

ACIBADEM

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



CABINET OF ADNAN MENDERES

STUDY GUIDE

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LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Distinguished participants and my future family members,

I, as the Presidents of Acıbadem University Model United Nations Club and Acıbadem University Model United Nations Conference 2020, would like to welcome you all to the very first session of ACUMUN which will be held on 17-20 January 2020. It is more than an honor for me to be able to lead such a precious and professional team under the umbrella of newly-established ACUMUNC as, with its unprecedented campus and well-qualified members, it will be one of the most important entities in MUN community.

In this conference, we prepared highly special committees with very specific procedures which are gathered from not only United Nations bodies but also other governmental bodies. Before stating several details upon our committees, I would like to proudly mention Midnight Crisis system which was simulated by me and my crisis team for the first time in Turkey and spread throughout other conferences. Since our first application of this unique procedure in HPALMUN, we have been supervising the ways to implement it in a better way and hopefully, you will have the chance to experience it. Starting from our committees, we have SOCHUM from our previous conference as being the most demanded committee within our application process. Our committees are all in Harvard Rules of Procedure so you can really experience a high-level academic quality even if it is commonly suggested to beginners and intermediate delegates. What is more, we have expert committee on child rights which is a common and remarkable subject lately, considering latest news upon numerous violations. Apart from them, we have security-based committees with cabinets, councils, secret FBI missions, futuristic councils and of course, world wars. Although it is really hard to define every single of them as having complicated Rules of Procedures, you should believe me on that it will not even resemble to any of your previous experiences. Operations will be more detailed, this simulation would not be separated from its real version, so please check the real functions of your committees before coming to our conference. One more difference from your other experiences, -if you have experienced my crisis committees before when I was an USG, you would definitely know this- you will be experiencing really intense crisis committee with significant number of updates and outcomes of your actions. You will be in need of tackling every single issue detailedly and also simultaneously with other issues. It might seem like it will be hard,

yes but, you will be enjoying the themes very much that you would not like to leave this conference on 20th January.

Apart from the context of the committees, whole committees will be directed in accordance to Harvard Rules of Procedure which is more delegate-centered version that allows the members of the committees to firstly discuss the content of possible resolutions and than write it jointly. Other crisis committees would have several additional procedures that are specific to committee structure. Summing up, we are preparing a conference with the best academic and organizational quality. We will have numerous surprises for you within the conference process.

Do not forget, we are Acıbadem, it is your place, it is where we unite the worlds.

I am really excited to see you all in the Conference.

Yours sincerely,

Korhan KARADENİZ

President of ACUMUNC and ACUMUN 20'

I. BACKGROUND OF THE EVENTS

The Collapse of the Ottoman Empire

For the 1600s, the Ottoman Empire started to lose economic and military hegemony over Europe. At this time, Europe was rapidly strengthening, with the Renaissance and the dawn of the Industrial Revolution. Some factors lead to the fall of the empire, such as poor leadership and dealing with American and Indian trade. The Ottoman Empire was defeated in the Battle of Vienna in 1683. The defeat resulted in their reputation declining. Over the next hundred years, the empire began to lose key land areas. After a rebellion in 1830, Greece gained independence from the Ottoman Empire. The Berlin Congress declared Romania, Serbia, and Bulgaria independent in 1878. The Ottoman Empire lost almost all of its lands in Europe during the Balkan Wars of 1912 and 1913. The Ottoman Empire was already in decline at the start of World War I. On the side of the Central Powers the Ottoman Turks entered the war I 1914 and were defeated in 1918. During these days, there was a great need for stability. In the days leading up to the armistice, the Young Turk government led by Enver Pasha had collapsed. Civil infrastructure, already severely strained by years of war, began to disintegrate throughout what remained of the empire. Law and order broke down in many places together.

The Allies marched to Constantinople to take control of Anatolia's large areas. In November 1919, the new Ottoman government seemed to have little to do to stop Allies. The remnants of the two Ottoman armies slowly reassembled under the command of Mustafa Kemal, destroyed by the last British offensive in Palestine and Syria. It was at his stage Mustafa Kemal emerged as leading figure. Kemal argued that the once-great Ottoman Empire had become dead weight on the people of Turkey, who now wanted their own homeland. He and his supporters sought to create a new Turkish state based on Anatolia where traditionally most of the Turkish population of the empire had lived. Kemal and other nationalists began sheltering weapons from Allied disarmament teams to start preparing for the struggle ahead, fostering the creation of local Turkish civilian militias and nationalist military alliances. The greatest military threat was from the Greeks to the Turkish nationalists. The Allies put increased pressure on the interim Ottoman government to fight the nationalists when Turkish behaviors began to harden. Therefore, they have to act cautiously.

The nationalists called a Grand National Assembly in Ankara, in the face of this repression on April 23 1920. As their first president Mustafa Kemal, effectively creating an alternate government. This caused a violent but brief civil war that only ended when terms of the Serves Treaty were released in August. The rigidity of its terms destroyed the little credibility left by the Ottoman interim government. After the Grand National Assembly, which completely rejected the treaty, Turks of all political persuasions began to unite. The Ottoman Empire officially ended in 1922 with the elimination of the title of Ottoman Sultan. Afterwards, Turkey's republic was declared in 1923.

Treaty of Serves and Treaty of Lausanne

Treaty of Serves between the Ottoman Empire, on the one side, and the Allies excluding United States and Russia on the other, concluded in Serves, France on August 10, 1920 after World War I. The treaty wiped out the Ottoman Empire and effectively revoked the independence of Turkey. Turkey in Asia renounced sovereignty over Mesopotamia and Palestine, which became British mandates; Syria, which became French mandate. Turkey retained Anatolia however; Kurdistan was to be granted independence. Under international guarantees, Armenia became a separate republic, and Smyrna (Izmir). Its surroundings were placed under Greek administration to determine its permanent status till the referendum. Turkey ceded parts of Eastern Thrace and some Aegean islands to Greece and the Dodecanese and Rhodes to Italy in Europe, retaining only in Constantinople and its surroundings, including the neutralized and internationalized Bosphorus. Furthermore, the Allies were given virtual control over the Turkish economy with the rights of capitulation. The treaty was accepted in Istanbul by Sultan Mehmed Vahdettin VI's government, however, rejected in Ankara by Kemal Ataturk's rival nationalist government. During the War of Independence, Ataturk's separate treaty with the USSR and his subsequent victories against the Greeks forced the Allies to negotiate a new treaty in 1923, which is known as Lausanne Treaty).

This agreement was signed on July 24, 1923 During the World War I, first, Treaty of Serves imposed to the Ottoman Empire, nevertheless, Mustafa Kemal Pasha's nationalist government did not recognized the treaty as stated above. After the nationalist victory over the Greeks and the sultan's overthrow during the War of Independence, the government of Ataturk was prepared to ask for a new peace treaty. Accordingly, in Lausanne, Switzerland, the signatories of the Serves Treaty

and the delegates of the USSR met. A peace treaty was signed in 1923 after long negotiations. Turkey regained East Thrace, several Aegean islands, a strip along the Syrian border, the district of Izmir, and the internationalized Straits Area, which, however, remained demilitarized and subject to an international convention. Turkey regained full sovereign rights throughout its territory and the abolition of foreign zones of influence and capitulations. There was no restriction on the Turkish military structure outside the Straits Sea. There were no conditions for reparations. Turkey, in return, renounced all claims to former Turkish territories outside its new boundaries and undertook to guarantee their minority rights. The mandatory exchange of minorities was provided by a separate agreement between Greece and Turkey.

