

EVALUATION OF THE FOREIGN POLICY DEVELOPMENTS OF THE  
DEMOCRATIC PARTY PERIOD IN TURKISH POLITICAL LIFE

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ABSTRACT

Keywords

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International relations,  
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Democratic Party,  
Political alliance

This article discusses the Democratic Party period, which existed in Turkish political life between 1950 and 1960 with its peaceful methods and effective politics in foreign policy. First, the Republic of Turkey, will assess relations in foreign policy after the Second World War. Secondly, developments in foreign policy during the Democratic Party period will be evaluated in the context of bilateral relations. In this context, Turkish-American relations, Turkish-Soviet Union relations, Turkish-British relations, Cyprus problem and Turkish-Greek relations will be discussed. Third and lastly, alliances and associations established in foreign policy during the Democratic Party period were evaluated. For this purpose, the Democratic Party during the Balkans, the Baghdad Pact, Bandung Conference and partnerships with the European Union-Turkey relations will be discussed. Thus, the developments in Turkish foreign policy between 1950 and 1960 will be evaluated within the scope of the policies pursued by the Democratic Party.

TÜRK SİYASAL HAYATINDA DEMOKRAT PARTİ DÖNEMİ DIŞ POLİTİK  
GELİŞMELERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

ÖZ

Anahtar Kelimeler

Siyasi partiler,  
Uluslararası ilişkiler,  
Türk dış politikası,  
Demokrat Parti,  
Siyasi ittifaklar

Bu makale, Türk siyasal hayatında 1950-1960 yılları arasında, izlediği barışçıl yöntemler ve dış politikadaki etkili siyaseti ile varlık göstermiş olan Demokrat Parti dönemi tartışılmaktadır. İlk olarak, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin, İkinci Dünya Savaşı sonrasında dış politikadaki ilişkileri değerlendirecektir. İkinci olarak, Demokrat Parti döneminde dış politikadaki gelişmeler ikili ilişkiler bağlamında değerlendirilecektir. Bu bağlamda Türk-Amerikan ilişkileri, Türk-Sovyetler Birliği ilişkileri, Türk-İngiliz ilişkileri, Kıbrıs sorunu ve Türk-Yunan ilişkileri tartışılacaktır. Üçüncü ve son olarak, Demokrat Parti döneminde dış politikada kurulan ittifaklar ve birliktelikler değerlendirilmiştir. Bu amaçla, Demokrat Parti döneminde Balkanlar, Bağdat Paktı, Bandung Konferansı ve Avrupa Birliği-Türkiye ilişkileri ile kurulan ortaklıklar tartışılacaktır. Böylece, Türk dış politikasındaki 1950-1960 yılları arasındaki gelişmeler, Demokrat Parti'nin izlediği politikalar kapsamında değerlendirilecektir.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Lausanne Peace Treaty signed on July 24, 1923, constitutes a turning point in Turkey's foreign policy. Turkey will create a foreign policy of peace efforts in the period to finish the war that occurred after Lausanne. After this period, the idea of peace started to form in all state administrators, especially Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. The biggest example of this is Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's phrase: "Peace at Home, Peace at World". Starting in the period from 1925 until the Second World War, when we look at Turkey's foreign policy its approach towards friendship, impartiality and non-aggression constantly attract attention. There was also a state that consistently recommended disarmament or friendship agreements among the states in the world.

When we look after the 1925 Turkish foreign policy, northeastern fronts in Soviet Russia Friendship and Neutrality Agreement by making the border with south trying to purge the protection and fight this limit to safety across the border in agreement with France is provided. While the Balkan Antiquity was signed against the occupying forces in the western region, the Sadabad Pact was also signed in the eastern region. For the security, Montreux Straits Convention was signed and a positive period was entered into the Turkish Foreign Policy in general. In order to get along with the neighbors, the 1918 League of Nations (Cemiyet-i Akvam) came to the agenda and founded in 1920. Turkey has taken an important step towards world peace by joining in League of Nations in 1932. Turkey has been one of the most faithful member states since that date.

The main goal was international peace. Turkey no longer prevents future damage from battles during the war that has saved the homeland with the National Pact seriously wounded and had begun a policy framework. In this study, we will explain the developments in Turkish foreign policy between 1950 and 1960 in terms of recognition policy in foreign policy.

## 2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR IN TURKEY

Affecting the whole world after the Second World War, according to Turkey's foreign policy would begin to take shape future developments occurring in Europe. Trying to take advantage of the gap that will occur in the European balance and struggling against Soviet imperialism and trying to break the concerns NATO, we see a Turkey trying to enter. Through NATO, the Soviet imperialism with major political events occurring in other continents while trying to break because of Turkey has played an important role in

the foundation of their security system to establish the way to becoming the Balkan Alliance and Baghdad. The Cyprus issue, which was included in the world agenda when it was entered in 1954, played an important role in Turkish foreign policy (Armaoglu, 2012, p.625). US policy in Turkey also began to grow after the war and the US supporters have played a role in Turkey's economic outlook. Turkey tried to take radical decisions in foreign policy after the war. Turkey experienced the feeling of staying alone, parallel to the western policy under the threat of certain government began tracking dealing with world politics. The most important development of this is that it is a member of NATO without any objection (Oran, 2012, p.493-495).

