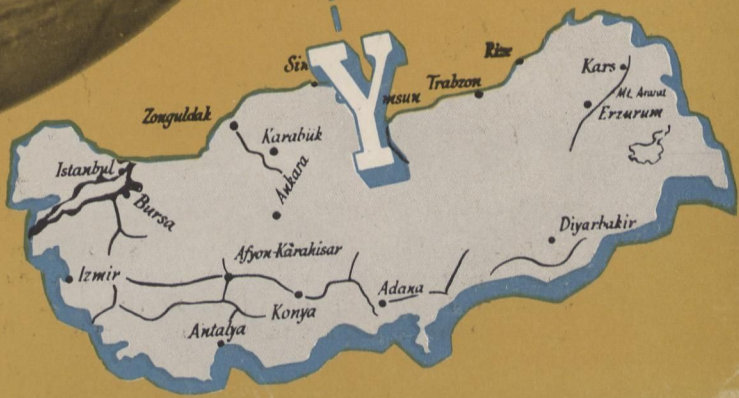


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This booklet is part of a Teacher's Kit which includes a 'New Turkey' poster, and a folder entitled 'Quiz Yourself on Turkey'. The booklet itself is for the instructor, the poster for display in the classroom, and the folders are for the pupils making up the class.

new

TURKEY



TO THOSE WHO

READ THIS BOOKLET 03 5A7735



"The New Turkey" is designed to meet the needs of those who want authentic and recent information about the Turkey of today. It is based on the results of questionnaires answered by and interviews with social studies teachers, supervisors, professors of history, and administrators. Staff members of professional educational organizations were also consulted. To insure its specific relationship to the curriculum, an examination and analysis of state, county, city, and local courses of study was made at the Curriculum Library of Teachers College, Columbia University.

Before publication this booklet and its accompanying poster were tested for usefulness at the junior high, high school, and college levels by classroom teachers and professors.

This booklet is part of a Teacher's Kit which includes a 'New Turkey' poster, and a folder entitled 'Quiz Yourself on Turkey'. The booklet itself is for the instructor, the poster for display in the classroom, and the folders are for the pupils making up the class.

We would like to express gratitude to all educational authorities who were kind enough to cooperate with us and to extend invaluable aid in the preparation of this booklet.

Turkish Information Office

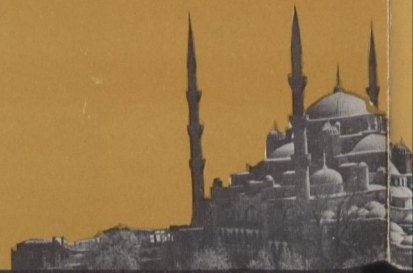
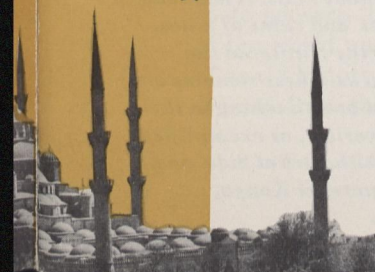
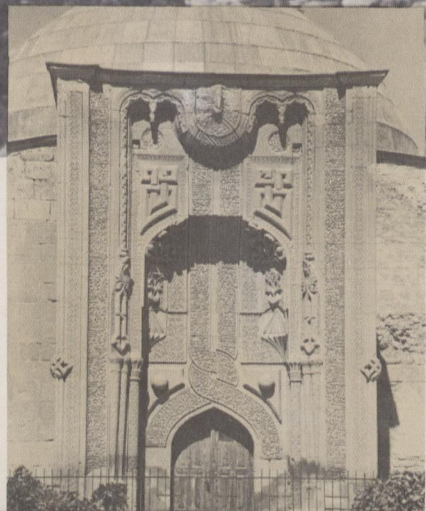


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HISTORY



The Turkish countryside is a museum without walls. It abounds in antiquities and ruins of cities dating from the Hittites to the Ottoman Turks. These remains are startling and breath-taking in their beauty and variety, as exemplified by the Amphitheatre at Side, and the Ince Minaret at Konya, shown here.



THE TURKS, UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK, REVOLTED AGAINST THE TYRANNY OF THE SULTAN AND DEFEATED THE FOREIGN POWERS THAT HAD OVERRUN THEIR LAND. THEY PROCLAIMED TURKEY A REPUBLIC IN 1923.

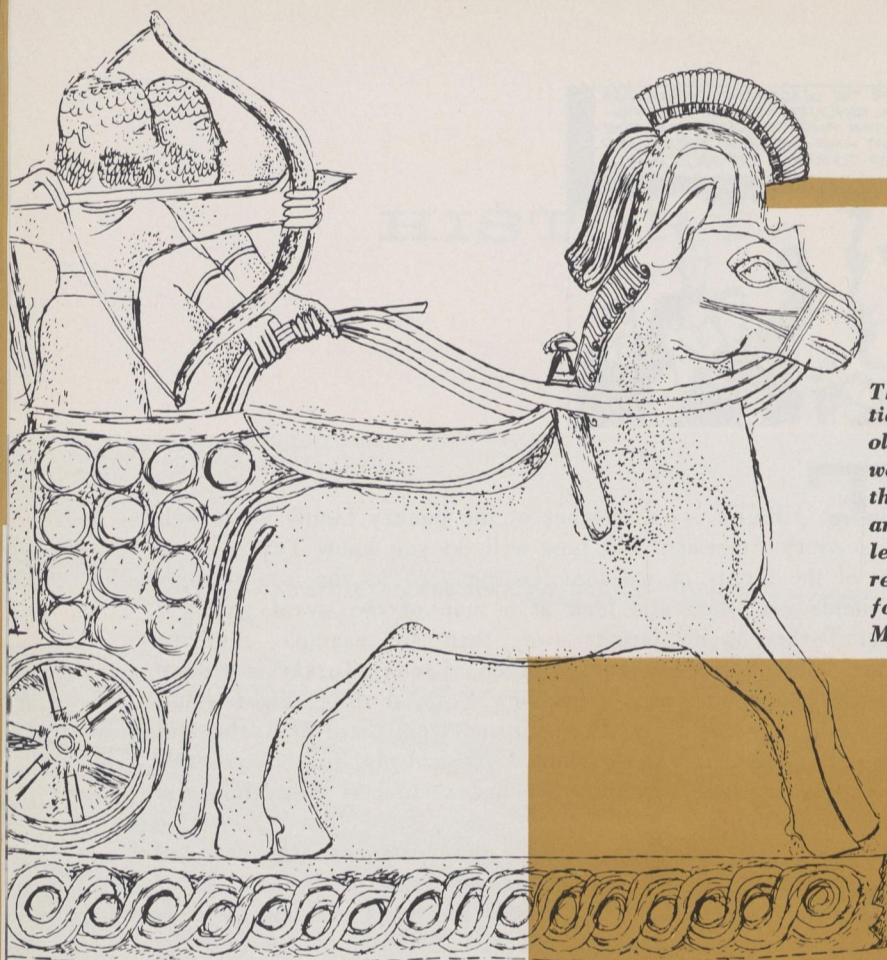


TURKEY — a member of the poultry family — is well known to every American. But how well do you know Turkey — a member of the family of nations? To many of us she is a strange, far off land; yet when you look at a map of the world you will find that Turkey is no farther away than, for example, southern Argentina. With the speedy transportation of today Turkey is a mere twenty-eight hours flying time from New York. A direct flight would take you over the Atlantic to Portugal and from there to Spain, and then over the Mediterranean — above Corsica, Italy, and Greece. You would land at Istanbul, well-known in history first as Byzantium and then as Constantinople.

If you will examine a map of the Mediterranean area you will note that Spain and Turkey are at opposite ends of that sea. What Gibraltar is to the Western Mediterranean, the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles are to the Eastern Mediterranean. Gibraltar opens into the Atlantic Ocean, and the Straits — as the Bosphorus and Dardanelles are jointly known — join the Black Sea with the Mediterranean.

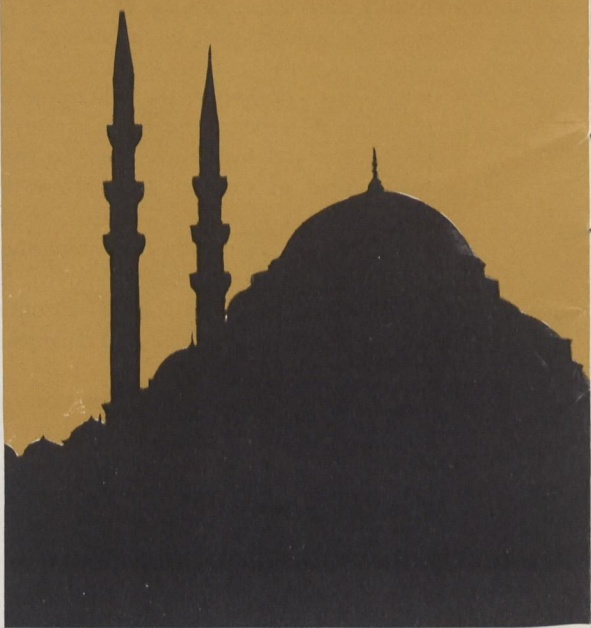
The Asiatic part of the modern Turkish Republic sticks out of the continent of Asia like a great nose. Although the Turkish Peninsula has long been considered as belonging to the Asiatic land mass, if you examine its topography more closely you will find that its gates open to Europe and turn their back to the East. For as you travel east on the plateau of Central Asia Minor the mountains reach increasingly higher, as if closing the gates of Asia. This has so influenced the history of the peninsula that since the dawn of civilization Asia Minor has historically been more a part of Europe than of Asia. The Turkish Republic also includes a strip of Southeastern Europe within its boundaries. Here it is that Asia and Europe come within a few hundred yards of meeting each other.

