantic army”, General Eisenhower, accompanied by his chief of staff and a dozen other generals, rushed to Ankara. There, he familiarized himself with the state of the Turkish armed forces in a business-like manner and offered to transfer 40 divisions with a total of one million soldiers to his disposal. Even the Turkish lackeys, accustomed to many things, started howling in their newspapers, complaining about the exorbitant demands of the American gentlemen.

and expansion of American military bases on the territories of other states and a number of other military measures leave no doubt that the Atlantic bloc is an instrument of the aggressive policy of the imperialist states led by the United States of America.”

The statement indicated that, according to numerous available data, air and naval bases are being created on Turkish territory under the leadership and with the help of the US command and specialists, and there is widespread construction of military airfields closest to the borders of the Soviet Union.

The statement also emphasized that the Soviet government considers it necessary to draw the attention of the Turkish government to the responsibility that the Turkish government assumes by joining the aggressive Atlantic bloc and allowing the use of Turkish territory to create foreign military bases near the borders of the Soviet Union¹.

On November 12, 1951, the Turkish government, in response to a statement by the Soviet government, tried to deny the aggressive nature of the Atlantic bloc. It passed over in silence the issue of the construction of military bases on Turkish territory under the leadership of American specialists and portrayed Türkiye's entry into the aggressive Atlantic bloc and the military measures carried out on Turkish territory in connection with this as the desire of the Turkish government to ensure the security of Türkiye.

On November 30, 1951, the Soviet government sent a new note to the Turkish government, which in particular stated that the attempts of the Turkish government to justify Türkiye's entry into the aggressive Atlantic bloc and at the same time to slander the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union were obviously necessary for the Turkish government in order to disguise before public opinion the actual nature of the policy of the Turkish government, which

¹ See Izvestia, November 4, 1951.

is drawing Türkiye into the implementation of aggressive plans of the Atlantic bloc directed against the USSR and other peace-loving countries, that the desire of the Turkish government to join the Atlantic bloc, as well as the intensified construction of American military bases on Turkish territory, including in the areas adjacent to the borders of the Soviet Union completely refute the assertion contained in the above-mentioned statement of the Turkish government regarding the peaceful goals of its policy.

The response of the Turkish Government, as noted in the note of the Government of the USSR, shows that the Turkish government is not taking measures to ensure that Turkish territory would not be used to create military bases near the borders of the Soviet Union for aggressive purposes.¹ Numerous facts, on the contrary, indicate that Turkey is increasingly becoming a military base and a springboard for the United States. Even the Turkish reactionary press, with its characteristic obsequiousness to the US imperialists, recognizes that “Turkey is an outpost of America” and that “Anatolia is an American base”.

Military bases and military structures are already being built in the Dardanelles, Mersin, and Adana areas. Large military airfields, designed to accommodate various types of aircraft, are being built in Yeşilköy, near Istanbul, in Esenboğa, near Ankara, in Adana and other points in the country. Agence France-Presse reported that among other airstrips under construction in Türkiye, sites are being built in Balıkesir, Bursa, Diyarbakir, etc., the construction of which is ongoing; it uses local labor, as well as the assistance of American technical specialists and American equipment.

Special military zones are being created on the Mediterranean coast, in the areas of Alexandretta, Mersin and other cities.

With the assistance of the American naval mission, the construction and modernization of naval bases is being

¹ See Izvestia, December 1, 1951.

carried out at an accelerated pace. The American aggressors are turning the Black Sea ports of Türkiye—Ereğli, Zonguldak, Sinop, Samsun, Trabzon, etc.—into naval bases. Naval bases in Istanbul and Izmir are being expanded and refurbished. Thus, through the efforts of the American warmongers and their Turkish hirelings, the territory of Türkiye is increasingly turning into a military bridgehead.

Notes from the Soviet government to the governments of the USA, Great Britain, France and Türkiye dated November 24, 1951 and January 28, 1952 indicated that plans to create a “Middle Eastern Command” were designed to involve the countries of the Near and Middle East “in the military activities of the aggressive Atlantic bloc...”¹ These plans are aimed at the occupation of the countries of the Near and Middle East by the American-British imperialists and the transformation of the territory of these countries into a military springboard for the aggression being prepared against the Soviet Union and people’s democracies.

Along with the involvement of Türkiye in the North Atlantic aggressive bloc, the reactionary Turkish, Iranian and Arab press, inspired by the American imperialists, is conducting propaganda for the revival of the Saadabad Pact² and the creation of a bloc of all Muslim states.

American-British warmongers have been nurturing plans for a long time to create a Mediterranean bloc, in which Türkiye will play an important role. They are also trying to put together an aggressive bloc consisting of their satellites—Türkiye, Greece, Italy and Tito’s Yugoslavia.

¹ Pravda, January 29, 1952.

² The 1937 Saadabad Pact was concluded for five years. The pact was formalized by the political bloc of four powers: Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, and Iraq. It was signed on July 8 at the Saadabad Palace of the Shah of Iran. His imprisonment was facilitated by England, which sought to use this grouping to its advantage against the USSR.

By creating various kinds of aggressive blocs, the American-British imperialists hope, as the foreign press points out, “to buy cannon fodder at a very low price.” For this purpose, they subjugate the armies of those countries that are included in aggressive blocs.

As for Türkiye, there still remains a large wartime army and a huge part of the country’s national income is spent on its maintenance. Even according to official, clearly downplayed and falsified data, half of the entire budget expenditure goes to military needs. In reality, much more is spent on these purposes.

The Yeni Istanbul newspaper wrote that since 1938, military expenditures of the Turkish government have absorbed 48% of the state budget. The same newspaper published the following table of military expenses, including expenses for the maintenance of the gendarmerie:

Shah. Its conclusion was facilitated by England, which sought to use this group in its interests against the USSR.

In 1950, about 60% of the total budget expenditure was spent on military purposes.

Expenditures for military purposes in 1951, even according to official data, amounted to 750 million lire. The entire expenditure budget is set at 1,580 million liras. In order to deceive the Turkish people and world public opinion, the figure for military expenditures cited by the Turkish press is greatly underestimated. A whole series of military expenses, such as the construction of strategic roads, airfields, etc., were included in other items. From the moment Türkiye was included in the “Marshall Plan” orbit until 1950, the Turkish government, on orders from Washington, spent 2,300 million liras on the militarization of the country, which was 2.5 times more than all the so-called American “aid” during this period.

Years	General budget expenditure	Expenditures for military purposes
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	(in million Turkish lira)	(millions of Turkish lira)
1938	304	116
1939	387	192
1940	536	314
1941	575	352
1942	885	543
1943	1019	596
1944	1077	617
1945 (for 7 months)	601	288
1946	1019	442
1947	1564	590
1948	1380	616

Referring to the provision of loans by the US imperialists under the “Marshall Plan” and the purposes for which they are intended, the American magazine “Onion” wrote: “The money we spend in Türkiye goes exclusively for military purposes... The Turks are pawns in a struggle of global proportions.” The magazine further noted that “America is placing a big bet on Türkiye,” but immediately expressed doubts about the feasibility of these plans. “Türkiye suffers from a disease known here as facadeism,” the magazine concludes. “The outer façade may look decent, but behind the façade there is pure rubbish.”

Determining the internal political situation of the country, the vice-president of the International Bank for Reconstruction, Garner, during his trip to Türkiye back in 1949, said: “You cannot risk large sums for a country that is in a state of first-class crisis.”

Sometimes even reactionary newspapers, under the influence of growing discontent in the country, begin, albeit timidly, to speak out against the government course that is detrimental to Türkiye, designed to increasingly increase military spending and turn the country into a US colony. For example, the Yeni Istanbul newspaper wrote that “Reducing military spending has already become a necessity. Keeping budgets under such heavy burdens endlessly goes against the economic structure.”

Meanwhile, American warmongers are pushing the country even further towards a new world massacre. In fact, they have already purchased the Turkish army. In 1949, the American magazine Fortune published an article on the “profitable deal” concluded between the United States and Türkiye. With cynical frankness, this Wall Street organ reports that the United States bought Turkish soldiers at a bargain price. “To equip one American division,” the magazine wrote, “about 200 million dollars are required.” Having spent “the same amount” in Türkiye, the United States achieved greater success, that is, more divisions.