Hitler and Mussolini, Turkey's new emerging conditions in accordance to change the attitudes and after plans relating to the French Eastern Mediterranean had predicted would deteriorate (Balcioğlu, 2010, p.449-451). These developments show that the threat unbiased remaining Soviet Russia after the war, Turkey's pro-Western policy has caused monitoring (Findley, 2014, p.309). Soviet Russia was not unfounded in terms of the threat of Turkey. The Soviet Government had announced its aims on Turkey in 1939. In 1925 Russia made between Turkey and the Soviet Non-Aggression Treaty of Friendship and does not want to renew the face of the Soviet state in Turkey in the most appropriate way has been found in the western trend as we mentioned above (Gonlubol et al., 2014, p.190-192). Turkey has been faced with major events as seen after the war. United Nations members found that even though Turkey itself feels alone, he was re-established balance between foreign policy to move carefully to select the most appropriate parties (Ucarol, 2010, p.923).

### **3. FOREIGN POLICY IN DEMOCRAT PARTY PERIOD**

Turkey, Republican People's Party during the whole foreign policy began after the encounter with Soviet demands and threats towards turning the West (Gonlubol et al., 2014, p.311). In 1947 Turkey began to receive aid from the United States, including the Marshall Plan in 1948. The coming of the Democratic Party instead of the Republican People's Party with the change of power in 1950 caused the United States to be more helpful. The amount of aid sent to Turkey after the military aid to Korea has increased (Karpas, 2011, p.141).

When the Democratic Party published its election statement, the following statements came to the fore (Duman, 1990, p.42-44): "We do not need to say much about

our foreign policy, which is an expression of the common opinion of the whole nation, not of any party. It is our greatest ambition to strengthen our political and economic relations with the USA every day in the atmosphere of sincerity and understanding." As seen in the above statement Turkey, during the Democratic Party has emphasized on a foreign policy axis. However, in addition to the close relations with the United States, he had a close political relationship with Britain both on the developments in the Middle East and the Cyprus issue with Greece (Metin, 2006, p.2-4).

Adnan Menderes and the government of Turkey to the war in Korea to demonstrate its commitment to the Western alliance, the United Nations sent troops to the Peace Corps. Turkey also referred in 1949 with the founding of NATO. By NATO, Turkey located right next to the Soviet Union and "the Unsinkable Aircraft Carrier" as was seen. Accepted on behalf of Turkey's NATO membership in 1952 to consolidate its position in favor of the policy pursued by the West has begun to have positive effects (Findley, 2014: 309). A national policy for Turkey and the Turkish foreign policy Atlantic Treaty counts as a worldview Fuat Koprulu, "the unshakable principles of Turkish foreign policy, but also are the main principles of NATO." (Gonlubol et al., 2014, p.311).

The principles of foreign policy in the Democratic Party period can be summarized as follows: To prevent the Soviet expansionism, to maintain the stability and security in the Middle East, to ensure the establishment of an effective security system to prevent communism from entering the sensitive Middle East region, to provide cooperation with the West in political and economic areas (Metin, 2006, p.34-36).

#### **4. TURKEY'S NATO ENTRY AND PARTICIPATION OF THE KOREAN WAR**

The Korean War started on June 25, 1950, when North Korean forces attacked South Korea. On the same days, the United Nations Security Council convened with the attempts of the United States and stated that North Korea was breaking the peace and demanded that the state end the attack and withdraw its forces. Upon North Korea's failure to comply with this decision, the United Nations decided to provide the necessary assistance to South Korea. May 14, 1950, in the Republican People's Party rather than with the coming to power of the Democratic Party who took the chance of the Korean War for entry into NATO, Turkey, United Nations Secretary-General's decisions on sending them reported that they were ready to fulfill their obligations. In this decision, Turkish

rulers wanted to explicitly demonstrate that the West was dependent on the libertarian mindset and influenced America on NATO (Ucarol, 2010, p.935).

About 4,500 Turkish troops in Korea in line with this objective, which Turkey has decided to send the United Nations Force. Thereupon, the Korean Turkish Brigade was prepared and Brigadier General Tahsin Yazıcı was appointed as the Brigade Command and Colonel Celal Dora was appointed as the Infantry Regiment Command. The ships departing from Iskenderun Port between September 25 and October 2, 1950, were sent to Pusan Port of Korea on October 12. Turkey, Kanuri fulfilled until the end of the war served in wars and abroad for the first time in the history of the Republic of Turkey and to a foreign country was sent a unit from the Turkish Armed Forces (Ucarol, 2010, p.936).

Turkey outbreak of the Korean War, the United Nations by giving the military the power has become one of the largest and most actively participating states. The determination of heroism and struggle have shown by the Turkish soldier in the Korean War was excellent. This war, along with Turkey's objections to membership in NATO and the meat was found to provide a disposal gain to enter NATO. In his article published in International News Service, Foreign Minister Fuat Köprülü; "The world is divided into two hostile camps, and if possible a policy-neutral between these two fronts, I hope Korea after the US incident the importance for Turkey to better understand the Near East peace." (Duman, 1990, p.44-46). NATO Ministerial Council meeting in Ottawa on September 21, 1951, stated on Turkey and Greece also announced that it had decided to exclude NATO (Armaoglu, 2012, p.628).