Thus since earliest times control of this natural, and shortest, route between the continents and the area around it has made this part of the world one of great importance in the constantly recurring crises of world history. It was over this natural bridge that Darius, the Persian, crossed from the East to avenge himself on the Greeks. From the West



The Hittite civilization, among the oldest cultures in the world, flourished on the Turkish plateau; and the richest collection of Hittite remains are to be found in the Museum at Ankara.

The golden age of Ottoman history begins with Mehmet II, better known as Mehmet the Conqueror, who captured Istanbul in 1453 and set out to make it the greatest center of culture and beauty in the Mediterranean. Such great rulers as Süleiman the Magnificent, whose portrait hangs among those of the ten greatest lawmakers in the world in the Gallery of the U.S. Senate, carried on in Mehmet's footsteps. The Süleymaniye Mosque shown here stands today in eternal evidence of their greatness.



Mehmet II, by Bellini.



came Alexander the Great, and later the Romans, and in the Middle Ages the Crusaders in their attempt to reach the Holy Land. Finally, in 1453, the Turks under Mohammed the Conqueror established themselves permanently on both sides.

In ancient times the peninsula that juts out of Asia and almost reaches into Europe was already known as Asia Minor. Some three thousand years before the Greeks and the Romans, the Hittite civilization, one of the most advanced old cultures, flourished here.

The wisdom and glory of classical Greece began in Western Asia Minor. After the destruction of Rome by the barbarians, the Eastern Roman Empire preserved the golden heritage of Greece and Rome in this old center of ancient cultures. When, under the Byzantine Empire, culture degenerated into corruption, the Ottoman Turks came, took over, and a new civilization, the Ottoman Turkish civilization, flourished here. The Turks gave their own name to the area. It is the name by which we know it today.

But the Turkey of old was not the Turkey of today. The Turkey of old was known as the Ottoman Empire. It took its name from the family that ruled over wide realms that even as late as the seventeenth century reached as far as Vienna into the heart of Europe, and in the south stretched all along the African coast to Tunis and Algeria. For a century or two it had the best government and organization in the world of its time. One of its most famous rulers was Süleiman, the Law-giver. When in the West disease and pestilence were still attributed to evil spirits, Turkish doctors had discovered the small-pox vaccine that was introduced into Western Europe from Turkey in the early eighteenth century, by Lady Wortley-Montagu, wife of the British Ambassador to the Ottoman Court.

The French Revolution and the Industrial Revolution that immediately followed it brought great and rapid changes. The Ottoman Empire, hampered by a weighty autocracy, could not keep pace with Western progress. The empire, built on many different nations, began to crumble as the subject peoples began to clamor for their independence.

Aphrodite, from the excavations in Izmir.





*Neptune, at the Izmir "AGORA",
and Hittite sculpture.*

But empires founded on the great organizational and administrative genius of a people do not die easily. Like the Roman, it took the Turkish Empire more than a hundred and fifty years to come to an end.

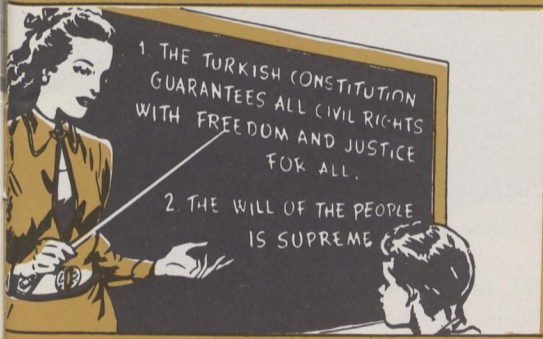
Continuous wars of survival caused it to grow weaker and weaker. The people became more and more impoverished, and the government, engaged in a struggle for survival, more and more negligent of the welfare of its citizens. Then, the first World War dealt the death blow. Along with the Austro-Hungarian and the German Empires, the Ottoman Empire perished. The Turkish people, themselves, revolted against the tyranny and inefficiency of the old regime and in 1923 set up a republic.

Following the close of the first World War, in which the (Turkish) Ottoman Empire had been defeated, the Allied armies of occupation, in 1918, moved into Turkish territory to enforce the terms of the armistice. Subsequently, in the peace parleys at Paris, it became apparent that this occupation was intended to be permanent. The principle of self-determination by which majority populations were to determine their own government, enunciated by the great American idealist, President Woodrow Wilson, in his fourteen points, and for which many Americans had shed their blood, was apparently to be by-passed in the case of Turkey. In 1920 the Allied Powers, as victors, imposed on the Ottoman Empire the Treaty of Sevres. The Turks readily agreed to give up territories that they had possessed as an empire. But the Treaty of Sevres not only took away these lands but also lands that were purely Turkish in population. These areas were to be divided among Great Britain, France, Italy, and Greece. In a new world being built on the principle of self-determination the Turks naturally could not accept becoming slaves in their own country without protest. The same motives that inspired George Washington and his followers inspired Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. He unfolded the banner of independence, and, after a grim struggle, Turkey ousted the foreign invaders.

Like the people of the United States of America, the Turkish people call this struggle "The War of Independence". It began in 1920 and it officially ended on July 24, 1923, when the Treaty of Lausanne was signed and the world came to recognize the new Turkish State.

Kemal Atatürk is called the George Washington of Turkey because, like Washington, he was Commander-in-Chief of the armies that fought for independence. And when on October 29, 1923, Turkey became a republic, like Washington, he was elected the first President.

GOVERNMENT



THE OLD TURKEY of the Ottoman Empire and the new Turkey of the Republic differ not only in territory but also in governmental viewpoint and social concept. The Ottoman Empire was a monarchy based on old, out-moded laws. The new Turkey is a republic based on the will of the people.

In the Ottoman Empire the head of the state was the Sultan who inherited his throne from his family. In the Republic of Turkey the head of the state, as in the United States, is the President who is elected by parliament. Today every adult Turkish citizen over the age of twenty-two shares in the government, for he or she is entitled to vote. Elections for the Grand National Assembly are held every four years. Every forty thousand people are entitled to elect a deputy to represent them in the National Assembly. But, unlike the United States whose laws are made by a bicameral legislature composed of two bodies, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Turkish laws are made by a unicameral or one-house legislature — the Grand National Assembly.

The Grand National Assembly is re-elected every four years. Immediately after the elections, the members of parliament meet to

A voter in Adana casts her ballot in the Parliamentary elections.



elect the President of the Republic from among their own number. Then the President appoints a Prime Minister who forms the cabinet. The program of this cabinet is submitted to the National Assembly for approval. If approval is withheld, the cabinet must come forward with an acceptable program, or resign in order to be replaced by another cabinet whose program meets with the approval of the National Assembly.

Elections and political life in Turkey, today, are conducted in much the same way as in the United States. By a strange coincidence the two major parties in the national politics of Turkey have the same names as the major parties in the United States. They are the Republican and the Democratic Parties. Electioneering is carried on with great vigor and rival candidates for office pull no punches in their mutual criticisms.

In the elections of May 14, 1950, the Democratic Party won a sweeping victory, ousting the Republicans who had been in office for twenty-seven years, thus setting the stage for the further growth and development of Turkish Democracy. They were re-elected with an even larger majority in the elections of May, 1954.

The Constitution of Turkey, like that of the United States, guarantees the fundamental rights of its citizens to freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition; the right to due process of law, as well as protection against excessive bail, fines, and cruel or unusual punishments. The Constitution also guarantees equal educational opportunity. It guarantees equal rights to all, without distinction of race, religion or sex.

The members of Parliament assemble under the adage 'Sovereignty Belongs to the Nation'— a constant reminder that they derive their mandate from the People.





the
LAND
and ITS PEOPLE

THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY is about 900 miles long and some 300 miles wide and covers an area of 296,503 square miles. If you would like to know how much there is, remember that it is approximately as large as the combined areas of seven of your southern states: Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

One part of Turkey is in Europe but the other, larger



part, is in Asia. This is the geographic reason for Turkey's being a bridge connecting the East and the West. Between the European and Asiatic parts of Turkey lie the very important Straits of Dardanelles (33 miles long), the Sea of Marmara, and the beautiful Bosphorus (25 miles long).

There were 20,902,628 people living in Turkey when the last official count was taken in 1950. Since the establishment of the Republic, Turkey has had one of the highest birthrate percentages in the world. She ranks as the twelfth largest country in population among the fifty-nine members of the United Nations.

Turkey is primarily an agricultural country, and that is why four-fifths of the people live in rural areas and but one-fifth in towns and cities. Of the twelve Turkish cities with a population of more than 50,000 people, the largest and best-known are the old capital ISTANBUL (1,000,000), the important port city of IZMIR on the Aegean Sea (230,508), and the new capital ANKARA (286,781). All these are historic cities thousands of years old.

Geography

IN Turkey 44% of the land is pasture. 23% is under constant cultivation, and the final one-third is divided between forests and lakes.

The climate of Turkey varies from the sub-tropical to the sub-arctic. That's why the ancients called her Asia Minor. They meant that the Turkish Peninsula contained in miniature all the characteristics of the Asiatic Continent.

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Generally speaking, Central Turkey is a great plateau, dry in summer, snow-covered in winter, and of turbulent rivers and brooks in the spring. Historians think that the sturdiness of the Turkish villager is partly due to this rugged land and variety of climate.

For the inhabitants of this plateau, life is a matter of compromise with the forces of nature. The land yields good hard grain and grazes the Ankara goats that produce the fine, soft Ankara wool (Angora mohair), which derives its universal name from Ankara, the capital of Turkey. But long and cold winters, with snow staying into May, and dry summers, with frequent droughts, are a constant challenge to man and beast, as well as to the land and its yield.



The shepherd in the picture hails from Antalya.