Turkish War of Independence

Most Ottoman lands were shared among the victorious countries after the Mudros Armistice. As a result, different defense fronts and organizations of resistance have begun to appear in Anatolia and Thrace. The Turkish people needed to turn these acts of rebellion into a full independence movement that could only be accomplished under Mustafa Kemal's leadership. The four-year National War of Independence began when Mustafa Kemal arrived in Samsun on May 19, 1919 as the Army Inspector. The circular issued on June 22, 1919 in Amasya was a call for national liberation and a declaration. This was followed by the congresses of Erzurum and Sivas. The Turkish people expressed their determination for national independence at the Erzurum Congress. The Entente States occupied Istanbul and dissolved the Ottoman Parliament. Several deputies have been arrested and some have gone to Ankara to join the National Independence Struggle. The Turkish Grand National Assembly was inaugurated in Ankara on April 23, 1920, and the Assembly's President was elected by Mustafa Kemal. Henceforth, this Assembly would conduct the National Independence Struggle on behalf of the nation. War began on all fronts against imperialist forces after the appointed Mustafa Kemal Commander in Chief. Meanwhile, the Istanbul government signed the Sevres Treaty on August 10, 1920, which included very harsh provisions for the Turks. The Sevres Treaty was not recognized by Mustafa Kemal and the Government of Ankara.

A struggle was launched in Eastern Anatolia under the command of Kazim Karabekir, and this endeavor was successfully concluded. As a result, on the Treaty of Alexandropol was signed with Armenia. This was the first international agreement to which the TGNA was a party. With the Moscow Treaty signed with Russia, and the Kars Agreement signed with Armenia, Azerbaijan, and

Georgia the problems on the eastern front were completely solved. On the western front, during the First and Second Battles, the Greek forces that occupied Izmir on 15 May 1919 and began to advance in the Aegean were driven back and later in the Sakarya Pitch Battle they suffered a crushing defeat. In compliance with the Ankara Treaty, concluded with France, the French troops were also withdrawn from Adana and its surroundings. After that, all the country's forces and resources were prepared to carry out a general offensive on the western front. In the Grand Offensive and Commander-in-Chief Battle the Greek forces were routed. In 1922, Izmir was released. This military success has accelerated the process of creating a new Republic. The Mudanya Armistice was concluded between the Government of Ankara and the Entente States and it was decided that a conference would eventually be held in Lausanne to discuss the peace treaty provisions. However, the sultanate was brought to an end by the additional invitation made by the Entente States to the government of Istanbul. The TGNA split the Caliphate from the sultanate and, abolished the sultanate.

Turkish Relations with Soviet Union during and after the Turkish War of Independence

The Russian Bolsheviks and the Soviet government, led by Vladimir Lenin, who prevailed in the Russian Civil War in 1921, regarded the Turkish revolutionary movement under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal in line with his ideological and geopolitical aspirations. The Government of Lenin renounced the conventional demands of the Russian Empire to the lands of Western Armenia and the Turkey Straits. The supply of Soviet gold and weapons to the Grand National Assembly of Turkey in 1920-1922 was an important trade in the latter's successful power in an Ottoman Empire and the Greco-Turkish War.

According to the Treaty of Moscow, the two governments tried to establish friendly relations between the countries. With this treaty, Batumi was left to Georgia on condition that Turkey is allowed to get benefits from the services of the port. An identical Treaty of Kars, signed in 1921 by the Grand National Assembly with the Soviet Republic of Armenia, Soviet Azerbaijan and Soviet Georgia, followed the Moscow Treaty. Communist leaders, party officials, diplomats and academics paid much attention to the origins, evolution and transformational stages of Kemalism while strengthening the relations between Turkey and Soviet Union.

First years of the young Turkish Republic

After the Turkish War of Independence, on October 29, 1923, the Grand National Assembly of Turkey declared the country as a republic and chosen Mustafa Kemal as its first president along with İsmet İnönü becoming the first Prime Minister of the new Turkish Republic. The caliphate was abolished on March 3, 1924, and subsequently all members of the Ottoman dynasty were expelled from the country. However, this was the very main reason of the never-ending tension between the government and the Caliph supporters. Following the renewal of the Parliament, a fully republican constitution was adopted on April 20, 1924; and even though at first it retained Islam as the state religion, this clause was removed in April 1928, and Turkey became a purely secular republic. Two months later, an amendment gave women the right to vote and be elected. Finally 2 years from that, in 1937, the description of the state was finalized in the Constitution. It contains 6 fundamental principles, (also known as Atatürk's Principles and are the key stones of Kemalist revolution) which are:

- Republicanism, which represents the change from the multinational Empire to the establishment of the nation state
- Populism; which is being against class privileges, class distinctions and not recognizing any individual, family, class and organization as being above others. Kemalist ideology is based on supreme value of Turkish citizenship.
- Laicite; which does not only mean the separation of the state and religion, but also religion being separated from educational, cultural and legal affairs.
- Revolutionism, which is replacing traditional institutions with modern institutions.
- Nationalism, which is not affiliated with racism. Nationalism in Kemalist ideology is purely about citizenship and respecting the independence of all other nations while demanding the unconditional unity of both the Turkish people and territory.
- Statism which means the state was to regulate the country's general economic activity and that the state was to engage in areas where private establishments were not willing to do so, or where private establishments had proved to be insufficient, or if the national interest required it.

Opposition to the Kemalist Revolution

Starting from the declaration of the Turkish Republic in 1923, the country went through a process of modernization and westernization by carrying revolution from the top. These reforms contained: the unification of education, the termination of religious and other titles; the abolition of Islamic courts and the replacement of Islamic law with a secular civil code transferred from Switzerland's and a penal code after the Italian Penal Code, recognition of the equality between the sexes and the granting of full political rights to women; the language reform initiated by the newly founded Turkish Language Association, replacement of the Ottoman-Turkish alphabet with the new Turkish alphabet from the Latin alphabet, the headgear and dress law, the law on family names, and numerous others. However; this revolution and modernization progress was inherently not unopposed, Kemalism had to face opposition both in the parliament and from the extremely conservative people of the country.

These oppositions were in synchronization with the nation's transition to multi-party system. The first party to ever take place in the elections other than Republican People's Party was formed in November 1924 and named "The Progressive Republican Party". The party was founded by Kazım Karabekir, Rauf Orbay, Ali Fuat Cebesoy, Refet Bele and Adnan Adıvar. They advocated liberalism as an economic policy, unlike the government's statism policy. The party opposed many government policies throughout its short time and New policies were put forward, such as a change in the electoral system, not being a congressman and the President at the same time, and any revolutions and constitutional amendments being accepted in a referendum. However shortly after the party was formed, the party became an official place for the regime's opponents and as a result of the Sheikh Said Rebellion (led by Caliph supporters), where religious feelings were used as propaganda, the party was found affiliated with the rebellion and therefore was officially dissolved in 1925.

Another party was formed in 1930. It was named "The Liberal Republican Party" under the leadership of the former Prime Minister, Fethi Okyar. Mustafa Kemal personally encouraged and supported the new party and was seen as the prime mover; however, he chose to continue his career with the Republican People's Party and even though it meant the two to become political rivals, he suggested Fethi Okyar to continue in the opposition party. Fethi Okyar did not want to object Mustafa Kemal and after a session in the Assembly where some congressman from The Republican People's Party accused The Liberal Republican Party with being against the Republic's regime and

trying to reverse the reforms of Atatürk; (particularly regarding secularism) ,as an ardent supporter of the reforms, Fethi Okyar dissolved the party himself in 1930.

