

A Human Mission:
DUMLUPINAR

Prof. Dr. Nejat AKAR
Translation: Ayşe Aysu ORAL





YAYIN BİLGİLERİ

Prof. Dr. Nejat Akar

Prof. Dr. Nejat Akar was born in Ankara in 1952. He finished the Malatya Gazi Primary School. After he completed his secondary education in TED Ankara College, he graduated from the Medical Faculty of Ankara University in 1977. He did his specialty in the Department of Childhood Health and Diseases in the same faculty (1982). He became an associate professor in 1989 and professor in 1995. His compulsory medical service was done in the Etimesgut Airforce Hospital and the Mustafakemalpaşa State Hospital. He has conducted research in Italy and the USA in molecular genetics. His articles on social pediatrics were published in various newspapers and journals. He was awarded the Turkish Scientific and Research Council Research Award in 1989 and the Ankara University Research Prize in 2000.

He worked as a member of the Department of the Pediatric Molecular Genetics in the Department of Childhood Health and Diseases of the Ankara University Medical Faculty. He was also the Founding Director of the Biotechnology Institute of Ankara University.

He is now working as a faculty member of TOBB-ETU Medical School, Pediatrics Department.

He has more than 370 articles published in international scientific journals. He is a member of the editorial board of the several journals including Thrombosis Research, Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics, Turkish Journal of Hematology. He also published a textbook titled "Introduction to Clinical Molecular Pathology(1995 & 1998).

Prof. Akar has published the following books in Turkish:

Anadolu'da Bir Çocuk Doktoru (A Pediatrician in Anatolia, Ord. Prof. Dr. Albert Eckstein) (1999, 2003, 2005, 2008)

Iğdır'da Bir Kadın Cerrah (A Female Surgeon in Iğdır) 2005

(A TV documentary based on the book was created).

Nev York Dünya Fuarında Türkiye (Turkey in the 1939 New York World Fair) 2005.

Prof. Dr. Bahtiyar Demirağ (Biography of A Pediatrician) 2005.

Genom Projesi ve Türk Basını (Genome Project and The Turkish Press) 2007.

Bir İnsanlık Görevi: Dumlupınar (A Humane Mission: Dumlupınar) 2008.

Anadolu Notları-1937 (Anatolian Notes -1937) (with Pelin Yargıç) 2008.

Çantamdaki Portreler (Portraits in My Pocket), 2011.

Birinci Dünya Savaşı ve Çocuklar (The First World War and Children) 2014.

Prof. Akar also collaborated with Alp Can to compile an album of the photographs taken by Dr. Eckstein titled “15 years of Anatolia with Ord. Prof. Dr. Albert Eckstein, 1935-1950”, and “Mother and Child Sculptures”.

He collaborated with Prof. Alp Can and Aysu Oral for the second edition of “A Pediatrician in Anatolia: Ord. Prof. Dr. Albert Eckstein” in 2017.

He is married to Ece Akar and father to two children.

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Ayşe Aysu Oral

Born in Mersin, 1942. Finished TED Ankara High School in 1960. Graduated from METU in 1964, Department of Economics and Statistics. Worked as Research Assistant in a project of the Economics Department of Robert College, 1964-1966. Received the degree of M.Sc. from the London School of Economics in 1967. Spoken languages are English and French. She collaborated with Nejat Akar and Alp Can for the second edition of “A Pediatrician in Anatolia: Ord. Prof. Dr. Albert Eckstein” in 2017.

**to the unknown heroes of
KURTULUŞ and DUMLUPINAR**

I am an ancient and ramshackle boat
Was my name Gülcemal
Or Dumlupınar, I have forgotten
Dregs of black smoke in her lungs
Screaming, abandoned to the water
I am an old and ramshackle boat...
Mustafa Hatipler^[1]

1 İskender Özsoy, İki Vatan Yorgunları, Mübadele Acısını Yaşayanlar Anlatıyor. 3. Baskı, Bağlam Yayıncılık, İstanbul, 2007.

INTRODUCTION

Mustafa Kemal, founder of the Turkish Republic, gave the first signs of his support for living in peace with neighboring states in the future and forgetting past sufferings when he refused to step on the Greek flag spread under his feet in İzmir at the end of the Turkish Independence War in 1922, demanding that it be lifted up from the floor. His maxim “Peace at home, peace in the world” has always been a beacon for the foreign policy of the Turkish state. In fact, relations with Greece have been conducted peacefully since then.

While the exchange of populations in 1924 tore people away from their home localities, everything possible was done in the current conditions of those days to alleviate the sufferings of war in the new lands they went to.

The struggle to share the world anew occupied the first half of the 1940s. The problem of “hunger” appeared in Greece, due to occupation first by Italian and then German armies plus the simultaneous English blockade, helped by various other underlying factors in the country.

After the conclusion of the resistance that began against the occupation of Anatolia by Greek forces in 1920 by victory in the “Battle of Dumlupınar” in Kütahya on August 26, 1922, thousands of people were left with martyrs, wounded, lost or tortured people from their families. Only 20 years had passed by after these sufferings when the Second World War started.

Twenty years are a very short period in the history of societies. The Republic of Turkey started to ration “bread” during the Second World War. In spite of the probability of starvation of its own citizens, an official decision was taken to help the Greek people with “foodstuffs”. Led by the press, other entities such as municipal employees, doctors and ordinary people almost competed to assist Greece with foodstuffs. Interestingly, the first ship sent by the Red Crescent was called “Kurtuluş”, meaning “

liberation or salvation” in Turkish. The second ship to take on this job was “*Dumlupınar*”, a name that reminds people of the Independence War.

Who knows whether this was coincidence or a deliberate reference to events of twenty years ago?

It is also highly significant that Turkey assigned a ship for “aid” although the maritime transportation fleet of the country herself was insufficient and old. Furthermore, the probability of being sunk on these cargo routes indicated that these voyages were “very risky”.

The sentence below was to be found in all future articles about *Kurtuluş*:

“The sinking of the *Kurtuluş* on its 6th voyage while transporting aid to Greece turns into a “legend” during that period. This duty is later undertaken by *Dumlupınar*”. Afterwards, references to “*Dumlupınar*” which makes five more voyages to Greece are always accompanied by this sentence. In a sense, *Dumlupınar* and its crew were left in shadow of *Kurtuluş*.

Ships such as *Atalay*, *Kurtuluş*, *Refah*, and *Struma* which went down or were sunk during the Second World War have found a place in the news agenda of Turkey. “*Dumlupınar*” is not one of them since it did not go down.

The task of transporting “1000 orphaned Greek children to Turkey” was also assigned to *Dumlupınar* besides carrying “foodstuffs”. These children were supposed to be taken care of until the end of the war by the Republic of Turkey. Although these children were never brought over, just the humanitarian aspect of this project is worth mentioning.

It was for these reasons that I started collecting information and documents about *Dumlupınar*, a ship overshadowed by events. I know that new information and new documents will come into light about *Dumlupınar* after this book.

Human memory is inclined to forget painful memories. However, it is not possible for states “to lose” their memory: furthermore, it is not advisable.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE BOOK

While I was writing my book on Ord. Prof. Dr. Albert Eckstein, I corresponded with his widow Erna Eckstein. Albert Eckstein was invited to Turkey to establish the Pediatrics Department of Ankara University and served as a pediatrician and academician as well as the department head during the period of 1935-1950. Erna Eckstein sent me her “Memoirs” that she wrote in 1975. While I was reading her memoirs, I came upon the information below:

“In 1935, The Warburg Financial Institution made possible the passage of many Jewish children from Germany to Denmark and also supported them financially. After the war started, the opportunity of transferring these children to Sweden emerged. However, in the meantime financial support disappeared. The Soviet Union gave permission for the transit of these children through Turkey to Palestine but the Turkish government withheld its accord. My husband Albert Eckstein went to confer with his friend Dr. Refik Saydam, the current prime minister and former minister of health. Saydam told him that the English government was pressuring the (Turkish) government not to issue visas to Jews going to Palestine. However, Refik Saydam gave him assurance that he will personally make sure that these visas would be issued. We organized all our acquaintances and welcomed these children at the Ankara train station. We gave them sweets, candies and fruit. (We met most of these children personally during our visit to Palestine in 1944)” [2][3][4]

I did not expect to find this information in the state archives. But it might have been an interesting news item for the newspapers. When I searched the papers of 1941 and 1942, I could not find anything. It is also

2 Erna Eckstein, Memories of Turkey. 46 Daktilo Sayfası. Kişisel Notlar, 1975

3 Nejat Akar, Bozkır Çocuklarına Bir Umud: Dr. Albert Eckstein. Gürer Yayınları, İstanbul 2008.

4 Nejat Akar, Alp Can, Aysu Oral. “A Pediatrician in Anatolia: Ord. Prof. Dr. Albert Eckstein”, Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey, 2017

possible that I missed it.

However, while scanning the newspaper archives for 1941-42, I noticed another interesting news item:

“After 1,000 Greek children are brought over, it is possible that a second group of children might be transported from Greece to our country. Dumlupınar will sail soon.”

The keywords were “Dumlupınar” and “1,000 Greek children”.^[5]

In fact, there are four boats in our collective memory in connection with the Second World War: the “Refah” cargo boat that was sunk in the Mediterranean on June 23, 1941; the submarine “Atılay” whose sinking in the Aegean is still not clarified; “Struma” that sunk in the Black Sea with her Jewish passengers and “Kurtuluş” that sank in the Marmara Sea after it ran aground while carrying foodstuffs to Greece decimated by famine.

Where did Dumlupınar fit in the pages of history?

“Were 1,000 Greek children brought over?” I could not help but investigate the story when “children” were in question. First I had to satisfy my own curiosity. So “an adventure directed at the past was awaiting me.”