The Taurus Mountains in Southern Turkey descend gracefully into the Mediterranean and provide excellent grazing lands, as well as fertile valleys for cotton, oranges, and other agricultural products.

13



This plateau is ringed by high mountains to the south, north, and east. When we remember that there are more than twenty peaks in Turkey topping over 10,000 feet, we can understand the rugged nature of Turkish mountain ranges. In the south are the Taurus Mountains which Alexander the Great crossed on his way to Syria and Egypt. To the east, towards the Caucasus, the plateau rises to majestic peaks like Mount Ararat, where Noah's Ark is said to have landed. Here, where the Soviet and Turkish frontiers meet, the climate is the sternest, with snow lying many feet deep months on end.

But along the coastline of the peninsula, the land and climate become very inviting indeed, which is one reason why all the ancient civilizations flourished here. The mountains that fringe the central plateau are, in their turn, fringed by a narrow strip of green and fertile plains, producing a variety of climates and products that make Turkey a miniature continent and veritable Garden of Eden. On the Black Sea coast there is rain and dense vegetation through all the four seasons. Istanbul, which sits astride the cross currents of the Black Sea in the north and the Mediterranean in the south, gets a blanket of snow in winter but is famed for its dry and breezy summer climate.

To the south of Istanbul, on the Aegean coast, the winters are mild and the summers hot and dry. This is the fertile land of the olive tree, of the grape and the fig, and the memories of ancient cities such as Pergamum and Ephesus. It is the part of Turkey that faces Greece, and the climate is much like that of Italy and Spain. It is one of the main export regions of the country, situated around the second largest city of Turkey — ancient Smyrna, modern Izmir — one of the important cities of both ancient and contemporary Mediterranean civilization.

Farther south, in the region of Adana, around the ancient town of Tarsus where St. Paul was reared, the coastal strip broadens into the Plains of Cilicia. This is the land of cotton, sugar cane, orange trees, and bananas — the area of large scale agriculture — the rich, deep South of Turkey with its sub-tropical climate. Beyond this point are the Arab lands with the beginning of the endless deserts that stretch from the Turkish border to the tip of the Arabian peninsula.

The People

PEOPLE who have been to foreign lands, when they talk and write of their experience, naturally tend to concentrate on what they think is quaint and different. This is very natural, for people are always more interested in the extraordinary and unusual than in the usual and ordinary. But sometimes the ordinary is of interest too — especially so in the case of Turkey. Foreigners who have not been within Turkish boundaries generally think of Turks as wearing baggy trousers and red fezzes. Turkish women, to them, are supposedly hidden behind an impenetrable and mysterious veil. But the minute they step on Turkish soil they learn that the picturesque spectacle they expected disappeared with the Empire. The fez of the men and the veil of the women are no more.



Children lend a hand in picking the season's crop from a vineyard in Izmir.



How does the Turk look? Look at the people in a bus in any American town. A crowd in Istanbul, Ankara, or Izmir would look almost exactly the same, only the brim of men's hats would be slightly narrower in Turkey, as is the fashion in Europe, and the proportion of men wearing caps would be larger.

Wherever you go in Turkey you will find blondes and brunettes along with people with black hair — even freckled redheads are not too uncommon. Turkey has not been the bridge between East and West for thousands of years for nothing. People of all cultures, creeds, and races have intermingled. But the dark-haired, swarthy Mediterranean type is predominant.

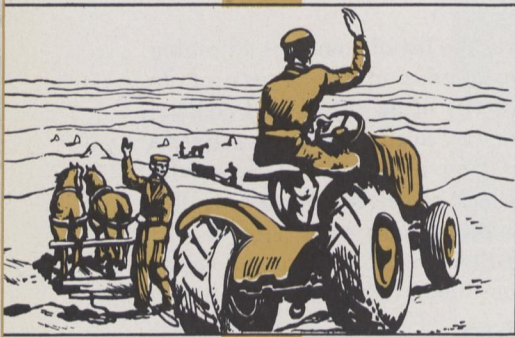
Most of the people living in rural areas make their living by farming, fruit-growing, sheep and cattle-raising, making dairy products, etc.; but some of them also work in the mines. People in the towns and cities work in commercial, transportation, and industrial fields as people do the world over.

MERELY to look over the list of countries adjoining Turkey would, in itself, suffice to give an idea of the variety of its climate, the variety of its land, and the variety of its history and civilization. Greece and Bulgaria border it in the northwest, Soviet Russia in the northeast, Iran in the east, and Iraq and Syria in the south. Three important seas border her: The Black Sea in the north — called Black because of the treachery of its sudden squalls and storms — the Aegean in the west, and finally the Mediterranean itself in the south. When one remembers that Turkey's coastline (4,454 miles) is nearly three times as long as its land frontiers (1,633 miles), he is not likely to forget the peninsular nature of the country.

The Aegean coast is blessed with several harbors that helped to make Asia Minor the center of the classical world. Among these the port of Izmir is best known. But the Black Sea coast is mostly straight, with steep banks and cliffs, from the Russian border to the Bosphorus at Istanbul. There are a few natural harbors, but even the sheltered places such as Zonguldak and Sinop are not much protection against the sudden, heavy storms that descend from the Russian steppes in the north.

Where Nature has failed, the Turkey of today is trying to make good. With the ever-increasing importance of the port of Zonguldak — the coal center of Turkey—it has become necessary to build an artificial harbor there. At the same time, another port is under construction at Trabzon, an important shipping center on the Black Sea coast.

There are about thirty rivers more than 100 miles in length in Turkey, but this is a misleading figure as to the availability of water for agricultural purposes. The Firat (Euphrates) and Dicle (Tigris) of Biblical fame originate in the highlands of Eastern Turkey and cut through deep gorges into the fertile Mesopotamian basin of Iraq. The Seyhan and the Ceyhan in the South originate in the Taurus Mountains and give fertility to the Cilician Valley. The Yesilirmak and the Kizilirmak in the North descend into the Black Sea. Finally the Gediz and the Menderes wind through wide, green valleys into the Aegean. It is around these rivers that the center of Turkish agriculture is located. The rivers that criss-cross the central plateau of Anatolia (the modern name for Asia Minor) rise into torrents in winter and spring, but run dry during the summer when they are most needed. Here again Nature seems to have erred and left it to the Turk to seek out some artificial way to make them useful. So, as the economic and financial potential of the country has increased in the last thirty years, many irrigation projects have come into being.



THE TURKS AT WORK

Agriculture

Of every one hundred Turks, approximately eighty make their living from the land. They are producers of food and other agricultural products. According to Turkish law and custom, on the death of the father the land is divided among the children, and this is how most of the peasants have come to own their own land, making Turkey a country of small farm holders — the average family farm is about 190 acres.

The agricultural resources of Turkey are varied and rich in quality rather than quantity.

Despite its rugged climate, the central plateau throughout the course of history has been renowned for its wheat. Some botanists go so far as to claim that wheat originated in Asia Minor. Today there is a wheat seed that came originally from Turkey and is very popular in the wheat-growing areas of the United States where it is known as "Red Turkish".

13% of cultivated areas in Turkey are devoted to cereals, and wheat is the principal crop, being over half of the total grain production. It is also an important item in Turkish economy because in 1953 Turkey became the Western world's fourth largest exporter of wheat. Barley, corn, rye, and oats are other important cereals grown in the central plateau. In recent years cotton has also become one of the major agricultural products of Turkey. The Izmir and Adana regions are ideally suited, and production has more than doubled since 1940. All



It would be hard to find an adult who has not had direct experience with the fruits of Turkish agriculture. Turkish tobacco makes up some 5% of every American cigarette, Sultana raisins go into every fruit cake, Izmir (Smyrna) figs adorn Christmas tables. Tobacco, figs, raisins, filberts and pistachio nuts are among the choice products of Turkey.



of these play an important part in the domestic economy of the country, and, along with other products, in foreign trade as well.

Variety in Turkish agricultural products is found in the valleys and lowlands of the coastline that fringe the central Anatolian plateau. In the regions around Izmir on the Aegean coast and in the Samsun and Trabzon areas on the Black Sea one finds the crops that, from the point of view of quality, enjoy the highest reputation in world markets and on man's palate.

Among these choice products tobacco ranks first. Oddly enough it is a plant alien to the country. A native of South America, it was introduced into Europe in the 16th century. But the climate and soil of Turkey have proved so congenial to it that today Turkish tobacco is considered essential in the manufacture of better cigarettes. That's why, although the United States is the largest tobacco grower in the world, she is also the greatest purchaser of Turkish tobacco (annual production: 125,000 tons). This tobacco is used for blending purposes to lighten the color, to add flavor and aroma, and to increase the combustibility of cigarettes. Almost all cigarettes made in the United States of America contain from four to eight percent of Turkish tobacco.

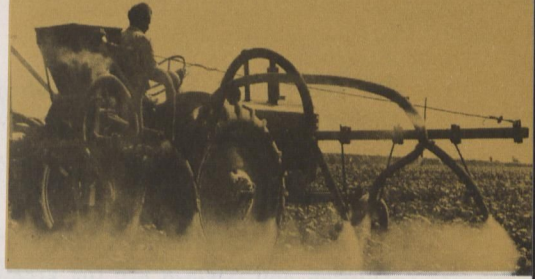
From her sale of tobacco to the United States Turkey annually earns some thirty million dollars. Tobacco exports brought in \$86 million in 1954.

Raisins, figs, and filberts are other major agricultural products of Turkey. These are well known in international markets for their fine quality.

The ancient Romans called Asia Minor "The Fruit Paradise of the World". Indeed, a combination of climate and soil, of long periods of blue skies and bright sunshine interspersed with short, sudden showers, cool breezes and fleeting clouds all help to add extra color and flavor to the peaches, melons, strawberries, quinces, and oranges that are abundantly produced near the Aegean coastline. Turks are great fruit eaters but, unlike many Americans, they prefer their fruit fresh, uncanned, and uncooked.

