

HISTORY

MODERN TURKISH

HONOUR 2008 **TURKEY** **IN ALL ITS COLOURS**

GUEST OF HONOUR

FRANKFURT

BOOK FAIR

Nowadays, Turkish contemporary history encompasses broader areas. Demography, geography, ethnography, anthropology, economics, sociology, psychology and law are indispensable fields in the new concept of history. Turkey's pluralist cultural experience also influences the field of historiography. Researchers now study society from "below" and no longer place the main focus of their research on the state apparatus but rather on the individual and society. The contemporary historical approach of today's Turkey represents a holistic concept of history that is open to every source of knowledge.

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY STUDIES IN TURKEY

ZAFER TOPRAK

In the 19th century, when national identities were in the process of formation, studies on history became the first “professionalized” branch of social science in the world. The second part of the 19th century witnessed the foundation of history departments and research institutes in many Western universities. Turkey, as a latecomer, followed suit. The old traditional history with an emphasis on the court, conquests, victories and religious struggles lost ground. Western conception of history, emphasizing nation, nationality, and nationalism in historical perspective replaced the old one.

In the 1930s the search for national identity and the issue of Turkish nationalism became the main concern of the state apparatus. The rise of irredentism and militarism in the inter-war years furthered ethnocentric researches. In many countries, historiography shared the same destiny. Turkish historiography too became much more inward looking. Primordial concern led to the search of identity in the Central Asian background of Turkic people. From a pedagogical standpoint, history was regarded to be an effective means for the socialization of the citizen.

However, in the aftermath of World War II, when the world once again cooperated towards globalization, international historiography orientated itself towards a more holistic or “total” concept of history. The expectations of contemporary society endowed the individual with considerably more complicated and multi-layered identities. In the age of communication, borders began to be porous. The sensibility for the problems of the “other”, e.g. famine, epidemic diseases, HIV, conservation of nature and the environment, individual rights and freedom, gender differences, the situation of women, and similar issues faced by countries from the southern hemisphere were evaluated by universal norms.

From the 1950s onwards, the Cold War, the dispute over Cyprus and the Aegean continental shelf, the Armenian issue and the developments in the Southeast of Turkey were shaping the agenda of Turkish historiography. The state encouraged historiography to be based on the “official discourse”. However, historiography in Turkey, with a certain delay, caught up with this breaking point of world historiography. 1960 was the fault line. A new understanding of history awakened in the 1960s. Marxism, which at that time influenced the intellectual milieu, also contributed to this transformation.

The factor that triggered a new concept of history was the need for a debate on the state of underdevelopment of Turkey. During this period, researchers from various fields, especially economists and sociologists, started to show interest in historical studies. Due to the liberties that were granted by the Constitution of 1961 and the introduction of the planification in the economic affairs, the concern for finding historical reasons for the underdevelopment of the country brought up the abstract and conceptual research on history.

All of these efforts led to a new kind of historical awareness in the country. From then on, the conceptual attempts at a socio-economic historiography of that time generally focused on two main points. The first focal point was the Classical Ottoman Era, discussing the land tenure, property relations and the impact of the Western price revolution. The second focal point was the era in modern Ottoman history starting with

Selim III in the late 18th century and spanning the period of “modernization”. The emphasis here was on studying the impact of the Industrial Revolution, “free-trade imperialism” and “financial imperialism” on the Ottoman Empire.

Soon this second focal point began to determine 20th century contemporary Turkish historiography. The economic history played a pioneering role in this area. However, these new perspectives were products of researchers in the social sciences rather than “academic” historians, since the latter were still pursuing the traditional concept of history based on archival researches.

In fact from 1960s on, an important fault line appeared in Turkish historiography. History was being written along two different lines, the first being the political-diplomatic concept of history of the traditional faculties and academics, the second the expansion in the field of history concerning contemporary problems focused on by scholars from various disciplines. In this respect, apart from political history and the history of economics, Turkish historiography gained ground in four areas. These were areas that also became popular in the international historiography at the time.

The emphasis on the history of labour commencing in the 1960s can be attributed to the importance that social politics gained from the Constitution of 1961. The awareness process of the labour class in Turkey, unionist developments, strikes and similar issues resulted in the emergence of lasting works in the field of labour history. A decade later, rural and urban studies proliferated. The demographic transformation in Turkey increased the importance of migration and urbanization led some social scientists to study the problem of settlement, urban making etc.

In the 1980s however, civil society, gender, feminism and masculinity infiltrated into the historical works. Gender studies finally established as distinctive scientific branches at universities. Following the military coup of 1980, gender studies that had previously been articulated in the context of socialism, obtained a relatively “independent” and liberal definition and became part of gender historiography.

As for the 1990s, contemporary Turkish historiography shifted mainly to the study of cultural studies. Culturalism became the motto of the day. These were expansions oriented at micro-historiography rather than macro-historiography due to worldwide neo-liberal and postmodernist tendencies. Religiosity, confession and ethnicity became important in Turkish historiography. Sunni, Alevi, Greek, Armenian and Kurdish issues were considered at length through the perspective of recent history.

Nowadays, Turkish contemporary history encompasses broader areas. Demography, geography, ethnography, anthropology, economics, sociology, psychology and law are indispensable fields in the new concept of history. Turkey’s pluralist cultural experience also influences the field of historiography. Researchers now study society from “below” and no longer place the main focus of their research on the state apparatus but rather on the individual and society. Historiography is becoming a scientific field that can help the individual perceive the present and preview the future. In other words, the contemporary historical approach of today’s Turkey represents a holistic concept of history that is open to every source of knowledge.

OSMANLI'DAN GÜNÜMÜZE EĞİTİM TARİHİ

THE HISTORY OF EDUCATION FROM THE OTTOMANS TO THE PRESENT



Istanbul Bilgi University Press

2003

402 pages

ISBN 975-6857-12-9

www.bilgiyay.com

In its move towards the West, Turkey has accorded special importance to education. Secularism became the basis of the Republic of Turkey thanks to education. Necdet Sakaoğlu, while covering the period from the Ottoman Empire to the Republic, demonstrates how secular education had a critical function in the modernization process. In this book, the author covers the following topics in detail: the Westernization efforts in education, the characteristics of education during the Ottoman Reform Period (Tanzimat), the educational problems of the Ottoman Empire during the periods of Abdul Hamid II and the Constitutional Monarchy, educational efforts during the National Independence War, the move to a national and secular education system with the establishment of the Republic, the new period after the implementation of the Law on the Unification of Education, educational policies during the periods of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and İsmet İnönü, the transition from the Arabic to the Latin alphabet, the People's Schools, the People's Houses, the ministerial tenures of Mustafa Necati and Hasan Ali Yücel, the Village Institutes, the educational policies of the Democratic Party and an overview of educational activities to the present.