“When a ship goes down, it is transformed into a hero; otherwise into razors.” This sentence has always occupied a corner of my brain. I do not know where I have read it. The crew of Dumlupınar had sailed on the waters of the Aegean Sea where war was raging in all its ferocity in order to execute a very important humane mission. It had not sunk. When it was taken out of service in 1956, it had been witness to three significant historical events since the foundation of the Turkish Republic. As I was discovering more information and documents about it, I started to think that it was a ship that deserved to be written about.

During my research, I also started discovering “humane” actions of the ordinary people.

The book in your hands came about as a result of this curiosity. My research that started in July 2005 ended with the Turkish edition in 2008 as

5 Cumhuriyet, 13 Mart 1942.

“Türk-Yunan İlişkileri Bağlamında Bir Şilep: Dumlupınar” ^[6] and then in 2009 titled “Dumlupınar: Bir İnsanlık Görevi.” ^[7]

Years after the publication of my book, a volume published both in Turkish and Greek arrived in the mail. This book had lifted Dumlupınar out of the shadows.^[8] It was interesting that there was only an interval of two months between the publication of Elçin Macar’s book and the second printing of my book.

Dumlupınar found a new life by the pen of Kemal Anadol again years later in the pages of his documentary novel. ^[9]

I wanted to publish the English translation of “Dumlupınar” very much. Had our paths not crossed with Aysu Oral on a warm day in May of 2016, it would not have been possible for me to have an English version of the book. The English text arrived on December 25, 2017 as a gift for the new year.

I added new information I found out through the years to the English translation.

I consider it my debt to thank Ersin Tutel, Elçin Macar, Evangelos Polychronopoulos, Başak Akar, Zafer Arslan, Turgut Gürer, Nilüfer Beygo, Sedef Öner, Orhan Kızıldemir, the staff of the State Archives and the National Library for the help provided during the preparation of this book.

I would like to express my gratitude here also to my wife Ece Akar and Aysu Oral.

...

Who knows, many other memories and documents may exist. I hope one day, they also will be brought to light.

(2005-2018)
Prof. Dr. Nejat Akar

6 Nejat Akar, Türk-Yunan İlişkileri bağlamında bir Şilep: Dumlupınar. Kendi Yayını, Ankara, 2008.

7 Nejat Akar, Dumlupınar: Bir İnsanlık Görevi. Gürer Yayınları, İstanbul, Mart 2009.

8 Elçin Macar, İşte Geliyor Kurtuluş. İzmir Ticaret Odası Yayınları, İzmir, Ocak 2009

9 Kemal Anadol, Kasırga “Aera”, Doğan Kitap, İstanbul, 2013

THE DAY BEFORE

“It will take a very long time before all these evil actions are brought to light. Turks have huge losses in terms of lives, belongings and money. If the Turks are not a nation with a defective memory, they will not be very friendly to their neighbors. “

Maurice Gehry

Red Cross Representative in the Investigation Committee

July 10,1921, İzmit^[10]

10 Alptekin Müderrisoğlu, Sakarya Meydan Muharebesi Günlüğü, KASTAŞ Yayınları, Birinci Baskı, İstanbul, 2004.

YESTERDAY

OCCUPATION OF GREECE AND HUNGER

It would be totally appropriate to investigate almost all of Greek history within the context of Turkish-Greek relations: The period of Greece's foundation, its expansion phase and finally the landing of its army in Anatolia with the encouragement of England; in their own words, the "Asia Minor Catastrophe". Thus this chapter has been arranged as a summary of the Turkish-Greek relations in the history of Greece.

I. THE FOUNDATION OF GREECE

The independence movement in Greece started with the uprising in the Morea Peninsula. This uprising later spread to other islands in the Aegean, starting with Chios Island (Sakız Adası) but they were suppressed by the Ottoman Empire. The first international document related to Greek independence was signed between England and Russia on the 4th of April, 1826 as the St. Petersburg Protocol. According to this protocol, "Greece will be established as one autonomous state, bound to the Ottoman State re taxation and all Turks will be expelled from Greece; England and Russia will force the Ottoman government to accept this proposal." England and Russia informed the other European governments of this protocol and asked them to agree to it. France agreed to this proposal while Austria and Prussia refused.^[11]

On July 6, 1827, Russia, England and France signed the London Entente. According to the Entente, it was decided that Greece would be an autonomous state as foreseen by England and Russia in the protocol of St. Petersburg. England, Russia and France informed the Ottoman Government of these decisions on August 16, 1827. The Ottoman state rejected these decisions, regarding them as meddling in their internal affairs. Granting

11 Zeynel Abidin Ersoy, II.Dünya Savaşı Sırasında Türkiye'nin Yunanistan'a Yaptığı İnsani Yardımlar (1935-1945). Yüksek Lisans Tezi, İstanbul, 2001.

independence to the Greeks would mean acceptance of similar demands by other communities in advance. England, France and Russia decided to use arms against this refusal and set fire to the Ottoman Navy anchored in Navarino. Russia started the war on April 14, 1828 entering the territory of the Ottoman Empire. ^[12]

The Ottomans used the forces of Mehmet Ali Pasha, Egypt's governor, to suppress the revolt in Morea. France landed its forces in Morea after she signed the agreement on August 6, 1828 which made possible the repatriation to Egypt of Mehmet Ali Pasha's soldiers. This situation forced the Ottoman Government to make peace with Russia. As a consequence, the Ottoman Government agreed to the entente and proposal which stipulated the establishment of an autonomous Greek State based on Article 10 of the Edirne Treaty signed on September 14, 1828. After the signature of this Treaty, Greece expanded its borders continuously until 1920.

The Sevres Treaty between the Allies and the Ottoman Government was signed on August 10, 1920 after the First World War. Later on, Greece suffered a heavy defeat in the "Anatolian Crusade" that she undertook with the support of England between the years of 1919 and 1922. When Eleftherios Venizelos lost the election in November 1920, western support disappeared. King Constantine, in exile since 1917, returned to Greece and reclaimed his throne after the referendum in December of the same year. There was military, political and social chaos in Greece after the Asia Minor disaster. As a result, King Constantine was obliged to cede his place to Georgios, the Second. The parliament was dissolved on September 26, 1922. The political life of Greece was in complete chaos until 1928.

II. POPULATION EXCHANGES BETWEEN TURKEY AND GREECE

The first exchange of populations between Turkey and Greece was initiated during the Balkan Wars (1912-1913) by Eleftherios Venizelos, the prime minister, who brought the "Megali Idea" into public agenda. The project had the objective of turning Greece into a country to include Western Anatolia and Thrace, thus transforming the Aegean into an internal sea. Therefore it foresaw the purification of "the Greater Greece" through exchange of the Turks in Western Thrace with the Greeks in Anatolia.

12 Meydan Larousse, Cilt 12, sayfa 852-853, İstanbul, 1973.

“The Agreement and Protocol on the Turkish-Greek Population Exchange” signed by Turkey and Greece on January 30, 1923 in Lausanne is an important link in the chain of these events. This agreement covered the forced exchange of Greek-Orthodox Turkish citizens on Turkish land excluding those in Istanbul and Moslem citizens of Greece on Greek land excluding those in Western Thrace, starting on May 1, 1923. ^{[13][14]}

III. THE COMMENCEMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TURKISH AND GREEK STATES

During the period following the Lausanne Peace treaty, the initial diplomatic relations between the two countries started at the “chargé d’affaires level”. They became official with presentation of the letter of credentials by Cevat Ezine in 1925 in Athens and the arrival of Pericles Argirpoulos in Ankara in August of 1925. It was deemed suitable that Turkey be represented in the Greece independence ceremonies for the first time in March of 1930 by her ambassador in Athens, Mehmet Enis Akaygen. Venizelos visited Turkey on October 30, 1930 on prime minister İsmet Pasha’s invitation. Venizelos won the elections in 1932 in Greece and a “Cordial Pact of Agreement” was signed by Panayatis Tsaldaris on September, 1933. Shortly before the Balkan Pact which brought the Balkan States together was signed by its parties, Greek statesman Eleftherios Venizelos proposed Gazi Mustafa Kemal for the “Nobel Peace Prize” on January 12, 1934. Following this, the Balkan Pact was signed in Athens on February 9, 1934. Finally, Turkish prime minister Celal Bayar and Greek prime minister Iohannis Metaxas signed the treaty of “Additional Treaty to the Treaty of Friendship, Neutrality, Conciliation and Arbitration of October 30, 1930 and to the pact of Cordial Friendship of September 14, 1933” on April 27, 1938 in Athens.

An attempt was made on Venizelos’ life on March 1, 1935 but it was not successful. Venizelos left his country on this and passed away in Paris in 1936.