Also interesting is the reasoning of the American columnist for the Christian Science Monitor newspaper Harsh, who in 1951 wrote: “In recent years in Washington the phrase “additional soldier” has been heard more and more often. The essence of this phrase is that there are areas of the world where an excellent “extra soldier” can be found for less in dollars than in the United States... We want the Turks to have a larger army. A Turkish “extra soldier” would cost us \$200. This means that for an additional 200 dollars, a Turk who is not currently under arms could be drafted into the army, trained, armed and sent to one of the units of the Turkish army... And the American “additional soldier” costs us 10 thousand dollars...”

The reactionary American observer concludes his discussion of the “additional soldier” as follows: “The ideal solution to this issue from the American point of view would be the creation of a military alliance between Türkiye, Greece and Yugoslavia. This union would provide many more cheap divisions than all the countries of Western Europe combined.”

Essentially, the Turkish army is already subordinate to the US military mission, which has a large staff of military personnel.

The US military mission in Türkiye controls 17 military schools. Previously, the aviation school in Eskisehir was subordinate to one of the departments of the Turkish Ministry

of War, now it is subordinate to the American military mission. At the Istanbul Military School, American sergeants retrain Turkish generals and general staff officers. American instructors make frequent “inspection” trips around the country. There are American military specialists at all airfields in Türkiye.

The American imperialists do not hide the fact that their representatives in Türkiye have seized command of the Turkish army into their own hands. Wadsworth, a former US ambassador to Türkiye, stated in October 1950: “My service is not confined exclusively to diplomatic activity. At the same time, I am busy working in the American military mission. “In Türkiye,” Wadsworth continued, “there are 600¹ American military specialists who are engaged in training Turkish officers and soldiers.”

Under the pretext of monitoring the activities of the American military, naval and aviation missions, representatives of the highest authorities often come to Türkiye to check the progress of the reorganization of the Turkish army. US military command.

In October 1950, for example, a mission consisting of two generals and five colonels visited Ankara. It was led by General Stanley Scott.

In August 1950, the former head of the American military mission in Türkiye, General Mac Bride, called a press conference in Ankara. Introducing to journalists the new head of the military mission in Türkiye who had arrived in his place, he stated that the main task facing the American mission was to complete the reorganization of the Turkish army. “Turkish military personnel,” said the American

¹ This figure is a significant understatement. In Turkey, as reported in the American Time magazine on October 15, 1951, there are 1,250 officers, enlisted men and others. The number of American officers and other persons in Turkey is increasing all the time.

general, “will continue to train in accordance with the American program.”

Having subjugated the Turkish army, the American military clique treats Turkish soldiers without considering them as people. Turkish army officers who oppose American domination are expelled from the army. Back in 1947, 10 generals and 270 senior officers were dismissed from the Turkish army. In 1950, as the Istanbul newspaper reported, 100 colonels were dismissed in August alone. In 1951, about 200 generals and senior officers who were disliked by the American warmongers were dismissed from the Turkish army. Two thousand officers who expressed dissatisfaction with American dominance are listed as “unreliable” and are under threat of dismissal.

Contrary to the will of the people, the Turkish soldiers sent to Korea became accomplices of the American interventionists in their vile murders, arson, violence and destruction committed by these bandits on Korean soil.

It is interesting to note that in the early days after the start of American aggression against the peace-loving Korean people, the rulers of Türkiye, fearing popular anger, hypocritically refused to send Turkish soldiers to Korea and wanted to limit themselves to symbolic assistance to the American aggressor. But American Senator Kane, who arrived in Ankara, threatened the Turkish ruling circles and demanded to pay the bills. The results of this pressure were immediate. Former US Assistant Secretary of State McGee soon stated with satisfaction that Türkiye “has agreed to participate in the military activities of the member countries of the North Atlantic Alliance.”

When the Korean People’s Army and Chinese volunteers defeated the Turkish brigade, the US imperialists demanded a new portion of cannon fodder from the Turkish rulers. And the obedient puppet of the United States, the Turkish ruling elite, sent new contingents of troops to certain death. In total, by the beginning of 1952, over 11 thousand Turkish soldiers and officers were sent to Korea; a significant part of

them found their grave in Korea, far from Türkiye, having died in the aggressive, unjust war waged there by the American imperialists.

The American warmongers also subjugated the Turkish navy. The headquarters of the Turkish naval forces is completely dependent on the American naval mission. On her orders, the Turkish Navy is being reorganized and the command staff is being “cleansed” of persons objectionable to the American military.

The personnel of the Turkish Navy, including naval educational institutions, are trained according to American regulations and instructions. In the port cities of Türkiye, under the leadership of American officers, dozens of different retraining courses for officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted personnel of the Turkish military operate. Representatives of the United States Navy continually make “inspection” trips to Türkiye.

“Visits” of the American fleet to Turkish waters are systematic. During 1947-1950 57 American ships visited Istanbul.

The American military took control of not only the Turkish army and navy, but also the Turkish police and gendarmerie, creating in Türkiye one of the centres of espionage against the USSR and people’s democracies. The trials of American-British spies in people’s democracies have once again confirmed that Türkiye is the starting point from which spies are transferred to the people’s democracies of Central and South-Eastern Europe.

In Türkiye, American intelligence officers have created special schools for training saboteurs and saboteurs. This can be seen at least in the example of the American Roberts College existing in Istanbul, where, in particular, the leaders and participants of the Albanian fascist organization “Bally Kombetar” and a gang of spies operating in Bulgaria were trained. The crimes of these spies and saboteurs were exposed at the trials in Tirana and Sofia. Thus, at the trial of American spies in Sofia, the accused Shipkov said that he was

educated at an American college in Istanbul (i.e., Roberts College). It is not surprising that Shipkov, with the help of the American mission in Bulgaria, tried to flee to Türkiye, where he hoped to hide from the people's court.

The defendant Shipkov also testified at trial that when his criminal activities became known to the Bulgarian authorities, the first secretary of the US mission in Bulgaria, Courtney, gave him orders to illegally enter Türkiye. "It was decided," Shipkov said at the trial, "that, having gotten off the train in Haskovo, at night I would use a compass to make my way along the mountain range south of the Maritsa River to the Turkish border and surrender to the Turkish authorities, who would immediately take me under their protection."

It is interesting to note that the American spy Shipkov, trying to hide his real name, presented during his arrest an ID belonging to a former Bulgarian legionnaire who fled to Türkiye. The fact that the US mission had this certificate at its disposal shows that American intelligence has secret archives of countries dependent on the US, including Türkiye.

Favourable conditions for the activities of American intelligence officers in Türkiye did not arise today. Back in 1944, as Gavriil Tsvetanov said at the trial of American spies in Sofia, he received instructions from American intelligence in Istanbul to establish contact with the then Prime Minister of Bulgaria Ivan Bagryanov. The American imperialists needed this connection in order to sign an armistice with Bulgaria before Soviet troops reached the Danube. Later, when this plan failed, Anglo-American intelligence, operating from Türkiye, tried to prevent Bulgaria from entering the war against Germany. In addition, relying on traitors and bandits like Tito and Rankovic, American intelligence set the task of causing a split in the Bulgarian Fatherland Front. The defendant Tsvetanov, who spoke about this in court, also said that while carrying out this task, he was associated with Kirill Black, who at that time worked "in the American Middle Eastern military intelligence service in Istanbul."

Of interest is the message of the military collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR, published in Pravda on December 19, 1951. It says that two American saboteurs, Osmanov and Sarantsev, in August 1951 at night were parachuted from an American plane on the territory of the USSR in the area Moldavian SSR, but were detained.

Osmanov and Sarantsev testified at the trial that after completing the criminal tasks given to them, they were supposed to arrive in the city of Kars (Türkiye) to meet with American intelligence officers.