NECDET SAKAOĞLU was born in Divriği in 1939. He graduated from the Sivas Teachers College and worked as an elementary school teacher for some time. After his graduation from the Department of Literature at the Çapa Educational Institute, he worked as a teacher in the teachers college (1961), as teacher and principal in a middle school (1963), as high school principal (1982), as chief inspector for education (1988) and at the Ministry of National Education as a member and director of the Council of Education and Morality (1994). Besides his professional research, he also carried out archival studies and published books and articles on local history, Ottoman history and the history of education.

TÜRKİYE'DE ULUSÇULUK VE DİL POLİTİKALARI

NATIONALISM AND LANGUAGE POLICIES IN TURKEY

Today, among the main research areas of the social sciences, we can cite the relationship between language and nationalism, as well as the cultural identities of nation-states shaped by social constructs that created this relationship. While language and the function of language during the nationalization process influenced various nationalist movements, they are also the reason for the emergence of various language policies with an ideological background. This book by Hüseyin Sadođlu examines the evolution of language policies implemented from 1839 to 1950 from the viewpoint of Turkish nationalism. In order to accomplish this, the author widens the time span of his research, goes back to the roots of the issue and compares various periods. In today's Turkey, where "the right to learn and teach your native language" is being discussed, a healthy evaluation of the nationalistic motives for linguistic transformation provides a different perspective regarding ethnic languages.

HÜSEYİN SADOĐLU was born in 1969 in Çaykara. After finishing his elementary and high school education in Trabzon, he graduated from the Faculty of Political Science at Ankara University in 1991. He started his doctoral studies in social sciences at Marmara University in 1996 and received his doctorate in September 2002 with a thesis entitled *Uluslaşma Sürecinde Türk Dil Politikaları (1839-1950) (Turkish Language Policies during the Nationalization Process [1839-1950])*. During his thesis preparation, he did research at the Turkic World Faculty of Management at the Commerce Institute in Celalabad, Kyrgyzstan. He is currently a faculty member of the Department of Public Management at the Bilecik Faculty of Administrative Sciences at Dumlupınar University.

TÜRKİYE'DE ULUSÇULUK
VE DİL POLİTİKALARI



Istanbul Bilgi University Press

2003

383 pages

ISBN 975-6857-60-9

www.bilgiyay.com

II. MAHMUT'TAN HOLDİNGLERE

TÜRK BASIN TARİHİ

FROM MAHMUT II TO THE HOLDING COMPANIES OF TODAY

THE HISTORY OF THE TURKISH PRESS



Remzi Publishing

2003

470 pages

ISBN 978-975-14-0769-6

www.remzi.com.tr

Since the second half of the 19th century, the Ottoman and Turkish press have had a difficult journey. In a way, the history of “enlightenment” in Turkey coincides with the history of the press, where an individual with intellectual interests was able to obtain a position of influence. Sometimes this resulted in being tried and jailed, but this same individual would fearlessly defend the freedom of the press without sacrificing his principles. In his book, Hıfzı Topuz starts with the first form of censorship, consisting of banned words and burned books. He then compares yesterday’s press, which struggled for freedom against oppressive governments, to today’s press, which pursues its own interests and engages into infighting and promotional wars. This major reference book on the history of the Turkish press states that the heavyweights of the media fell into the hands of economic powers and financial and industrial groups, and that this development has led to the collapse of the press as the so-called “fourth power”.

HIFZI TOPUZ graduated from Galatasaray High School and the Faculty of Law at Istanbul University. He received his master’s degree in international law and journalism and his doctorate in journalism from the University of Strasbourg. He became editor-in-chief of the newspaper Akşam. He was among the founders of the Istanbul Journalists Union. For a long period of time, he worked as the chief of the Free News Circulation at UNESCO. He was also the general director and deputy general director at the TRT (Turkish Radio Television). He taught classes on the history of the press, radio and TV, international communications and political communications at Galatasaray and Istanbul Universities.

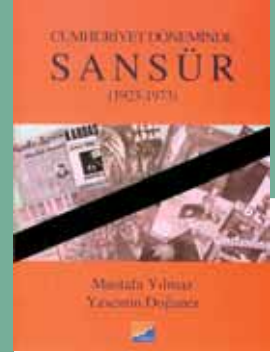
CUMHURİYET DÖNEMİNDE SANSÜR (1923-1973)

CENSORSHIP DURING THE REPUBLICAN ERA (1923-1973)

This book examines the development of censorship after the foundation of the Turkish republic. It studies the control of the press, which is considered as the “fourth power” after the executive, legislative and judicial branches. The strict control and bans imposed on the press had similar characteristics during the periods of Atatürk, İnönü and Menderes. Later, the increase or decrease in the areas of censorship depended on internal and external factors. The substance of censorship transformed with time and evaluations made today on censoring materials may lead to different conclusions than they would have in the past. At the same time, the sensitivity of certain topics that were banned by the Council of Ministers continues to this day. In this book, the attitude of political powers towards the issues covered by the press, which depends on the country’s circumstances and world context, is explored.

MUSTAFA YILMAZ graduated from the Department of Educational Administration and Planning of the Faculty of Educational Sciences at Ankara University. He worked in various positions in the Ministries of Internal Affairs and National Education. He received his doctoral degree from the University of Manchester, became an associate professor in 1993 and a full professor in 2003. He became the director of the Atatürk Institute for Modern Turkish History at Hacettepe University where he currently works.

YASEMİN DOĞANER graduated from the Department of History at the Faculty of Letters of Hacettepe University. She received her master’s degree from the Atatürk Institute for Modern Turkish History of the same university and is currently working at this Institute.



Siyasal Publishing

2007

277 pages

ISBN 975-6325-65-0

www.siyasalkitap.com

TEK PARTİ DÖNEMİNDE AZINLIK POLİTİKALARI

MINORITY POLICIES DURING THE SINGLE-PARTY PERIOD



Istanbul Bilgi University Press

2004

377 pages

ISBN 975-6857-77-3

www.bilgiyay.com

The main issue during the establishment of the Republic was the reconstruction of society. During this process, the social, political and cultural constructs were reshaped based on new value systems. This required a new approach that did not wait for the natural transformation of society, but started the “revolution from the top down” in order to reorganize the remnants of the Ottoman Empire. This new approach naturally pushed for the development of the concept of “us” based on the establishment of the notion of Turkishness as well as Turkification policies, and on the “other”ization of minorities who had lived in the country for centuries. This approach was used to create a different legitimacy for the new state. The author defines this policy as the Kemalist nation-state formation. This policy involved the “other”ization of everything from language to culture, commerce to industry, as well as many other aspects of daily life such as military service, taxes, and citizenship duties.