After the closure of The Liberal Republican Party, from 1930 to 1945 the Turkish Republic was a one party state without any formal opposition.

Turkey after the death of Mustafa Kemal

Mustafa Kemal, the first president of the Turkish Republic, was in office from 29 October 1923 to 10 November 1938. During 1937, his health started worsening and he was diagnosed with cirrhosis of the liver. On 10 November 1938, at the age of 57, he passed away. This led to an outpouring of grief both across the country and internationally.

The day after Mustafa Kemal's death, the Grand National Assembly elected Mustafa Kemal's successor as İsmet İnönü. He was seen as the most appropriate candidate since he was a respected figure of Independence War, a four stars general, the first prime minister of the Republic and above all was the closest friend and supporter of Mustafa Kemal. The official title of "National Chief" was given to him. Celal Bayar, who had succeeded İnönü as prime minister in 1937, proceeded in that Office.

Turkish international policy during WW2

As tension in Europe was rapidly rising, İnönü had to plan the Republic's stance and strategies. Factors such as: the poor economy, insufficient technology, lack of manpower, the still ongoing effects of recent wars and tiredness of the population led to Turkey's foreign policy in WW2 as: Active Neutrality. The new Turkish Republic's main policy was to maintain peace and its motto since the declaration of the republic was Mustafa Kemal's famous words: "Peace at Home, peace in the World.". With taking all of that into consideration, entering into war seemed like gaining nothing but losing so much. However, İsmet İnönü knew that entering would be necessary at one point and the timing was crucial for the future of the republic.

The War began on September 1, 1939. German troops, led by Adolf Hitler, invaded Poland and this resulted in France and Britain declaring war against Germany. Meanwhile; Japanese forces attacked Pearl Harbor, a US naval base near Hawaii, killing 2.335 people. President Roosevelt immediately took the necessary bureaucratic actions with the Congress, the Senate and the House of Representatives and declared war against Japan only a day after the Pearl Harbor attack. Three days

after this, Italy and Germany declared war against United States and the US responded in the same manner. After US bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the process to the end of the war quickened. In 1945, the war ended with Germany and Japan's surrender.

Turkey's foreign policy during this time was trying to stay out of the war without damaging alliances. In 1939, Ismet Inonu emphasized the friendship between Turkey and US via Ankara Radio and approximately 2 months after, signed a trade agreement with US which made US the most privileged country both in export and import. After the Nazi-Soviet non aggression pact, some aid and mutual understanding treaties were signed between Turkey, Britain, and France.

In 1940, the Turkish Grand National Assembly adopted the National Protection Law which gave the government extraordinary powers such as declaring war, mobilizing armed forces, and authorizing blackout in cities until it was abolished in 1960.

In 1941; Churchill, the Prime Minister of Britain, proposed sending British aircrafts to Turkey to stop Germany however this offer was refused. Then British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden came to Ankara and asked Turkey to enter the war if Germany ever attacks Greece, in a more menacing style. This was again refused by Turkey. Not so long after this, Adolf Hitler sent a letter to Ismet Inonu stating that Germany is no way near being a threat to Turkey and that he wishes to cooperate in future. Following Ismet Inonu's answer, Hitler sent another letter which offers a nonaggression pact between Turkey and Germany. This was accepted by Turkey and signed by Turkey's Foreign Minister, Şükrü Saraçoğlu. This pact was signed just 4 days before the Soviet Invasion which increased the number of pro-Germany people in Turkey, however Ismet Inonu did not change the country's policies in any way. He never permitted any troops of both sides through Turkey.

In 1942, some serious precautions were taken such as: Bread rationing, forced enrollment, and Wealth Tax. Ismet Inonu addressed this issue in one of his speeches in Izmir and said: "We will try to stay out of the war. We have no reason for combat. But military mobilization will not change and we will take every measure to be ready for changing situations."

The year 1942 mostly consisted of conferences and meetings. The most important ones were:

1. Casablanca Meeting
2. Adana Meeting
3. Moscow Conference

4. Tehran Conference

5. Cairo Conference

In 1944, the departure of the British Military Mission in Ankara was unexpected and resulted in Turkey's neutrality strategy to feeling lonely and isolated in international area. This led to some crucial steps. Turkey stopped exporting chrome to Germany, closing straits to Axis powers, breaking diplomatic relations with Hitler's Germany and Minister of Foreign Affairs Menemencioglu, who is pro-German, resigned. However, it is speculated that Churchill told Stalin that they had no relations with Turkey except Montreaux and this indicated the beginning of weakening relation of Anglo-American powers and Turkey.

Lucky for Turkey, in 1945 a lend and lease agreement was signed between Turkey and United States. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union announced that they do not recognize the neutrality and nonaggression treaty between two countries which was signed in 1925. They referred to the treaty as "outdated" and did not abide and therefore the agreement naturally ended. Finally, in February 1945, Turkey declared War on Germany with the sole purpose of becoming an original founding member of United Nations.

1946 Elections

In Turkey, single-party era began with the proclamation of the Republic on 29 October 1923. Between 1923 and 1945, the Republican People's Party (CHP) was the only political party. Until the elections in 1946, only one general election was held in multiparty. After the declaration of the second constitutionalism in 1908, the elections were held between Union and Progress Party (İttihat ve Terakki Fırkası) and Ahrar Party which is established just before the elections. After the proclamation of the Republic in 1923, elections were held with the one-party administration of the Republican People's Party on 1923-1927-1931-1935-1939-1943. The full transition to multi-party life took place on 18 July 1945, when the National Development Party was founded. But the most important party in this process was the Democratic Party.

In 1946, The Republic of Turkey went to multi-party elections with the force of its own internal conflicts and the results that the Second World War caused. Consequently, the people of Turkey, first experienced multiparty democracy in 1946.

In 1945, while the "Law on the Grounding of the Farmer" was discussed, four people from the CHP deputies displayed an unfavorable attitude. This group, which demanded more democracy, made a

motion called "memorandum of the four". The aim of the memorandum of the four was the realization of the transition to multiparty from a single-party and make a democratic election happen. Following the offering of this motion, there was a lot of argument in the parliament and 4 deputies were asked to withdraw it. After few days later, this proposal was rejected because it was not withdrawn. Later, Adnan Menderes, Refik Koraltan and Fuat Köprülü were expelled, whereupon, Celal Bayar resigned from the party. On 7 January 1946, they formed the Democratic Party. The Democratic Party appeared shortly before the 1946 elections. This was a big disadvantage for them. Because they could not make enough effect on people.

The election was supposed to be done in 1947. However, The Republican People's Party wanted to show to the Western countries the new political order in Turkey. Because of that, the election was made a year early. On July 21, 1946, The Republican People's Party won the first multi-party election. In the parliamentary general elections, The Republican People's Party won 395, Democratic Party won 64 and the independents won 6 deputies. With this election, 8th term deputies of the TGNA (Turkish Grand National Assembly) was assigned.

This selection was apart from judicial supervision and was done by following the majority system. It was an open ballot and concealed counting of votes. The Democratic Party said that there was a trick in the elections. Because of these irregularities, it was also referred to as "dubious election".

1950 Elections

The "majority system" favored the leading party and led it to be represented well below the votes of the other parties' deputies. Each province was considered a constituency. And the party which received the majority of the votes in that province, won all the deputies of the province.

With the new government established in 1947, the tension between the parties slightly alleviated. This moderate-term has caused stress among the Democratic Party members. And those who advocate acting harshly formed the National Party (July 1948). In this process, the Democratic Party began to pursue a tougher policy in order not to disintegrate.