Turkish representatives abroad, on instructions from their American masters, carry out criminal espionage work, collecting various types of information for CIC (US military intelligence-Ed.). In the book "War Road" (notes of an English officer), published in Berlin in 1951, the author, an officer of the British occupation forces in West Germany, Richard Squires, introduces the reader to a photocopy of the diary of the former American military attaché in Moscow, General Grow. In the diary that the American intelligence officer-diplomat kept in Moscow, among other espionage assistants, the military and naval attaché of the Turkish embassy, Captain Kir Ogly, is mentioned. "The attaché is a good man," writes General Grow. "He is eager to work with us." Next, Grow wrote in his diary: "Finished a report on the results of the observation of the Turkish attaché, which he reported to us."

The author rightly notes that Turkish diplomats, like English ones, also engage in espionage for American intelligence.

It should be noted that for their dirty espionage activities, the American warmongers use not only their Turkish vassals, but also former Nazi intelligence officers who have found shelter in the Turkish fiefdom of Wall Street. For example, back in 1950, Beirut newspapers wrote that there were already "200 Nazi agents working in the American spy centre in Türkiye."

All this suggests that Türkiye is one of the centres of American espionage. American spies are trained there and various kinds of espionage and sabotage plans are developed against peace-loving democratic countries.

G. M. Malenkov, in a report on the 32nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, said:

“We do not want war and will do everything possible to prevent it. But let no one think that we are intimidated by the warmongers rattling their weapons. It is not us, but the imperialists and aggressors who should be afraid of war.

What does historical experience tell us?

He says that the First World War, unleashed by the imperialists, led to the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in our country.

Historical experience further shows that the Second World War, unleashed by the imperialists, led to the establishment of people’s democratic regimes in a number of countries in central and south-eastern Europe and led to the victory of the great Chinese people.

Can there be any doubt that if the imperialists unleash a third world war, then this war will be the grave not for individual capitalist states, but for all world capitalism”¹.

No matter how the provocateurs of a new war rage, no matter what clothes they wear. No matter how they dress themselves up as “peace lovers,” the peoples are beginning to understand more and more clearly who their enemy is and who their friend is, where the truth is and on whose side the future is. While warmongers are increasingly isolating themselves from peoples who advocate peace, the camp of peace, democracy and socialism led by the USSR is growing and strengthening. And he will win.

¹ G. M. Malenkov, 32nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, 1949, pp. 21-22.

CHAPTER THREE

THE CRISIS STATE OF THE ECONOMY, UNEMPLOYMENT, POVERTY AND HUNGER IN THE COUNTRY IS THE RESULT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIALIST POLICY

The American imperialist monopolies, which are increasingly enslaving Türkiye, are robbing the country, dooming the people to hunger and poverty. Turkish peasants, workers, handicraftsmen, artisans, office workers, the petty and middle bourgeoisie are suffering deprivation and going bankrupt.

“Türkiye, with the “help” of the United States, has slipped into a severe economic breakdown: textile factories are closing, the production of a number of other industries is being curtailed, and unemployment is growing”¹.

The state budget runs a large deficit year after year. In 1951, the deficit amounted to 235 million Turkish liras. The public debt increased from 2,148,498 thousand Turkish liras on December 1, 1949 to 2,759,578 thousand Turkish liras on December 1, 1951. Emissions are growing. The ever-increasing amount of money in circulation depreciates it.

The management of American monopolies in Türkiye and the increased militarization of the country carried out at their orders bring profits only to the highest military and civilian officials and the tycoons of the “democratic” and “people’s republican” parties.

¹ L.P. Beria, Speech at a meeting of voters of the Tbilisi-Stalin electoral district on March 9, 1950, *Gospolitizdat*, 1950, p. 11.

Former ministers Atif Inan and Birsal became millionaires. In 1948, from the sale of state grain abroad, they put 52 million liras in their pockets. Millions were also made by former Prime Minister Saracoglu, former President İnönü and former vice-chairman of the NRN Helmi Uran, now the owner of 20 thousand deniums of land¹, and others.

Large incomes are earned by Turkish capitalist millionaires associated with the American imperialists and large landowners who mercilessly exploit the peasants. A typical representative of this clique is millionaire Shakir Zumre, one of the leaders of the Chamber of Industry in Istanbul, a large manufacturer, comprador, shareholder of the Industrial Bank created by the Americans. Turkish millionaires such as Süreyya Pasha, Memli Mithat, Şükrü Koçak, and such compradors and landowners as Karaosmanoğlu, Sazaki and others are closely connected with American monopolies.

The anti-people policy of these rich people, their grovelling before the Wall Street tycoons, brought the Turkish economy to a severe crisis. While American colonial goods are flowing into the country in a continuous stream and overseas businessmen are making enormous profits, Turkish industrial enterprises are either closing or sharply reducing production. All this leads to an increase in the already large army of unemployed people and to a deterioration in the financial situation of the population.

Thus, a paper mill in Izmir closed because it could not withstand the competition with American paper traders who had captured the Turkish market. Engine repair and assembly workshops in the vicinity of Ankara have stopped working. The agricultural machinery plant in Adapazarı has closed its operations. Textile factories stop. The management of the Istanbul weaving factory fired 300 workers in one day. In the

¹ One denum is 919 square meters. m.

city of textile workers, Bursa, more than 25 enterprises were closed and 8 thousand workers were thrown onto the streets. In Izmir, 25 silk weaving enterprises were closed. In January-February 1951, a number of cotton mills in Adana closed. At the beginning of February 1951, the Racine Dokur cotton factory closed in Adana. 1,200 people were left without work. In mid-February, 1,800 workers were laid off from the state-owned cotton mill in Izmir.

In Istanbul, 14 glass factories closed and 2,500 workers lost their last piece of bread.

From February to December 1950, 30 shoe manufacturing enterprises were closed in the country. In October 1950, 30% of the workers at the rubber products factory in Istanbul were laid off. Only at the end of 1951 in Istanbul, 5 thousand workers were laid off from the glass and bottle industry, 5 thousand from the leather industry, and 10 thousand from the rubber industry. There is not a single branch of Turkish industry where, unable to withstand competition with American goods, production has not been curtailed or reduced. This means that more and more hundreds and thousands of Turkish workers are losing their jobs, and therefore their livelihoods.

Turkish workers are disenfranchised and suffer great hardships. The fear of being left without a job, without a livelihood, haunts the Turkish worker all the time. As a result of the rule of the American imperialists, the spectre of starvation constantly faces him and his family.

The situation of workers in Türkiye can be judged by individual information that, despite the slingshots of strict censorship, from time to time penetrates the pages of Turkish newspapers. Hundreds of thousands of workers live from hand to mouth. Many working-class families live in tiny rooms and basements. The Cumhuriyet newspaper, describing the situation of workers in the Zonguldak coal basin, noted that “a worker receives 2.4 liras per day, i.e. the same as he received 25 years ago. Peasants who come to

work seasonally in the mines from neighbouring villages are paid even less.”

Turkish female workers receive half the wages of men. In 1951, at the Sumerbank textile factories, a textile worker’s daily earnings did not allow her to live even half-starved.

There is no labor protection at Turkish enterprises. Child labor is widely used. Collective labor agreements are not concluded. There is no social insurance for workers at the expense of the entrepreneur. Worker strikes are prohibited. The owner of the factory, at his discretion, can throw the worker out into the street at any time.

Entrepreneurs, trying to withstand competition with American goods, introduced a regime of brutal exploitation at their enterprises. The working day lasts 16-19 hours, the pay for work is miserable.

Turkish workers are starving. Food prices are continuously rising, but wages have remained at the 1937 level. The average worker’s earnings are 4-5 times less than the required subsistence level.

A correspondent for the Gece Postası newspaper, who visited a tobacco factory, gives the following example. A highly skilled worker with a wife and three children receives 110 liras per month, and the subsistence minimum for a family of five, even according to clearly understated official data, is 389.33 liras.