M. ÇAĞATAY OKUTAN was born in 1970 and finished his elementary and high school education in Ardeşen. In 1991, he graduated from the Department of Public Administration in the Faculty of Political Science at Istanbul University. He received his master’s degree from the same university and his doctorate in 2000 from the Department of Social Sciences at the Institute of Social Sciences at Marmara University. His thesis was titled *Tek Parti Döneminde Azınlık Politikaları (1923-1946)* (Minority Policies during the Single-Party Period [1923-1946]). He is currently a faculty member at the Department of Public Administration of the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences at Karadeniz Technical University.

BİR CUMHURİYET ÖYKÜSÜ

KADROÇULARI VE KADRO'YU ANLAMAK

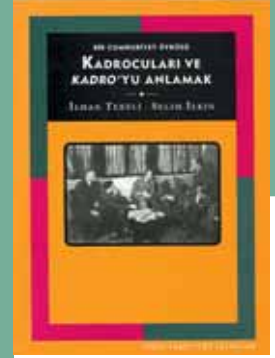
A STORY OF THE REPUBLIC

UNDERSTANDING THE "CADRE" MOVEMENT

The first school of thought that wanted to establish a global position for Turkey was the "Kadro" (Cadre) movement. The movement's participants and its journal, Kadro, were active during the first part of the 1930s. The Kadro movement, which can be considered as a search for an ideological base for Kemalism, was either glorified and given almost mythical proportions or outright condemned. Since it was influenced to some degree by Karl Marx and also by Werner Sombart, in a period where extremist ideologies dominated, it was judged within a spectrum that spans from socialism to fascism. İlhan Tekeli and Selim İlkin, by staying within the local context, try to grasp and understand what the Kadro movement, and the journal Kadro were doing and what their reasons were. When one aims at understanding the Kadro movement with such empathy and without prejudices, it becomes obvious that, in order to better grasp the Kadro movement's universal characteristics, the Turkish context of the period and the proper course of the movement need to be investigated more closely than its ideology.

İLHAN TEKELİ graduated from the Faculty of Civil Engineering at Istanbul Technical University. He worked as a faculty member at the Department of Urban and Regional Planning at Middle East Technical University (METU). For many years, he was the head of the Economic and Social History Foundation of Turkey. He recently became a member of the Turkish Academy of Sciences. He has published more than fifty books and over four hundred articles.

SELİM İLKİN studied at the Faculty of Political Science at Ankara University. He was a faculty member at the Department of Economics at Middle East Technical University (METU) and worked at the İnönü Foundation. He specialized in the history of economics, international economics and the relations between the European Union and Turkey. In addition to his own publications, he has co-authored fourteen books with İlhan Tekeli.



Tarih Vakfı Yurt Publishing

2003

598 pages

ISBN 975-3331-70-3

www.tarihvakfi.org.tr

TÜRKİYE'DE SOL AKIMLAR-II (1925-1936)**LEFT-WING MOVEMENTS IN TURKEY-II (1925-1936)**

BDS Publishing

1992

488 pages

tuncay@bilgi.edu.tr

Mete Tunçay's book is a sequel to his 1966 postdoctoral thesis, which was printed several times under the title Türkiye'de Sol Akımlar 1908-1925 (Left-Wing Movements in Turkey 1908-1925). In an era where daily politics distort the scientific approach, the author has used the highest academic standards to write this book based on meticulous research. One of the results of Turkey's political administrations since 1925 was that, besides the clandestine Turkish Communist Party (TKP), no left-wing movement was able to develop in the country. Accessing this group's documents was almost impossible, and even obtaining and analyzing the publications reflecting the ideas and actions of this illegal organization was extremely difficult. Due to this difficulty, the publication of the second volume was continuously delayed. Mete Tunçay initially wanted to cover the period 1925-1945 in the second volume. However, the time it took to do the research forced him to cover only the period until 1936. The richness of the documents in this book is good evidence of Mete Tunçay's meticulous research style.

METE TUNÇAY was born in Istanbul in 1936. He graduated from the Faculty of Political Science at Ankara University in 1958, received his doctorate from the same faculty and became an associate professor in 1966 with his thesis entitled Türkiye'de Sol Akımlar (Left-Wing Movements in Turkey). From 1972-1973, he was a researcher at the Revolutionary Labour Unions Confederation (DİSK). He worked for the Publications and Promotions Division of the Ministry of Culture in 1974-1975 and as a consultant at the National Library between 1975-1977. He was dismissed from his position at the university in 1983 after the Law No. 1402 was put into effect following the military coup of 1980. He was later reinstated to his position by a high court decision. For ten years he was the editor-in-chief of the monthly journal Tarih ve Toplum. He is currently a faculty member at Istanbul Bilgi University.

KAPİTALİZM, YOKSULLUK VE TÜRKİYE'DE SOSYAL POLİTİKA

CAPITALISM, POVERTY AND SOCIAL POLICIES IN TURKEY

Ayşe Buğra analyzes the history of social policies from a critical perspective and evaluates Turkey according to world standards. She studies the links between social policies and capitalism as well as poverty from a historical perspective, by using two approaches that developed from capitalism, but also contradicted it. The first approach distrusts the use of public resources for social purposes, places labour at the center of its value system, blames poverty on the poor and, when it runs out of excuses, brings charity to the rescue. The second approach, based on the concept of rights, places society above the labour market and considers poverty to be a political issue. Within this contradictory dichotomy, the author provides a new perspective for the transformation of state-society relations in Turkey throughout the history of the Republic. She states that labour issues are not handled on the basis of the concept of social rights, but instead squeezed into discussions on labour laws, labour economics and industrial relations.

AYŞE BUĞRA completed her university education in Canada and received her doctoral degree from the Department of Economics at McGill University. She specialized in the history of economics, the methodology of economics, comparative social policy and developmental economics. She has done research on business people in Turkey. She developed the concept of "citizenship income" as a basic right. She has studied the issues of Islam and economic organization. She translated Karl Polanyi's *The Great Transformation* into Turkish. She is one of the founders of the Social Policy Forum at Boğaziçi University and is currently a faculty member at the Atatürk Institute for Modern Turkish History at Boğaziçi University.