Elections were held in 1934 in Greece right after the King was reinstated. While Royalists and Republicans won almost equal seats, Communists won 15 seats. The restlessness in the society led to the appointment of Ionnes Metaxas, a trusted royalist, as the Minister of War by the King. Metaxas

13 Mehmet Ali Gökaçtı, Nüfus Mübadelesi: Kayıp Bir Kuşağın Hikayesi. İletişim yayınları, İstanbul,2005.

14 İbrahim Erdal, Mübadele (Uluslaşma Sürecinde Türkiye ve Yunanistan 1923-1925). IQ Kültür ve Sanat Yayıncılık, İstanbul, 2006.

declared his dictatorship on August 4, 1936, supported by the King. Parliament was shut down indefinitely and censorship declared for the press.^{[15][16]}

Softening of relations between the populations of the two countries began during this period. Interestingly, two groups of 150 people, members of the Greek Association in New York, in their uniforms accompanied by their bands, demonstrated in honor of Turkish-Greek friendship on August 24, 1939, saluted our flag and participated in the ceremony until the end on Turkish day during the New York World Fair.^{[17][18]} About 700,000 Greeks sent money to the victims of the earthquake of December 26-27, 1939 in Erzincan. Estimate of this financial aid is thought to be 2,000,000 drachmas.^[19]

On October 28, 1940, the Italian government gave an ultimatum to the effect that Italian forces may enter Greece. However, Greece did not accept the ultimatum and thus found herself at war with Italy. The war with Italy was still going on when Metaxas died on January 1941. The German assault started on April 6, 1941. Alexandros Koryzis replaced him and on his suicide, Emmanuel Tsouderos took his place. Tsouderos made General Georgios Tsolacoglou the prime minister. His government signed the document of surrender to Germans. Before the Germans arrived, the King and the prime minister escaped first to Crete, then to Egypt and London. Thus Greece found herself occupied by Germany, Italy and Bulgaria.^[20]

IV. OCCUPATION OF GREECE AND FAMINE

During the first months of the occupation, the Germans either confiscated all stocks of produce (olive oil, olives, cereals, figs, tobacco, leather and farm animals) or bought them at rock-bottom prices. Fishing

15 M.Murat Hatipoğlu, İki Savaş Arası Dönemde Yunanistan. Balkanlar el Kitabı cilt I Çağdaş Balkanlar, Derleyenler Osman Karatay ve Bilgehan A. Gökdağ. Karam ve Vadi Yayınları Sayfa 377-391, Ankara, 2007

16 Zeynel Abidin Ersoy, II.Dünya Savaşı Sırasında Türkiye'nin Yunanistan'a Yaptığı İnsani Yardımlar (1935-1945). Yüksek Lisans Tezi, İstanbul , 2001

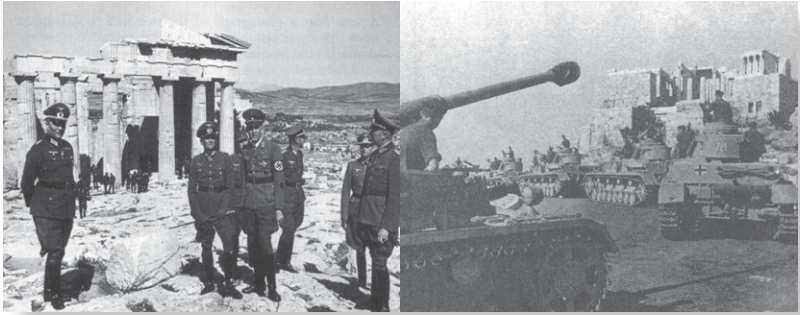
17 Nejat Akar, 1939 Nev York Dünya Fuarında Türkiye. Kendi Yayını, Ankara, 2005

18 Nevyork Sergisinde Türk Günü Çok Parlak Bir Törenle Kutlandı. (Haber, a.a) Nevyork, 24 Ağustos 1939

19 Ulvi Keser, Yunanistanın Büyük Açlık Dönemi ve Açlık. IQ yayınları, İstanbul, 2008

20 Violetta Hionidou, Famine and Death in Occupied Greece, 1941-1944. Cambridge Studies in Population, Economy and Society in Past Time. Cambridge University Press, 2006

was strictly forbidden. Travel within the country was also banned. So that even the harvest of 1941 could not be distributed within the country. As soon as the country was occupied, England started a naval embargo. Food shortages already started to occur in early May. On this, Italy and Germany sent some cereals between August 15 and September 30. Germany later asked that the food shortage be solved by Italy stating that Greek lands were in her sphere of influence. In June 1941, the occupation forces gave assurance to the Greek government that the food to be sent to Greeks would be delivered to the population. A similar guarantee was given to the International Red Cross Organization in November, 1941. The USA ambassador to Greece said that Greece was headed for hunger and famine on his visit to New York in July, 1941. A correspondent of the journal "The Times" reported that hunger was roaming the streets of Athens.^[21]



Athens under German Occupation

V. DEATHS FROM STARVATION IN GREECE

Aid from Turkey to Greece started right after the Italian occupation on October 23, 1940. There is an item in the *Apoyevmatini* newspaper published in İstanbul dated November 12, 1940: "The Greek Consulate in İstanbul has issued a declaration from Queen Frederica to Greek individuals: "Expatriate Greeks, Our boys while fighting for our independence are also battling against the cold. Therefore I founded the organization "Comfort for our Boys". Help me in this endeavor. Signed also, Greek ambassador Raphail Raphail.^{[22][23]}

21 Richard Clogg, *Bearing Gifts to Greece*. Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2008

22 Richard Clogg, *Bearing Gifts to Greece*. Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2008

23 Elçin Macar, *The Turkish Contribution to Famine Relief in Greece During Second World War*. In "Bearing Gifts to Greeks. Humanitarian Aid to Greece in the 1940's." Palgrave Macmillan, 2008.

Direct and secondhand witnesses in Turkey and Greece tell their stories:

It must have been 1941-1942. There was famine in Greece. A biggish rowing boat had come into the Antalya harbor. We went to see it. Inside there were women, men, children. Our port officials arranged food for them right away. Raw corn cobs were thrown at the boat. It was catch -as-catch-can. They were not permitted to come on land. We learnt that they had left for Cyprus. ^[24]

“Famine and misery were reigning. There were so many dead that we had difficulty to bury them. The aid from Kurtuluş gave my people a respite. When the boat arrived, everybody rushed to the harbor in joy. Cases of eggs, beans, lentils, chickpeas would be unloaded from the ship that anchored right in front of my store. The municipality used to distribute the food to the people. I never spoke with the captain but I always witnessed how he personally supervised the unloading of the foodstuffs and gave directions to the crew. When we learnt that the boat sank, we were all very sad. We always remembered the Kurtuluş with gratitude. ^{[25][26][27]}

Abdülkadir Ür, son of Rıdvan Ür, captain of the boat Kurtuluş, witnessed his father’s expeditions to Greece when he was a child. His father who said “I wish I had never seen the Greek people suffer from hunger; the heart cannot bear it”, left behind even the boat’s own food supply in the port coming back to İstanbul. Ür recounts two incidents his father witnessed which shook their family deeply: “When the port was being bombarded, my father used to take the ship to deep waters and take it back to the quai when it was over. Once an old man requested that he bring some yogurt in his next expedition. It seems my father did so but he learnt that the old man also had died of hunger. And in a restaurant when he saw that the waiter gathered up the bread crumbs and ate them, he gave all the food and bread on the table to him. My father’s words used to sadden us greatly. ”Until he died in 1965, Captain Rıdvan Ür used to give his children the same advice all the time: “You have seen how things are in Greece; know the value of bread, eat even the crumbs.” ^[28]

“A boat with 73 Greek refugees took shelter in our island (Cyprus). They were escaping from the cruelty they suffered in Samos (Sisam). Among the very

24 Zeki Baykara narrating, 2006

25 Kyriakos Georgiadis anlatıyor Vatan, 10.09.2006

26 Fivos Cekis, Barışçı Taşçıyan Vapur, Tarihte Kızılay, Türk Kızılayı, 2006; 3: 52-54

27 Koulis Georgiadis, Barışçı Taşçıyan Vapur, Tarihte Kızılay, Türk Kızılayı, 2006; 3: 52-54

28 Kurtuluş gemisi kaptanı Rıdvan Ür’ün oğlu Abdülkadir Ür anlatıyor, Vatan, 10.09.2006

old and children, there were also four Greek soldiers. When people read the news of the refugees' arrival, the citizens of Kyrenia (Girne) started to rush to the harbor. These refugees were helped as much as possible, trying to soothe the sadness of their scorched hearts. Help started coming from all quarters. In addition to the various foodstuffs provided by the Honorable Metropolitan of Kyrenia, Greek citizens who gathered in the port initiated a collection of foodstuffs with the participation of our Turkish brothers, and thus performed a humane service. Cigarettes were bought as gifts to the poor refugees.^[29]

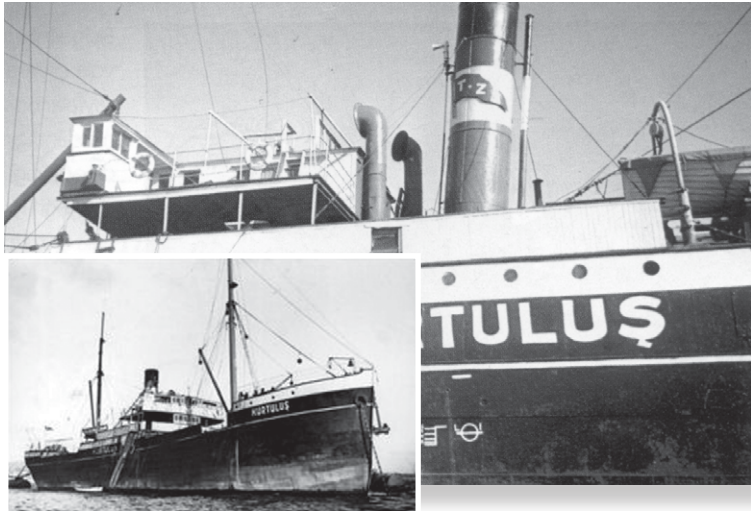


Photos from *Starvation Years from Greece*

VI. GREEK FAMINE IN TURKISH PRESS

The Turkish Press stressed how serious the famine in Greece was in their news articles and editorials. In a period when it was forbidden to take photographs out of Greece, the news articles were made interesting with pictures of the boats ferrying aid, particularly of Kurtuluş. From the news below included in this section, the seriousness and depth of the Greek famine can be understood clearly:

29 Beria Remzi Özarar, Yunanistan'ın Felaketli Günlerinde Türkiye'nin Şefkatli Tutumu, Ulus Günlüğü'nden aktarı, 'Söz Gazetesi', Kıbrıs, 18 Kânunuevvel [November] 1941 günlü yazısından alıntı : 'Girneli M. Cahit Karabulut anlatıyor'. - 'Türk Kültürü', s. 268, Ankara, 1985.



“Kurtuluş is a small vessel of 2,000 tons. The transportation of 50,000 tons of foodstuffs would require six months under the best conditions (...). Retired air force general Reppas, member of the commission, gave us this statement yesterday: The famine in Greece is terrifying. While 60 grams of bread are provided per person in the cities, this distribution is not possible in the villages. There are many dead from hunger. Thousands with yellow, pale faces are roaming the streets. After a while, you hear that these people you used to know are dead of hunger.”^[30]

...