The continuous increase in the high cost of living depreciates the worker’s wages so much that he is unable to feed himself and his family with black bread. The situation of the Turkish workers is so difficult that even the Turkish reactionary press, which always hypocritically talks about the “prosperity” of Türkiye, was forced to talk about it. For example, the Tasvir newspaper, reporting on the situation of loaders in Zonguldak, wrote that they work more than 12 hours a day, receiving 3 liras a day for their hard labor. Of these, 300 people have no housing and sleep on concrete floors. The newspaper “Gece Postası” published a letter from one baker: “We work without days off and without rest,” he

writes. “If we try to achieve our rights, then we are fired from work. The 14 liras that I earn a week, sweating profusely and working long hours by the fire, is not enough to cover the living wage.” Indeed, workers in Istanbul bakeries work 17-18 hours a day.

The Turkish rulers are trying to hide the plight of the people, hunger and poverty in the country. By deceiving the general public, they portray Türkiye’s situation as prosperous. For example, former Turkish Prime Minister Hasan Saka, speaking in Bursa, said that “in no corner of the world is there a nation that eats better than us.” Regarding this completely deceitful speech by Saka, the Kudret newspaper wrote with irony: “Only Mr. Saka can explain to us how... a people working with such primitive means as ours eats and drinks better than other peoples of the world...”

After the so-called “democratic” party came to power in May 1950, ministers from this party engaged in the same demagoguery as their predecessors. Unemployment and poverty have become commonplace in Türkiye. Millet magazine reports that “out of 36.5 thousand workers in the textile industry of Istanbul, 15 thousand were left without work. A similar picture is observed in other sectors of Turkish industry—paper, glass, etc.”

The attempt by the Minister of Labor to hide the number of unemployed in Türkiye in the Mejlis was met with deep indignation even by government trade unions. Trade unions in Istanbul and Ankara presented data that showed that at the beginning of 1951 in Türkiye there were more than 1,100 thousand unemployed in the cities alone. On January 6, 1951, Mejlis deputy Boyacıgiller confirmed the figures given by the trade unions. If we also take into account the unemployed in the countryside, the total number of unemployed in Türkiye will be about 2 million.¹

¹ See Zafer, May 12, 1951.

Even the Turkish officialdom “Zafer” admits that only 40% of the country’s population has a permanent job. This amounts to 7,540,408 people. “We don’t know,” the newspaper writes, “what 60% of our population do, how they live and how they earn their living.” Zafer further states that “no way has yet been found to eliminate unemployment.”

The government body “Zafer” is afraid to face the truth and therefore hides the real cause of the national disaster, which other Turkish reactionary newspapers are beginning to talk about. Here, for example, is what the Hürriyet newspaper writes: “The money we receive from the Americans only serves to bind us and make us slaves of the USA”². The dominance of American monopolies in the country, the subordination of Türkiye’s domestic and foreign policy to US interests—these are the reasons for the difficult situation of the Turkish population.

The bulk of Türkiye’s population are peasants: about 82% of the country’s residents are engaged in agriculture. Two-thirds of all arable land (8 million *hectares*) belongs to 33 thousand large landowner farms. 456.6 thousand landowner and kulak farms (or 13% of farms engaged in agriculture) own 77% of cultivated land, and 2.9 million peasant farms (i.e., 86.4% of all peasant farms) own only \$23 of cultivated land. Of the 16 million peasants, 6 million were landless and 2 million were sharecroppers¹. In some areas, the number of land-poor and landless peasants reaches 70-75%.

The ruling Turkish circles have more than once demagogically promised to allocate land to the peasants. Several times they even staged land reform.

² Hürriyet, May 5, 1951.

¹ Sharecroppers (*ortakchi*), as is known, give the owner of the land from one to three quarters of the harvest.

However, the amount of land transferred to the use of the peasants is insignificant when compared with what the Turkish landowners have. Thus, in Adana, the landowner Meteoğlu owns 70 thousand denyums, and in 1949, for example, only 40 thousand denyums were transferred to Turkish peasants. At this “rate,” as Turkish newspapers ironically note, peasants will receive land within 573 years.

This situation in Türkiye with the so-called agrarian reform once again confirms the assessment given by J.V. Stalin in 1927 of the Kemalist revolution as the apex revolution of the national commercial bourgeoisie, directed in its further development “against the peasants and workers, against the very possibilities of the agrarian revolution”².

The landlessness of the peasants, the oppression and tyranny of the landowners, the anti-national policy of the Turkish government - all this has led to the fact that the agriculture of Turtsin is degrading. The sown area is shrinking and yields are declining.

In the Turkish village there is an intensified process of impoverishment of peasants. According to Turkish press reports, more than half a million bankrupt peasants are wandering in search of some kind of work, increasing the already huge number of homeless and hungry people.

The American bondage into which Türkiye has fallen further increases the plight of the Turkish peasantry. There are very few modern agricultural machines in the country. Peasants still work with primitive tools. A Turkish peasant spends 12 working hours ploughing a strip with the help of a plough¹ and a pair of oxen.

As a result of constant extortion and ruin of the peasants, famine is raging in many parts of the country: In

² J. V. Stalin, Soch., vol. 9, p. 256.

¹ About 3 million farms in Turkey do not have ploughs.

1949-1950. famine affected 22 Turkish vilayets. In five vilayets of the Black Sea coast alone, more than 1.5 million peasants were starving at that time.

The half-starved existence of peasants contributes to massive epidemic diseases, with which virtually no fight is being carried out. Tuberculosis, malaria, trachoma, syphilis and other diseases are common in all rural areas.

The arbitrariness of the landowners reigns in the Turkish countryside. Many of the landowners own dozens of villages and are essentially the complete masters of the peasants living there. The Turkish magazine “Yağmur ve Toprak” wrote about this: “The sale and purchase of villages is a common occurrence in Southern and South-Eastern Anatolia. Most of the villages there, like all the land, belong to the landowners. Peasants cultivate the land, and the landowner receives the harvest. The peasant is given a share of food from the harvest for the year, which is barely enough until the next year’s harvest. There are large landowners who own 30-40 villages. In these villages, the landowner enjoys the right to deal with the peasants as he pleases. If desired, landowners can sell the peasants along with the land at auction.

In the villages belonging to the landowner, there are thousands of people who do not have an inch of land, but are chained to it. They change their master along with the earth. Thanks to the labor of hundreds and thousands of peasants, landowners and their sons have the opportunity to live in cities and squander money”¹.

After visiting one of the agricultural regions of the country, where 50 thousand people live, a correspondent for the newspaper “Son Posta” wrote: “Apart from the gendarmes and tax collectors, there is not a single representative of the authorities in the region. The population leads a medieval lifestyle, there are no schools,

¹ “Yağmur ve Toprak”, October 1949.

no midwives, no doctor, no medicine... The inhabitants vegetate in the dark. "I felt dizzy," the journalist wrote, "at the sight of this terrible picture." The situation is similar in other agricultural regions of the country.

A correspondent for the Akşam newspaper wrote that there are villages in Anatolia in which "there is no person over 40 years old. People die before reaching this age. In Anatolia there are countless such cemeteries, which are larger in area than the villages and cities themselves. The population lives in terrible economic and social conditions. There is no concern for people's health, and they are doomed to poverty, hunger and disease."

The Turkish newspaper Vatan on August 20, 1951 describes the situation of the peasants as follows:

"In many places, peasants sometimes live together with livestock, in stuffy, damp, and most often unbleached dwellings made of raw brick or stone, where the sun does not shine. These dwellings have an earthen or reed roof, and light enters them through a single hole made in the wall or roof, into which glass or paper is inserted. There are villages consisting of only dugouts. So, if someone else happens to pass by such a village, he will guess its existence only by the piles of dung and brushwood. The people living here have not become extinct only because in the summer they come out of these graves and live on mountain pastures or on roofs."

Peasant tobacco growers are in a particularly difficult situation. 293 thousand families of tobacco growers are on the verge of complete ruin.

The Ulus newspaper admitted that "the United States does not allow Türkiye to sell tobacco and dried fruits" in foreign markets. This condemns hundreds of thousands of Turkish peasants to starvation.