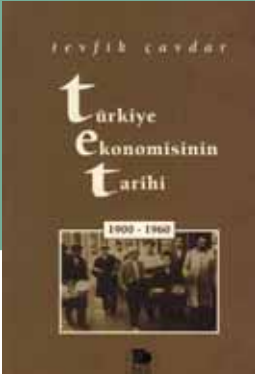
İletişim Publishing

2008

275 pages

ISBN 978-975-0505-79-9

www.iletisim.com.tr

TÜRKİYE EKONOMİSİNİN TARİHİ (1900-1960)**A HISTORY OF THE TURKISH ECONOMY (1900-1960)**

İmge Publishing

2003

436 pages

ISBN 975-5333-85-1

www.imge.com.tr

According to Tevfik Çavdar, the Republic of Turkey always aspired to be a capitalist country. Superficial Westernization efforts did indeed change the lifestyle of a small minority but did not result in tangible economic and social development in Turkey. Foreign debts, capitulations and foreign finance capital led to the semi-colonization of the country. This relentless hegemony of foreign capital provoked a reaction from the country's intellectuals, even though no other way than capitalism has been considered. As a solution, creating local capitalists became a prominent policy and the precedence of the State in creating capital accumulation was defended. State economic enterprises became effective tools in transforming this principle into reality. Even in the 1930s, at the height of statism, this principle was protected, and all of the strength and capabilities of the state were mobilized towards this goal.

TEVFİK ÇAVDAR was born in Izmir in 1931. After graduating from the Faculty of Economics at Istanbul University, he worked for many years at the Turkish Statistical Institute and the State Planning Agency. He conducted professional research in the USA and England. He worked as a faculty member at the Public Administration Institute for Turkey and the Middle East, the Department of Management in the Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences in Ankara and in the Department of Urban Planning at Middle East Technical University (METU). Since 1970, he has been working on Turkey's recent political economic history.

TÜRKİYE İKTİSAT TARİHİ (1908-2005)

AN ECONOMIC HISTORY OF TURKEY (1908-2005)

This book addresses “lay economists.” It is written in a clear and fluent style, and is based on sound assessments as well as objective and quantitative criteria that establish a good balance between economy and politics. It offers the reader a journey from the 20th to the 21st century during which it examines the workings of the Turkish economy in various economic periods. While reviewing the course taken and the deviations that occurred during this development, it also highlights the internal and external variables. This book provides reliable data on the main directions of the changes in income distribution in Turkey during the 20th century. The author points out the dynamic characteristics of the Turkish society, the diversity of class conflicts and the quick transformations of its class dynamics. He shows that the Turkish political pendulum does not swing in a symmetrical manner, repeating the same movements every time. Each new swing of the pendulum moves society closer to freedom, equality and independence.

KORKUT BORATAV was born in 1935. He graduated from the Faculty of Law at Ankara University in 1959 and worked at the Faculty of Political Science at Ankara University as a lecturer in finance. Later, he did research at the University of Cambridge between 1964 and 1966. He received his doctorate in 1964 and became an associate professor in 1972. He worked as a specialist in Geneva for the United Nations. After that, he became a full professor at Ankara University in 1980. He was dismissed from his position in 1983 after the Law No. 1402 was put into effect following the military coup of 1980. From 1984 to 1986 he taught at the University of Zimbabwe. He was reinstated to his previous position at the Faculty of Political Science at Ankara University by a high court decision. In 2002 he retired from this university.



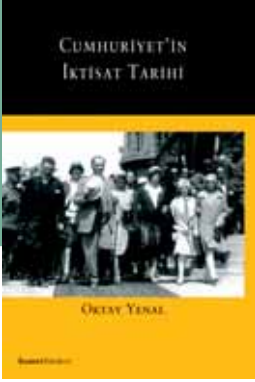
İmge Publishing

11th Edition, 2007

230 pages

ISBN 978-975-5333-93-9

www.imge.com.tr

CUMHURİYET'İN İKTİSAT TARİHİ**AN ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE REPUBLIC**

Homer Publishing

2003

216 pages

ISBN 975-8293-47-8

www.homerbooks.com

In Turkish history, the population factor is a subject that has been ignored by economic historians. Oktay Yenal, who emphasizes the importance of the “demographic transition process”, effectively analyzes this subject. In a comparative manner, he points out that there was limited human capital at the start of the Republic. One of the most important characteristics of this book is that it discusses the Turkish case in comparison with other countries. It is not common to see Simon Kuznets and Ömer Celal Sarç mentioned in the same context. Macro-instabilities and the reflections of these on prices and foreign payments are among the main predicaments handled in this book. The book claims that instabilities negatively affect productivity, growth rate and the distribution of income as well as decreasing the rate of sustainable growth. Finally, Oktay Yenal, emphasizes the importance of human capital in the 21st century as a main economic determinant and the necessity of education to produce a qualified human capital. He suggests a new educational mobilization in order to develop a creative and investigative workforce.

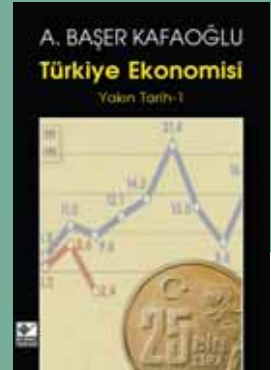
OKTAY YENAL after graduating from Robert College, studied at the London School of Economics and the University of Chicago. He received his PhD from the Faculty of Economics at Istanbul University and was faculty member at Istanbul, Atatürk, Princeton, Boğaziçi, Sussex and Koç Universities. He was one of the founders of the State Planning Agency. At the World Bank, he worked as chief economist for Asia and as director of the India Desk. After his retirement, he was for a while in the board of directors of Türkiye İş Bank. He has written various articles on money and banking, foreign trade and economic development. He published his memoirs under the title İktisat Penceresinden Anılar, Düşünceler (Memoirs and Thoughts from an Economic Perspective, 2005).

TÜRKİYE EKONOMİSİ YAKIN TARİH-1

RECENT HISTORY OF THE TURKISH ECONOMY

Arslan Başer Kafaoğlu is one of the most experienced economists and authors in Turkey. In this book, he thoroughly investigates an important period in the second half of the 20th century: the period from 1958 to 1980. The book contains a first-hand account from an important witness of this era: periods of prosperity and development followed by periods of crisis, the devaluation of the Turkish currency in 1958, the happy years of the "Planned Economy" after 1963, the procedures and implementation of the National Planning, the devaluation of 1970, the military intervention in Cyprus, the increasing power of the unions, the 1979 economic crisis (the worst in the country's history), relations with the Common Market and later the EEC (European Economic Community), and a detailed description of the mechanisms of convertible Turkish currency deposits, which are very significant in the Turkish economy. With its fluent style, this book is not just pure economic data but provides details on the period's political developments and Turkey's turmoils before the move to a neo-liberal economy.