“The boat Kurtuluş, with its cargo of foodstuffs destined for Greece, was able to sail from İstanbul on October 12, after Red Cross obtained the required permits from the relevant countries.”^[31]

“Kurtuluş” was supposed to sail weeks ago from Sirkeci loaded with wheat, chick beans, beans, milk powder and arrowroot for infants, etc. to carry these products to the Greek people in the darkness of the night. While war, fire, torpedoes, submarines and finally storms were wreaking havoc in the Aegean Sea, this small vessel was taking over whatever the Turkish nation could spare; aid, affection and kindness to a kindred nation.

At the time, there were people who said “Who knows, perhaps we will

30 Akşam, 4. Teşrinievvel. 1941

31 Akşam, 7. Teşrinisani. 1941

never see this boat again due to unforeseen accidents!” We waited for days for the safe news of the boat “Kurtuluş”. We had received no news of it since it sailed for Pireaus. Therefore my first action on my return to İstanbul was to seek the heroic Turkish boys who took the Kızılay (Turkish Red Crescent) aid to Greece. I could not draw out but a few words, examples of humility and sacrifice, from the mouths of these heroes who manifested no signs of fear. They said “As you know, we sailed from İstanbul on the 13th of October. We arrived at the port of Pireaus two days later. Our boat followed the route we were assigned and covered only 7-8 miles every night. On the way nothing happened which would endanger our safety.” One of the crew did not find this statement satisfactory and cut in: “When we reached Pireaus, it seems there was a great shortage of bread for the general population. They met our boat with great excitement. If the police had not surrounded the boat with a security cordon, they would have attacked it and looted all the foodstuffs. Thankfully all was under control.” This speaker continued as follows: “The porters who carried the cargo we had brought were crying aloud. We turned over the foodstuffs to the Red Cross there. They took care of the distribution. Greeks said that they would never forget the help from the Turkish nation at their most difficult time and demonstrated continuously in our favor.”

After taking photographs of the ship, several notable persons from Pireaus said to us “We will have a large painting of this boat made and install it in a big square of the city”. Approaching me, another took his hat off and said: “This aid from the Turkish nation to its friend Greece, seemingly small but actually huge, has been met with appreciation and adoration by Greeks as well by the whole world. You have won back this sacrifice you have made many times over. I could not find the words to say to these brave sailors but when parting, I told them that we also owe them thanks for their heroism as much as we thank the Red Crescent. They objected firmly, saying “Thanks? What do you mean! It is our duty!”^[32]

The humanitarian endeavor we were pursuing in favor of a neighboring and friendly country has been successful. We were happily aware that the voice we raised for Greece, dying of hunger under occupation, was reaching American ears. We also learnt with greater happiness that England has finally lifted the blockade against Greece, complying with international opinion as well as American wishes. The terrible adventure killing Greece of hunger was a result of England’s blockade, an ally of this country as well as being our friend. The lifting of this blockade would mean the prevention of a disaster

32 Yunanistan’a Yiyecek Götüren Türk Vapuru, Ulus, 18.Kasım.1941

Merdivende bir çıkış
Tiyatro İnkıdı
Yakamı Sadık Gölge SAVCI
F. Hakkı Ağırcaoğlu yönetiyor 2

numiliikten dilek

let davasına alâkasını
şılamak, daha
yeri seçmek lâzımdır

İstanbul mahkemelerine bu davayı, bir tahkimatı
kamen giretilmiş olduğu anlaşılmıştır.
Bütün mahkemeler tahkimatı tahkimatı mahkemeler
kamen giretilmiş olduğu anlaşılmıştır. Tahkimatı tahkimatı
mahkemelerine bu davayı, bir tahkimatı kamen giretilmiş
olduğu anlaşılmıştır. Bütün mahkemeler tahkimatı tahkimatı
mahkemelerine bu davayı, bir tahkimatı kamen giretilmiş
olduğu anlaşılmıştır. (Mühür No: 3, 19, 1. No: 2)

Kurtuluş vapuru geldi Dünya cehenneminden yeni haberler getirdi Azrail maskesini atmış, Yunan halkını pervasızca biçiyor

Bütün bir memleket bir cenaze kafilesi
manzarasını gösteriyor. Herkes kendinin ve
doslarının cenazesine diri diri iştirak ediyor

Yazar: Farklı FENİK



14
am
şlık
kondurup
zı golder.
ZMAN

General Veygand azledildi

Generali, Hiflerin
talimatı azaldığı
söylüyor

İstanbul, 19 (A. A.) — Generali,
azledildi. Generali, Hiflerin talimatı azaldığı
söylüyor. (Mühür No: 3, 19, 1. No: 2)



Lt. John Dill

İngiltere Genel Kurmay Reisi değişti

Bombay vakfı, se tayin
edilen Gt. Sir John Dill
bir mesaj nepraft

Ovafı genelkurmay reisi
genelkurmay reisi
Genel Kurmay Reisi değişti.
(Mühür No: 3, 19, 1. No: 2)



General Toppet

Bombay, 19 (A. A.) — Genelkurmay
Reisi, Generali azaldığı
söylüyor. (Mühür No: 3, 19, 1. No: 2)

Hamlet mahkemedede

İstanbul, 19 (A. A.) — İngiltere Genel Kurmay Reisi, Generali azaldığı
söylüyor. (Mühür No: 3, 19, 1. No: 2)

İstanbul, 19 (A. A.) — İngiltere Genel Kurmay Reisi, Generali azaldığı
söylüyor. (Mühür No: 3, 19, 1. No: 2)

“Kurtuluş” returns : Brought recent news from hell on earth Grim reaper took off its mask, recklessly cutting down Greek population

rarely recorded in history. It is very fitting that we offer our thanks to America and England which have finally decided what humane behavior requires after hearing the pitiful voices raised everywhere for Greece, particularly by us. Radio Ankara broadcast the news last night that England decided to lift the blockade against Greece. This neighboring, friendly country which suffered

under the disaster of a war not caused by herself and then of occupation, was put under blockade by England after being regarded as an enemy nation one the most terrible consequences of war. We all remember bitterly that following this disaster, the brave country of Greece was condemned to a terrible famine and life while not receiving any help from countries who fought with her for the same ideal. The news broadcast by the radio had reached us as a rumor; its execution as a measure would please before all the entire Turkish nation and our newspaper which has turned aid to Greece into a humanistic ideal. Running to the aid of each human society whose living conditions have turned difficult is the duty of all civilized nations. Indeed, it was England's humane duty to lift this blockade against Greece who threw itself into fire without hesitation to support England's own cause. We need to add that we can only feel glad of its execution but goodwill and decisions are not sufficient. Immediate action is necessary to shower Greece with provisions where a thousand people are said to be dying daily by the shortest route. [33]



Hunger in Greece. Aid team member from Greece gives special thanks for Turkish concern

33 Yunanistan açlıktan kurtarılıyor, Hadiselerin Peşi sıra, Cumhuriyet, 18.İkinci kanun.1942

TWO CONSECUTIVE LEADING EDITORIALS PUBLISHED BY YUNUS NADI EXPOSE THE PROBLEM CLEARLY:

A colleague of ours, Louis Henry Sampaix, has written his first hand impressions of the Greek famine disaster in a leading article in "La Republique". Now we know better the calamity which causes so much suffering in the neighboring country. Particularly in Athens and Pireaus, misery has rarely been seen in human history in such disastrous form. Some foodstuffs are non-existent and whatever is available, not sufficient.

The occupation forces do what they can do to help but leave the organization and general management of supplies to the local governments; they consider doing more as meddling in the internal affairs of the country and do not go further. And the local governments, being devoid of all power and competence, close their eyes to corruption and sometimes even encourage it, increasing their bad governance manyfold.

The ominous roles played by the black market fuelled by greed in a poor country have invaded Greece in all its disgusting aspects when a favorable environment was found. While the majority of hundreds of thousands find even a slice of bread with difficulty, others find the possibility of feasting on a meal costing a hundred or two hundred liras each, as well as being able to find the supplies for such a meal; they are the owners of legal and illegal businesses and wealth, but particularly illegal. Without a doubt, this comprises the most striking terrible reality of a country under enemy occupation. It does not mean much that a few thousand, even eight or ten thousand people, including those who hold power in local government, are able to take care of themselves to the detriment of the general population. The problem is that the majority of hundred thousands writhe in poverty, die and disappear by hundreds and hundreds, increasingly every day. Moreover, the state of children is heart wrenching, as journalist Sampaix particularly stresses.

So such a tragedy is taking place in Greece in front of all humanity because the demands of big states are at war. What is more natural than damning both this war and its victory when one sees this situation?

What is the crime of the Greek nation and particularly of the population of Athens and Pireaus to face such a hellish fate? While the country under aggression was defending herself heroically, she succumbed under more

powerful forces and the insufficiency of the promised aid. Now, it is pointless to discuss the phases of this situation and these lines are not written to open such a discussion. The more terrible phase facing us is this: Greece is short of all provisions; famine is particularly decimating the women, the elderly, and the young in Athens and Pireaus. Will not humanity raise its voice in view of the continuation of this tragedy?

The causes of this disaster are as follows:

Greece has never been a country that produced sufficiently to satisfy its own needs. The disastrous war she had to enter swallowed up the current stocks. Just to think that no cigarettes are to be found in Greece, a country of tobacco; you have to pay 10 drachmas just for one cigarette. This is due to the lack of cigarette paper. Similar shortages exist for all other needs.

The occupation forces help Greece as much as they are able to. Lowering bread quotas in Bulgaria so that the surplus can be sent to Greece is among these measures; however, this is not sufficient.

Greece can obtain its most necessary provisions from America, but the blockade prevents it. It is a terrible irony of history that England included Greece among its enemies after the country, fighting on the same side with England, fell under enemy occupation after her defeat.