Thus, due to the fault of American monopolies, Turkish peasant tobacco growers are not able to sell their products. It is known that the export of tobacco used to be one of the main items of Turkish export. In 1950, according to the Istanbul newspaper, 28.7 million kg of unsold tobacco from

the 1944-1947 harvest were stored in warehouses in Izmir alone, and over 85 million kg in all of Türkiye. In 1950, a significant part of the harvest of 1948-1949 was not sold. In total, in 1950, peasant tobacco growers had 100 million kg of tobacco left unsold.

The control of the country by American imperialist monopolies is also ruining Turkish handicraftsmen and artisans. In 1950, in Marash, Burdur and Anteb alone, 16 thousand artisan weavers went bankrupt. In the textile industry, 50 thousand small artisan weavers are on the verge of complete ruin. By the end of 1948, 10 hosiery factories and several textile factories were closed in Türkiye (in Bayazit, Eyyub and other areas of Istanbul). In 1949, 12 silk weaving and silk spinning enterprises in Bursa closed. The reason for the closure of these enterprises is not so much the lack of raw materials, but the fact that a large amount of artificial silk was imported to Türkiye from the United States.

Turkish employees are also in a difficult situation. In total, there are 226,418 people in this category of population in the country. Receiving an average of 123 to 174 liras per month, they suffer from the high cost of living¹. Even the reactionary newspaper Cumhuriyet wrote that “many low-paid officials are forced to eat only olives.” There are no trade union organizations that would protect the rights of Turkish employees.

Among the employees there is a small group of highly paid officials who, through various kinds of abuses, have amassed huge fortunes for themselves, which causes the indignation of the entire Turkish people. To ease this indignation, the parliamentary factions of the DP and the CHP more than once created special commissions to investigate the abuse of official positions by certain individuals, but the work of these commissions was limited to fruitless verbal debates.

¹ See “The Dream of Lent,” January 16, 1951.

Among the bulk of Turkish officials, there is growing dissatisfaction with American dominance in the country and the hungry, miserable life. In order to suppress discontent among employees, cleanings of the apparatus are carried out. They fire everyone who criticizes the existing order, who loves their country and does not want it to be turned into an American colony.

In modern Türkiye, an official is required not to dare to think independently and especially to be interested in politics. Civil servants are prohibited from joining political parties. “Those employees who come under the negative influence (meaning the influence of progressive organizations) may be either tried or removed from their positions,” says the “Employee Law.”

This law, along with other anti-democratic laws of the Turkish government, aims to intimidate officials and thereby prevent the growth of anti-American sentiments and the growth of dissatisfaction with the existing anti-democratic order in the country.

By issuing the reactionary “Employee Law,” the Turkish ruling circles are copying the fascist laws of the American reaction.

Truman’s orders to “test the loyalty” of government officials and purge the government apparatus, issued as early as March 23, 1947, were aimed at suppressing free thought. The former deputy chief prosecutor at the Nuremberg trials, Pomerantz, regarding Truman’s order, bluntly stated:

“In my opinion, the presidential decree is both in content and in nature. form is typically Nazi...” The same must be said about the Turkish “Employee Law”.

The situation of the Turkish intelligentsia is no better than the position of officials. Unemployment among the intelligentsia has reached enormous proportions. Many young people, having graduated from higher educational institutions, are ready to work in any enterprise as ordinary workers.

Young people who graduated from the Academy of Arts, as well as young doctors, lawyers and other specialists. professions in search of any work agree to work as loaders in ports. Despite this, they still cannot find work¹.

How tragic the fate of the common man is in today's Türkiye can be judged by the letter of Mehmed Kadri Alaj, published in the Turkish newspaper Hürriyet. "I am a junior commander of the Turkish army, a long-term conscript," writes Mehmed Kadri Aladzha. "I left the army a year ago, having served for a total of 12 years. Stopped to live in Istanbul. In search of work, I contacted various government agencies and private entrepreneurs in Istanbul. But I didn't find a job .

I am married and have one child. For a short time, I provided food for my family by selling all my belongings. Now, however, we are starving day after day. We cook and eat the herbs we collect in the field without bread. We sleep under a tree, on sheep's clothing. Since it is impossible to find work in this city of a million people, I am ready, without any hesitation, to sell any part of my body that may be valuable for medicine."

Only in a country where the ruling circles openly ignore the needs of the people and pursue a criminal policy of subordinating national interests to overseas merchants of death, can such a case occur. The tragic fate of Mehmed Kadri Alaj and many like him is a shame for the rulers of Türkiye.

¹ According to data published in the Hürriyet newspaper on March 28, 1951, there were 24,969 students in Turkey in the 1950/51 academic year, including 12,684 in Istanbul and 7,237 in Ankara. On average, about 5 thousand people graduate from higher educational institutions every year. This is for 20 million people! Moreover, even from this small number, many who graduate from institutes remain unemployed.

When the Marshall Plan was extended to Türkiye, reactionary figures argued that it would give the country the opportunity to “straighten its back.” However, the past years have shown that the back of the Turkish people has not straightened, but has bent even more. It is still occupied by kulaks, landowners and moneylenders, stockbrokers and speculators. In addition to them, American monopolists also sat on the backs of the Turkish people. It is not surprising that merciless exploitation, oppression and arbitrariness are increasingly intensifying.

The Turkish people are burdened with unbearable taxes. There are more than a dozen of them. For late payment of this mass of taxes, a fine is imposed, the case is taken to court, and the tax, along with fines, is collected by selling the property.

Former Finance Minister Rüştü Aksal, in one of his speeches in the Mejlis, said that 34.8% of the budget revenue comes from direct taxes and 60.8% from indirect taxes. Who pays these taxes? This is how former Mejlis deputy Tahsili answered this question: “5,394 Turkish capitalists pay only 13 million liras, which is 1% of all taxes. Many of them manage to pay the same tax as an official or a worker.” The Istanbul newspaper at the end of 1948 noted that “merchants and industrialists pay direct taxes no more than 2% of their profits, while officials and employees spend from 25 to 35% of their earnings to pay taxes.” The entire burden of taxes thus falls on the working masses.

The Turkish ruling clique is increasingly tightening the tax pressure. Over the past eight years, direct taxes have increased 6 times. The revenue side of the budget now consists of 90% of direct and indirect taxes, levied mainly on the working people.

The plight of workers is further aggravated by the continuous rise in prices for industrial and agricultural goods.

In May 1951, the Zafer newspaper published the following data: “If we take the level of wholesale prices in 1938 as 100, then the wholesale price index for grain in March 1951

was 542, for grocery products—407, industrial crops—621, fruits—631, tobacco, coffee and tea—414, livestock products—472, textiles—577, chemicals—420, imported goods—594.”

In February 1950, the Turkish newspaper Kudret wrote that the cost of living in Türkiye had increased by 600% compared to the pre-war level.

Rising prices and increasing taxes are explained primarily by the continuous increase in military spending. The American imperialists and their Turkish lackeys, who have turned Türkiye into the fiefdom of Wall Street, are interested in the militarization of the country.

Spending huge amounts of money on militarization, the Turkish ruling clique is allocating less and less money to healthcare and education. 4% of the budget is allocated to healthcare. Meanwhile, epidemics are raging in the country as a result of the growing poverty and hunger of the working people, and the mortality rate is increasing from year to year. The worst scourges are tuberculosis, trachoma, and syphilis.

About a million people suffer from trachoma, and about 2 million people suffer from malaria in 55 vilayets.

100 thousand people die from tuberculosis every year. In one of the working-class districts of Istanbul—Kasim Pasha—80% of the population has tuberculosis. Annual mortality among children reaches 400 thousand cases. 60% of newborns and 10% of women in labor die as a result of illness, hunger, and lack of medical care.

The state of health care in the village can be judged from the articles of Dr. Refet Erten published in the Vatan newspaper. “There are many villages,” wrote Refet Erten, “where the midwife has never visited. If you watched childbirth in a village, your hair would stand on end.

Childbirth in the village is a real tragedy. When giving birth in the field, women sometimes cut off the baby’s umbilical cord using a stone... Poverty, inadequate nutrition,

and hard work lead to the fact that a woman ceases to look like a woman.”