The Soviet Union in the 1945-1946 year's one hand, on the one hand, wants to settle in Turkey's Eastern Anatolia Straits officially declare that desire with Turkey, he was entering the most critical period of a national struggle this time. In the face of this threat to Turkey, he had entered into a force that can provide the counterweight quest. The best way the Soviet Union was based on the United States in a stronger position than Russia is against these threats and dangers formed against him to be elected in Turkey. The Turkish Government, which made an effort to make this situation serious, made several diplomatic efforts and signaled that the USA would help with the 1947 Truman Doctrine. Established on April 4 1949 to adopt the system of collective alliance with NATO, the United States was most likely to work in Turkey (Armaoglu, 2012, p.625-626).

Turkey, trying to join NATO as soon as it was installed in the United States wants to have the alliance. Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium as the state in Turkey's NATO to join the Soviet Union threatened the most and the Soviets because they were countries that exposed most severely in showing a reaction to it, fearing to enter immediately into a war provoked Turkey's NATO they did not look positively to join (Armaoglu, 2012, p.627). Turkey, the concern will cut NATO's establishment and his ongoing upon being here included, which continues to raise concerns in the face of the Soviet threat, on the other hand, Truman made by the United States with the doctrine of political and economic aid to alleviate a moment ago was to insist to join NATO (Ucarol, 2010, p.973). Turkey, NATO has made the first application was rejected on 1 August 1950 by the Council of Ministers of NATO. Before the North Atlantic Council meeting in February 1952, they raised three views on this issue:

1. Turkey and Greece, 'the commander of the Balkans' NATO under the name should be connected in a separate new high command.
2. These two states should be linked to the Southern European Forces Command, which is affiliated with SHAPE<sup>2</sup>.
3. A Middle East Command, and it should be established as well as Greece and Turkey forces should not only connect with the American forces of British dominions also want the government forces in the Middle East. (Gonlubol et al., 2014, p.233-235).

The Korean War also began to demonstrate the necessity of Turkey's alliance to be taken for if the Soviets that need to bases in regions close to Russia, and it is because of the strategists on the growing interest towards Turkey will be a war in Europe. Suez issue<sup>3</sup> 'in the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations while still a controversial figure in Turkey has been continuing its insistence to join NATO. Turkey's security concerns as a priority by combining the Suez. Turkey, the Middle East accept to participate in the defense system of NATO membership was insistent. England, in July 1951, provided that Turkey's

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<sup>2</sup> It is the name of the center where NATO controls all its operations. It is the European Allied Forces High Headquarters.

<sup>3</sup> After England attracted the attention of America with the Truman Doctrine to the Eastern Mediterranean Region since 1947, and after putting the responsibility of this region on it, the Middle East started to accelerate its ambitions for colonialism. In particular, he did not want to withdraw from Suez. Egypt, on the other hand, wanted Britain to withdraw from Suez since 1945 for full independence. Britain did not want to withdraw from this region because it saw a serious reflection of the Soviet threat in the Middle East. He also wanted to settle here again because of the oil in this region.

involvement in the Middle East Defense System has decided to support the entry into NATO. Britain, America on October 13, 1951, in France, the Middle East Allied Command together with Turkey had made an offer to Egypt in the establishment. In the proposal, the military forces to join the command in Australia, New Zealand and the South African Union and to be located in the Suez Canal would be under this command. On October 17, Egypt rejected this offer. The same day he was accepted into NATO, Greece and Turkey. In this way, Turkey, the United States, not only against the Soviet threat thirteen countries would also have provided security by obtaining the alliance. Turkey, in this case, security, preserves the independence and territorial integrity was to see the United States as a cornerstone of points (Armaoglu, 2012, p.628-630).

Turkey's entry into NATO in 1952, took place more synonymous with the country's political and economic philosophy and policies. Turkey began to enter NATO under his protection against external attacks. The Democratic Party Government's full attention and effort to domestic policy issues began to occur after NATO guaranteed protection against external threats (Karpaz, 2011, p.141). Prime Minister Adnan Menderes emphasized that the Atlantic Pact is an important security system in his statement published on American Radio, and stated that the establishment of a safety system, which will be equal to this in the Eastern Mediterranean and involve America, is compulsory (Horasan, 2010, p.38-40). Turkey's NATO membership, Stalin after his death in 1953, the Soviets even more troubling learn unless they withdraw land claims and threats it wants from Turkey on May 30, 1953, reported that they have given up their ambitions in the Turkish Straits (Armaoglu, 2012, p.630).

As can be seen, the central point in the relations with the United States during the Democratic Party period was to secure itself in the face of the threats and impending dangerous situation of Soviet Russia and balance the power factor. For this reason, the Democratic Party Government has sent troops to the Korean War to ensure the necessary conditions and has ensured that an important step has been taken to enter NATO. The statements of both the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs are in the direction of being included in a large security system by being next to America. Turkey between the years 1950-1960, to secure the border, including NATO succeeded in eliminating the threat was Soviet Russia and returned to domestic politics.