Raisins also are of great importance in Turkey's foreign trade. Although the United States is the world's leading producer of raisins, Turkey ranks second (annual exports about 35,000 tons), and Australia ranks third. The United States and Australia are new producers, and they compete with Turkey in world markets. Turkish producers, however, are proud of having given to the world the Sultanina type of raisins — the sweet stoneless raisins which are now, also, grown in the San Joaquin Valley in California. The chief center of Sultanina grapes in Turkey is the area around Izmir and Manisa on the Aegean coast. Turkish Sultanina's are widely sought because of their softer skin and greater fruit-sugar content.

*Mechanization is the order
of the day with
Turkish farmers.*



Figs — dried figs particularly — make up another important item in Turkish export economy. The fig is an ancient friend of the human race, and the Greeks and Romans sang its praises because it was one of their staple foods. It is a tree common to the whole of the Mediterranean region. France, Italy, Spain, Greece, and Portugal are great producers. It is also commercially raised in Texas and California. But Turkish figs (annual exports about 15,000 tons) grown in Aydin, south of Izmir, are a choice product. The fine quality of the Aydin fig comes not only from climate and soil but also from a succession of breezes during the growing season, particularly a warm moist wind that develops and swells the fruit, and is followed by a dry wind from the north which dries and ripens it.

Now we shift our scene to the Black Sea area. Here we have the greatest concentration in the world of filbert or hazelnut trees, as they are sometimes called. Turkey ranks first in the production (annual production: 78,000 tons) and export (about 30,000 tons annually) of filberts. She produces and exports nearly two and a half times as much as Spain, the second largest producer. Filberts, which are eaten like the American peanut as well as used in making cakes, are very popular in Europe, but in the United States they are comparatively unknown. Almonds, walnuts, and pistachio nuts are also raised in large quantities. Of these nuts, the United States is an important consumer of pistachios. Turkey is the largest producer and exports around two thousand tons of pistachio nuts annually.

While considering fruit products, mention must be made of the olive tree. As one travels around the Aegean coast between the Greek and Turkish shores, he realizes why the ancients accepted the olive branch as a symbol of peace. Among the green foliage of the other trees the olive in its greyness stands out in serenity. In the heat of the summer there is a restful coolness about it that suggests repose. And then, its fruit, an important item in the diet of all the Mediterranean peoples, is suggestive of prosperity, a product of peace among nations.

Black olives with bread and onions is the lunch menu of the people working in the field. But olives are not consumed as such only. When they are crushed they yield oil. Olive oil is a fine kind of edible fat. In the United States it is used mostly in the better class restaurants for salad dressing. But in Turkey and Greece and in the whole Mediterranean region it is used in cooking. Turks use it especially for frying

fish and cooking vegetables such as eggplants, green beans, and artichokes. A vegetable cooked in olive oil is usually served as a second course in the middle class homes, especially in the Aegean district. Olive oil, aside from cooking purposes, is also used in the manufacture of best-quality toilet soaps.

The Mediterranean countries like Spain, Italy, Greece, Portugal, Tunisia, and Algeria are the greatest producers of olives. Spain ranks first with Turkey fifth. Although important in Turkish diet, olives and olive oil are not of prime importance in Turkey's foreign trade.

Rice is another food item of importance to the domestic economy, but from the viewpoint of foreign trade, it is not of any importance. The country barely produces enough to meet its own requirements. But rice is a favorite dish with the Turks. When cooked in a special way with butter it is called "pilav". There is an old saying in Turkish, "You can tell a good wife by the way she cooks pilav". Guests to dinner or lunch in Turkey are sure to be served "pilav" in some form or other.

Animals



MANY countries or regions have their own special animal. For example, England has the highland pony, the chamois belongs to Switzerland, the bison is a representative of Northern America, and the kangaroo of Australia. The animal of Turkey is the Ankara (Angora) goat. It is known throughout the world for its special kind of wool, called mohair. The Ankara goat is more or less like an ordinary goat, but it differs in its fleece which is transparent white, lustrous, and very much longer — seven to eight inches in length — than the wool of the ordinary goat. Mohair is a commodity much sought by the manufacturers of fine cloth. It is used in sweaters, felt, and blankets. Its fleeciness and velvetiness have a caressing effect on the wearer. In 1838 the Ankara goat was smuggled out of the country and taken to South Africa. It has also been introduced to Australia, and it is raised in Texas and California, as well. But goats in Ankara still produce very high quality mohair, and Turkey ranks as the second largest producer of mohair in the world (number of goats: over 5,000,000; annual production about 7,500 tons, exports about 4,500 tons per year).

On the grazing lands of the Turkish plateau sheep and cattle are raised in abundance. Oxen are used as draught animals by the small farmers. Horses are numerous. They are of Arab extraction, fast and small. The donkey is very popular because it is a hard worker and is the general purpose



animal. In the south mules and water buffaloes are numerous. Camels are also found in many parts of Turkey. But it is "the animal of Arabia" rather than of Turkey.

Among the wild animals the "Pennsylvania bear" is to be found in the mountainous districts of the country. Here wolves are also found. The jackal and the wild hog, being grape eaters, are the great enemies of the vineyards. The duck, the pheasant, the goose, the quail, and the partridge are common hunting birds. The Turkish quail is imported into the United States for breeding in Nevada. The coastline abounds in fish. Sardines are particularly popular, and in the Black Sea region there are so many dolphins that dolphin fishing has become an industry. The dolphin is useful primarily for the fat it yields.

Industry



TURKEY is a predominantly agricultural country, but that does not mean that all the people earn their living from the land: increasing numbers of people are moving into industrial production. As a result of rapid modernization today there are over one million people in industry; and the share of industry and mining in the national income rose from 13% in 1952 to 28% in 1953.

In the Europe of the 17th and 18th centuries, that is to say prior to the modern industrial age, Turkish manufactures such as textiles were in great demand. But the Ottoman Empire, due to political decline, failed to keep pace with industrial development in the West. Machine production having lowered costs, Turkish hand work was swept out of the market even in Turkey proper, and the country had to fall back on agriculture alone. But when the Republic was established in 1923, a rapid industrial development was undertaken. Factories were erected and the natural resources of the land were put to better use.

Textiles, sugar, cement and some chemical industries were among the first to be established after the institution of the Republic. In 1923 there were 118 industrial establishments in Turkey; by 1941 the figure had increased to 1052; but in recent years the pace of development has been greatly accelerated. So much so, that some 696 new industrial plants were built and went into production between 1950-1954 alone. This should give a clear idea of the speed and intensity of industrial development.

The production of electricity has followed the same pattern of rapid increase: from 563 million kilowatt-hours in 1946 to 790 million kwh in 1950, and to 1,170 million kwh in 1953.

Among the food industries, the sugar beet industry ranks first. It is important because it has helped to put large tracts of land to better and more productive use and helped to raise the standard of living of the farmers living in the beet growing regions. It is also important from the point of view of the national economy. Whereas

Turkey was totally dependent on imported sugar before 1923, production stood at 130,000 tons in 1950, had gone up to 225,000 tons in 1954, and was expected to reach 400,000 tons by 1956. Eskisehir, Alpullu, Usak, and Turhal are four major centers of the Turkish sugar industry.

In the last thirty years an increasingly large number of people have come to earn their living from the textile industry. Izmir, Istanbul, Adana, and Kayseri are the four great centers of textile manufacturing. Because she has the two essentials for the development of an industry — the raw material and the necessary power — textile manufacturing developed very rapidly in Turkey. It is one of Turkey's most basic and prosperous industries.

Thirty years ago the cotton grown in the country was almost wholly exported. Although the people grew cotton, they had to import their requirements of cotton cloth from abroad. Cotton exports still totalled over 100,000 tons in the 1952-53 season, but this was after meeting the needs of domestic textile mills where the number of spindles for cotton and woolen production alone increased from 300,000 to 1,000,000 in the four-year 1950-1954 period. In Kayseri, in Central Anatolia, is located the largest textile factory in the Near East.

Wool is an important export product of Turkey, but increasingly larger quantities are being consumed within the country. In woolen textiles, at present Turkey produces approximately 80% of her requirements of woolen cloth. The woolen industry is located in the great consumption centers of Istanbul and Izmir.

The Bursa region has, since time immemorial, been renowned for its silk industry. Today some of the finest silk materials in the world are produced in Turkey.

Cement is another industry important in the economy of the country. Because of great construction activity cement was, and is, in great demand. The country's annual requirement (535,000 tons in 1950) had already gone up to more than two million tons in 1954. Production has risen from 395,000 tons in 1950 to 1,025,000 tons in 1954. Several new plants are under construction to boost domestic production to around three million tons.

One of the newly-established industries is the paper industry. The paper mills at Izmit on the Gulf of Marmara have brought new



prosperity to this provincial town whose population has more than doubled in fifteen years. Today these mills manufacture some 50,000 tons of paper and cardboard per year.

A new glass industry has been begun in Istanbul. There are also several leather-goods factories. Kutahya in Turkey is world-famous for its ceramics: hand-painted tiles, plates, pitchers, etc., from Kutahya come in colors whose non-fading dyes are a closely-guarded secret.

In considering industrial development in Turkey, the iron and steel works established in Karabuk should be mentioned. All the industries previously discussed produce consumer goods. Turkey being a producer of coal and having discovered iron ore deposits, found herself in a position to start an iron and steel industry. When compared with the United States, the greatest iron and steel producer in the world, Turkey's annual production seems very, very small. But her needs in comparison with those of the United States are very small too, and the Turkish iron and steel works are meant to provide partly for her needs. The annual production of pig iron was around 114,000 tons, and 160,000 tons of steel ingots, in 1953.