The following facts indicate a lack of concern for the health of the population: there is 1 doctor for every 8,941 people, 1 hospital bed for every 1,466 people, and there is almost no sanitary service in the country. In 40 thousand villages and 376 cities there is no established water supply system, and the population is forced to take water from polluted sources, which often leads to widespread illness.

The situation with public education is no better. For public education from the budget. The funds allocated are significantly less than for the maintenance of prisons. At the same time, about 85% of the country's population is illiterate. About 70% of villages have no schools at all.

There are 2.5 million children of primary school age in the country, but, as former Minister of Education Banguoglu said, only 1,625,452 people, i.e. 60%, are enrolled in primary education.

In reality the situation is much worse. There are many street children in Türkiye, but nothing is being done to eliminate child homelessness.

The Akşam newspaper reported that in Istanbul alone there are 35,200 street children, of which 9 thousand are aged from 5 to 7 years, 11,200 from 7 to No. years old, 15 thousand from 10 to 15 years old. In Ankara there are about 21 thousand street children. Only two shelters were opened for street children, to which only 50 children were sent from Istanbul.

Numerous facts indicate that the Turkish people, under double oppression—their own and the American enslavers—are increasingly ruined, suffering deprivation, hunger and poverty. At the same time, as Turkish ruling circles admit, the country's economic and financial situation is worsening every day.

The ruling clique is thinking of improving its own affairs at the expense of the people. “The Turkish people must make some sacrifices,” say the country's reactionary rulers.

This means further increases in taxes, higher prices and lower wages.

But the Turkish people do not want to put up with this situation. They are increasingly fighting against the American enslavers and their Turkish lackeys, for their rights, for peace, against war.

CHAPTER FOUR

THE STRUGGLE OF THE PROGRESSIVE FORCES OF TÜRKİYE AGAINST THE AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS AND THEIR TURKISH LACKEYS, FOR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND PEACE

As a result of the defeat of Hitler's Germany, fascist Italy and militaristic Japan by the Soviet Union during the Second World War, the political activity of progressive forces in all countries of the world increased significantly. One of the clearest indicators of the growth of consciousness and organization of the masses is the great movement of peace supporters. An important result of the last war was that the role of the working class and its organizations in mobilizing and leading the struggle of the broad masses for their vital rights rose to unprecedented heights.

Contrary to the wishes and predictions of the imperialists of the USA, England, France and other countries, the Soviet country not only was not weakened by a difficult, bloody war, but emerged from it even stronger than ever during its history. The power and internal strength of the Soviet state, as well as its peacefulness, found, for example, their vivid manifestation in the construction of great hydraulic structures on the Volga, Dnieper, Amu Darya, and Don.

Enormous successes have been achieved by the working people of the people's democracies of Europe and Asia under the leadership of the communist and workers' parties.

The American-British imperialists are trying with all their might to slow down the growth of political activity of the

broad masses of the people; break the will of the working people to fight for their rights in life, for peace and democracy. In this they are helped by various kinds of anti-people, reactionary parties, which have become a direct tool of the American imperialists. The corrupt leaders of these parties spread racist theories and anti-people cosmopolitan nonsense that became fashionable after the war about the need to renounce national sovereignty and subordinate all countries to the US imperialists. With these nonsense they are trying to cover up the aggressive plans of American and British imperialism, to deceive the working masses and bring disorganization to the national forces that, under the leadership of the working class, are speaking out for the independence of their countries, for peace and democracy.

Along with deception and demagoguery, the American imperialists and their lackeys are implanting and supporting an open terrorist dictatorship in the countries they have enslaved - a regime of police violence and arbitrariness. In this regard, Türkiye is indicative, where reaction and terror reign, and any progressive thought is persecuted.

Suppressing everything progressive, Turkish obscurantists instil and encourage everything reactionary. The Turkish newspaper Cumhuriyet reported in April 1951 that a congress of a “nationalist federation” was held in Istanbul, created with the aim of uniting nationalist organizations. The congress meeting was chaired by Mejlis deputy Said Bilgich. The Congress decided to create one society instead of separate nationalist organizations within the federation and elected two commissions to develop a charter.

So, with the help of the Turkish authorities, the pan-Turkists—these Turkish fascists—are intensifying their criminal activities.

The more war hysteria intensifies in the country, the more unbridled the reaction becomes. In December 1951, the Turkish Mejlis decided to amend Article 141 of the Criminal Code. After this change, political opponents of the current ruling clique will be subject to not only imprisonment, but

also the death penalty. Commenting on the decision of the Mejlis to amend Article 141 of the Criminal Code, the reactionary Turkish press tried to prove that it was directed only against communists. In fact, as some deputies of the Mejlis noted, the decision to amend the Criminal Code is intended to punish any Turk who is to some extent dissatisfied with the current government. "With the adoption of this law," said deputy Cezmi Turk, "a bloody period will begin in Türkiye."

However, despite the persecution and emergency measures taken by the Turkish government and its master, Washington, discontent is growing in Türkiye, conditions are being created for organizing a broad popular front, and the struggle of progressive forces for the independence of the country, against the police regime, for peace, and against war is intensifying.

At the head of the popular movement in Türkiye is the Communist Party, which is deep underground. The Communist Party is fighting to unite all anti-imperialist forces in a single national front. In its appeals distributed throughout the country, the Turkish Communist Party demands the annulment of all enslaving agreements with the American imperialists, renunciation of support for the "Truman Doctrine," liberation of the state apparatus and army from American "specialists" and "advisers," and the establishment of friendly relations with the countries of people's democracy and Türkiye's great neighbour, the Soviet Union, the abolition of all anti-democratic laws, recognition of the right of workers and peasants to create legal political organizations¹.

The Turkish working class is gradually freeing itself from the Kemalist, chauvinistic poison and from the influence of the DP and the CHP, which have become American agents.

¹ See "For lasting peace, for people's democracy! #October 13, 1950

The Turkish working class is becoming more and more aware that only it itself can be a real fighter for its rights.

Despite the regime of terror, the labor movement in Türkiye has been continuously growing and expanding since 1948. In just three months of 1948, over 5 thousand conflicts between workers and entrepreneurs were registered in the most important industrial centres of the country. Workers in Izmir, Bursa, Adana, Istanbul, Zonguldak and other cities in Türkiye are calling for an 8-hour working day, the introduction of social insurance, higher wages, the elimination of fines and the right to freely organize in trade unions.

After the end of the Second World War, strikes of Adana tractor drivers and a strike of loaders took place. Istanbul port and the strike of railway workers in the South. The striking workers demanded higher wages, shorter working hours and freedom to organize trade unions. Following these strikes, miners in the Zonguldak coal basin and port workers in Izmir went on strike. They demanded an increase in wages, the abolition of fines, improved living conditions, the elimination of police brutality, and an end to government interference in the affairs of trade unions. Despite attempts to influence the strikers by force or to seduce them with demagogic promises, the workers continued to achieve satisfaction of their demands.

The same demands to entrepreneurs, as reported by the Istanbul magazine "Economist d'Orian", were later put forward by workers of the Sherksanayi plant, the Yenimensujat woollen factory, and others. The workers of these enterprises, exposing government policies, protested against the huge unproductive expenses going on militarisation country and for the maintenance of the gendarmerie and police.

Workers at the Istanbul tram depot and workers at the Ankara bus department are increasingly on strike. They demanded, as the Kudret newspaper reported, to increase wages by 50%.

In July 1951, there was a strike by tobacco workers in Istanbul. The police arrested 60 workers.

On July 23-24, 1951, a strike of port workers was held in Alexandretta. The Turkish authorities were forced to send troops to Alexandretta to “pacify” the strikers.

In March 1952, a strike of taxi drivers took place in Ankara, in which 2 thousand people took part. The strikers demanded a reduction in gasoline prices and protested against exorbitant taxes and fines. When the strikers walked to the municipality to present their demands, the police attacked them. The drivers offered resistance, which was broken only upon the arrival of new police detachments. As a result of the police raid, 100 people were arrested and brought to justice.