The Democratic Party's decision in one of its congresses was that violations of election laws violate the natural rights of the citizen. Therefore, it was recommended that such behavior should be avoided in order not to cause national animosity. The Republican People's Party called this decision "National Commemoration of Enmity". But despite everything, the relations between two sides softened.

Democratic Party expressed themselves with rallies, press, and face to face meetings. These performed a good look for the public. They promised a bright future by saying "We will not allow any material and spiritual concussion which is caused by the change of power in the country.". Their promises were promising for all segments of the public. Propagandas criticized the actions of the Republican People's Party.

Electoral laws were amended and improved in 1950 with the agreement of the Democratic Party and the Republican People's Party After that agreement, "Yüksek Seçim Kurulu" founded. Before the 1950 elections, there were innovations were discussed such as controlling the election process, hidden ballot and vote counting which is open to the public. (Elections held since 1950 have been democratic and fair in outlines [excluding the 1983 elections after September 12th].)

As the 14th of May elections were approaching, not only The Republican People's Party but also Democratic Party was confident that they will win.

As the election's result, on May 14, 1950, the Republican People's Party's 27-year power came to an end. The Democratic Party received 55% and the Republican People's Party received 29% of the votes. The Democratic Party had put 416 and the Republican People's Party had put 69 deputies in the parliament.

After the election, the people who dissatisfied with the result offered to prevent the administration of the democratic party with blame, but İsmet İnönü refused that inappropriate offer. And he said, "This defeat is my greatest victory."

This election has changed the fate of Turkey, more than enough. This radical change without bloodshed is called the "white revolution".

22 May 1950, Celal Bayar has assigned as the third president of the Republic of Turkey. On the same day, the first Democratic Party government led by Adnan Menderes was formed. On 9 June, Adnan Menderes was appointed to the Democratic Party chairmanship which was vacated by Celal Bayar.

Post World War II Turkish-Soviet Relations

In May 1945 Germany signed the German Instrument of Surrender. This document did not only indicate the end of World War II but also served as a warning for the approaching threats on Turkey. With Germany out of the picture, the Soviet Union started shifting its focus.

In 1945, the Soviet Union started launching anti-Turkish propaganda and challenging the Turkish government with political demands such as demanding a revision for the Straits' regime and adjusting Turkey's eastern border. Particularly during the Yalta Conference, the Soviet opinion on Turkish integrity and sovereignty started to grow worrisome.

At the Potsdam Conference England, the United States and the Soviet Union came to the conclusion that the Straits "would be the subject of direct negotiations between each of the three powers and Turkish Government."

In a telegram, an American ambassador in Turkey, Wilson, claimed that the Soviet claims on this matter were merely a facade for the Soviet Union's real aim: to see a new regime in Turkey that would be "friendly" to Soviet interests and in doing so dominating Turkey.

Subsequently, the US sent notes regarding specific points that are to be applied in the revision of the Montreux Regime such as opening the Straits to merchant's vessels from all nations and warships from Black Sea Powers at all times. Although the specifics of the American proposal diminished Turkey's dominance over the Black Sea, the general lines satisfied Turkey. However, these amendments were rejected by the Soviet Union. British representatives expressed their support of the American proposals as they were more acceptable than the earlier attempts at demilitarization. Afterward, Britain submitted its own note which was almost identical to the US' with some minor changes.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union bid their time suggesting revisions in doing so they maintained firm pressure on Turkey while also starting psychological warfare. In an attempt to wear out the Turkish government so that they would become more receptive to the Soviet demands, rumors about Soviet troop movements in areas surrounding Turkey, namely the Caucasus and Balkans, started spreading. It should be noted that around the time these rumors started, the non-Aggression Treaty between Turkey and the Soviet Union was nearing its expiry date and this also added to the distress in Turkey.

In order to keep the Turkish government and army alert, the Soviet Union began provoking the Armenians and Kurds.

Nearly a year later than the US and Britain, the Soviet Union submitted its own note which is also known as the first diplomatic note between the Soviet Union and Turkey. The Note mentions a series of incidents that took place in and around the Straits during World War II while implicitly blaming Turkey for not fulfilling its duty of guarding the Straits.

Turkey accepted the American suggestions and three of the Soviet proposals. Nevertheless, Turkey still had concerns and stated that “the acceptance of the Soviet thesis would result in...building the so-called security of the Black Sea Powers upon the annihilation of the security of Turkey.”

In the 50s, Turkey started NATO preparations and with that, the relationship between the Soviet Union and Turkey entered a “frozen period”.

After Stalin’s demise

In the late 50s, however, there was a brief restoration of a friendship between the two countries.

Post World War II Turkish-Western Relations

After World War II until the 1960s, as a result of the “Demokrat Parti(DP)” coming into power, Turkey adopted a western-oriented foreign policy and a particularly close friendship with the United States. In contrast to CHP, DP had a western capitalist point of view and was pursuing liberal policies.

As the Soviets started laying claims on the Straits and Eastern Anatolia, Turkey began to seek an ally just as powerful as the Soviet Union. The foremost characteristic of Turkish-American relations in the post-war period was that whenever relations between the United States and the Soviet Union went through a crisis, the Americans approached Turkey thanks to its geographically vital location. A closer relationship between Turkey and the United States began with the Second Cairo Conference in 1943. After the agreement of 1947 which implemented the Truman Doctrine, the USA in an effort to help improve Turkey’s growing economy and military loaned the Turkish government billions of dollars both as economic aid and military assistance. The United States also erased Turkish debt based on the credits she received during the war in return for a small amount of money in May 1946.

A new era for Turkey began with the Truman Doctrine of 1947 and five years later in 1952 after joining NATO Turkey officially became a part of the Western Bloc. The relationship between Turkey and the US further grew after the Marshall Aid Program.

The Turkish Foreign Policy towards Europe opened up in 1956 in order to enhance economic and trade relations.

NATO & Korean War

It is recommended that you watch this video. (<https://www.nato.int/wearenato/why-was-nato-founded.html>)

When the Second World War ended, the US and the USSR tried to harm the country with different governments as a result of their plan on Korea. By the unanimous decision of the post-war Yalta Conference, the northern region was given to the Soviets and the southern region to the United States. Thus, the country is divided into two.

Owing to follow the expansionist policy, the Soviet Union started a war against South Korea on June 25, 1950, in order to unite North Korea as a single communist state. The European states and the United States attacked back to this attack. Two days later, President Truman sent air and naval forces to the region. This war was the first hot conflict of the Cold War period.

On the same date, the UN Security Council adopted a draft resolution calling on countries to assist South Korea. The UN, which did not remain indifferent to this war that took place in the Far East, first wanted to end the offensive situation. However, when the invasions continued, General Mac Arthur was sent to the region with an army under his command. Then, the UN asked all of its member countries to help the Republic of South Korea. 15 countries responded by sending troops.

Due to the national security problem posed by the Soviet threat, the Democratic Party government tried to get involved in political, economic and military alliances in the West such as NATO. As Adnan Menderes stated in the First Government Program, it is aimed to carry out the necessary efforts to strengthen our relations with the United States, Britain, and France in the political, economic and cultural sphere. Moreover, Turkey has kept ready its army because there was a possibility that they enter to fight at any moment.

After the Democratic Party came to power, the Korean War was the first war that Turkey entered. Therefore, whole country was initially worried. The attempt to send troops to South Korea came on the agenda of the Assembly on 30 June 1950. However, the Democratic Party, without waiting for the approval of parliament, attempted to send troops to Korea. The Republican People's Party insisted that it was a war decision and stated that this decision should be made by the TGNA. Against this stance of the opposition, Menderes said that this was not a war decision, but assistance. In general, the idea of sending troops to Korea was welcomed.