## 5. FOREIGN POLICY DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY PERIOD

### 5.1. Turkey - United States Relations in Period of Democratic Party

When we take a short look at the history of Turkish-American relations; It is seen that our relations started immediately after the United States declared its independence in 1776. Relations with the 'Navigation and Trade Agreement' signed on May 7, 1830, have further improved and embassies were opened mutually after 1831. During the First World War, American schools and missionary organizations in Ottoman lands were not touched. Developments between the United States and the Republic of Turkey in 1927 was advanced by correspondence between Mustafa Kemal Ataturk and Roosevelt. Second World War with the Soviet Union in the Potsdam Conference of Union of Turkish-Soviet border after making changes in their favor, America's Turkey changing its views to support the opinion engage with Turkey's territorial integrity. Based on these, he provided political and economic aid with the help of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan in 1947 (Balcioglu, 2010, p.461-467).

The most important point in Turkey's relations with the United States, NATO poses. After Turkey is not a member of NATO began a new era in relations between the two states. Economic, military, political relations in favor of the further development of Turkey, the United States and the mails on January 7, 1952, US-Turkey Joint Security Agreement 'it has been made. This agreement was approved by the Turkish Grand National Assembly on 10 March 1954 (Ucarol, 2010, p.933). With the fourth article of this treaty, the commitments made to the USA not only affect the relations between the two states but also brought new responsibilities in the new era of Turkish foreign policy. With the second article of the Common Security Agreement, the Turkish Government accepted the following principles:

- Continue to be a partnership with the promotion of world peace, international understanding and goodwill,
- Acting by negotiating mutually to eliminate the causes of international tension,
- To fulfill military responsibilities imposed by multilateral or bilateral agreements including the USA,
- To participate in the defense of the world, by its political and economic stability, with its strength and resources, as much as its existing economic situation allows,



- To ensure the effective use of economic and military aid by the USA.

These principles, together with Turkey, there were brought to the US foreign policy from a care-dependent location (Horay, 2007, p.66-69).

## **5.2. Turkey - Soviet Russia Relations After the Second World War**

The Soviet Union, one of the winners of the Second World War, came out of the war as a great power and started to organize activities in the Baltic, Eastern Europe and the Balkans. Greece and Turkey on establishing also sought to penetrate down to the Mediterranean and the Middle East. As a matter of fact, the Soviets who terminated the Turkish-Soviet Friendship and Neutrality Treaty on March 19, 1945, also asked for the base from the Straits and the land from the East. On August 8, 1950, he officially reported his requests. In 1950, Turkey's NATO to enter the Soviet Union led to an increase of the response to reference and Turkey had further increased the anxiety. Upon this, Foreign Minister Fuat Köprülü stated in his speech at the Turkish Grand National Assembly on 10 December 1951 that the note given by the Soviets would not be answered (Balcioglu, 2010, p.474-477).

After the death of Stalin on March 5, 1953, the new rulers, who came to work in Moscow, put forward the slogan '*Living together in peace*' by the need to make a radical change in the foreign policy of the Soviets. After the Soviet Union established under the leadership of Turkey has received this explanation front against the Baghdad Pact and the front face of the Middle East stated that the establishment (Balcioglu, 2010, p.475-477).

The date of 30 May 1953 was the beginning of a process in which relations between the two countries were normalized. For the first time in the post-war period, steps were taken by the USSR to return to the usual course of relations. Meanwhile: "*The Soviet Government, which has been busy with the relations of the Soviet Union with neighboring states recently, has also drawn attention to the situation of Soviet-Turkish relations among other issues.*" was announced. November 7, 1954 date of the October Revolution anniversary because of the Kremlin held on admission to Bulgaria, Turkey and the USSR, the Iranian ambassador was doing in the recent past inaccuracies in its relations with these countries, but that is why it wrong to Stalin and said they should be repeated (Tellal, 2012, p.510-515).

Newspaper articles that appeared in the Soviet Union in 1956, Turkey's letter was not a member of NATO does not pose a problem in Turkish-Soviet relations. And on September 10, 1957, Soviet Russia on Syria's border with Turkey, in a letter sent to Prime Minister Adnan Menderes in Turkey accused Syria was raped purposes. One of the important steps taken relations between the Soviet Union with Turkey in December 1959, and Health Minister Lutfi Kirdar together with a delegation went to the Soviet Union. He said that there will be an improvement in his relations with the Soviets (Balcioglu, 2010, p.474-478). Turkey's move was perceived by every successful enterprise alliance and the Soviet Union in his foreign policy after becoming a member of NATO as part of the US containment policy itself (Horay, 2007, p.56-58). In fact, the important point that the Soviets easily implemented their plans by taking part in any alliance with Turkey. Turkey is the face of danger and threat that the Soviet sense to rely on the Western states, particularly the US was forced to change policy.