ARSLAN BAŞER KAFAOĞLU graduated from the Faculty of Political Science at Ankara University. After working as a director at the Ministry of Finance and at the State Planning Agency, he became an economic advisor to the Turkish Petroleum Corporation. After 1965 he became a certified public accountant. He became involved in politics as a member of the Socialist Culture Association. He joined the TİP (Turkish Workers' Party). Later on he was a member of the administrative committee of the SHP (Social Democratic People's Party). He was among the founders of the Democratic Revolution Association. His important works are: Enflasyon (Inflation, 1979), İşte Alternatif (Here is the Alternative, 1986), 24 Ocak Kararları (The Decisions of January 24th, 1981), 2000'li Yıllara Girerken Kapitalizm (Capitalism at Beginning of the 2000s, 2000), Tarım: Bolluk İçinde Yoksulluk (Agriculture: Poverty in Abundance, 2001), Varlık Vergisi Gerçeği (The Truth Behind Property Tax, 2002), ABD ve Serbest Piyasa Masalı (USA and the Fairy Tale of Free Market, 2005), AKP'nin Dilenme Ekonomisi ve Çöküşü (The Beggar Economy of AKP and the Collapse, 2007).



Kaynak Publishing

2004

432 pages

ISBN 975-3434-01-4

www.kaynakyayinlari.com

TANZİMAT'TAN 21. YÜZYILA TÜRKİYE EKONOMİSİ**THE TURKISH ECONOMY SINCE
THE TANZİMAT REFORMS**

Istanbul Bilgi University Press

2002

525 pages

ISBN 975-685-731-5

www.bilgiyay.com

Gülten Kazgan's book is an answer to people who have fetishized the concept of globalization without any historical perspective and have ignored the concept's social impacts. She examines different stages of globalization in late Ottoman and Turkish history. This analysis is especially relevant since, today, the imprint of globalization can be seen in all economic and social relations. According to the author, during the "first" globalization period of the Turkish economy, which occurred during the 19th century, the Ottoman Empire became dependent and semi-colonized and fell under the tyranny of imperialism. During the stage of de-globalization that followed the First World War, the Republic of Turkey demolished the remnants of the earlier system. However, after the Second World War, a "new world order" came to the fore. Step by step, Turkey has been drawn into this "second" globalization process, has become dependent and the social, economic and political effects of the crises of the 1990s have become apparent.

GÜLTEN KAZGAN graduated in 1950 from the Faculty of Economics at Istanbul University where she studied with famous German economists such as Neumark, Kessler and Isaac. She became a research assistant at the same Faculty. After receiving her doctorate, she worked as a postdoctoral fellow with T. W. Schultz at the University of Chicago. For many years, she taught at the Faculty of Economics at Istanbul University and gained notoriety with her book *İktisadi Düşünce Tarihi veya Politik İktisadın Evrimi* (The History of Economic Thought or the Evolution of Political Economy). She retired from Istanbul University in 1994. She then became the founding president of Istanbul Bilgi University. She is currently a board member of the Foundation of Bilgi University and head of the Economics Department and the Research Center at Bilgi University.

TÜRKİYE EKONOMİSİNDE KRİZLER (1929-2001)

CRISES IN THE TURKISH ECONOMY (1929-2001)

The economic crises in Turkey, beginning with the establishment of the Republic and continuing into the present, left deep scars on the economy. Some of these scars lasted only for a short time and some of them required structural changes, but all left various economic legacies. While studying the Republic's crisis periods, Gülten Kazgan particularly explores the four major crises (1929, 1958, 1978, 1998). She scrutinizes the global and local climates that trigger crises. She studies the courses of the economic crises in the Turkish economy, which started as a predominantly rural-agricultural economy, but later shifted to a structure dominated by urban industry and the service sector. She studies the socio-economic policies that political powers implemented and the effects of these policies. She also underlines their differences. The author especially emphasizes the increase in the foreign-origin negative economic effects that are reflected in the Turkish economy. She also states that limitations imposed on public policies have negatively affected the growth of the economy.

GÜLTEN KAZGAN graduated in 1950 from the Faculty of Economics at Istanbul University where she studied with famous German economists such as Neumark, Kessler and Isaac. She became a research assistant at the same Faculty. After receiving her doctorate, she worked as a postdoctoral fellow with T. W. Schultz at the University of Chicago. For many years, she taught at the Faculty of Economics at Istanbul University and gained notoriety with her book *İktisadi Düşünce Tarihi veya Politik İktisadın Evrimi* (The History of Economic Thought or the Evolution of Political Economy). She retired from Istanbul University in 1994. She then became the founding president of Istanbul Bilgi University. She is currently a board member of the Foundation of Bilgi University and head of the Economics Department and the Research Center at Bilgi University.



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2005

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İTTİHAD-TERAKKİ VE CİHAN HARBİ

SAVAŞ EKONOMİSİ VE TÜRKİYE'DE DEVLETÇİLİK (1914-1918)

THE COMMITTEE OF UNION AND PROGRESS
AND THE FIRST WORLD WAR

WAR ECONOMY AND STATISM IN TURKEY (1914-1918)



Homer Publishing

2003

502 pages

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Centuries of Ottoman rule came to an end with the First World War. War moved from the battlefield to the rest of the country. The differentiation between rich and poor and the contradiction between poverty and luxury grew during the war years. For the first time in their history, the Ottomans were forced to deal with “war economy”. The Committee of Union and Progress applied a strict statism to stabilize the market, but the fact that the war lasted longer than expected led the Ottomans to a situation without solution. They were not able to finance the war with more taxes and foreign debts and had no other choice but to issue currency. This pumping of unsecured currency into the economy meant inflation. In a very short time, unusual price movements were observed. The speculative moves could not be stopped and a group of nouveaux riches emerged. The ambition to make more profit changed the social balances. With the rise in consumer prices, the Ottomans introduced the concept of “inflation” into the economic literature of the world. What made the 600-year-old empire collapse more than the “battlefront” was the “market” that could not adjust to the war economy.

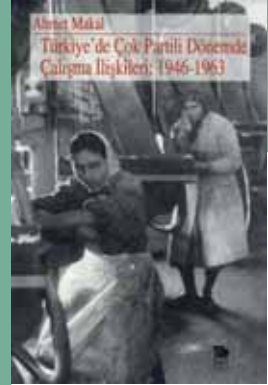
ZAFER TOPRAK graduated from the Department of International Relations at the Faculty of Political Science of Ankara University. He received his master’s degree from the University of London and his doctorate from the Faculty of Economics at Istanbul University. In 1977, he entered the Department of Humanities at Boğaziçi University. He taught at the University of London, University of Minnesota, and at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS) in Paris. His academic works have focused on 19th and 20th century-Turkey. Besides his studies in history, he was a curator for various museums and exhibitions. He is currently the director of the Atatürk Institute for Modern Turkish History at Boğaziçi University. The Institute offers interdisciplinary master’s and doctoral programmes with a special focus on modern Turkey.