In November 1948, US and British ambassadors has rejected the request of Turkey's accession to NATO. They stated the reason as follows; “The North Atlantic Pact is a geographical defense system, so it can only include countries in the geography where it is located.” The refusing countries were the USA, England, and France. Europe did not want to fight again with the Soviet Union while the Soviets threatening Turkey. Therefore, they have tried to leave Turkey alone with their external problems.

On July 25, 1950, Menderes government, sent a 4500-strong military force to the command of the UN Command. With this support, Turkey has become the second country that sent troops to the territory region, after America. This was the first time that Turkey has sent troops outside the borders. In the following time, the number of soldiers we have sent has exceeded 6000. (Turkey has sent more troops even from England.)

After the departure of the first brigade, Turkey has been requested for the second time, on August 11, 1950. Though, this request was not accepted by the NATO Council of Ministers. America supported Turkey in order to enter NATO in 1951, due to the success of Turkish troops in the war. On September 15-20, Turkey's NATO membership was adopted by majority vote in the Council of Ministers.

The Korean War, the first hot conflict of the Cold War, ended with the cease-fire agreement which signed on 27 July 1953.

Prime Ministry of Adnan Menderes

The Democratic Party's President Menderes always said that it was Ataturk who discovered him. And it was natural that there are tendencies that are similar to the understanding in the Republican People's Party on some issues.

During Adnan Menderes's ten years as prime minister, there have been major changes in Turkish domestic and foreign policy. External debts were mainly provided by the USA. In the Adnan Menderes period, Turkey has received \$994 million in economic assistance from the United States. It is an undeniable fact that the most important development and change in the first half of this period were in the economic field. It is obvious that Turkey entered into a development never seen until then. Due to these developments, this period, which lasted until 1955, is considered as the "golden years" of Menderes's rule.

On June 6, 1950; the newly-established the Democratic Party's government retired 15 generals and 150 colonels on the grounds that they planned a military coup.

In 1952 Turkey was accepted as a full member of NATO following landed troops to Korea which was accepted by Menderes's rule.

In 1953, the goods acquired by the Republican People's Party during one-party rule were confiscated and transferred to the treasury.

In the elections that made on May 2, 1954, the Democratic Party won a major victory. With 57% of the vote, they maintained their power. On May 17, Menderes announced his third cabinet. In 1955, the economy started to be plugged. Unrest in the Democratic Party's parliamentary group was increasing because of the economy. During this period, the Cyprus negotiations began. No results were achieved in the first meeting of the negotiations. Greece wanted that the island should determine its own destiny. The United Kingdom wanted a trilateral military rule. If the status quo will be broken, Turkey wanted the island to be given to themselves.

Against the NSCS (National Struggle of Cyprus Struggle), which began operations in Cyprus on 1 April 1955 and began to attack Turkish Cypriots; The Turkish Cypriots had formed several small resistance groups. On 27 July 1957, under the direction of Adnan Menderes, Turkish Resistance Organization was established in Nicosia under the leadership of Foreign Minister Fatin Rüştü Zorlu and Lieutenant General Daniş Karabelen.

While the negotiations were going on, chaos took place in the country on the night of September 1955 after some newspapers in Istanbul wrote that a bomb was thrown at Atatürk's house in Thessaloniki. Because of these events, the Parliament convened extraordinarily. When events got out of control, martial law proclaimed. (The events happened on September 6-7, are said to be the most important events that tired Menderes out in this process.)

The idea that the Democratic Party used the military for political purposes also caused the soldiers to react. Examples of military unrest can be increased. It is known that since 1955 secret committees have been established in the army in order to carry out the government coup which was one of the solution options. As a matter of fact, these committees approached the coup step by step and overthrew the Menderes Government on May 27th and established a military administration instead.

If we look briefly at the events that prepared or accelerated the coup, the political environment had become quite tense after the 1957 elections.

After Menderes saw the embargo which was laid on Turkey by the US, he began to improve the alliance with Russia. After 1957, America began to think that they are losing Turkey and has called out İnönü.

On 17 February 1959, Menderes' plane, which was on its way to London for Cyprus negotiations, crashed due to pilots' mistake and fog. Menderes was wounded. Menderes met with great cheers on his return home. İnönü welcomed him at the Ankara station, which could have been softening of relations.

This meeting was also the last friendly meeting between the two leaders. In 1959, Menderes decided to make an agreement with Russia.

The first coup that occurred in the Republic of Turkey, was performed on 27th May 1960. A group of officers in the Turkish Armed Forces confiscated the country's administration on the morning of May 27, 1960, on the grounds that the Democratic Party gradually led the country to a regime of repression. National Unity Committee which has 37-members, countermanded the constitution and the Turkish Grand National Assembly. Political activities were suspended. They arrested many people, especially President Celal Bayar and Prime Minister Adnan Menderes. The Supreme Court of Justice, established by those who made the coup of 27 May, judged Menderes and other politicians for 9 months and 27 days. At the end of the trial, 14 people were sentenced to death and 31 people were sentenced to life imprisonment. However, the National Unity Committee forgave the death penalty for persons other than Celal Bayar, Adnan Menderes, Hasan Polatkan and Fatin Rüştü Zorlu. Menderes was judged in 13 separate cases and found guilty of all cases except the "Bebek" Case. After being approved by the National Unity Committee, he was executed on 17 September 1961 on İmralı Island.

Event of the 9 Officers

In 1957, a group of officers was tried and convicted for conspiring against the government. After the Democrat Party came into power, a group of officers began expanding their secret organization within the military. The organization was later turned in by some higher-ranking military officials and a member of the parliament.

The Plane Crash

On 17 February 1959, an airplane carrying Adnan Menderes and a couple of government officials from Istanbul to London crashed near Sussex. Menderes was traveling to sign the London Agreements on the

Cyprus issue with the British Prime Minister and the Greek Prime Minister. Nine of the 16 passengers and 5 of the 8 crew members died. Menderes, however, survived almost uninjured and was hospitalized in London. Regardless, he signed the London Agreement two days later in the hospital.

II. ECONOMICS

The origins of Turkish Republic's economy was based on populism and Kemalist ideology which resulted in denying the different socio-economical classes in Turkey. It was mostly state-oriented and there were not many private capital enterprises in economic life. While the state was holding its monopoly on some crucial sectors such as: oil, electricity, iron and sugar; private entrepreneurship was also state-supported. However, due to catastrophic outcomes of wars all around the globe and the ongoing legacy of mandatory application of the Ottoman tariffs along with the lack of private capital and experience in the State; the system did not function successfully.

This changed when the Kemalist way of statism was fully adopted. The First Five Year Plan (1934-1938) was a success. Naturally, there were some serious limitations on foreign capital and investments which resulted as the State being the main and the biggest (owning more than %50 of the sector) manufacturer of vital goods. The Second Five Year Plan (1939-1943) was implemented as well, but because of World War II, it did not catch the success The First Five Year Plan had.

After the World War II, Turkey joined IMF and World Bank and was attempting to change to the multiparty system. Along with the suggestions of the World Bank and US; the State changed its' approach to foreign capital and investments from limiting them to trying to attract them and reduce the effects of the State on economy. Therefore, the transition to a liberalist economy began.