## **6. EVALUATION OF THE BAGHDAD PACT WITHIN THE SCOPE OF TURKISH-BRITISH RELATIONS**

Britain was in favor of the establishment of a defense alliance in the Middle East to realize the 'Northern Belt' idea (Ucarol, 2010, p.944). Turkey began the activities for the establishment of the same defense system in the Middle East after the Balkan Alliance of 1954 in this direction. The main source of this pact was the draft of the American Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. Dulles aimed to gather the Middle Eastern countries in an alliance system. In 1953, for this purpose, it started to visit the Middle East countries one by one. On 25-27 May 1953, he had come to visit Turkey (Armaoğlu, 2012, p.634). The Suez conflict between England and Egypt, and the increase in tension in the Arab-Israeli relations, also made it necessary for the establishment of a pact in the Middle East. In his speech in Washington after these trips, Foreign Minister Dulles said: *"A Middle East Defense Organization issue is a future business rather than a close possibility."* Therefore, he had thrown the alliance he wanted to establish by a later date.

Turkey was the entrance to the American Secretary of State's efforts to establish an alliance by addressing the bill. Iraqi Prime Minister Nuri Said Pasha, after he visited to Ankara on October 18, 1954 date in a statement published in the Iraq and Turkey have agreed to establish a security organization in the Middle East and Turkey, it reported the Arab states will pursue a policy contrary to the interests. However, these attempts to ally

were also met with reactions by other Arab states, especially Egypt. Because Egypt was aiming to establish a block of Arab states, of which it was the leader. For this purpose, he started to visit the Arab states (Armaoglu, 2012, p.635). On the other hand, Adnan Menderes visited Damascus and Beirut in January 1955 to form the Middle East alliance but received a rejection response from Syria from these two cities, and Beirut showed a timid attitude because Egypt and Syria did not approve. After all these developments on February 24, 1955, Iraq signed the Baghdad Pact with Turkey. With Lebanon and Jordan signed the pact, which envisages cooperation between the parties on security and defense, Egypt and Syria were thought to join the pact with the thought that they would be alone. However, this did not happen and those who believed with Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt to participate in this pact was caused by a large launch the campaign against Turkey and Iraq. It started to be reflected in foreign policy as an instrument serving Western imperialism and serving Israel (Armaoglu, 2012, p.637).

The Baghdad Pact wanted to break its negative effects from this environment. On July 27, 1954, an agreement was signed to end the Suez dispute between England and Egypt.<sup>4</sup> After this agreement, he was preparing to join the Baghdad Pact in England. Meanwhile, Pakistan wanted to participate in the pact, although it was not included in the Middle East Arab Belt. Because he wanted to connect to the West because of the Kashmir Problem (Ucarol, 2010, p.944). Pakistan Foreign Minister Muhammad Khan Zafirullah between Pakistan and Turkey signed an agreement in Karachi Selahattin Turkish ambassador Rafet between Arel (Gonlubol et al., 2014, p.252-254). Thus, the Baghdad Pact, which was tried to be created without Arab support, started to be based on weak foundations during its establishment. In 1955, an attempt was made to sign a military agreement between Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia. This agreement, which was considered in 1956, was signed as the Egypt-Saudi Arabia-Yemen defense treaty. Thus, the Arab Belt was divided into three generations with the neutral behavior of Lebanon and Jordan. This division caused the Soviets to enter the Middle East mostly for the benefit of the Soviets. The military treaty was against the threat of Soviet Russia, but its weakness was understood when Soviet Russia entered the Middle East (Armaoglu, 2012, p.638).

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<sup>4</sup> The most important aspect of this agreement on June 17, 1950, the League of Arab States Joint Defense Treaty signed one of the states and Turkey in case of an armed attack, was to win the right to send troops to Britain's Suez Canal.

Baghdad Pact initially may seem to be an important step in terms of the plane of the Turkey-Britain relations, Soviet Russia is one of the largest purposes has failed to prevent the inclusion in this area. With the participation of the Arab countries, only success could be achieved, but as a result of the activities of Egypt and Syria, the Arab region had gone towards dividing into three regions. As a result, when the Pact tended to disintegrate due to the internal problems of Iraq, it was tried to be developed with the USA taking a hand.

## 7. TURKEY - GREEK RELATIONS AND THE CYPRUS ISSUE

The Island of Cyprus was temporarily left to England in 1878, with the right to sovereignty to the Ottoman State. This situation continued until the First World War. Britain's unilateral annexation continued until 1923 and the Treaty of Lausanne with Turkey by accepting this situation has caused the start of the British administration in Cyprus. After the Second World War, Greece raised the Cyprus issue and stated that the island should be given to it and applied to England. Until 1955, Turkish governments did not pursue an active policy on this issue. Foreign Minister Fuat Köprülü said, "We do not see any reason for changing the island's legal status today." On April 1, 1954, Fuat Köprülü said; *"No war or negotiation took place on Cyprus during talks with the statesmen of friendly and allied Greece. The reason for Turkey's Cyprus Issue in the belief that he is not present and is a condition that Cyprus is still thinking of England."* (Ucarol, 2010, p.954).