TÜRKİYE'DE ÇOK PARTİLİ DÖNEMDE ÇALIŞMA İLİŞKİLERİ: 1946-1963

LABOUR RELATIONS IN TURKEY DURING THE MULTI-PARTY PERIOD: 1946-1963

After the 1980 military intervention, academics in Turkey tended to stay away from studying the historical dimension of labour relations. Ahmet Makal reversed this trend. He published three consecutive books on the development of labour relations following a historical timeline. The first book covers Labour Relations in the Ottoman Empire: 1850-1920. The second book is on Labour Relations during the single-party period in Turkey: 1920-1946. The last book in this series covers the period starting with 1946, when Turkey introduced a multi-party system, continues with the Democratic Party in power and ends with the Constitution and the new labour laws imposed after the military coup of May 27th, 1960. In this book, developments in the field of labour relations are analyzed in detail, based on extensive empirical data and with an integrated historical approach for each period. The book provides new information and interpretations for interested parties, not only on the history of labour relations in Turkey but also on Turkey's political, economic and social history.

AHMET MAKAL is a faculty member of the Department of Labour Economics and Industrial Relations as well as of the Faculty of Political Science at Ankara University. His areas of academic interest are the history of labour relations and the theory of labour disputes in Turkey. Besides five books, he also published many articles in various journals. He received the 2003 Sedat Simavi Social Sciences Award for his book Labour Relations in Turkey during the Multi-Party Period: 1946-1963. Makal believes that science and art are two sides of the same coin. Apart from his academic work, he is interested in art, especially classical music, and he produces music programmes for the TRT (Turkish Radio Television).



İmge Publishing

2002

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DOĞU ASYA “MUCİZESİ” VE BUNALIMI

TÜRKİYE İÇİN DERSLER

THE EAST ASIAN “MIRACLE” AND CRISIS

LESSONS FOR TURKEY



Istanbul Bilgi University Press

2003

478 pages

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East Asian countries made a huge impact on economic development during the second half of the 20th century. They became a focus of worldwide interest by the “miracle” they realized and the crisis that followed. In his book, Attila Sönmez studies the mechanisms of this economic leap forward – the so-called “miracle” – of these countries on the basis of their experiences, and within the context of each country’s place in history and its specific characteristics. He claims that, in terms of historical legacy, the experiences of most of these East Asian countries are valuable for Turkey. By using statistical data, tables and graphics, he discusses the valuable lessons that can be learned from these experiences. Within a historical context, he studies in detail Turkey’s development, industrialization, economic policies since 1950, the restructuring of the financial sector, the sources of financial problems related to development and the importance of foreign direct investment for Turkey.

ATTILA SÖNMEZ was born in 1934. He graduated from the Faculty of Law and Economics at the University of Grenoble. He received his doctorate from the University of Paris and later joined the State Planning Agency. He became the director of the Long-Term Planning Division and later became the head of the Economic Planning Directorate. He then worked for the Somalian government’s Planning Organization as an economic and social planning advisor. He was a faculty member at the Department of Economics and Statistics at Middle East Technical University (METU) from 1969 to 1972. He then joined the World Bank in 1972. He focused on African countries until 1995 and then concentrated on Asian countries like India, Philippines, Indonesia and China.

KÖRLERİN YÜRÜYÜŞÜ

TÜRKİYE EKONOMİSİ VE 1990 SONRASI KRİZLER

THE WALK OF THE BLIND

TURKISH ECONOMY AND THE CRISES IN THE POST-1990 PERIOD

In this book, Nurhan Yentürk studies the theoretical bases of the policies imposed during the crises of the 1990s in the Turkish economy. She also examines how economy was managed, how its structure changed and what the effects of these phenomena on the crises were. She takes the recent history of the Turkish economy as a process of moving from one crisis to another and considers economic history a “history of economic crises”. She explores the economic bases and results of IMF policies, the characteristics of economic development observed in developing countries in the 1990s, and the economic structure and the results of the economic policies applied in Turkey. Besides reviewing the reasons for the crises and the policies that can be implemented to tackle these crises, she also proposes alternative solutions to minimize the negative effects of financial globalization. She deals with the economic practices and their implementation considering the local factors as well.

NURHAN YENTÜRK was born in 1958. She received her bachelor’s and master’s degrees from Istanbul Technical University and another master’s degree from the Faculty of Economics at Istanbul University. She received her PhD from Istanbul Technical University. She was a British Council Fellow at the Imperial College in London and an academic visitor at Paris 1 Pantheon-Sorbonne University with a grant of the Council of Europe. She then started working as an associate professor in the Department of Economics in the Faculty of Management at Istanbul Technical University and in 1998 became a full professor. She is currently a faculty member in the Department of Economics and the director of the NGO Center at Istanbul Bilgi University.



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TÜRKİYE'DE YEREL POLİTİKANIN YÜKSELİŞİ

THE RISE OF LOCAL POLITICS IN TURKEY



Istanbul Bilgi University Press

2008

200 pages

ISBN 978-605-399-017-8

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Until the 1980s in Turkey, the activities of municipalities were limited only to execution and monitoring of the necessary public duties and zoning laws. Thus, their effectiveness was limited to a small section of city life, and they were not well appreciated by the urban middle class and the urban elites. However, after 1980, resources dedicated to the metropolitan municipalities increased, and the way these metropolitan areas were governed was changed by the introduction of new legislation. As a result, municipalities became more important than before. The authors base this analysis on their research on the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality. They explore the transformations observed in local government and local policies in the last 20 years and the metropolitan municipality model developed as a result of these transformations. The study deals with the new model of metropolitan municipality from the perspective of locality-centrality during different mayoral periods.

SEMA ERDER graduated from the Faculty of Political Science at Ankara University and studied demography at Hacettepe University. She worked as a researcher at urban planning organizations. She received her master's degree from Stockholm University and her doctorate from Marmara University, where she also taught. She is currently a faculty member at Bahçeşehir University.

NİHAL İNCİOĞLU graduated from Middle East Technical University (METU) and received her doctorate from Ankara University. She worked as a faculty member at the Department of International Relations at Marmara University. Since 1999, she has been a faculty member in the Department of International Relations at Istanbul Bilgi University.

TÜRKİYE'DE YEREL SEÇİMLER

LOCAL ELECTIONS IN TURKEY

In Turkey, local administration as we know of it today was established for the first time in Istanbul in the middle of the 19th century. At the beginning, local administration meant mostly public services, building permits and zoning issues for the local settlements. However, towards the end of the 20th century, this concept was transformed into a democratic process. From the first years of the Republic until now, the balance between local and central government has been shaped by the political and intellectual environment of the election periods. The autonomy or dependence of local governments vis-à-vis the central governments has been determined within this context. The author, while studying local elections all the way back to the founding years of the Republic, evaluates the functional and historical transformation of local governments by following the traces of legal arrangements and changes in regulations. He accomplishes this by examining the political situation before each election, the characteristics of the parties' political communications and the situation after the election, all within a social and historical time frame.