In fact, this is a rule of war. However, the magnitude of Greece's heart-breaking disaster should have been a reason to take its particular situation under consideration in order to find a cure for humanity's sake. Thus all countries of the world, including the warring nations, find themselves facing this situation, the tragedy of which grows daily.

Various remedies and measures may be thought of to alleviate this tragedy in Greece. However, for us, the quickest measure would be to permit sufficient importation of the most necessary provisions from America to Greece to meet only the Greek population's needs; the formula for this should be determined quickly and put into practice as soon as possible.

The war has nothing to gain from deaths of people and particularly of children in Athens and Pireaus. Such an outcome would only be a bloody stain on the forehead of humanity.

It is possible to ensure the consumption of the imported goods in Greece only by the Greek population. We have said it before: The Swiss Red Cross and the Turkish Red Crescent can undertake this duty with the utmost objectivity. If this is not sufficient, members from the English and American Red Cross may be included in these committees.

Who should pay for the cost of the goods to be imported into Greece? America, who has spent billions for the war, would not face difficulty in putting aside five or ten millions for the innocent population of this former ally; such an action would perhaps be the most honorable page of this war.

We would even let this go: the Greek nation could even pay the cost of the goods to be imported themselves. There are hundreds of thousands of Greeks in America, Egypt and other parts of the world. And then, on the other side, there is the Greek nation and country. When the principles of the matter are resolved, the financing is a detail to be solved easily.

Since we are convinced that the terrible tragedy of the Greek food supply may be resolved with a little good will and since we consider this matter to be a debt to humanity, we bring this subject once more to the consideration of mankind and particularly of the interested big nations.^[34]

...

In consideration of the terrible destruction and mortality of the famine in Greece, we had noted with great pleasure the abolition of the English blockade against this country under certain restrictions and conditions. We applauded England and America for their auspicious and humane decisions in these columns. However, there was no follow up to this news even after the passing of many days. It would be a lie to say that a telegram of a few days ago re Greek famine from London that gave the impression that England was just learning of the hunger in Greece did not surprise us.

The London telegram summarized the news about the famine from a letter which was able to reach London from Greece. According to this letter, so many people were dying of hunger and misery every day that frequently it was not possible to find enough wood to make coffins for these corpses. In spite of the misery reaching disastrous levels, the morale of the Greek population was still high. This is the summary included in the telegram

34 Yunus Nadi, Büyük Bir İnsanlık Vazifesi, Cumhuriyet, 11.İkincikanun.1942

from London based on the letter from Greece.

It is sufficient to see the dry and mortally cold reporting of the Greek famine in the current political literature to understand the unrelenting horror of this war. It is strange to speak of high morale in a country where 2,500 people die of hunger every day just in Athens and Pireaus.

The truth is that when the Greeks were fighting as allies of the English, they ended the war against stronger forces. When the English were withdrawing, some of them who could not leave the country took shelter in some people's houses. The home owners hid these Englishmen and fed them what they can. Finally when these English soldiers saw that the situation was becoming untenable, they gave themselves up to the occupation forces not to become a burden to their hosts. It is a matter of record that the Greeks were friendly to their allied Englishmen in the most exemplary manner to the very end. These truths were told in detail by Greek colleagues who wrote a series of articles on the Greek famine in *La Republique*.

Now the problem at hand is not to determine the level and degree of Greek morale is but to run to the help this nation being decimated by hunger. We are waiting impatiently for its realization after writing the good news of the only remedy for this: downgrading the blockade of England against its poor ally and friend Greece and as a result, the arrival of the necessary foodstuffs in Greece in the shortest time. Why is this not realized as soon as possible? Is the prevention of Greek nation's decimation by hunger less important than the decisions to be taken by the conference of Rio de Janeiro? Will the humanitarian actions necessitated by war be neglected more compared to the destructive measures of war?

However, the news in favor of Greece that we were hearing did not seem to be untrue at all. According to these, America showed concern with the hunger situation in Greece and influenced England, who downgraded the blockade finally. Now we are waiting for the actual results of this valuable humane decision, gladly met by the whole world without a doubt, similar to Turkey. It is not possible to prevent the effects of impatience and sadness of this delay that breaks our hearts.

In the aftermath of this favorable decision, we were hoping that first help from close countries such as Egypt and the Middle East would arrive as soon as possible to stop the disaster of the murderous Greek famine and

that the convoy of American aid would follow shortly. We have received no news to indicate that any action or initiative has yet been taken from any sources. There are a lot of Greeks in Egypt and America. What are the representatives of the Greek government and its ruler in the friendly and allied countries doing? Why this silence; why this inaction?

We do not want to think of the terrible possibility that the good news we have heard is not true. This would be an irony in the face of the bitter and naked truth. No, no this cannot be. The decision to downgrade the blockade in favor of Greece as a necessary outcome of the reaction of America and England in the face of the misery of famine is a just decision. It is understood that we are in a period of waiting due to the slow-moving formalities. The procedures are almost over and succor will be provided to the Greek nation decimated by hunger.

While we entertain this certain hope, we state once again that 2,500 people are dying of hunger every day only in Athens and Pireaus in Greece.

Humanity's heart may have been hardened against those who die in war. Now Greeks are being decimated by hunger in addition to dying heroically on the battlefields; especially children and women who are innocent of any crime or murder meet such an end.

Humanity cannot stay blind or deaf against such a state of affairs any more. ^[35]

THE SITUATION WAS BECOMING MORE PRESSING WITH THE SINKING OF THE VESSEL "KURTULUŞ"

The ship *Kurtuluş*, which sailed from İstanbul last night with its cargo of provisions for Greece, ran aground about 5 o'clock this morning on a promontory near the Polatya Cape to the north of Marmara Island. *Kurtuluş* reported the accident immediately by wire, informing that there was a danger of sinking. On receiving this telegram, the boat *Trak* was sent urgently from İstanbul, while other salvage ships were sent also from Bandırma and Çanakkale. They will be trying to refloat *Kurtuluş* once they arrive at the scene. ^[36]

35 Yunus Nadi, Yunanistana Yardım, Cumhuriyet, 28.İkincikanun.1942.

36 Cumhuriyet, 21.İkincikanun 1942

Yunanistana giderken Kurtuluş vapuru Marmara adasında karaya oturdu

Kurtarma ameliyesi başladı, nüfus kaybı yok



On the way to Greece, Kurtuluş runs aground on Marmara Island, Salvage operation started; no lives lost.

“KURTULUŞ,, BATTI
**Marmara adasında karaya
oturan vapur kurtarılamadı**
İngiliz - Amerikan
tebliği
Birmenyada
lanon taarzuzu
Gemide bulunanlar büyük zorlukla karaya
çıkabildiler ve dün gece şehrimize geldiler

“Kurtuluş” goes down, Vessel aground on Marmara Island could not be salvaged.

The passengers on the ship who could descend on land with great difficulty, arrived in our city last night. Kurtuluş, the news of its accident in Polatya on the island of Marmara was given the day before, could not be saved and unfortunately sank.

Kurtuluş had sent two telegrams the day before and had fallen silent after reporting that the situation was urgent in its telegram of 7:42 am. Last evening, the helmsman of the boat sent a telegram from land and expressed the hope that the boat could be saved. However, arriving at night, the salvage boats as well as the vessel Trak, due to its shape, could not get near the rocky accident site. Finally they could approach land yesterday and a telegram was sent, informing that only the masts of Kurtuluş were visible while no sight of the Kızılay committee and crew were seen. However, a second telegram gave the information that Trak had evacuated all those on Kurtuluş.^{[37][38][39]}

37 “KURTULUŞ” BATTI, Marmara adasında karaya oturan vapur kurtarılamadı, Cumhuriyet, 22.İkincikanun.1942

38 SS. KURTULUŞ: The ship sank after it ran aground in 1942. Turkish writer-researcher-film director Erhan Cerrahoğlu undertook research work to produce a documentary on SS Kurtuluş and on the relief campaign the ship was part of. The wrecksite was identified in summer 2005, by Prof. Erdoğan Okuş and his team. Unfortunately, the shipwreck was found in demolished.

39 Erhan Cerrahoğlu, Barışı Taşıyan Vapur:Kurtuluş: The Steamship that Carried Peace. (Documentary) İstanbul Ticaret Odası. 2010.

IN THE MEANTIME, NEWS IN VARIOUS NEWSPAPERS
RELATED TO THE EVENTS WAS KEEPING THE SUBJECT
ALIVE:

...The municipality of İstanbul has started an initiative to help the municipality employees in Greece. Deductions in different proportions are being made from the salaries of all municipality and provincial employees to aid the Greek municipal officials. These cuts are as follows: 50 kuruş from salaries up to 50 liras, 100 kuruş from salaries up to 100 liras, 150 kuruş from salaries up to 170 liras and 300 from those salaries up to 600 liras. The most necessary foodstuffs will be bought with the money to be collected and packages will be sent to Greece on the boat Tunç in the near future.^[40]

...The Gazette de Lausanne reports the following on the terrible suffering in Greece: There is a black-market of foodstuffs in Greece that is out of control. One egg which used to cost 4 drachmas before the occupation now sells for 110 drachmas. In the grocery shops, only salt is available. To end the hunger pain of Greek children, foodstuffs to fill four "Normandins" are necessary. Corpses of children are collected from the streets of Athens and Pireaus by garbage trucks. Sometimes people fighting at the garbage bins can be seen.