The reactionary Turkish authorities are trying to break the struggle of Turkish workers for their rights by force. From a recent request to the Mejlis from deputy Camille Penbeche, it turned out that there is a secret instruction on the vilayets, which provides for the deprivation of all workers of military enterprises of the right to join political organizations. If this requirement is not met, workers are ordered to be fired from their jobs and the cases are referred to a military tribunal.

But neither terror nor emergency measures can break the will of Turkish workers in the fight for their rights. This is evidenced by a protest rally of 10 thousand people against the high cost of living that took place in Istanbul on May 8, 1949. According to the Zafer newspaper, the rally participants carried posters that read: “Authorities, open your eyes and look at the hungry nation that feeds you.”

When US Treasury Secretary Snyder visited Istanbul in 1949, he was greeted with hostile shouts from the city’s workers. At the same time, a mass rally took place in Kayseri, held under the slogans: “Long live democracy!”, “Get out of Türkiye the American occupiers!” Protest rallies were held in a number of Turkish cities against the rising cost of living and against rising unemployment.

In 1951, a large inscription made by workers appeared on the walls of a pulp mill in Izmir: “Long live Stalin—the world!” Workers at Izmir locomotive repair shops hung posters that read: “Americans, get out of Türkiye!”

In Türkiye, there are often cases of organized resistance of the popular masses to American management in the country. For example, the equipment that an American “specialist” brought to Adana to organize the exploitation of a recently discovered oil field in the area was damaged.

Facts of sabotage organized by Turkish workers fighting against the enslavement of their country by foreign and primarily American monopolies have become more frequent in the country. Among such acts of resistance of the people, one can name, in particular, an explosion at the Nuri Kiligil Pasha military plant, where shells were produced for British troops in Arab countries, a fire on the Çorum steamship, which was transporting American weapons (the steamer exploded and burned), and damage to equipment at the Istanbul textile factory owned by Sumerbank, disabling the turbine of the Istanbul power plant. On May 5, 1951, in the suburbs of Zonguldak, an explosion occurred at a fuel warehouse belonging to a coal company. 250 g of liquid fuel burned¹.

The following facts indicate the growing dissatisfaction of the Turkish people with American dominance in the country.

The crew of the Turkish steamship Kastamonu organized a protest demonstration against the Marshall Plan while the ship was in the port of Puerto Cabezas². In Eregli and Karabük in 1949, leaflets were distributed against the enslavement of Türkiye by the United States of America, against high prices, poverty and exploitation.

¹ See Akşam, 30 October 1950.

² See Izvestia, September 14, 1949.

10 thousand miners of the Zonguldak coal basin signed a demand for a wage increase.

The Turkish newspaper *Hürriyet*, under the pressure of growing anti-American sentiment in the country, was forced on May 4, 1951 to express indignation at the arrival in Istanbul two American destroyers. The newspaper stated that the Americans “want to make slaves of the Turkish people.”

In March 1951, in Istanbul, in the so-called Sports Palace, a congress of representatives of drivers, convened by the government union of drivers, took place. During the meeting of the congress, about 5 thousand delegates gathered at the Sports Palace. The appearance on the podium of a Mejlis deputy, Turkish millionaire Yureten, who has close ties with the American automobile kings, was greeted with shouts: “Down with American agents!” The drivers who spoke then stated that they did not want their union to be led by “police, government or American agents.” After this kind of speech, all the participants in the meeting went out into the street and staged a demonstration under the slogan “Down with American agents!” The population began to join the demonstrators. To disperse the peaceful march of the people, three gendarmerie battalions and motorized police units were sent and used tear gas.

On April 21, 1951, a demonstration of young people, mainly students, took place in Istanbul, in which 2 thousand people took part. Demonstrators with slogans “Down with fascism!”, “Down with reaction!” walked along the street where the editorial offices of Turkish newspapers are located. The local population began to join the demonstrators. From the crowd came cries: “Long live peace!”, “Get out the American warmongers!” By order of the governor of Istanbul, Gokay, the demonstration was dispersed with the help of the gendarmerie and the police. The next day, the Union of Students of Higher Educational

Institutions was closed in Istanbul, and mass arrests were made among students.

In February 1952, 500 former students who graduated from Turkish institutes at different times sent a telegram to the Prime Minister demanding that they be given jobs.

The slogan “Get out of the country of the American colonialists!” enjoys increasing popularity among the broad working masses of Türkiye.

The Turkish working class is not alone in its struggle. His struggle is being watched with great attention by the progressive forces of Europe, Asia and the countries of the Near and Middle East. However, Turkish reaction, through terror and repression, is trying to isolate the struggle of Turkish workers from the labor movement in other countries, from the peace movement.

The peasant masses of Türkiye are gradually being drawn into the struggle for freedom, land and bread, against the American-British warmongers and their agents. The seizure of landowners’ lands, resistance to extortions and requisitions, and armed resistance to the gendarmerie are increasingly taking place. Even according to official Turkish data, in the first half of 1949 alone, 323 cases of seizure of landowners’ lands, theft of livestock, etc. were registered in 22 vilayets of Türkiye.

In September 1949, in the villages of Bagus, Deregioglu and Kap in the Isparta region, the population did not allow the government commission and the gendarmes accompanying it to requisition food from the peasants. The commission and gendarmes were expelled from these villages.

The magazine “Yağmur ve Toprak” in the article “Fight over land” reports numerous clashes in a Turkish village over land. As an example, the magazine cites a case that took place in the village of Bakırköy (Bursa province). The peasants of this village wanted to plough the empty land, but the local rich man decided to prevent this and brought his people, a tractor and oxen there. The outraged peasants,

despite the opposition of the gendarmes, dispersed the people, stole the oxen and broke the tractor.

In the Adana vilayet, in the villages of Abtioglu and Incirlikai, hundreds of peasants seized the land of the landowners and offered armed resistance to the gendarmerie. 6 people were killed, 36 were injured and 60 people were arrested.

The Turkish newspaper Cumhuriyet is forced to admit that clashes between peasants and the Turkish gendarmerie are “taking on the character of real battles.”

More than 300 peasants took part in the peasant uprising in the Karamürsel region. More than a thousand peasants took part in the clash between peasants and gendarmes in the Konya vilayet. In a clash with the gendarmes near Kiziljakar, 150 peasants took part, and 15 peasants were wounded. During another clash in the Denizli vilayet, 18 peasants were wounded and one was killed.

Clashes between peasants and gendarmes in the vilayets of Balikesir, Samsun and Sivas continue.

In 1951, in one of the villages near the city of Denizli, peasants seized part of the landowner's land. They resisted the gendarme detachment that arrived there. 16 peasants were killed and wounded. In this regard, the Ulus newspaper wrote that “the Turkish peasant no longer takes into account the Turkish gendarmerie and resists with weapons in his hands. “He has become,” the newspaper further writes, “a bad taxpayer and is resisting the implementation of government measures... and in general the entire people ceases to take into account the laws of the country.”

According to the Zafer newspaper, in just six months of 1951 there were 718 cases of “violation of public order by peasants” in the country, more than 400 cases of theft of landowners' livestock and 43 cases of forcible seizure of landowners' and kulak's lands.

The growth of mass discontent in Türkiye is also evidenced by the fact that the country's highest court of

cassation alone received 116,849 cases¹, mainly political ones. Here is one of many court cases.

Mehmet Ali Aybar, owner and editor of the Zincirli Hürriyet newspaper, published an anti-American article. For this he was arrested and handed over. on trial.

To the court of Mehmet Ali. Aybar was taken in handcuffs. The prosecutor insisted on a closed trial and a ban on newspapers publishing information about the court hearings and especially the speech of the defendant. Despite this prohibition, information about the process still found its way into the press. And the newspapers Yeni Sabah and Yeni Gazete even published excerpts from the defendant's speech.

Under the title "My Defense," this speech was published as a pamphlet in Istanbul, but was then withdrawn from sale by the police.