When the Democrat Party won the elections, these last steps earned them a rather advantaged start with the opportunities provided for private capital in finance, trade and industry. Eventually the party differed so much from the previous government by economical means (while DP was following a liberalist model, CHP was more on the state-centered model.), it affected the whole politics in country and seen as the main reason for polarization in the national politics.

Other than liberalism and free-market economy, DP promised rapid economic development with special emphasis on agriculture. They kept their promise and within a short amount of time, agricultural incomes grew faster than expected. Although large farmers profited the most; the incomes of all classes grown greatly, given the fact that it was the post-war era.

Then, despite all the advantages of working in agriculture sector and state support, the rate of the labor migration drastically changed, with over 1 million people moving permanently to cities in order to work in newly developing industries.

The lack of infrastructure in cities started to cause problems but this was not the only one. The DP tried to do too much in too little time, causing them to import the high-tech farming equipment of the time and led to a trade deficit. The economic growth dramatically fell down to its quarter and the trade deficit in 1955 was 8 times more than 1950. In spite of that the government did not reduce the import and investment rates, in fact the numbers were getting even higher.

This led the DP to find new ways to deal with the economic problems such as getting financial aids and borrowing from international markets. They did not make any regulations about taxation; which was compatible with their political views but given the fact that they could only collect %2 of the total amount of taxes from the rather wealthy class of the country, this did more harm than good in the long run.

The DP started to take actions only to save the day and borrowed a loan from the Central Bank (which essentially means printing money) and naturally, the inflation rate tripled in only seven years. In 1958, the government had to meet IMF's demands and devaluated the lira in order receive a loan and rescheduling of the debts.

In conclusion; it is safe to say that even though the DP preferred to take care of daily needs, they also succeeded in modernizing agriculture sector and expanded the industrial base of the country.

III. MILITARY

Introduction to Turkish Army and Their Position During Relevant Years

The army has always been the guarantee of the existence and the future of a state. With this fact, the Turkish states have always paid attention to the army and kept their army strong.

The intervention of the military in politics was also seen during the Ottoman Empire. It is known that with these interventions, changes in the political structure have been made and the senior officials have lost their authority or lives. It is a fact that the janissaries, who were not satisfied with the salaries and rewards, have started numerous riots and sometimes killed statesmen in order to increase this salary. Although the intervention of the military during the Ottoman period was not intended to change the political system, it was witnessed that large-scale changes occurred as a result of the pressure created.

The Turkish Armed Forces, which had an important position after the establishment of the republic, was one of the main pillars of the regime. In the foundation of the Republic and in the process of applying the principles of the revolution, the power of the army was used. The structure of the state and society was based on civil and military bureaucracy.

Despite the founding character of the soldier, care was taken to keep the soldier out of politics during the Atatürk period. In fact, the soldiers' right to vote was taken away from them to ensure this.

The Democratic Party's Government has taken steps to rejuvenate the Turkish Armed Forces gradually from the beginning of 1950 in order to implement a reform policy in the army.

Along with the innovation and development which had done by the NATO's (especially the United States') financial support to the land forces, it was occurred that Turkey had the most powerful army

in the Europe between the years 1950 – 1953. Owing to the powerful military status in Turkey has reached one of the leading position of its geography.

Between the years 1950-1953, the Turkish navy was equipped with a significant amount of equipment with the help of other European states, especially the USA.

After the Turkey-US relations turn into their strategic partnership against Soviet expansionism, the first jet aircraft covered by US military support has been brought to Turkey on November 22, 1951. Due to the increasing importance of the Air Force, the process of equipping the army with modern aircraft has accelerated.

Between 1950 and 1953, a significant budget was allocated to national defense. This budget has been increased every year on a regular basis to increase the training level of the military personnel of the Turkish army and to renew the equipment.

The reason for the fact that the people who carried out the coup of 27 May 1960 consists entirely of military people is that the armed forces have a function of duty and responsibility isolated from politics. With the emergence of groups of individuals who were not satisfied with the existing structure and who have looked for the opportunity for change, the possibility of a coup has increased. The relationship between officers with putschist thought jumped to an upper dimension and began to evolve in the direction of the coup.

History of the relationship between Turkish Military and Politics

In the Turkish state and society, the military has always had a central place. The dominant discourse in the Turkish security culture has generally concentrated on the protection of the state, and the military's main mission was to defend the state from external and internal enemies. In the new Turkish republic this Ottoman legacy continued after 1923. With the fall of the Ottoman Empire, with bureaucratic intentions, the military started to insert itself in daily politics. The state takes precedence over the government in this model, and the military's duty is to defend the state. The state was seen as a symbol of peace and continuity in Turkish political culture, while the government was synonymous with fluctuating political power. On the one hand, since the early days of the republic, the military has distanced itself from the political process and barred its officers from any form of political activity. On the other hand, the military viewed itself as a supporter of Kemalism, the new Turkish republic's state ideology, and a driving force behind the country's reform and Westernization. The military has put itself outside and beyond the civilian government

rather than being part of politics, but with a strong interest in the results of the political decision-making process.

The role of the military in politics has been primarily that of the guardians since the first military coup in 1960. Clandestine guardianship system, which allowed it to use different forms of interference, from a coup to the control and influence of the civil political process through formal and informal mechanisms. One might argue that during much of the Republican era, civilian governments shared power with the military. Through its role as a political guardian, the military had a powerful position in state affairs and was able to determine the fate of governments and politicians. The military's political influence rested largely on its institutional autonomy within Turkey's state apparatus, support from powerful civilian groups, and its high standing among the Turkish people. The military's institutional autonomy was also strengthened by the lack of any real parliamentary oversight of the armed forces and a general lack of transparency in Turkey's military and security issues. Moreover, in times of national crisis, military intervention in politics was widely accepted by the population as a necessity.

The military interfered directly on four occasions (1960, 1971, 1980, 1997) to change the government. Although these interventions differed considerably in terms of goals and the means used to achieve them, 3 of them all succeeded in the sense that the military was able to change the course of events in its own favor. Furthermore, the military leadership reinforced its influence on the political system after each intervention. From 1971 onwards, it can be said that in the political decision-making process the military became a de facto veto power. The role of the military as a veto power became even more pronounced in the 1982 constitution and other laws passed during the period of military rule (1980–83). Through its National Security Council dominance, military leadership could in practice instruct and overrule the civilian government's decisions.

Turkish Military and Menderes

Despite the crippling economic difficulties of Turkey, Menderes retained his popularity with the bourgeoisie, and a significant majority managed to win the DP again in the elections of 1954, having returned Menderes to office. Menderes then put on to silence his opponents, always intolerant of criticism. Media censorship has been enforced, reporters have been imprisoned at him,

and national elections have been manipulated. Not only did these policies disgust the intellectuals, they also betrayed the army. Menderes who were well liked by the people in general and also had the support of General Cemal Gürsel, Chief of Staff of the Army, who, in a private nationalist memorandum, proposed that Menderes should become the president of the republic in order to secure national unity, became increasingly unpopular among intellectuals, university students and a group of radical young military officers.

Through setting up the Commission on Inquiries, Menderes granted MPs the right to decide with the powers of civil and military authorities and rejected the separation of powers concept through granting MPs both prosecution and authority. He drew the sage's reaction. Although the deteriorating economy, the political gridlock and the increasingly authoritarian policies of the DP led to increasing dissent, particularly among the urban population and the bureaucratic and military circles, Menderes still had popular support and won the elections of 1957. Yet resistance to him escalated, and the military overthrew his government in 1960.