...According to a report by the Swiss radio yesterday, measures have been taken by the Red Cross to supply aid efficiently to the hungry people in Greece. The warring parties have stated that they have agreed to the required conditions to facilitate the delivery of foodstuffs to Greece and their distribution under Red Cross control. The only problem to be solved is finding enough ships for this operation. As stated by Bern sources, many people in Athens nourish themselves by eating grass.^[41]

...An article in the New York Times wrote the following: "Food has to be sent to Greece suffering from hunger. If America had not come to a decision, the Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs^[42] would not have spoken of

40 Yunan belediye memurlarına yardım, Akşam, 1.Şubat.1942

41 Aç Yunan halkına yardım : Bir çok kimseler ot yiyerek gıdalarını temin ediyorlar, Akşam, 6.Şubat.1942

42 Benjamin Sumner Welles (October 14, 1892 – September 24, 1961) was an American government official and diplomat in the Foreign Service. He was a major foreign policy adviser to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and served as Under Secretary of State from 1936 to 1943 during FDR's presidency.

this matter. Turkey is placed in the best location to distribute food to Greece. Greeks have shown us how ineffectual the Italians are. We are grateful to them. Greeks are dying more from hunger than from German bombs. This is a great tragedy. The resistance movements in Europe have to be upheld.^[43]

...The German radio reports that an English submarine sank a Greek cargo ship named *Maria* loaded with wheat destined for Greece.^[44]

...The Greek ambassador in Washington was received by President Roosevelt yesterday to discuss the possibility of sending food to Greece.^[45]

...The Minister of Economic Warfare Dalton^[46] stated in the parliament that the decision to send foodstuffs to the Greek nation is not a definite solution for the present situation. He added that the officials of his ministry are in constant consultations with the countries and governments in Europe about the provision of foodstuffs and other materials to the peoples of the Nazi-occupied countries. As a policy, Germany has delivered foodstuffs to the occupied countries in amounts just enough for subsistence and much lower than the amounts given to the German people. The food left in surplus has been sent to Germany.^[47]

... The request of the mixed commission of the International Red Cross to send significant amounts of dairy products from Switzerland to Greek children has been approved by the government.^[48]

From an article by Cemal Bardakçı in the newspaper Vatan:

“About two thousand years ago, Greece was again undergoing waves of occupations from the west, namely from Italy, similar to the present day. A decision of the Roman Senate had declared the country to be a province of Rome in 146 B.C. Greece was thus condemned to a period of slavery

43 Yunanistan'a yardım, Akşam, 9 Şubat 1942

44 Yunanistan'a buğday götüren bir vapur batırılmış. Akşam, 9.Şubat.1942

45 Yunanistan'a yiyecek, Akşam, 10.Şubat.1942

46 Edward Hugh John Neale Dalton, (16 August 1887 – 13 February 1962) was a British Labour Party economist and politician who served as Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1945 to 1947.

47 Zavallı dost Yunanistan! İngiltere, erzak göndermenin bir deva olamayacağı kanaatinde! Cumhuriyet, 12.Şubat.1942

48 İsviçreden Yunan çocuklarına sütlü mamulât yollanıyor, Cumhuriyet, 12.Şubat.1942

which would endure for a total of two thousand years. After the Roman occupation, the maritime and overland commerce of poor Greece as well as its industry declined; the armament ateliers and shipbuilding docks of Pireaus were destroyed and fell into decay. The productivity of agriculture, forestry and mining went down next to zero. The beautiful cultivated fields turned into desert.

Big cities also were plunged into a terrible poverty. Waste and misery, two inseparable companions which follow each other at all times were present everywhere. Poverty, deprivation, hunger scorched the country all over. The country was depopulated more and more every day. Population decrease, lack of capital and destruction of the arts made opportunities to earn money disappear and caused daily increases of extreme deprivation and misery.

Frequent fights among rogue Roman centurions to gain superiority from time to time made a bad situation even more terrible. When Emperor August stopped by for a while in Greece in the spring of 21 B.C. on his way to Asia Minor, after eliminating his rivals and becoming the absolute ruler of the Roman Empire, the Greeks were writhing in the claws of these terrible, murderous conditions. During the centuries before the Roman occupation, powerful Greece, a country so rich, pleasant and strong enough to face and even defeat the armies of Darius and Sarhas, was now weak, wounded in tatters, miserable and servile, begging in four coins hoping for kindness from the occupiers. However, Rome was kicking the owner of this hand trembling from hunger to push him more quickly into the dark depths of the abyss it was falling into instead of offering it a piece of bread.

This time, Greece was occupied once more from the West, by armies from Italy. This poor country which took up arms with the aim of protecting its homeland and existence, was crushed against the superiority of numbers and had to lay down its arms. As is usual, the king and the government members deserted the country, leaving it to its own devices.

Afterwards, these people of a terrible destiny sank into horrible misfortune and misery. Almost daily, radios, news agencies and newspapers are full of news about the disastrous situation of our neighbor which make the hairs of readers and listeners stand up in horror and their hearts ache. Every day thousands of small children die for lack of food and milk and their bodies are collected from houses and streets by garbage trucks while

millions of people try to survive by eating grass and gnawing tree bark on the plains, mountains and forests! Is it possible not to plunge into deep thoughts, feeling sad and melancholy against this pitiful state of affairs that Greece fell into again after an interval of two thousand years? A country which once awarded humanity with great philosophers, ethicists, historians as well as poets and sculptors, architects, all kinds of artists whose creations still make us feel infinite admiration and excitement.

It is regrettable that the screams of this unfortunate country can find echo only in the noble and brave hearts of the Turks. One of the most noble, constant, unshakable traditions and characteristics of Turks is to lend a hand to the fallen, miserable, hurting people, even if they are her enemy. While Turks are doing everything possible in their power to help this country, Europe and America are watching the death of a whole nation unfeelingly and indifferently. Even the English Minister of Economic Warfare does not shy away from stating openly in parliament that sending provisions to their ally Greece would be of no help; i.e. there would be no help!

Since the beginning of history, it has never been seen that an occupier has ever brought welfare and happiness to the country it has occupied or aims at anything else but robbing that country with minimum effort without exposing itself to the least danger.

Words to the effect that imperialist countries bring civilization, order, peace, discipline, rule of law to their colonies, the countries they grab and occupy, are empty dry words. These words are curtains which conceal the desire and objectives of exploitation and pillage. Countries which expect welfare and benefits from others rather than trust their own power, strength and national unity come to a disastrous end.

The famous American author Wells, in his book titled “The Outline of History” writes that “History has yet to be a record of glory and honor.” How true!..”^{[49][50]}

...The International Red Cross will commence to send foodstuffs from

49 Herbert George “H. G.” Wells (21 September 1866 – 13 August 1946) was an English writer. He was prolific in many genres, including the novel, history, politics, social commentary, textbooks and rules for war games.

50 Cemal Bardakçı, Talihsiz Yunanistan: Ölümüne bizden başka bütün âlem karşıdan seyircidir. Vatan, 18.Şubat.1942

Haifa to Greece according to an agreement it has made with England. It is planned that Swedish ships will be used for the transport of goods.^{[51] [52]}

...Gazette de Lausanne, published in Switzerland, published the following article about hunger and misery in Greece:

All nations which are victims of war suffer in various degrees. However, none of them has met an end as terrible as Greece. On these coasts, once blessed by gods, which witnessed the birth of wisdom, philosophy and beauty, one of the most horrible moments of history is taking place. When one thinks of Greece, one is faced with two emotions, both as strong as the other: Admiration in the face of its heroism that inspires respect even in its enemies and sympathy as well as pity in the face of its suffering that seems to have reached its peak. Persons who are well placed to receive trustworthy news give unbelievable details about the suffering that the Greek nation has been enduring for nine months, an example of courage and pride; also about the degree of a disaster hard to imagine in other regions of Europe in the face of the violent winter. Just to describe this in two words, it is sufficient to say that people who are dying of hunger in Greece are counted in the hundreds and they are particularly children, women and the elderly.

It is certain that the Greek mainland and even the islands, totally isolated from other parts of Europe and very poor in resources, are in such a geographical position that they suffer the most from the English blockade and the corresponding German one among all the other European countries. The shortages grow more and more every day. There are no olive oil or other fat sources left. Foodstuffs such as cereals, meat, potatoes, eggs, sugar, etc. that Greece imports from other countries have completely disappeared from the market place. The daily bread ration is between 30 g. and 60 g. per person in Athens. No grass can be found in the villages and the small numbers of cattle left have turned into skeletons.

According to the reporter from the Stockholm Tidningen newspaper, queuing lines in front of food stores commonly seen in other cities are invisible in Greek cities. The reason is that there is nothing left to buy. The sight of hungry people searching in garbage bins and filling their pockets with scraps that dogs will not deign to touch is heart breaking. Small patients in children's hospitals remind us of the famine photographs from

51 Yunanistana Yakında Hayfadan erzak gönderilecek, Akşam.19 Şubat.1942

52 Yunanistana Yakında Hayfadan erzak gönderilecek. Cumhuriyet, 19.Şubat.1942

India. However, the doctors are experienced and self-sacrificing. The only thing missing is food.

The Turkish press writes the same. In front of me, there is an article by the chief writer Yunus Nadi in Cumhuriyet's French edition, an important newspaper published in İstanbul. This is an effective article addressing all humanity for help to Greece. Turkey does what it can do to help. Switzerland also; but what they are able to do is very little in the face of such a disaster.

What is to be done? Yunus Nadi does not rest satisfied by asking this question only but proposes practical solutions. He writes that help cannot be asked from European nations since they all face great difficulties and look for solutions to their own troubles. He invites the great nations at war to be charitable and permit Greece to purchase and import foodstuffs from overseas countries. He also proposes that controlling the distribution of these provisions be done by England so that only the Greek nation benefits from it.

He also states that the Red Cross and the Red Crescent should play the role of intermediaries among the great states to ensure that this very humane duty is realized.