In his speech, Mehmet Ali Aybar said:

"I was put on trial because I opposed the system of government and against the American assistance that was resorted to in order to preserve this system, sacrificing the independence of the country, and also because I tried to tell public opinion about this ... In Türkiye," Mehmet Ali Aybar continued, "since 1946, the comedy of democracy has been playing out, which continues to play out even now... We are subordinate to the fascist regime, because only under the fascist regime a handful of people make any decisions, whereas under a democratic regime the people themselves makes the necessary decisions."

Mehmet Ali Aybar spoke with bitterness about the enslavement of the country by American monopolies. "The agreements signed in accordance with the Truman Doctrine placed Türkiye under US control and placed a chain of slavery around the neck of the Turkish nation... Wasn't the struggle for independence, the sacred struggle waged by the Turkish

¹ See Gece Postası, October 31, 1950.

nation against imperialism,” he asked, “carried out in order to expel foreign capital from the country?”

Speaking at the trial about the enslavement of the country by American monopolists, about tyranny, terror and persecution, Mehmet Ali Aybar said that the Turkish people would intensify their struggle for their independence, against American slavery.

At the conclusion of his speech, Aybar stated: “I did not commit a crime, but fulfilled my duty, informing the public opinion of the country that our independence is in serious danger and that they want to turn our country into an American military base.”

And because Mehmet Ali Aybar freely expressed his thoughts, he was convicted and imprisoned. The same fate befell the Turkish leaders who led the peace movement in the country.

An example of devoted and selfless service to his people is the life and struggle of the democratic poet Nazim Hikmet. His poems in Türkiye are copied by hand and passed on from mouth to mouth. The name of Nazim Hikmet became especially popular among the best part of Turkish youth.

At one of the meetings of the Council of the International Union of Students, a representative of progressive Turkish youth, Turkish student Nejat, spoke. On behalf of the democratic students of Türkiye, he stated that, despite police persecution, “the youth of Türkiye will not retreat from their struggle, but will continue it with even greater firmness and determination, with full faith in the victory of their people, with faith in the forces of peace and democracy.”

Nejat, from the rostrum of the Council of the International Union of Students, spoke about the enslavement of Türkiye by American imperialists, about how the authorities are closing all progressive youth organizations in the country and creating fascist organisations. Children of working people, Nejat said, are actually denied access to secondary and higher educational institutions; only the sons

and daughters of capitalists study there. The speaker cited many facts about the activities of Turkish fascists, who persecute the progressive people of the country, kill and imprison honest sons of the people.

The Turkish reaction is afraid of the youth, because they, together with the workers, peasants and intelligentsia, are actively fighting for the independence of their country.

The advanced part of the Turkish people understands that as long as the destinies of the country are decided by overseas imperialists and their Turkish agents, the working people of Türkiye will not get rid of hunger, poverty, unemployment and gendarmerie tyranny. Their urgent task is to fight for the independence of the country, against the creation of American bases on Turkish territory, against the new world war being prepared, in which the Turkish people are intended to serve as cannon fodder .

Leading representatives of the Turkish people say that maintaining peace for Türkiye is a “vital necessity” and the most important condition for the country’s development. The broad masses of the people are beginning to understand more and more that the struggle of all people of good will, regardless of political views, worldview, religion, nationality and social status, for peace and against war is the main issue of our time.

That is why the peace movement has found a response in various sectors of the Turkish population. Mejlis deputy General Salahaddin Adil said that he considers the initiative of the Standing Committee of the World Peace Congress, which appealed to all people of good will to sign the Stockholm Appeal, to be a humane matter. Some prominent representatives of the Turkish intelligentsia reacted positively to the collection of signatures for the Stockholm Appeal. Even the reactionary Turkish press was forced to admit more than once that the peace movement in Türkiye finds full support from the population.

The forms of struggle for peace in Türkiye are varied. One of the forms of this struggle is the distribution of

leaflets. Leaflets calling for the fight for peace were distributed throughout the country in tens of thousands of copies. There were especially many of them in the industrial areas of Zonguldak, Izmir, and Erzincan. In Istanbul alone, 25 thousand leaflets were distributed and tens of thousands of signatures were collected under the Stockholm Appeal¹.

Following the example of the sailors of Western Europe, as reported by the Vatan newspaper, the crew of one Turkish steamship, on which there were tanks intended for the criminal clique of Chiang Kai-shek, damaged the engines of the tanks so that they could not be used against the Chinese people.

An undoubted victory for the Turkish people and the world democratic community was that the Turkish government was forced to release the democratic poet and active fighter for peace Nazim Hikmet from prison.

In July 1950, the Society of Peace Supporters was created in Istanbul, which included representatives of the Turkish intelligentsia.

The society in its appeal stated that, expressing the desire of the Turkish people for peace, it will “carry out appropriate activities within the framework of the law in order to establish a long-term and lasting peace.” Outlining the goals of the Society, the magazine “Barış” (“Peace”) wrote that the official circles of the country “from time to time, in the speeches of their representatives and editorial articles in newspapers for the “eloquent word”, repeat Atatürk’s slogan: “Peace in the country, peace in the whole world.” and at the same time they are trying to convince public opinion of the inevitability of war.” “Society does not agree with the thesis that war is inevitable,” noted the Barış magazine, “on the contrary, it firmly believes in the possibility of establishing a long and lasting peace that can

¹ See “For lasting peace, for people's democracy!”, October 13, 1950.

be won in a stubborn struggle. If the efforts made to prepare for war and the funds spent for this purpose were aimed at peaceful purposes, then a lasting peace would have been created long ago and enormous steps would have been taken in the field of eliminating backwardness and poverty.” However, this is being prevented by those for whom the war brings huge profits, by a selfish minority, by warmongers and, above all, by the American imperialists.

After the creation of the Society of Peace Supporters, the struggle for peace and against war began to take on a mass character in Türkiye. It developed especially widely in connection with American aggression in Korea and the decision of the Turkish government to send troops there. The people saw with their own eyes that Turkish soldiers were sent thousands of kilometres from their country to die for the interests of Wall Street tycoons and that the American imperialists were preparing this fate not only for the soldiers sent to Korea, but for the entire Turkish people. A powerful wave of indignation swept across the country. Despite the repressions, in 25 Turkish cities through which trains carrying Turkish soldiers sent to Korea passed, the population actively opposed the American adventure in Korea. Inscriptions appeared on the walls of houses and carriages: “The sons of the Turkish people will not shed their blood in Korea for the Yankee imperialists!”, “Korea to the Koreans!”, “Hands off Korea!”, “The Turkish people are protesting against the decision of the “democratic” government “a party obediently following Washington’s orders.”

The Peace Society said the Turkish people “wish that Türkiye, instead of participating in the armed conflict in Korea, would try to peacefully end this war and save world peace from danger.”

The official Turkish press tried in vain to convince the people that the United States, which began intervention against freedom-loving Korea, was a peace-loving and not an aggressive state. The people did not believe this lie. He felt the danger to himself and his country. It became clear to

every honest Turk that the American interventionists, destroying schools and hospitals, villages and cities in Korea, killing women, old people, and children, are the sworn enemies of all peace-loving people.

Currently, there is no region in Türkiye where the people do not begin to understand the disastrous nature of the anti-national policies pursued by the government.

Therefore, Turkish reactionaries, fearing the increasingly widespread peace movement in the country and following the orders of American “advisers” in Ankara, intensified repression against peace fighters. Accusations were inspired, base lies and slander were used against the leaders of the Peace Society, against many journalists, newspaper publishers, printing workers, etc. Mass arrests began. More than 20 newspapers and periodicals were closed simply because they opposed American aggression in Korea and called for a fight for peace.

The Turkish reaction is trying to liquidate the peace movement in the country through police measures.

The Turkish government has imprisoned the organizers of the Turkish Peace Society, harassed and repressed peace activists, and kept them under arrest in police stations and prisons.

But no amount of police measures will allow the Turkish reactionaries and their overseas masters to break the will of the people to fight for peace and national independence. The Turkish reaction turned to bloody terror against peace fighters, against all progressive people in the country, not because it is strong, but because it is weak. The struggle for peace and national independence is heating up more and more. It is part of the general struggle of all freedom-loving peoples for peace, for their vital interests, and Turkish reactionaries are unable to stop it.

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