Dynamics of a military coup

A coup is a scheme to overthrow the existing government and most coups are carried out by the military. There are important conclusions regarding the dynamics of a coup d'état:

Coups lead by stronger influences in the army such as senior generals rather than minor parties, junior officials. These authorities, having the necessary connections and sway have a better chance at succeeding

Ideology does not necessarily matter in military coups. The participating parties do not always join the side they agree with, rather the side that they think will succeed.

It is essential that the rebels take over the media, namely TV and radio stations. The message they convey through these devices is vital, they do not need to justify their actions and instead use these instruments in order to create the perception that they have already succeeded.

Civilians are not a huge concern during a coup. With that being said, street demonstrations and mass civil actions are not likely to stop a coup.

Important Military Officials and Their Positions

Name	Rank	Force
Cemal Gürsel	Army general	Land
Fahri Özdilek	Army general	Land
Cemal Madanođlu	Lieutenant general	Land
Sıtkı Ulay	Brigadier general	Land
İrfan Bařtuđ	Brigadier general	Land
Ekrem Acuner	Colonel	Land
Osman Köksal	Colonel	Land
Fikret Kuytak	Colonel	Land
Sami Küçük	Colonel	Land
Muzaffer Yurdakuler	Colonel	Land
Haydar Tunçkanat	Colonel	Air
Refet Aksoyođlu	Lieutenant colonel	Land
Kadri Kaplan	Lieutenant colonel	Land
Suphi Karaman	Lieutenant colonel	Land
Sezai Okan	Lieutenant colonel	Land
Mucip Ataklı	Lieutenant colonel	Air
Mehmet Özgüneř	Major	Land
Vehbi Ersü	Major	Land
Suphi Gürsoytrak	Major	Land
řukran Özkaya	Major	Land
Ahmet Yıldız	Major	Land
Selahattin Özgür	Lieutenant commander	Naval
Kamil Karaveliođlu	Captain	Land
Emanullah Çelebi	Captain	Air
Alparslan Türkeř	Colonel	Land
Orhan Kabibay	Lieutenant colonel	Land
Mustafa Kaplan	Lieutenant colonel	Land
Orhan Erkanlı	Major	Land
Muzaffer Karan	Major	Land
řefik Soyuyüce	Major	Land
Fazıl Akkoyunlu	Major	Land
Dündar Tařer	Major	Land

Münir Köseoğlu	Lieutenant commander	Naval
Numan Esin	Captain	Land
İrfan Solmazer	Captain	Land
Muzaffer Özdağ	Captain	Land
Rıfat Baykal	Naval lieutenant	Naval
Ahmet Er	Captain	Gendarmerie

IV. CHARACTER PROFILES

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, born in Salonika, was the founder of the Republic of Turkey and served as its first president from 1923 to 1938. He spent most of his early years in military schools and graduated from Ottoman Military College in 1905. In 1911, he served against the Italians in Libya and then in the Balkan Wars (1912 - 1913). He made his military reputation repelling the Allied invasion at the Dardanelles in 1915. After the defeat of the Ottoman Empire in the World War 1 (1914-1918); Ataturk began a nationalist revolution in Anatolia, resisting to the Armistice of Mudros (1918) and the victorious Allied Powers plans of partition of the land. This was especially centered around opposing Greek endeavors to hold onto Smyrna and its hinterland. Later, this resistance and revolution became nation-wide and called as “Turkish War of Independence (1919–1923)”. After a series of battles with such great importance, many countries adopted the Misak-ı Milli (National Pact) and on 23 April 1920, Atatürk called for a national election to establish a new Turkish Parliament seated in Ankara– known as the "Grand National Assembly" (GNA). This assembly, lead by Ataturk, rejected the Treaty of Sevres which was signed by Grand Vizier Damat Ferid Pasha and demanded complete independence on the Turkish soil, finances, the Capitulations, the Straits and other issues. This was concluded in the Conference of Lausanne in 1922 and on 29 October 1923, the Republic of Turkey was proclaimed. After being elected as the President, Ataturk’s attempts to modernize the country to the level of contemporary civilizations began. His reforms can be put under five main topics: political (such as abolishment of the Sultanate and Caliphate),social (such as women rights, the surname law, closing of dervish lodges and shrines), juridical (such as abolishment of the Canon Law and instating the new Turkish Civil Code and other legislation to suit secular order), educational and cultural (such as adoption of the new Turkish

alphabet) and economical (such as abolishment of old taxation laws and implementing First and Second Development Plans (1933-1937), construction of new highways to reach every corner of the country.). He died on 10 November 1938 at the age of 57.

Cemal Gürsel

Cemal Gürsel was born in Erzurum. He served as the 4th President (1960-1966) and 10th Prime Minister (1969-1961) of Turkey, besides being the Commander of Turkish Army (1958-1960). After graduating from Turkish Military College, he fought many battles and wars such as: the Çanakkale (Dardanelles) Battle in 1915 to 1917 as an Artillery Officer, the fronts of Syrian and Palestinian on World War I, and all the Western fronts of the Turkish War of Independence. After expressing his support to Adnan Menderes, who was the Prime Minister, that he should replace the current President, it resulted as him being suspended and forced to resign from military in 1960. Then he left for Izmir where he became the president of the Anti-Communism Association of Turkey. It was not very long after that when the coup d'état on 27 May 1960 took place. Even though the coup occurred without the leadership of Cemal Gürsel, the National Unity Committee (NUC), only a day after the coup, chose him as the commander in chief, Head of state, Prime minister and Minister of Defense of the 24th government; which, in theory, gives him more absolute powers than even Atatürk ever had. Following that, he played a significant role in transition to the democratic order and Kemalist vision, while organizing preparation of the new Constitution which was later adopted in the referendum. Propitiously with the new Constitution, he was elected as the 4th President of the Turkish Republic and served in that position until his Presidency was terminated by the Turkish Grand National Assembly, due to his worsening health condition. He died on 14 September 1966 at the age of 70.

Mehmet Fuad Köprülü

Mehmet Fuad Köprülü was a Literature historian, politician and statesman. He dropped out from Istanbul University Faculty of Law and started teaching literature in high schools but thanks to his interest in philosophy and history he was appointed as professor of Turkish Literature History

(1913), as young as at the age 23; which was followed by becoming professor –in-ordinary in 1933. Following the University Reform, he became the Dean of the Faculty of Letters. He also founded the “Türkiyat Institute”. He was also a member of the Fecr-i Ati community as a poet. While continuing his academic career in Istanbul University and Ankara University, he was elected as Congressman from Kars in 1935 and retired in 1943. However, his political career did not come to an end. He was one of the founders and members of Democrat Party (DP) in 1946 until his resignation in 1957. Between those years, he served within the government of Adnan Menderes as the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of State. Even though he was permitted to found the “New DP” after the military coup in 1960, the new party did not get the expected interest from public and Mehmet Fuad Köprülü left politics for good. He died after a traffic accident on 28 June 1966, at the age of 75.