Since the end of the Second World War, Greece was beginning to deal with the Cyprus Issue again. He started to engage in various activities to annex Cyprus Island. Greece wanted the island by officially applying to England. Greece, which applied to the United Nations in 1954, requested self-determination for the island (Armaoglu, 2012, p.640). Greece was involved in the Cyprus issue in Turkey after transport issues to the United Nations. Prime Minister Adnan Menderes told on December 18, 1954: *"Since this issue is completely closed, it is time to pay attention and care not to overshadow our friendship with our ally Greece."* However, when Greece started to focus more on the issue, it was decided to convene a conference in London on 29 August 1955. Britain had been invited the conference to Turkey which will be held in Greece (Armaoğlu, 2012, p.641).

When the idea of giving Greece the island to him was not accepted by the United Nations, he founded the EOKA organization in Cyprus in 1955. The organization, which started threats against the British and then the Turks, said in its first statement: *"We have*

*two enemies. The first is the British, the second is the Turks. First, we will deal with the British and fire them from the island, and then we will destroy the Turks. Our target is Enosis. Our mission is to achieve this goal at all costs.*" (Ucarol, 2010, p.956). Britain, on the other hand, arrested on March 5, 1956, to the Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean, as the agreements to be made by the Greek community leader Archbishop Makarios was blocked and at the same time saw him among the administrators of the EOKA organization. On March 14, 1956, British Prime Minister Anthony Eden delivered a speech in the House of Commons. In this speech, Eden stated that the Cyprus Dispute is not a situation to be resolved with Greece. And it stressed the strategic importance of Cyprus by Turkey's defenses (Ucarol, 2010, p.957).

England threw out the idea of giving autonomy to the island of Cyprus by Turkey asked for the continuation of the current status by objecting to it. Greece maintained its insistence on joining the island. Increasing Greek activities had increased their severity day by day. While seeking remedies in international diplomacy regarding the strategic situation of Cyprus, the Greeks started to engage in terrorist movements against the Turks in Cyprus and caused the Turks' anxieties to increase. When the threats and terrorist movements of EOKA started to increase, Rauf Denktaş and his friends affiliated with the Turkish Federation of Cyprus founded the TRO (Turkish Resistance Organisation) on November 26, 1957. Thus, the Turkish Cypriots realized a more effective organization to resist the Greek attacks and secure the Turkish presence on the island (Ucarol, 2010, p.960).

England commissioned Lord Radcliffe to prepare a constitution for Cyprus in 1956. On 12 November 1956, this draft was presented to the British Colonial Ministry, and Colonel Minister Lennox Boyd accepted the report exactly in his speech at the House of Commons on 19 December 1956 (Armaoglu, 2012, p.643). In this case, NATO also began to affect American and NATO pressure results in Turkey and Greece began talks in Zurich on February 5 to 11. It was decided to establish the independent Republic of Cyprus. In this independent state, the Turkish community was identified of liberty and other relevant agreements with the guaranteeing principles of the right to life, on February 19, 1959, in London, Turkey, Greece and Britain were signed by Greek and Turkish Cypriot community representatives (Armaoğlu, 2012, p.644). Treaty of London; transfer of British sovereignty over Cyprus to the Republic of Cyprus; securing the independence,

territorial integrity and constitutional order of Cyprus; will be contained in the Treaty of Military Alliance with Turkey, Greece and Cyprus (Ucarol, 2010, p.961).

Through London and Zurich Agreements, between independent Cyprus, Turkey, Greece and England relations began. They would consult each other for the order of the constitution. Greece could have military forces 650 950-strong military force and Turkey. With these agreements, Enosis and the partition of the island were prohibited. The Cyprus Constitution came into force on 16 August 1960 and the Republic of Cyprus was officially established. On August 3, 1960, the 'Order of the Cyprus Republic of 1960' was issued by British Queen Elizabeth II. and the Constitution of the Republic of Cyprus entered into force on August 16, 1960. It was signed by Consul-General to represent Turkey in Nicosia, Greek representative, on behalf of England Governor Sir Hugh Foot, Turkish Society leader Dr. Fazıl Küçük, leader of the Greek Community Makarios (Ucarol, 2010, p.963). The Cyprus issue, which had been going on for centuries, was resolved in 1960, but it was clear following the agreements that it would not take too long in this case. It was understood from the attitudes that Greece will continue its threats and movements by the organizations it established. However, the Turkish Cypriots have also become one of the priority objectives of the Democratic Party Government of Turkey had started to protect the security and monitoring policies in this direction.

## **8. ALLIANCES AND ASSOCIATIONS ESTABLISHED IN FOREIGN POLICY DURING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY PERIOD**

### **8.1. Turkey's Balkan Alliance Participation**

NATO membership has led to a revolution in Turkey's active foreign policy. The next goals were to further strengthen the security and defense systems in the Middle East and Eastern Mediterranean region. Absolute supremacy in the Balkans Soviet developments occurring in the region has started to look at reducing Greece and Turkey to remedy concerns (Ucarol, 2010, p.939). For this purpose, although NATO included some of the Balkans in the security circle, Yugoslavia was an important gap. Yugoslavia had left the Soviet Bloc since 1948 and based its economic life and defense power on American aid. This was seen as a reason for joining a new alliance. While such significant developments in Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey also come to the forefronts. Both have visited Turkey in January 1952, Greek Foreign Minister while consuming efforts to enter NATO and Turkey's Prime Minister Adnan Menderes and Foreign Minister Fuat Koprulu

had already returned to visit Greece. These visits were towards revitalizing a Balkan Union atmosphere (Armaoglu, 2012, p.630-631).