Turkish carpets have for centuries enjoyed world-wide renown. They are woven by hand by village women as a pastime. They owe their great reputation to the exquisite interplay of design and colors that have been developed and transmitted from generation to generation for centuries. The Metropolitan Museum in New York has some fine samples of Turkish carpets dating back to the 15th Century. The colors are still as bright as they originally were. This is one of the great attributes of the Turkish carpet industry. The colors do not fade because they are natural dyes extracted from special plants grown for that purpose.

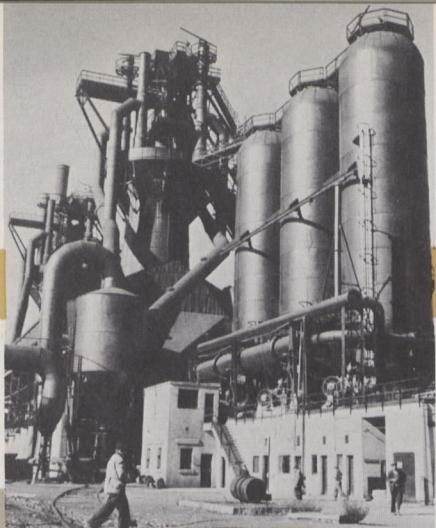
The advance marked in Turkish agriculture and communications has opened up a huge market for industrial goods to meet the demand on the part of the 22,000,000 population of Turkey. New legislation directed toward encouraging free enterprise and foreign private capital has resulted in international capital joining with Turkish investors in the build-up of Turkey's industrial plant.

This cooperation with private capital and technical 'know-how' from abroad has already resulted in the establishment in Turkey of new plants for the manufacture, among many other items, of tractors, trucks, diesel motors, tires, radio receiving sets, soap and margarine, medicinal preparations and supplies, electric light bulbs, etc.



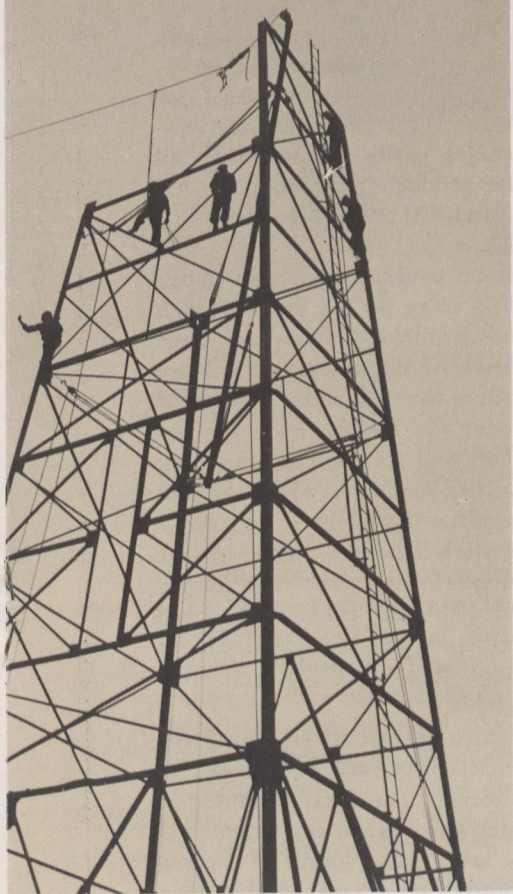
Ceramics is an old art in Turkey, and the craftsmen of Kütahya still conserve their hereditary artistry.

Mining



OF the natural resources of a country minerals are of great importance. Whether Turkey on this score is richly endowed or not cannot as yet be definitely asserted. To determine the mineral wealth of the country the Turkish Republic has organized a Research Institute whose scientists are exploring all parts of the country as well as studying the applied use of previously discovered resources. Coal, chromium, antimony, copper, and iron ore mining is being rapidly developed and has come to occupy an important part in Turkish economy.

Chrome was first discovered in Turkey in 1848, fifteen miles north of the town of Bursa, in the Marmara region. Up to the present chrome ore has been located in 117 different parts of the country. The richest chrome mining operations today are in Guleman in the Elazig district of South-eastern Turkey. Production was 422,000 tons in 1950 and over 800,000 in 1953, making Turkey one of the four major producers of chrome in the world. Turkey's exports of chrome ore have advanced to 700,000



Turkey's oil requirements are mounting, domestic and international prospecting is proceeding at fever pitch. Oil reserves have been located, and wells are already producing at Ramandag.

tons per year. This important mineral is one of the strategic materials used in the production of steel, so important in peace and war. Chrome is widely used in plating because it provides a rust-proof surface. It is used for everything from automobile bumpers to ash trays.

Iron ore is also an important natural resource. The discovery of iron ore at Divrik, between Sivas and Erzurum, in 1937 gave great encouragement to the founding of heavy industry in the country. Today the Steel Works at Karabuk process the ore mined at Divrik. The annual iron ore production of Turkey is over 490,000 tons (1953).

Another important deposit of iron ore was located near Adapazar in the Marmara region, but this has not yet been mined. These deposits of chrome and iron ore are considered very important from the point of view of the future development of the Turkish steel industry, for they provide the basic raw material for that industry. In the development of Turkey from an agricultural to an industrial nation these mines are a great asset.

Coal as a source of fuel and power is always important in any national economy. There are two kinds of coal deposits in Turkey — bituminous and lignite. Bituminous, which is the more important for industry, is found around Zonguldak on the Black Sea coast. Its location is a great advantage because it can be easily shipped. Like all other minerals produced in Turkey, the production of coal has increased rapidly. In 1938 Turkish mines produced 2.9 million tons; this had gone up to 5.6 million tons in 1953.

The amount of coal consumed can be used as a reliable gauge of a country's industrial progress. On this score we see that although Turkey's coal production has increased five-fold in the last three decades it barely meets the increasing needs of the country. Plans are under way to raise production to 7.5 million tons annually in the next three years. This is important not only for the Turkish economy but also for Turkey's neighbors, because Greece and Italy and all the Arab countries lack coal. To these countries Turkey sends part of her present supply, but as coal production is increased more will be exported.

Lignite is found in abundance in western Turkey — some two or three hundred miles inland from the Aegean coast. The best known deposits are the ones around Soma and Balikesir. Because the need for bituminous coal in industry is great, the country is more and more using lignite (1953 production: 1.6 million tons) as a further source of heat and energy.

Copper has been mined in Turkey since ancient times. There are rich deposits at Ergani in Southeastern Turkey and at Murgul in Northeastern Turkey near the Russian border. The Murgul source is just being developed. Production of blister and refined copper totalled close to 25,000 tons in 1953. The mines are a good source of income for Turkish international trade. The United States ranks first among the purchasers of Turkish copper.



Manganese, magnesite, emery, asbestos, antimony, and lead are other mineral resources. Of these, manganese ranks first in importance.

Eskisehir in Central Turkey is the world's center of meerschaum mining. This is a soft white mineral, but it dries and hardens when exposed to the sun and looks like ivory. Turkish craftsmen have long been renowned for their skill in fashioning beautiful objects such as artificial flowers, powder boxes, and buttons from this metal. In the United States meerschaum pipes from Eskisehir are among collector's items.

Minerals constitute 9 to 10% of Turkey's present exports, but with constantly increasing production and the discovery of new deposits this percentage is bound to increase.

TRANSPORTATION

and



COMMUNICATIONS

TURKEY IS A PENINSULA surrounded by three seas, with an extensive coastline of 4,454 miles. Naturally her main contact with the outside world is by the sea.

In the south, on the Mediterranean coast, Iskenderun and Mersin are the most important ports serving as export and import centers for the southern provinces.

Izmir, on the Aegean coast with its natural harbor, is the second most important Turkish port. With a very rich hinterland where some of the three most important export products of Turkey — grapes, figs, and tobacco — grow, it handles 20% of imports into and 31% of exports from the country. For 2500 years it has conserved its position as one of the main trading ports of the Mediterranean area. As Turkey's potential wealth is developed and as her foreign trade increases, it is destined to assume an even greater importance, especially as a tourist center. The ruins of Ephesus and the remains of Pergamum are among the many historic attractions of this sunny countryside.

Istanbul, the greatest city in Eastern Europe (population: over 1,000,000) is the most important Turkish port. It handles 52% of imports and 20% of exports in Turkey's international trade. There are three reasons for this:

(1) It is the natural outlet for the vast hinterland of the Marmara regions.

(2) The Turkish Black Sea coast lacks natural harbors and thus the export trade of the Black Sea area is conducted through Istanbul by transshipment from Turkish vessels.

(3) Istanbul also serves as the redistribution center for most Turkish imports.

On the Black Sea coast the port of Trabzon serves as an outlet

not only for Northeastern Turkey but also as the terminal point of the transit land route to Iran. Giresun is the great hazelnut exporting port, Samsun the tobacco port, and Zonguldak the coal port of the Black Sea coast. But all these lack natural harbors and plans are under way for the construction of artificial port facilities.

The Turkish merchant marine had a gross tonnage of 592,000 tons. Turkish ships run services to foreign countries, including a cargo service to the United States. New vessels purchased and ordered in 1954 will raise over-all tonnage to nearly 700,000 tons.

On land, Turkey is linked to Europe by the famed Simplon Orient Express. This railway line starts from London and crosses to France, and then runs through the Simplon pass in Switzerland and across the Balkans to Istanbul. From there the Anadolu Express, another crack train, takes the traveler across Turkey as far as Bagdad in Iraq, or south through Syria to Israel.