ALİ EŞREF TURAN was born in Sandıklı in 1947. He received his bachelor's degree from the Department of Economics at Robert College and he obtained his doctorate at the Faculty of Economics at Istanbul University. He established and managed the Research Division at the Maden-İş Union (known today as Birleşik Metal-İş) of the DİSK (Confederation of the Revolutionary Labour Unions). Later, he was a faculty member in the Department of Economics at Middle East Technical University (METU), but resigned in protest of YÖK (the Council on Higher Education) policies. Since 1990, he has been teaching statistics and research methods at Boğaziçi University and Istanbul Bilgi University.



BELGELERLE İKTİDAR VE SERBEST CUMHURİYET FIRKASI

DOCUMENTATION ON THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN PARTY



İletişim Publishing

2006

846 pages

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The single-party period in Turkey was a turning point in the 20th century. The Liberal Republican Party, an opposition movement against the single-party state, was a political experiment that has been studied by various researchers and historians. Using the archives of the Republic, Cemil Koçak examines the self-perception of the government and its perception of the others during the emergence of the opposition movement at the beginning of the 1930s. This study, while highlighting this period, also evaluates the questions asked about the Liberal Republican Party SCF (Serbest Cumhuriyet Fırkası) and the researcher's approach to this issue from the point of view of a historian. The book also reviews the articles that appeared in the international press on the SCF. The author looks at the local elections and the propaganda methods of the time. He studies the concept of opposition in the political history of Turkey by reviewing the reports prepared by the ruling Republican People's Party (CHP) regarding the foundation of the SCF, the intelligence on the founders of the party, the organizational efforts of the party and the local elections that the party participated in.

CEMİL KOÇAK was born in 1956. He graduated from the School of Journalism and Broadcasting of the Faculty of Political Science at Ankara University. He received his master's and doctoral degrees from Ankara University and became associate professor of Political and Social Sciences in 1991. He received the Afet İnan History Research Award for Türkiye'de Millî Şef Dönemi (1938-1945) (The National Chief Period in Turkey [1938-1945], 3rd print, 2007), and the Sedat Simavi Foundation Social Sciences Award for Abdülhamid'in Mirası (The Legacy of Abdul Hamid, 1990). His articles and book reviews have been published in many journals, most notably in Tarih ve Toplum and Toplumsal Tarih. He worked at the Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey (1984-1999). He is currently a faculty member of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences at Sabancı University.

TARİHİMİZ VE CUMHURİYET MUHİTTİN BİRGEN (1885-1951)

OUR HISTORY AND THE REPUBLIC MUHİTTİN BİRGEN (1885-1951)

In the Republic of Turkey, one of the most unproductive fields of history has been biographical writing. Most of the time, biographies have been a microcosm of their period. There were a variety of schools of thought during the transition from the Ottoman Empire to the Republic. Even though a few distinct differences exist, it is true that there are a number of continuities between the Constitutional Monarchy and the Republic. This fact has been more and more recognized in recent years. Zeki Arıkan's book deals with Muhittin Birgen, a prominent thinker who lived during the Second Constitutional Monarchy and the Republic. Birgen had a wide spectrum of identities ranging from being the editor-in-chief of the newspaper Tanin, to running a cooperative, from being an associate professor of Turkish history and literature at Baku University to being a parliamentarian. In the first part of the book, Zeki Arıkan tells the life of Muhittin Birgen, who was a prominent leader of the labour-oriented "Professions" movement. In the second part, the author includes Muhittin Birgen's writings from the journal Meslek, which has not received the attention it deserves.

ZEKİ ARIKAN was born in 1944 in Erzincan. After finishing high school in Istanbul, he graduated from the Department of History at the Faculty of Letters of Istanbul University and from the Teacher's College. After finishing his doctoral studies in Aix-en-Provence, France in 1972, he worked as a history teacher at Isparta-Şehit Ali İhsan Kalmaz and Erzurum Kazım Karabekir High Schools and at the Gazi Institute of Education in Ankara. He specialized in Ottoman social and economic history, Ottoman historiography and Izmir's cultural identity during the Second Constitutional Monarchy period. Since 1980 he has been a faculty member in the Department of History at the Faculty of Letters of Ege University.



Tarih Vakfı Yurt Publishing

1997

262 pages

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www.tarihvakfi.org.tr

KADINSIZ İNKILAP**NEZİHE MUHİDDİN, KADINLAR HALK FIRKASI,
KADIN BİRLİĞİ****REVOLUTION WITHOUT WOMEN****NEZİHE MUHİDDİN, WOMEN'S PEOPLE PARTY,
WOMEN'S UNION**

Metis Publishing

2003

536 pages

ISBN 975-342-421-3

www.metisbooks.com

The radical changes that occurred during the first years of the Republic also brought a different dimension to the women's movement. The foundation of the Women's People Party in 1923, the struggle of the Women's Union for political and social rights, the approach of the Republican People's Party towards the issue of women and the stand of Nezihe Muhiddin (one of the pioneers of the women's movement) during this time show that history can be read differently in the context of women's studies. Who was Nezihe Muhiddin? In what social and intellectual environment was she raised? What did she think about women? What did she do? Why and how was she detached from the women's movement when she was still in her 30s? Could she have done more? How was she forgotten? All of these questions and their answers prove how important Turkey's recent past is in terms of women's studies. The author defends that the struggle between Nezihe Muhiddin and the leaders of the single-party period was, in essence, on the identity of women.

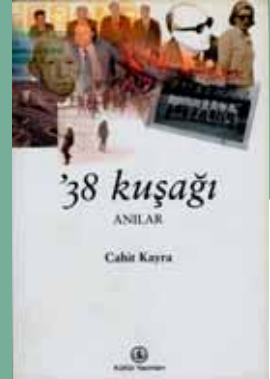
YAPRAK ZİHNİOĞLU was born in Rize in 1948. She graduated from the Faculty of Fine Arts at Mimar Sinan University. She then worked as a journalist, and subsequently focused on women's issues. She participated in the "New Women's Movement" in the 1980s. She worked at the "Nucleus Group" and "Women's Domain". In the 1990s, she played an effective role in the establishment of the Women's Library. She received her master's degree from the Department of Political Science and International Relations at Boğaziçi University. Her thesis, *Kadinsiz İnkılap* (Revolution without Women), was edited into this book. Her articles have been published in the journals *Pazartesi* and *Tarih ve Toplum*.