Ali Fuat Cebesoy

Ali Fuat Cebesoy was a soldier, statesman and a politician. He served as the 6th Speaker of the Grand National Assembly, 4th Minister of Transport, 11th Minister of Public Works and a Member of the Grand National Assembly His educational background mostly consists military schools, he was even classmates with Mustafa Kemal Ataturk for some time. After graduating, his rankings were promoted due to his achievements in battles. However, his milestone in life was when he signed the Amasya Protocol and participated in Turkish War of Independence. Following the Sivas Congress, the Board of Representatives chose him as the General Commander of the National Forces. Unfortunately; his attack against the Greek in Western front failed and was succeeded by Ismet Inonu. Then, he was appointed as an ambassador to Moscow and negotiations with the Soviet leaders resulted in Soviet’s providing military and financial support to the Independence War. After his duty as an ambassador, he was elected as the Second Spokesman of the Turkish Parliament while continuing his duty as a soldier until the declaration of the Republic. He then chose to continue his career in politics and was one of the founders of the opposition party, the Progressive Republican Party and was elected as the general secretary. Nevertheless, the Party was shut down after the rebellion of “Şeyh Said”. He retired with the title of General and stayed away from politics from 1927 to 1933. Afterwards, he returned to the politics and was an independent candidate of the Democratic Party in the first democratic elections of the Turkish history, and got elected and continued to serve in Parliament for ten more years. After the

coup on May 27, 1960, he was arrested but later set free. After this, he quit politics for good. He died on 10 January 1968, at the age of 85.

Ragıp Gümüşpala

Ragıp Gümüşpala was a soldier and a politician. He graduated from military school, then served in previous positions such as the 3rd Army Commander, 11th Chief of the General Staff and Justice Party General Manager, as well as being one of its founders. He participated in World War I and took part in the suppression of the rebellion known as “Şeyh Said”. He retired in 1960. He died on June 6 1964, at the age of 67.

Hasan Polatkan

Hasan Polatkan, Crimean Tatar origin, was Minister of Finance and Labor between 1950-1960 in the Government of Adnan Menderes. Polatkan lived his teenage years when the Republic of Turkey was trying to reach contemporary nations level both economically and socially and this period enabled him to have opinions about Turkey’s economy. Until 1946, he worked as an assistant inspector at the Ziraat (Agricultural) Bank. He, then, was elected as Democracy Party candidate from Eskişehir in the elections held on July 21, 1946. In 1950 general elections he served as Minister of Labor in the first government founded by Adnan Menderes on 22 May. Afterwards, he was appointed to the Ministry of Finance. Later, continued this in the four Menderes governments established. The fiscal policies adopted with the contribution of Polatkan lead to high and continuous inflation. He was put on trial with President Bayar and Prime Minister Menderes for breaking and changing the constitutional order and ended up being executed.

Yusuf Demirdağ

Yusuf Demirdağ is a Turk soldier and politician graduated from Kuleli Military High School and Military Academy. In 1938, he was appointed as the Chief of the General Staff and then appointed to Berlin Military Attaché. In 1948, he became the Chief of Staff of the Brigade. Dedicating his life to his job, he was assigned as the commander of Ankara Armored Training Center. He started to step into political life. In the general elections held on March 1, 1961, he was elected as a member of the Republican Senate Trabzon as the candidate of the Justice Party. Later, he died in 1972 in Ankara.

Mehmet Nuri Yamut

Mehmet Nuri Yamut, the 6th Chief of the General Staff of the Turkish Armed Forces, graduated from the Military Academy and joined the army after studying at the War Academy for a year. Participating Balkan, I. World, Independence Wars, he became entitled to receive Independence Medal. From 1920 to 1935, he served in Afghanistan with various headquarters and troops. He was assigned to the Turkish Land Forces Command in 1949. He also served as Deputy Chief of the General Staff. Thereafter, he retired from his post of Chief of the General Staff in 1954 on his own will. He is also a Member of Parliament in the 10th and 11th term of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey. He was arrested after the 27 May Coup when he was deputy. However, he passed away during the trials.

Kazım Karabekir

Kazım Karabekir, Hero of Alçitepe, is Turkish soldier and politician who received Independence Medal. Despite the telegram sent to him from Istanbul and ordered him to arrest Mustafa Kemal Pasha, he entered into Mustafa Kemal Pasha's service and became one of the commanders who initiated Turkish War of Independence. He continued to work as deputy. He resigned from his military service and work only for political field. He resigned from the Republican People's Party (RPP) in 1924 and became one of the founders of the Progressive Republican Party. After a while, he became the leader of this party. It was claimed that the PRP also had a role in the East due to the Sheikh Said Rebellion.

In 1925, the government closed PRP. In addition, Kazım Karabekir was arrested in connection with the attempt to assassinate Mustafa Kemal Pasha and was acquitted even if he was tried by the Independence Court. Then, he was removed from politics. However, after the death of Atatürk in 1939 and 1943, he was elected as Istanbul Deputy and was elected as the Speaker of the Grand National Assembly in 1946. He died in 1948

Fevzi Çakmak

He was the first Minister of National Defense and the first Chief of General Staff of the Turkish Armed Forces during the Republican period. Firstly, he joined the Turkish Grand National Assembly (TGNA) as a Kozan Deputy. On May 26, 1920, the Istanbul Government decided to remove his rank and execute him as one of the leaders of the national movement, but in 1921 he was promoted to the rank of general by the TGNA. As the Chief of the General Staff, Mustafa Kemal promoted him to the rank of marshal when he prepared the plans of the Battle of Dumlupınar. After Mustafa Kemal Pasha instructed that the military should not interfere in politics, he resigned from the Kozan deputy by preferring his military duty to politics. After serving 23 years as the General Staff, he retired in 1944 and was elected as the 8th Term Istanbul MP in the Turkish Grand National Assembly as an independent candidate in the 1946 elections. After Celal Bayar, the leader of the Democratic Party, came to power, he resigned from his party after he said he would not ask for the account of the mistakes and corruptions. In 1948, together with Osman Bölükbaşı he became one of the founder member of the Nation Party. He passed away on April 10, 1950.

Adnan Menderes

He was born in 1899 in Aydın. He participated in the War of Independence and was awarded with Medal of Independence. Menderes began his political career in the Free Republican Party. After party's self-dissolution, he participated Republican People's Party. In 1931, he became Aydın Deputy in the general elections and has studied law during this period. On December 7, 1945, he, together with his friends, had been expelled from the RPP for the Takrir incident and internal opposition. He founded the DP with Celal Bayar, Fuad Köprülü and Refik Koraltan. In 1950, DP

won the election. DP leader Celal Bayar was elected as the president. The new president Celal Bayar appointed Menderes as Prime Minister. Menderes had a liberal and open-minded economic outlook, recognizing more freedoms than those who had gone into private initiatives. In 1955, it caused the economic blockages to begin. Government established the Investigation Commission to investigate RPP deputies whether they are in contact with some officers. İsmet İnönü was banned from the Parliament for 12 sessions on the grounds that he encouraged the military coup. The RPP Parliamentary Group objected to the situation and events have grown thoroughly. Also, protests were spread. At the end of May 27, 1960, Staff Colonel Alparslan Türkeş stated that they had seized the administration as Turkish Armed Forces and announced the reasons of the military coup. At the end of the trial process of the Supreme Court of Justice, it was decided to execute Menderes. Then, he was executed on 17 September 1961 on İmralı Island.

V. CONCLUSION

Dear delegates, we know that the information provided up to now, might be seen as a history book. Nevertheless, as you can observe, we did not state much about historical coup itself, allowing you to evaluate the possibilities upon what to happen. This committee shall not really stick historical realities and shall advise you a different scenario. Therefore, please consider the information stated in this guide as a template and got prepared according to this timeline. **However, please study till “Yassıada Cases” in order to observe one possible scenario to happen and, if it is possible, do not make the same mistakes.** This committee shall subject to lots of structural changes within four days so keep yourself ready. In order to supervise the historical scenario visually, please watch documentary called as **“32.Gün: Demirkırat”** from its beginning until the end. Of course, it is an additional source, nevertheless, please consider it as **a requirement to be able to survive within your cabinet.** It will really help you during crisis scenario.