This was the only line that crossed Turkey from north to south in 1923 when the Republic was established. There were no through railways from east to west. But in the last twenty-five years an extensive program of construction has been carried on, and the mileage of railroads in the country has been doubled to 4,834 miles. This increased mileage was undertaken, as should be the case with all railway building, for the purpose of (a) connecting the different economic centers of the



Port facilities are being expanded all along the Turkish coastline. Here is the construction of the new docks at Istanbul.



country with one another, (b) linking centers of consumption with centers of production and (c) finally connecting all these centers with the sea where they can obtain contact with foreign markets. Today one can go by rail to Izmir in Western Turkey, Kars in the Northeast, and Diyarbakir in the Southeast. North and south there is also a line between Samsun and Adana, and one from Zonguldak to Adana.

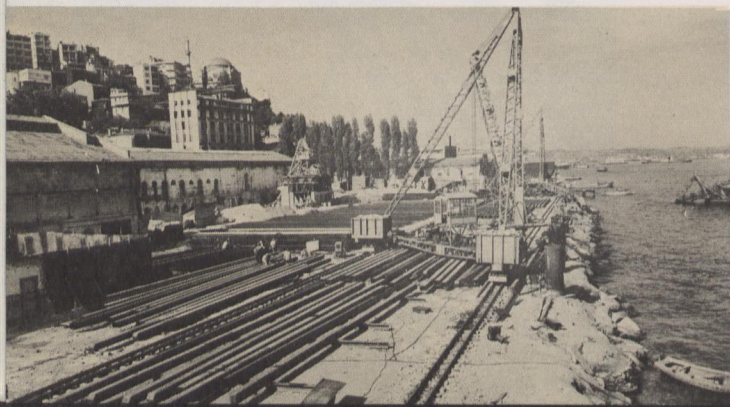
But again this mileage, for a country like Turkey, whose natural wealth is distributed over a wide expanse of territory, is far from sufficient to meet the needs of a constantly increasing production and a rising standard of living. The existing lines serve only as main arteries, crossing the country east and west, south and north. They need to be connected by minor lines that will feed them with the traffic of the main provincial centers of the country. A 15-year plan is at present under way and 1,435 miles will be added to existing mileage in the next ten years.

The Ottoman Empire, fully engrossed in the problem of preserving the imperial domains, had long neglected the development of Turkey proper. Thus the government of the Turkish Republic inherited a very insufficient system of roads when it took over in 1923. The great problem was to modernize existing roads to permit motorized travel in all seasons, and to meet the needs of a rapidly developing rural community where automobile and bus transportation now plays an increasingly important part in everyday life.

Partial results of the nine-year program now in course of being applied can be seen in the following figures: the mileage of asphalt, concrete or stone surfaced roads went up from 702 miles in 1947 to 1,337 miles in 1954; good macadam and stabilized surfaces increased from 7,016 to 14,524 miles; poorly paved macadam roads, reduced from 5,108 to 1,978 miles; unfinished surfaces, reduced from 18,938 miles in 1947 to 13,925 miles in 1954.

No less than 841 bridges totalling 157,926 feet in length were constructed in the same 1947-1954 period.

Air travel is becoming increasingly popular in Turkey. The Turkish Airways run a very efficient service between the principal cities of the country. Passengers carried went up from 86,000 in 1950 to 184,000 in 1953. Also, almost all the big international companies run a service to Turkey. Istanbul and Ankara are the two international stops in the country.



EDUCATION



KNOWLEDGE is the truest guide in life", said Kemal Atatürk, founder of the Turkish Republic. In the last three decades Republican Turkey has striven to live up to this maxim. Great efforts have been devoted to the development of free education, and today 14.6% of the nation's budget is allocated to education.

From elementary schooling right up to the top of the academic ladder, the modern functional system inspired by John Dewey was introduced.

The salient aspects of the Turkish educational system can be summarized as follows:



I) From elementary schooling through the university, all phases of education are provided by the State free of charge. Funds for this purpose are provided out of the national budget. The vast majority of schools are public, with the few private schools confined mostly to the larger cities. All schooling is co-educational, but there are also separate schools for boys and girls in secondary education.

II) Elementary education, especially in the rural areas, was one of the basic problems that needed to be resolved in this field. The fact that there are 34,545 small villages scattered all around the country, with populations varying between 500-2000 persons each, illustrates the magnitude of the task. In 1923 only a very few thousand of these villages had schools and teachers; today over 17,000 are provided with elementary schools.

Provision has been made for the construction of approximately one thousand new schools per year.

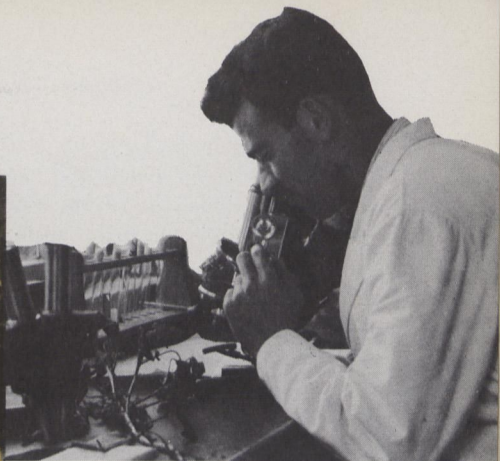
Art. 87 of the Turkish Constitution states that "elementary education is compulsory and free for all Turks in public schools". The implementation of the provisions of this article has entailed great sacrifices, especially in view of the fact that the Treasury was already burdened with other public services, such as health, and communications. But time has shown that it was well worth the cost: in 1923 when the Republic was established, only one out of ten people knew how to read and write. Today, by attacking this hard core of the problem at its grass roots, five out of ten have been made literate. In this progress can be found one of the reasons for the recent spectacular advance marked by the people of Turkey in the fields of industry and finance.

Figures for the twelve years from 1940 to 1952 serve to give an idea of the rapid progress in free and universal education: in 1940 there were 1,109,259 pupils, and 123,679 graduates from all schools. In 1952 the number of students had advanced to 1,816,180 and the graduates to 205,419 in number.

III) Another major problem was the training of teachers, especially for the village schools. After some experimentation, Turkey evolved a practical system in this field, in the form of the Rural Teacher Training Schools.

This scheme operates as follows:

Among the village boys and girls who have finished elementary schools, the best are selected by competitive examination for training as village school teachers at the Center. The Center is a boarding school in a rural community. Its environment does not differ from the environment of the village where the pupils are to teach. Training takes five to eight years. But this is not schooling alone in the ordinary sense of the word. Half of the time is devoted to studies and half to practical work. In a small community of two hundred to two thousand people a man has to be his own mason, carpenter, plumber, and the like. The boys in the Rural Teacher Training School learn how to build a



house conforming to modern standards of hygiene, how to make their own furniture, and finally how to till the soil according to the best methods known to science. The girls are taught housekeeping, emergency first aid, and child care. This is in addition to the more standard curriculum of a teachers' college.

It is this practical side of the school's program that is of the greatest importance to Turkey. After the pupil graduates from the school, he is sent back to his village not only to teach at the school but at the same time to set an example to other villagers in the way he lives and farms his land. To do this he is provided with a home, land, and the capital to cultivate that land. He is expected to devote half of his time to the school and half to his land and the improvement of the village. In other words he is not a school teacher alone but the progressive man of the village, the man with a knowledge of better living and more progressive methods of land cultivation. He thus becomes the human instrument that is helping to raise — and so rapidly — the standard of living of the village communities of Turkey. The importance of this cannot be exaggerated because in the Anatolian plateau and in the other remote corners of the country the standard of living was low.

There are twenty-two such training schools located at strategic places throughout the country. The practical program of each differs. For example, in those near the Black Sea coast pupils are trained also as fishermen, for this is the major local occupation. At the school in the vicinity of Ankara cereal raising and animal husbandry are the main agricultural subjects studied.

Each year approximately two thousand pupils graduate from these twenty-two centers. On the basis of this it can be seen that in two decades all the villages in Turkey will be provided with fully

trained teachers. Thus the problem of rural education will be solved and in its wake social and economic progress will be made.

IV) Industrialization and the rapid mechanization of agriculture have recently caused the authorities to place greater emphasis on technical training. Today there are some 400 trade and vocational schools for industrial instruction around the country, serving some 70,000 pupils. They teach all trades and professions from carpentry and masonry to electrical crafts. In the rural areas are schools of dairy farming, horticulture, forestry, and allied subjects. They are all playing an increasingly more important role in Turkey's industrial build-up; and their value is recognized both by the people who provide the steadily mounting number of applicants for such specialized training and by the government administration which provides the monetary allocations that increase each year.

Special mention should be made also of commercial schools that train accountants, bookkeepers and clerks which are all in great demand by the new industrial and commercial concerns, banks and commercial houses.

Girls' institutes for training in home economics are also very popular. Some of these specialize in fashion designing and fine hand embroidery. The Institutes in Ankara and Istanbul have attained international recognition in the world of fashion.

V) Higher Education: Istanbul has been a center of learning for the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East for thousands of years. In the Golden Age of the Ottoman Empire in the 16th century it was one of the two or three greatest centers of learning in the world.

In Istanbul today there are two universities, one for the humanities, and one for science. Both draw students from all over Turkey and from surrounding countries. The School of Medicine and Dentistry of the University of Istanbul enjoys an enviable international reputation.

The university in Ankara, established under the Republic, is a new institution of learning that has already achieved renown well beyond the boundaries of Turkey alone, especially by its studies and excavations of Hittite and Sumerian civilizations.

A new university is in process of being established at Erzurum with a view to serving the needs of students desiring higher learning in Turkey's eastern provinces.





A Turkish Boy Goes to School

TUNC Ertan is a typical boy of seven. Let us take him through his years of schooling. If he is living in a city like Ankara, Istanbul, or Adana he might have to take a streetcar, a bus, or the ferry to get to school. But if he lives in a village, he walks. There is no getting away from elementary schooling for Ertan. It is compulsory for all children between the ages of seven and twelve. If he is an average student Ertan finishes the elementary school in five years. Then he has two choices: he can either go to a technical school and learn to be a

mechanic, a carpenter, a tailor, an electrician, or some other such skilled worker, or he can continue his academic studies.