'38 KUŞAĞI - ANILAR

THE '38 GENERATION - MEMORIES

Generally, in academic writings, memoirs are not considered to be a good source for understanding the past. However, books by contemporary witnesses of our history are full of first-hand information. Most of them provide important corrections to the supposedly "neutral" archival information. This book is the story of Cahit Kayra, one of the first graduates of the Faculty of Political Science at Ankara University. He was a bureaucrat and a politician who was an active participant in Turkish politics for almost a century. In this book, he begins his narrative with the gloomy panorama of a falling empire. He experiences the excitement inspired by Atatürk's reforms, the İnönü period, the hardships of the Second World War and the move towards democracy. He becomes involved in the politics of the 1970s, the government coalition negotiations, the Cyprus events, and election struggles. Later on, he enjoys the comfort of retirement, away from ambition and struggles. By writing about his life experiences, he is searching for ways to "give an answer to life".

CAHİT KAYRA was born in 1917 and graduated from the Faculty of Political Science at Ankara University. For many years he worked in the Treasury. He was a member of the board of directors of Turkey's İş Bank. He entered politics, became member of the 15th Parliament of the Republic and later the Minister of Energy and Natural Resources in the 37th government of the Republic headed by Bülent Ecevit. As an author, he used a literary style when writing on the problems of Turkey. His main works include: *Bebek - Mekânlar Zamanlar* (Bebek - Locations and Times, 1993), *Bilgeler ve Balıklar* (Wisemen and Fishes, 2004), *Bir Mavi Yolculuk Seyir Defteri* (A Blue Voyage Diary, 2001), *Çiçekleri Unuttular* (They Forgot the Flowers, 1999), *Dünya Erkekleri Birleşiniz* (All the Men of the World Unite, 2005), *Sevr Dosyası* (The Sevres File, 2004) and *Telefon Defteri* (Phonebook, 2006).



Türkiye İş Bankası
Cultural Publishing

2002

681 pages

ISBN 975-458-333-1

www.iskulturyayinlari.com.tr

İZMİR KARŞIYAKA'DAN DÜNYA'YA...**LOOKING AT THE WORLD FROM KARŞIYAKA, İZMİR...**

Türkiye İş Bankası
Cultural Publishing

2005

550 pages

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www.iskulturyayinlari.com.tr

Turkey's recent history has been written in a very dry style in academic works. Memoirs from the same time period, however, are excellent primary sources for future historians because these memoirs, based on personal stories, give an insight into recent history. One of the best memoirs is Attila Karaosmanoğlu's personal story. He is an intellectual who twice became persona non grata in Turkey and at his universities but, in spite of this, he was entrusted with a major role in preparing the draft of the law for the establishment of the State Planning Agency at the age of 28. In 1971 he became deputy prime minister of the Republic of Turkey. Planning and politics taught him how difficult it is to make structural changes in Turkey. As a high-level official of the World Bank, he was the person behind many transformational projects in "Eastern countries". In his memoirs, he sheds light on Turkey's recent history by providing a large number of details.

ATTILA KARAOSMANOĞLU graduated from the Faculty of Political Science at Ankara University and received his doctorate from the Faculty of Economics at Istanbul University. He continued his post-doctoral studies at Harvard University. He later became an assistant professor at the Faculty of Political Science in Ankara. He contributed to the shift to a planned economy after the military coup of May 27th, 1960. He also worked as head of the Economic Planning Directorate of the State Planning Agency. He was the deputy prime minister of Nihat Erim's technocratic cabinet in 1971. Later, he worked at the World Bank in Washington, D.C. His work focused on Asian countries. He became a managing director at the World Bank. After returning to Turkey, he became the primary advisor of the Istanbul Chamber of Industry.

TÜRK-AMERİKAN İLİŞKİLERİNİN TARİHSEL KÖKENLERİ

THE HISTORICAL FOUNDATIONS OF TURKISH-AMERICAN RELATIONS

In Turkey, the history of diplomacy has usually been studied within the field of political history. However, the history of diplomacy should be considered as a subfield of history, which requires knowledge on international relations and has its own specific expansions. Writing on the history of diplomacy started late in Turkey and mostly focused on the Republican period. The history of Ottoman diplomacy is usually left to foreign researchers. With his study, Çağrı Erhan fills a major lacuna in this field. Without abandoning the usual methods of the history of diplomacy and by using documents he obtained from Turkish, American and British archives as the cornerstones of his study, the author offers the reader a serious, unbiased and credible book. The book studies the historical foundations of Turkish-American relations by looking at the following issues: the US relations with the Maghreb region, missionary activities in the Levant, the arms trade between the USA and the Ottoman Empire, and the US perspective on the Near East.

ÇAĞRI ERHAN graduated from the Department of International Relations of the Faculty of Political Science at Ankara University in 1993. He received his master's degree from the same department. He achieved his doctoral degree at the Department of History at Hacettepe University in 2000. He was a research assistant at the Political History Division of the Department of International Relations (1994-2000) and became a faculty member in the same department in March 2000. As an associate professor, Çağrı Erhan teaches courses on the History of Ottoman Diplomacy, Turkish-American Relations, and the History of American Diplomacy.



İmge Publishing

2001

426 pages

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www.imge.com.tr

BİTMEYEN GÖÇ**KONUK İŞÇİLİKTEKİ ULUS-ÖTESİ YURTTAŞLIĞA****MIGRATION WITHOUT END****FROM GUEST WORKER TO TRANSNATIONAL CITIZEN**

Istanbul Bilgi University Press

2002

383 pages

ISBN 975-685-747-1

www.bilgiyay.com

The second part of the 20th century was a period where globalization intensified. The significant characteristic of Turkey's "demographic transformation" since the 1940s has been the depopulation of rural regions. This happened at first by migrations to the big cities, and then by massive migration to foreign countries. Migrants bring new values to their host countries, but at the same time they create an opportunity for forming different identities. This mutual interaction leaves a mark on the country's political life, as well as on its economic, social and cultural prospects. Due to migration, more than two-thirds of the population lives in the cities in today's Turkey. Furthermore, five million Turkish citizens live and work in the four corners of the world, primarily in Europe. Prof. Dr. Nermin Abadan-Unat, who was the first person to bring to attention the facts of migration, has been doing theoretical and applied research in the field for forty years and has provided a new dimension to the identity of citizenship.

NERMİN ABADAN-UNAT, who was born in Vienna, received her bachelor's degree from the Faculty of Law at Istanbul University and her master's degree from the University of Minnesota. She received her PhD in 1955 with her thesis entitled *Kamuoyu ve Etki Alanı* (Public Opinion and Its Sphere of Influence). She founded the Department of Political Behavior in the Faculty of Political Science at Ankara University. Her areas of specialization are the sociology of politics, mass communications, women's studies and international migration. She represented Turkey in the Committee on the Equality of Women and Men in the Council of Europe. She was active in the International Political Science Association and was the director of the Turkish Social Sciences Association. She was appointed senator to the Turkish Parliament before 1980. She is currently a faculty member at Boğaziçi University.

**MODERN TURKISH
HISTORY**

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