Among the reasons for the Soviet Union to accelerate developments are carried out employing pressure on Turkey was related to Bulgaria for a certain time. Bulgaria's territory forcing the migration of Turkey between the years 1950-1951 had created great concern in Turkey. Behind this, the presence of Soviet Russia led to bigger thoughts. Likewise, Bulgaria, which was a Soviet satellite in Yugoslavia, was surrounded by bows with Romania and Hungary and felt its security under threat. On the other hand, while Greece was just out of the civil war, he was worried about her problems with Bulgaria and Bulgaria's desire to go to the Aegean Sea (Ucarol, 2010, p.939-940). On February 28, 1953, along with Turkey's efforts in the two states after the entry into NATO in Ankara, Turkey, Greece and the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation was signed between Yugoslavia. The three states would cooperate on common defense, as well as economic and cultural cooperation between them. Following the article of the treaty, they would not participate in any alliance which is against their interests (Armaoglu, 2012, p.632).

Turkey wants to further strengthen the alliance Greece, to bring the Cyprus issue on the agenda again tried to increase their activities here, but Turkey has continued to ignore them. August 9, 1954, in the historic city of Bled, Yugoslavia, Turkey, the Balkan Alliance was signed between Greece and Yugoslavia. Fuat Koprulu in Turkey, Greece Stephanos Stephanopulos, while Yugoslavia was represented by her husband Popovic (Ucarol, 2010, p.942). With the treaty to be valid for twenty years, the attack on any of the parties would be deemed to have been done all at once. Besides the Standing Council, which will consist of the foreign ministers of the three states, will be established (Armaoglu, 2012, p.632). In fact, the common aim of these three countries was to help establish peace and stability in the Balkans and demonstrate peaceful policies against neighbors (Gonlubol et al., 2014, p.239-241). Thus, with the creation of the Balkan Alliance, the security of the Balkans, which is the right area of NATO, was ensured.

Since 1955, the Balkan Alliance began to lose power. The first blow came from Yugoslavia. Soviet Russia took action to restore its relations with Yugoslavia to a good level to correct the mistakes made after Stalin's death, and in May 1955 they visited Bulganin and Khrushchev Belgrade. Edvrird Kardelj, Vice President of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, said: *"The Balkan Alliance was founded at a time when the*

*world's peace horizons looked too dark. Since then, many things have changed in the world and the possibilities of constant peace have entered the realm of reality today.*" The return of Soviet Russia from past mistakes caused Yugoslavia to approach Russia in a sense and they thought that the pacts created regionally would be useless. At the same dinner, Prime Minister Menderes: *"In our opinion, the allegations that the tensions in the general situation of the world are going to relax a little, rather than based on serious reasons, feelings."* His words also revealed the differences of opinion between the two sides. Greece, on the other hand, tried to reach its ambitions on Cyprus by making use of the Balkan Alliance (Armaoglu, 2012, p.632). After these thoughts of the three states, the Balkan Alliance had now become just a document. Thus, the alliance, which was established with the protection of the Balkans against security threats and the desire to live in peace with the surrounding countries, began to lose its validity after the changing policy of Soviet Russia. From the beginning, the establishment of the Balkan Alliance had also disturbed Soviet Russia. With the policy change he made, he succeeded in pulling various states with him.

#### **9. FROM BAGHDAD PACT TO CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION (CENTO)**

The Baghdad Pact emerged with the fall of both the monarchy and the regime of Nuri Said Pasha at the end of the revolution that broke out in Iraq in 1958. Iraq withdrew from this pact when the regime, which would continue until 1963 under the leadership of General Kasım, dominated Iraq. At the meeting held in London, Pact members and US Foreign Ministers reviewed the situation and decided to continue the organization, even if it was not Iraq (Ucarol, 2010, p.944). After that, the name of the pact was changed to CENTO (Armaoglu, 2012, p.638).

The USA tied to this organization more tightly than the Baghdad Pact and started to create a balance in the Middle East with CENTO. However, CENTO could remain valid for twenty years. On March 12, 1979, Pakistan withdrew from CENTO because the security of Pakistan could not protect, after the Shah's overthrow in Iran, only protects the interests of the imperialists. On March 13, 1979, Turkey has reported these states to respect that and said he effectively lost the function of CENTO which will undertake initiatives for the termination of the treaty provisions concerning the organization (Ucarol, 2010, p.946). Thus, this pact developed on the axis of the USA ended before reaching its aims completely. The tensions experienced were an indication that larger events would be possible in the future.