Today the emphasis is on technical training. A large number of the boys and girls choose technical schools because good careers are open to young people with such training. The new factories that are being built, the mines that are being developed, the tractors, harvesting machines, and other mechanical equipment used in agriculture, all demand an ever increasing number of technicians.

If Ertan prefers to continue his academic career, he goes to a secondary school. Here he has to go through seven grades. The courses through secondary school are roughly the same as those from junior high school through junior college in the United States. Both elementary and secondary schools are co-educational. However, it is quite possible that he and his sister might attend different secondary schools because there are also separate secondary schools for boys and girls.

After his graduation from the secondary school, if Ertan decides to enter a university to study for a profession, he has to prove his qualification by taking a competitive examination and he is accepted by the university only after he passes. But suppose he lives in a small town and his father does not possess the means to send and maintain his son at Istanbul or Ankara, where the universities are located? He need not despair, for every year hundreds of scholarships are offered

Vocational training with an emphasis on repair and maintenance is gaining in popularity as a result of rapid mechanization.



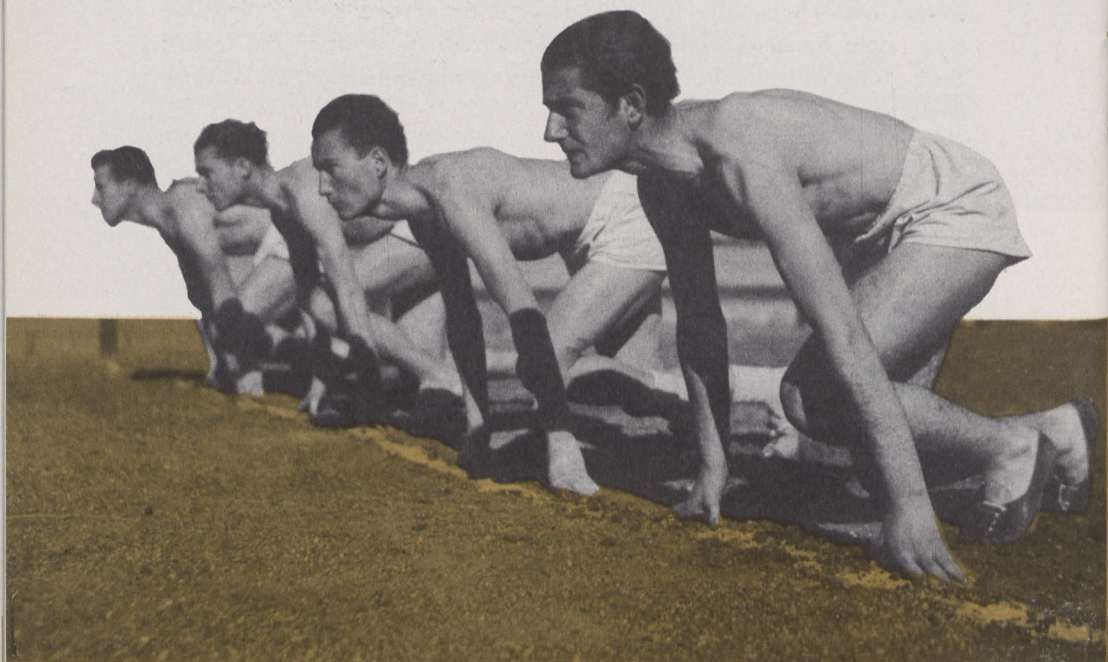
by the State to poorer young people who cannot provide for their board and lodging as well as their education throughout the training period. And Ertan can participate in a competitive examination for the scholarships offered. After he is accepted, all his expenses throughout the university course are provided by the State. That's not all. If, after graduation, his ambitions prompt him further, he can try for competitive scholarships for specialized study abroad. Today there are some eight hundred students doing post-graduate work in the United States some of whom have obtained their scholarships from the Turkish Government.

Sports



TUNC Ertan does not know how to play baseball. He may have seen American-style football in the movies and wondered what sort of game it was. But he can match his American counterpart in volleyball or basketball. Of these two games, basketball is more widespread than volleyball in all schools in Turkey. Tennis is also played but on a more limited scale. Among the ball games, soccer is the most popular both in and out of school. It is the national game. Every city and town has several clubs that play against each other, and after the regional contests the champion teams play for the national championship. These contests always draw large crowds of specta-

tors. Istanbul, Ankara, and Izmir generally have the strongest teams. The Turkish national soccer team often participates in international competitions. It has also given a good account of itself in the Olympic Games.



But if Ertan lived in a village and went to village school he would be an expert horse rider and his favorite sport would be wrestling. This is a very widespread sport in Turkey. Town and country boys take to it with a natural zest. Turkish wrestlers have been famed for many centuries and today they are the Olympic champions.

Next to soccer and wrestling, gymnastics offers the most keenly competed events. In the spring there is much competition between different schools.

Skiing is gaining in popularity, especially in university circles in Ankara and Istanbul. In the coast towns swimming and rowing are a favorite pastime throughout the summer.



TURKEY'S FOREIGN TRADE

A COUNTRY whose economy is preponderantly agricultural naturally exports chiefly agricultural products. In this category Turkish goods that reach foreign markets are mainly cereals, cotton, tobacco, raisins, dried figs, wool, mohair, opium, dried fruits, oil seeds, and livestock.

Cotton accounted for 15.65% and cereals for 23.01% of Turkey's export-value volume in 1954. Tobacco placed first with 25.6%, fruits made up 14.3% of that year's exports, and chrome ore and other minerals accounted for another 8.9%. The present rapid development of new mines, and improvement of existing facilities, will make it possible for minerals to assume much greater importance in Turkey's future foreign trade. Other Turkish exports include rugs, wool, mohair, hides, valonia, canned and salted fish, vegetables, olive oil, etc.

A study of Turkey's imports in 1954 gives an idea of the rapid expansion program that is being carried out: machinery for new plants made up no less than 25.64% of Turkish imports that year, while iron

Turkish liners and freighters navigate the seven seas.



and steel for new construction accounted for 10.8%. Then came textiles and yarns (13.8%), vehicles and tires (7.7%), petroleum and its derivatives (8.6%), medical and chemical supplies (5.7%), etc.

Central Europe was, prior to 1946, the natural outlet for the greater part of Turkish exports. This area also supplied the largest percentage of Turkey's industrial imports. Germany, as the largest trading unit in this region, occupied a very important part in Turkey's foreign trade, supplying 50% of her exports and imports. The United States was the next most important country, handling 11-15% of Turkey's foreign trade. Great Britain and Italy ranked third and fourth with 8% and 5% respectively.

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But the direction of Turkey's foreign trade has changed since the last war: the United States now (1954) takes 17.38% of Turkey's exports and supplies 15.04% of her imports. Trade with Western Germany accounted for 17.8% of exports and 17.3% of imports. Next came Great Britain (6.9% of exports, 8.7% of imports), and Italy (6.3% of exports and 4.8% of imports). France bought 2.9% of Turkey's export items, while France and Belgium together supplied 9.5% of her import needs.

Turkey is a member of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, and of the European Payments Union. By developing her volume of raw materials and agricultural food products, Turkey has been helping to put Europe as a whole on its feet, and also to provide for a greater integration and expansion of European economy.



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Aims in Domestic Development

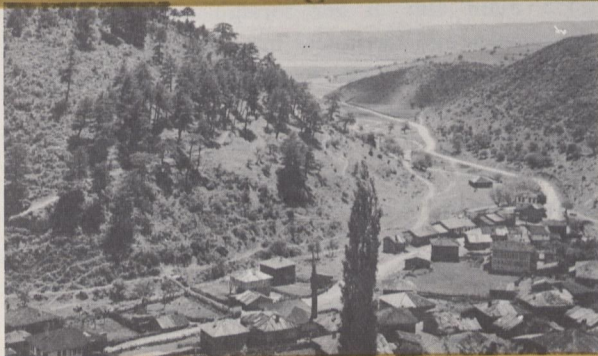
TURKEY'S present-day aims in domestic development can be summed up in one phrase: "The improvement of the lot of the individual." Steady progress has been made towards this objective, particularly with respect to the social, economic, and political welfare of the people. In the political field, the elections of May, 1950 and 1954 proved the maturity of Turkish democracy. In the social and economic fields, the aims of the administration, set forth in its early days, are more than ever today its guiding principles:

I. To raise the cultural level of the mass of the people Turkey seeks to spread the benefits of education to all classes. With this end in view great efforts are exerted to increase the number of schools, and school teachers, so that every boy and girl will have an elementary and secondary school education.

II. Economically — as Turkey is mainly an agricultural country she needs to improve irrigation facilities, seeds, and livestock. Several government-sponsored agricultural centers are engaged in research work on better methods of land utilization. Modern machinery and credit to buy this equipment are supplied to the farmers. With the help obtained through the Marshall Plan from the United States, an over-all increase of 200% in the production of major crop categories was achieved between 1950-1954.

III. The development of the mineral resources of the country continues. Technical aid and equipment received from the United States have facilitated the carrying out of projects which have already increased mineral exports close to 400% in four years.

In short, in domestic development Turkey aims to make better use of her natural resources with the avowed purpose of raising the standard of living of the people for a fuller enjoyment of life by the individual, in a free and democratic society, with equal rights and opportunity for all.



Modern roads, new ports, new factories are changing the face of the country and introducing new amenities into the everyday lives of the common people.