How can the Swiss press not support this proposal? How can one stay indifferent in the face of Greece's ordeal? These indescribable sufferings recounted to us must be eliminated no matter who the sufferers are. Moreover, when the nation in question is a country to whom all civilized nations owe eternal gratitude, this humane duty gains more importance.^[53]

...The Beyoğlu Branch of the Red Crescent held a meeting yesterday with the participation of the town administrator and took decisions about the kinds of the goods to be sent to Greece and the methods of collection.^{[54][55]}

... It has been learnt from authoritative London sources that permission to sail was given by the Italians for an allied ship waiting in a Mediterranean

53 Yunanistandaki Açlık. Başmuharririmizin fikirleri İsviçre basınında heyecanlı bir alaka uyandırdı, Cumhuriyet, 22.Şubat.1942

54 Yunanistana yapılacak yardım, Vatan, 22.Şubat.1942

55 Yunanistana yardım, Belediye Memurlarına yeniden paket gönderilecek, Vatan, 28.Şubat.1942

port with a wheat cargo of 8,000 tons destined for Greece. Permission to sail was already obtained from the German government previously.^[56]

...Thousands of innocent people turned into skeletons die in the streets every day while the pitiful scenes of hunger brought about by war increase daily in our next door neighbor Greece. This is now a fact according to the news in the papers, statements by official sources and eyewitness accounts of the visitors to the country. The population of this mountainous and rocky country, already living on a land not fit to grow foodstuffs and other produce, are now victims of absolute misery due to lack of jobs. Following the obligatory cease fire, streets are full of handicapped and retired people once earning government salaries but now with no income. Greek fishermen are even deprived of the possibility of going to sea to catch fish as substitute for meat. In this poor and miserable country which has to obtain cereals, oil, sugar, meat and fruit from exterior except for grapes, we read in newspaper columns that daily nourishment comprises of grassy plants such as dandelions, wild mustard, high mallow-cheese flower, rockets and that eggs sell for 120 kuruş each. The terrible hunger borne as inescapable torture by the population of this country, which fought heroically to defend historic lands once Turkish, occupies the minds of all people of conscience, be they at war or not. Therefore blockades which are considered to be effective for defeating the enemy are being lifted. Even an enemy whose heart beats with human feeling pities his adversary who writhes with hunger and offers something to him. Therefore sympathy for starving Greece is universal and voices for humanitarian aid are being raised even from Italy.

Recent aid from some trade organizations to their poor colleagues in hungry Greece is noteworthy in addition to the extensive aid from the government and the Red Crescent. Members of the press have pioneered this aid effort with special packages and collections from charity balls but they were not able to deliver these valuable gifts lost with the sinking of the Kurtuluş. Similar humanistic actions of the postal workers will be followed by others.

It is impossible for doctors who should be kinder and more charitable than others in the scale of humanity, to be indifferent in such a case. The noble enterprise of Dr. Ziya, thinking about his hungry colleagues in Greece only as a conscientious reaction, is worthy of appreciation and imitation. This sensitive colleague of ours has sent a package of 5 kg. of foodstuffs with

56 Yunanistana bir müttefik gemi yiyecek götürüyor, Son Posta, 4.Mart.1942

a letter to the “Presidency of the Aid and Friendship Society for Turkish Physicians” with the stipulation that it should be given to the hungry family of a Greek doctor:

“It is impossible not to feel sadness for the terrible hunger that our neighbor Greece has been condemned to as a result of the World War. In order to alleviate this sadness, I have sent some foodstuffs in a small case to our society (to be forwarded to the family of a hungry Greek doctor). I am requesting that it be passed on to the Istanbul Red Crescent Organization. I propose hereby that our society request the assistance of our member friends in the manner that you will feel fit, thinking that our doctors will want to help the physician’s families of the neighboring nation, since our basic duty is serving humanity. With my deepest respects. Jan. 28, 1942.”

The contents of the case are listed below: 1. One kilo of olive oil, 2. One kilo of granulated sugar, 3. Half a kilo of soap, 4. Half a kilo of orzo, 5. Half a kilo of lentils, 6. Half a kilo of kaşar cheese.

My colleague who performed this humane act with compassion has no knowledge of this article I have written to encourage other doctors to act. He will know as others only when it appears in the newspaper columns. In fact, I requested a copy of the letter he sent with the intention of forwarding it to the “Hekimlere Teavün Cemiyeti” (Solidary Association of Physicians). It is highly probable that the case with the foodstuffs is already on its way to Greece with the intervention of the Red Crescent.

It is certainly true that each doctor in our country considers helping a needy and hungry colleague a debt of conscience. In fact, the amount of money corresponding to this aid is only one-fourth or one-fifth of the daily earnings of some doctors. However, to promote these individual acts is only possible in big cities such as Ankara or İstanbul where numbers of doctors are large and professional associations exist. Since branch meetings of friendship associations and physicians’ chambers are more influential and powerful in such cities, their reports and proposals apply also the doctors in rural areas. In İstanbul and Ankara, while invaluable colleagues, esteemed professors and active docents in various branches are found in great numbers, there are also students in the Medical Faculty and Military Medical Schools who would gladly participate in a “physicians’ ball” to be organized. A satisfactory amount of aid may be delivered to the hungry families of Greek doctors by adding to the ball’s revenue the charitable

contributions of Turkish doctors who cannot physically participate in this ball. Even I who is writing these lines inspired by the ethical and humane action of a kind and sensitive colleague have not contributed actively to this aid yet. I am expecting extensive initiatives from my authoritative and active colleagues, thinking that it is not difficult. How terrible it is to imagine a hungry doctor! We, Turkish physicians, should also help the hungry Greek doctors who are bound to help the hungry and the sick as their professional duty.^[57]

...A letter of thanks has been received together with a painting and an album in return for aid packages sent to their colleagues by the employees of the Istanbul Municipal Administration. The İstanbul Municipality is waiting for permission from the Ministry of Commerce to expedite a second party of aid.^[58]

...Since taking photographs in Greece is forbidden by the military authorities, someone who has told us this terrible story has drawn a sketch of a truck collecting corpses and passed it to us. It seems these trucks go around every morning in Athens, collecting bodies of people who died of hunger during the night.^[59]

...The whole of Greece is a gloomy funeral house. The dead are collected from houses like garbage and thrown all together into large holes.

...We are in the most difficult season between harvests. We are all complaining of food scarcity. Here also, there are people who are not able to satisfy their food needs entirely. However, it is impossible not to give thousands of thanks for every mouthful that we eat when we hear what is happening in a country just a stone's throw away from our homeland.

Greece is in a horrible scene of tragedy. There a nation is in the throes of dying, one foot in the grave. This tragedy, unseen for the last centuries, does not take place on an open stage but behind high walls. No journalist's eyes see this, no radio broadcasts what is happening to the world. We can only receive scant information in bits from the rare visitors. We have built a deep and sincere friendship with the Greek nation in recent years; the two neighbor countries have been turned into houses of two siblings. We felt respect and

57 Dr. Rasim Adasal, Türk Hekiminden Aç Yunan Hekim Ailesine. Cumhuriyet, 9.Mart.1942

58 Yunanlıların Belediye memurlarına teşekkürü, Vatan, 10.Mart.1942

59 Yunanistanda ölüleri çöp gibi toplayan kamyon, Vatan, 29.Mart.1942

pride for the heroic resistance that Greeks showed against the occupiers. In fact, we consider it our duty to send what we can spare even though we face shortages ourselves. We do not refrain from reserving for this purpose a part of our shipping tonnage which is not sufficient for our own needs.

Due to this concern, the tragedy behind walls naturally invokes a curiosity in us both as a neighbor as well as human beings. Since direct news is unavailable, I considered it my duty to seek out people coming from Greece to gather their impressions. Let me describe as well as I can the emerging view to you after collating what I have heard.

Today there are two kinds of people in Greece: One is a minority called the people of “mavra agora”, i.e. people of black market and the other, a majority nearing death in droves...

The black-marketeers are the fortunate who can obtain food by force of money and greed. It is possible to see and distinguish them everywhere. While they might have lost some weight, probably they are able to find enough sustenance for their bodies. If they could, they would wear masks to hide that they are healthy, because the appearance and gait of people who can maintain their strength and health distinguish them from the mass of people.

Money is not sufficient to join this group. There are many rich people who own apartments and cars but still go hungry just like the poor. In Greece, to obtain food, even with money, one has to be very shrewd. For the majority of people, death is no longer an infrequent guest met with fear and horror. It is a daily visitor. Everyone is familiar with death. Nobody turns their head to look at the fallen dead on the streets; they are regarded as if they are a pile of garbage.

The trucks of the Angel of Death go from street to street every day and collect the dead as if collecting garbage. Nobody mourns after these dead, because they have been saved from misery. The long religious ceremony and rituals proscribed by the Orthodox society after every dead person have completely disappeared; the dead are carried to the cemeteries by the truckload. Nobody has the time and the strength to either dig separate graves for each of them or memorialize their life. A huge hole is dug, and the dead collected by truckloads are dumped as a nameless mass into it. A priest murmurs a few words for all of them and their relationships and

accounts with the world are thus summarized.

The state of the remaining ones is terrible. It is evident that civilization is only a polish made possible by abundance. When scarcity only seen in barbaric times crop up, saving his own life becomes the main objective for each person; civilized values are thrown out like ballast to keep the balloon afloat.

Imagine a couple with countless belongings. In normal times; the husband and the wife would each have their own car. They would value each other highly. Who knows how many times they have sworn sincerely that they would sacrifice their own lives for each other. If fights break out in this family for reasons such as “You took the piece of bread or whatever that I had hidden in the cupboard and ate it, etc.”, would you not say that barbarism has resurfaced due to hunger?

The relationship between morality and virtue is also very revealing. Strangers who have a piece of dry bread go hunting after pleasure using it as enticement.

The disaster in Greece has finally been heard all over the world. Foodstuffs have been promised from North and South America, and some has been expedited in neutral boats. The temporary government in Greece is also doing what it can to hold the Angel of Death at bay somewhat.