## **10. NEUTRAL RELATIONS AND BANDUNG CONFERENCE**

In the years following the Second World War, many Asian and African countries, which were the colonies of the European States, were weak in terms of their liberation struggles. In this respect, they began to worry about being under the influence of the great states again and wanted to address these concerns by cooperating among themselves. For this purpose, the first concrete proposal came from Indonesia. Their first meeting was also held in 1954 between Colombo, Burmese, Ceylon, India, Pakistan and Indonesia. In 1955, it was decided to convene a conference in Bandung. The conference started on April 18, 1955, with the participation of states other than the Central African Federation (Gonlubol et al., 2014, p.272-274). Since the above states were weak in terms of their powers and economies, large states directed them as they wanted.

Turkey was represented by State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Fatin Rüştü Zorlu in the Bandung Conference of a delegation headed. Fatin Rüştü Zorlu gave a speech at the conference's meeting on April 21, emphasized the communist danger in particular. Although Turkey defended NATO and the West Block, the Bandung Conference, which is against all kinds of blocks. Despite the neutral countries, Turkey had seen as the spokesman for the West. (Gonlubol et al., 2014, p.273-275). Turkey has tried to defend its security against external threats. It, therefore, proposed to other neutrals to balance and participate in these blocs with strong states.

The Bandung Conference had some important consequences in international politics. The first of these is that Asian-African countries have determined that they are not a definite organization among themselves, but a new and effective bloc within the United Nations. Turkey, the United Nations this bloc wherein especially those related to housing, although many attend meetings with Western colonialism has continued to act together (Gonlubol et al., 2014, p.275-277). The second important result is that the views of "living together in peace" and "impartiality" are strengthened and these are adopted by the vast majority of Asian-African countries. As we have seen Turkey, the Bandung Conference and the Western states not only produce benefits for the idea of the United States, it has also tried to warn those states.

## **11. EUROPEAN UNION AND DEMOCRATIC PARTY GOVERNMENT**

By entering the Cold War environment immediately after the Second World War, a bipolar structure emerged in the international system. It was considered that a strong

Western alliance against the Soviet Block was possible by the creation of an economically and politically stable Western Europe. BENELUX countries, formed by Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, were the core of the European Union. The participation of Western states in this organization is, in a way, the Marshall Plan, financed by the United States. Under this plan, the USA tried to turn Western states into their favor by making economic aid to them. On April 16, 1948, the European Organization for Economic Cooperation, the name of which will turn into the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), was established. Western Europe has taken an important step towards not adhering to America in the future. In the negotiations that started after the Schuman Declaration<sup>5</sup>, the treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) was signed on 18 April 1951 in Paris (Balcioglu, 2010, p.497-502). In fact, the Western states saw the USA's attempt to protect themselves economically and politically as a danger to their plans and they tried to deal with these new institutions to negotiate these economic and political agreements among themselves.

Member countries came together in Rome on 25 March 1957 and signed the treaties establishing the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM). Turkey, as in other Western European alliance of community has also tried to be a member. Turkey has applied for associate membership of the EEC official on July 31, 1959. The first interviews were held between September 28, 1959, and October 21, 1960. May 27 military coup that took place in 1960 at a certain time interrupted for the on 20-22 April 1961 EEC, Turkey has offered a five-year trade agreement at the end of economically adequate level reaches that if the bid acceptance to the customs union agreement. The Ankara Treaty was signed in Brussels on September 12, 1963, and the treaty envisaging full membership was signed (Balcioglu, 2010, p.502-505).

## 12. CONCLUSION

The ruling Democratic Party in the years 1950-1960 remained the Republic of Turkey, in general, the United States and in foreign policy has sought to take part in the alliance of Western States.

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<sup>5</sup> On May 9, 1950, French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman proposed combining coal and steel resources between France and Germany, leaving the production and use of these substances, which are the main inputs of the war industry, to the responsibility of a transnational body.

Turkey has strengthened its relations with the US to enter NATO during this period and has sent troops to the Korean War, which appeared in 1950 with the decision of the United Nations. The Republic of Turkey in particular has shown great heroism in this war has led to the disappearance of the negative attitude they showed against Turkey by Western powers. This is Turkey's entry into NATO after the war has become easier and decreased the threat of Soviet Russia. In later years, the Balkans and the Middle East trying to establish alliances, we see Turkey moving security against threats to this region together. Democratic Party has tried to implement foreign policy in a way, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk', the 'Peace at home, peace in the world' opinion.

In this study, referring to a variety of sources, Turkey's foreign policy, we tried to examine the ruling Democratic Party during the period between the years 1950-1960. It is possible to state that political persons played an active role in foreign policy in this period. Foreign policy developed on the West axis during the Democratic Party period and some problems occurred due to the Cyprus crisis experienced with Greece in some periods. However, the tensions experienced were eliminated in a short time through positive diplomacy and various alliances. At this point, the Republic of Turkey through the formation of alliances, border security and guaranteeing territorial integrity has managed to take on a permanently.

Turkey during the Democratic Party, to participate in almost all Western alliances has turned into an indispensable part of foreign policy. The activities of Prime Minister Adnan Menderes and Foreign Minister Fuat Köprülü played an important role in the emergence of this policy. As a result, the Republic of Turkey, by mentioned relationships and alliances has increased its influence in foreign policy and has contributed significantly to the establishment of lasting peace in the world.

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