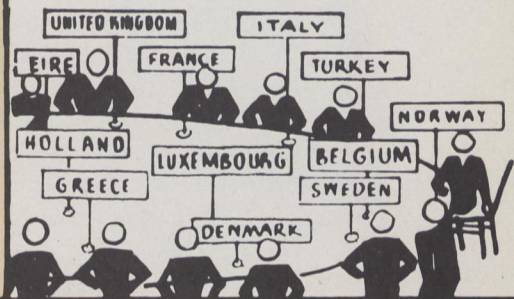
TURKEY'S PLACE

AMONG THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD

Foreign Policy

TURKEY'S main aim in her foreign policy is the preservation of her independence and territorial integrity, and it is in the collective maintenance of peace that she finds the best guarantee for the prosperity and happiness of her people.

She has no territorial or any other designs on her neighbors. Since the foundation of the Republic she has constantly cultivated the friendship of all the countries touching her boundaries. With the great majority of them like Greece, Iraq, Yugoslavia, Italy and Pakistan, she has succeeded in basing her relations on firm and sound principles of cooperation and understanding. Provided that her territorial integrity and her independence are respected, Turkey is always ready to respond to any desire of good neighborliness on the part of any of her neighbors. Turkey is also a valuable member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.



With Great Britain and France she has a treaty of mutual friendship and alliance. Signed in the fall of 1939, after the outbreak of the Second World War, it has withstood the test of time and has emerged as a main pillar of Turkish foreign policy.

In the post-war period Turkey has concluded defensive pacts with Greece and Yugoslavia, with Pakistan, and with Iraq.



President and Madame Bayar of Turkey are received by President Eisenhower and the First Lady in Washington.

Relations with the U. S.

THE United States of America and the Republic of Turkey have never, in the course of their respective histories, been drawn so closely together as they were during World War II and the post-war years.

During the Second World War Turkey and the United States had the same interests in stopping the German advance and in keeping the countries of the Middle East free. At this time Turkey, like the rest of the Allied Powers, received Lend-Lease Aid.

In 1947, recognizing the danger of the spread of Communism to the Eastern Mediterranean and acknowledging Turkey's key position in this area and in the Middle East, the Truman Doctrine of military aid to the threatened nations resulted in a great strengthening of Turkish defenses.

In 1948, as a member of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, Turkey began receiving American economic aid through the Marshall Plan, and the United States came to occupy the most

important place in Turkish foreign trade accounting for some 20% of its total exports and imports.

In February 1952, another close link between the United States and Turkey was forged when Turkey became a full member of the Atlantic Pact to associate herself in planning the defense of the Mediterranean.

President Celal Bayar and Premier Adnan Menderes of Turkey both paid official visits to the United States in January and May, 1954, respectively.

These links between the United States of America and the Turkish Republic show that although thousands of miles apart, with two seas and several countries in between, these two republics of the contemporary world are linked by the close relationship of their political and economic interests. It is a relationship based on an attachment to identical ideals of the Western civilization and of peace — the true basis of genuine and lasting friendship between different peoples.

Turkey and her World Neighbors

Turkey is a member of the United Nations and of all the auxiliary organizations of the United Nations such as the World Health Organization, the International Labor Organization, and the Food and Agricultural Organization.

Turkey cooperates fully in all international activities — political, economic, and cultural. In population she ranks twelfth among the members of the United Nations; but she provided one of the largest contingents of fighting troops to resist aggression in Korea where the record of the Turkish Brigade was second to none. She is, also, a participant in the Organization for European Economic Cooperation and a member of the European Council where she has the fourth largest representation. Her position in the European community of nations might appear somewhat contradictory to her general classification with the countries of the Middle East but the truth of the matter is that there is no contradiction, as Turkey's interest in both areas is a natural outgrowth of her unique geopolitical status.

Turkey, today, geographically, historically, politically, economically, and culturally is a European country. *Geographically* — She has part of her territory on the European continent; but her geographic status in Europe is determined not so much by her European territory as by

the fact that the Turkish peninsula has, literally speaking, turned its back on the Asiatic Continent. The mountains that rise to almost inaccessible heights on the eastern borders of the country fan out into fertile valleys towards the West as they increasingly open up towards the Mediterranean and Southeastern Europe. *Historically* — Since the conquest of Istanbul in 1453 Turkey has been part of Europe, and it would be very hard to cite any event in the history of Europe in the last five hundred years that has not influenced Turkey or that has not been directly influenced by her. *Politically* — Since the institution of the Republic in 1923, Turkish political thought and institutions have been based on Western European political philosophy. *Economically* — Turkish trade and commerce is part and parcel of European economy. Her place in the Organization for European Economic Cooperation emphasizes her economic status in Europe. *Culturally* — Her social reforms in the last three decades, so well exemplified by the emancipation of women and the separation of state and church, have brought about an integration of Turkish every-day life with that of Western Europe.

However, it must not be assumed from this that the classification that places Turkey in the Middle East is wrong. Turkey is, also, a Middle Eastern country. In this respect she can be likened to the United States which is as much an Atlantic Power as she is a Pacific country.

Turkey is a Middle Eastern country not only by virtue of her geographic location but mostly as a result of her historical heritage. The Ottoman Empire for more than five hundred years held the Middle East within its boundaries. The psychological ties that were woven and interwoven between the people of the Middle East and the Turks in the course of these years could not, naturally, be completely severed as a result of the political separation of these lands and peoples from Turkey. This historical inheritance the Turkey of today means to use to the advantage of the whole world as a bridge that will carry the material enlightenment of Western culture into the under-developed lands of the Middle East. In the political, social, and economic turbulence of our era, Turkey, with her faith in the future of humanity and her belief in the dignity of the individual, stands out as an example of steady progress for all Middle Eastern countries to emulate. As the founder of the Ottoman Empire she is the inheritor of great influence that emphasizes her present status as an outpost of democratic ideals in this region.



DO YOU KNOW?...

- I. (a) Where Turkey is located.
(b) Why this part of the world has been and is one of great importance in World History.
(c) The routes and means by which Turkey can be reached from the United States, and the time involved.
(d) On what two continents Turkish territory is located, and the name by which ancient Turkey was known.
(e) When and why the Turkish Republic was organized.
(f) The main differences between the old Ottoman Empire and the new Republic of Turkey.
(g) Why Mustafa Kemal Atatürk is called the George Washington of Turkey.
(h) The two principal social changes that have taken place under the guidance of the Turkish Republic.
(i) How the population of Turkey compares with that of other members of the United Nations.
(j) Where most of the people of Turkey live — in rural areas or in cities and towns.
(k) The kind of a climate that Turkey has, and why it has the kind of a climate it does.
(l) The size of the Turkish Republic as compared with the United States.
(m) The climate and topography of the central part of Turkey as compared with the coastline areas.
(n) The three seas that border the Turkish peninsula and their location.
(o) The countries that border Turkey and the location of each.

II. THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF TURKEY.

- (a) What the chief occupation of Turkish people is.
(b) Other occupations of the Turkish people and the relative importance of each.
(c) What is meant by "Red Turkish".
(d) The main agricultural product of Turkey not native to that country.
(e) Why Turkish figs and raisins are world famous.
(f) The kinds of nuts that grow near the Black Sea coast and which nut is of the greatest importance to Turkey's export trade.
(g) The importance of the olive tree to Turkey.
(h) The animal that is of most importance to the people of Turkey and why.
(i) The major mineral resources of Turkey.
(j) Turkey's position in the world production of chromium, and the uses of chromium in our modern world.
(k) Why coal is so important to the industrial development of Turkey. The two kinds of coal deposits that are found in Turkey.
(l) The mineral of which Turkey is the world's greatest producer.

III. TURKEY'S BASIC INDUSTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

- (a) What the proportion of Turks engaged in industry is as compared with other occupations.

- (b) The location of Turkey's main industrial districts.
- (c) What new industries have been established since 1923.
- (d) Why Turkish carpets are unusual.
- (e) The main links of Turkey with the outside world.
- (f) The three most important Turkish ports and their location.
- (g) Why Istanbul is Turkey's major port.
- (h) Why the Turkish railroad system is not sufficient to satisfy the needs of the country.
- (i) What the Turkish Government has done to improve railroad and road transportation in the last thirty years. The present railroad and road building program of the government.
- (j) How the United States has helped in the ever-improving road system.

IV. FOREIGN TRADE.

- (a) What the major exports of Turkey are.
- (b) Which of these exports is most famous and why.
- (c) What the major Turkish imports are. Why these imports are particularly important to the economy of Turkey.
- (d) The important place occupied by the United States in Turkey's international trade.

V. EDUCATION IN TURKEY.

- (a) What has been the chief educational problem of Turkey ever since the establishment of the Republic.
- (b) What the outstanding features of Turkey's educational system are.
- (c) The educational progress that has been made in the past thirty years.
- (d) The educational opportunities available to a typical Turkish boy.
- (e) What the purpose of the *Rural Teacher Training Schools* is. How it is influencing the social, cultural and economic life of those who live in rural Turkey.
- (f) The games played by the young people of Turkey.
- (g) The sports in which the Turkish people excel.

VI. TURKEY'S FUTURE AND HER PLACE IN THE WORLD.

- (a) What the objectives of Turkey's domestic policy are.
- (b) How Turkey is going about reaching these objectives.
- (c) What the aim of Turkey's foreign policy is.
- (d) How Turkey and her neighbors get along with each other.
- (e) Who the allies of Turkey are.
- (f) Factors that have drawn Turkey and the United States ever closer.
- (g) The position of Turkey as a member of the United Nations.
- (h) Turkey's place as a member of the Atlantic Pact, the European Council, and the Organization for European Economic Cooperation.
- (i) Why there is no contradiction between Turkey's place in Europe and her classification as a Middle Eastern country.
- (j) What Turkey can and is doing to work more closely with her Middle East neighbors.
- (k) With which of her neighbors Turkey has defensive pacts.

List of Other Publications

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Turkish Digest
New Turkey
Doing Business with Turkey (economic)
Law for the Encouragement of Foreign
Investment in Turkey
Turkey for the Best (travel)
The Road Comes to the Village
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