The food packages sent by the İstanbul Municipality just in time as well as by journalists and lawyers to their colleagues, in addition to the provisions brought by Dumlupınar, were welcomed as from guardian angels and aroused deep gratitude. To thank for these and also to give information about the state of affairs in Greece, Greek journalists are preparing to form a delegation to send over here.^[60]

...A letter sent by the Office of the Mayor in Athens was read in the meeting of the Ankara Municipality Council today. In this letter, the Mayor of Athens requests aid for the Athens municipality employees who number 1500 with their families, especially by sending foodstuffs. The Ankara Municipality Council accepted this request and took a decision to send foodstuffs to the Athens Municipality employees.^[61]

60 M. H. Zal, Ölüm diyarından yeni haberler. Vatan, 29.Mart.1942

61 Ankara Belediyesi, Atina Belediyesi Reisinin yardım talebine müspet cevap verdi, Vatan, 7.Nisan. 1942

...According to the most recent news from Greece, the number of people who died from hunger and other causes in eight months in the Greek territory is three hundred and twenty thousand. This total is 5 times the number during normal years. However, since in big cities foodstuffs are available more or less and death rates did not change much, except in the islands, it is correct to surmise that the Angel of Death is working 10, 15 times faster in big cities. Of those who are alive, the ones who cannot buy food from black marketeers for high prices are like walking corpses. The juice of life is drained even from the youngest bodies. The regular monthly periods of half the women have stopped. Same percentage of men has lost their virility. In this universe where death has set up camp, births seem to have stopped. Quinine and other medicines are non-existent while half the population suffers from malaria. Since soap is not to be found, hygiene cannot be maintained. As bodies are very weak and without strength, big epidemics of communicable diseases are feared this summer. With the arrival of seven thousand tons of wheat in Greece recently, the food situation is somewhat better. But the arrival of food was too late for many. Moreover, hope of saving the lives of children after they have already become very feeble is very low. The conclusion of visitors to Greece is the following: The whole nation is in a state of dying. The proportion of people who will survive in big cities will not be very high.^[62]

...A telegram by Reuter from Athens mentioned by the Oslo Radio says that a Swedish boat named *Halleren* has arrived in Pireaus on Thursday with a cargo of 4,500 tons of wheat and 500 tons of other foodstuffs. The Swedish boat reached Pireaus with wheat to be used for seeds and medicines on Friday.^{[63][64]}

...According to information circulated in authoritative London sources, American and Canadian governments have given permission for the delivery of 15,000 tons of wheat or flour to Greece every month as aid to the hungry population. The Swedish government has proposed that Swedish ships be used for this purpose. It is said that the Swedish government is holding discussions with the governments of Germany and Italy to facilitate the aid.^[65]

62 Bütün bir millet ölüm halinde. Yunanistanda 8 ay içinde açlıktan ölenlerin sayısı 320 bindir, Vatan, 15.Nisan. 1942

63 Yunanistana yapılan yardım, Vatan, 18.Nisan.1942

64 Yunanistana yapılan yardım, Akşam, 18.Nisan.1942

65 Yunanistana yapılacak yardım, Vatan, 22.Nisan. 1942

...The Beyoğlu Branch of Red Crescent held a meeting yesterday with the participation of the town administrator and decided on the methods of collecting the help to be sent to Greece.^[66]

...A Greek political personage, currently in Berlin, has given an interesting statement to the journalist of Gazette de Lausanne about the state of affairs in Greece. He has said the following:

“The basic duty of the Greek government is to strengthen the interior situation and especially to fight “hunger”. 250 people die in Athens every day and not 3,500 as reported. This effective aid of Turkey which sends several tons of cereals every ten days is particularly worthy of congratulations. The government is trying to obtain guarantees from both the Anglo-Saxons and the axis powers so that neutral ships with provisions can come to Greece.”^[67]

...About English accusations that Germany has forbidden delivery of provisions to Greece, the German Ministry of Affairs issued the statement below: For a long time, Germany has been defending the thesis that food supplies to poor countries and particularly to Greece should be encouraged. Moreover, waging war against civilians is an inhuman act. The Axis countries have sent notes of protest to the British government less than three weeks ago. The British government has yet to exhibit a position re these notes. German political sources are of course convinced that some military concerns must be considered during the delivery of provisions so that intelligence activities are prevented. Related to this matter, the same sources note that the right of Greece to purchase provisions by its own funds from neutral countries and to transfer them to its country is recognized by Germany.^[68]

...Turkey and England have come to an agreement with the Axis governments. The International Red Cross delegate stated that 600 tons of foodstuffs and 500 sacks of English flour will be distributed to the inhabitants of Chios, Samos, Lesbos and Icaria Islands.^[69]

...The International Red Cross delegate Raymond Courvoisier in Turkey

66 Yunanistana yiyecek. Mihver İngiltereye bir nota verdi, bazı kayıtlar koydu, Akşam, 21.Nisan. 1942

67 Vatan, 25.Nisan. 1942

68 Yunanistana yiyecek. Mihver İngiltereye bir nota verdi, bazı kayıtlar koydu, Akşam, 21.Nisan. 1942

69 Yunan adaları halkına yardım edilecek, Akşam, 5.Haziran.1942

has made the statement below to the representative of the Anatolian Agency: Aid by the Red Cross to the Greek population in dire circumstances has been decided on and an agreement on this matter has been reached by the Turkish and Great Britain governments with the Axis governments. The Red Crescent, together with Turkish government and military authorities, is facilitating this humanistic act of the Red Cross with utmost cooperation. The populations to be helped are inhabitants of Chios, Samos, Lesbos and Icaria Islands. 660 tons of various foodstuffs and 500 sacks of English flour will be distributed to the hungry and suffering people on these islands. The provisions to Chios will be ferried by three Greek vessels, to Icaria by a sailboat of 200 tons and to Lesbos by another sailboat of 200 tons. The transportation will be effected from the İzmir harbour and distribution on the islands will be completely under the control and supervision of the International Red Cross delegate Raymond Courvoisier.

At the present, permits to expedite the foodstuffs are expected.^[70]

...Mr. Poot, under-secretary for the Ministry of War Economics, has declared the following in the Chamber of Commons: “ I am striving to take the necessary measures for the transfer of foodstuffs from Turkey to the islands on the Aegean. The foodstuffs will be distributed to the islands under neutral control. However, there is no answer yet to the proposal by the English government that the Aegean Islands be included in the regions to be helped in accordance with the proposals made by Sweden. It is possible that the boat *Dumlupınar*, carrying foodstuffs to be distributed in Greece, sails from Istanbul this week. As to the matter of how much this aid may be expanded, this will be determined by the Turkish government depending on the extent of their own needs. Mr. Poot has praised the concern demonstrated and put into effect by the Turkish government with appreciation.^[71]

...The Greek Prime Minister General Tsolakoglou^[72] held a press conference about the state of provisions in the country: The Prime Minister

70 Yunan adaları halkına yardım edilecek, Akşam, 5.Haziran.1942

71 Yunanistana Yapılan Yardım Avam kamarasında yapılan görüşmede Türk hükümeti'nin gösterdiği alâkadan takdirle bahsedildi. Vatan, 10.Haziran.1942

72 Georgios Tsolakoglou, 1886-1948. Greek general. First prime minister of the Greek government which collaborated with the occupation forces during 1941-1942. After Greece's liberation, tried for treason by a special court in 1945 and condemned to death. His death sentence was changed into life imprisonment. Died in 1948 in prison.

stated that bread and significant amounts of cereals are now present in the country due to the understanding of the occupation authorities.^[73]

...According to an independent journalist from Beyrouth, Frenchmen able to escape from Greece said that the situation there is terrible. They said that Greece faces shortages especially in foodstuffs. Black market prices are so high as to be unapproachable. People are trying to feed themselves by weeds and flowers. They boil the flowers with these weeds to make them edible. People weak from lack of food are seen falling down in the streets. Every morning corpses of people dead from hunger are collected here and there. Children particularly are in a pitiful position. All warehouses of provisions have been locked up starting from the first days of the occupation and the contents sent to Germany. The soldiers have charged into the stores right away and bought whatever they could find and paid in special marks of the occupying countries. Today in Greece, meat can be found only in restaurants reserved for Germans. People have not seen meat in ten months.^[74]

...German radio has broadcast that a ship called *Maria* taking wheat to Greece was sunk by an English submarine.^[75]

...As informed by the Swedish Foreign Ministry, a boat of 1,584 tons named *Stureborg*, consigned to the transfer of foodstuffs to Greece by the Swedish Red Cross, sank in the Mediterranean as a result of an Italian air attack.^[76]

**Yunanistana yiyecek götüren
bir gemi batırıldı**

Stockholm 17 (A.A.) — İsveç Harbiye Nezaretinin perşembe akşamı bildirdiğine göre İsveç Kızılhaçı tarafından Yunanistana yiyecek taşınmasına tahsis edilen *Stureborg* isimindeki 1584 tonluk İsveç vapuru Akdenizde bir hava taarruzu neticesinde batmıştır.

A ship sunk transporting foodstuffs to Greece

**Yunanistan'a buğday
götüren bir vapur
batırılmış**

Berlin 8 (A.A.) — Alman radyosu, bir İngiliz denizaltısının Yunanistana giden buğday yüklü *Maria* isimli Yunan yük gemisini batırıldığını haber vermektedir.

A ship taking wheat to Greece sunk

73 Yunanistana iâşe durumu, Ulus, 30.Haziran.1942

74 Yunanistan neler çekiyor, Halk açlıktan ot yiyor, Bitkin insanlar sokaklarda dolaşiyor. Açlıktan ölenlerin cesetleri sokaklardan toplanıyor, Vatan, 5.Temmuz. 1942

75 Yunanistan'a buğday götüren bir vapur batırılmış, Akşam, 9.Şubat.1942

76 Yunanistana yiyecek götürülen bir gemi batırıldı, Cumhuriyet, 18.Temmuz.1942

...According to information arriving in our city, Axis military authorities on the islands near the İzmir coast objected for their own reasons to the delivery of 1,000 tons of flour to be sent by the Red Cross. As a result of the German Consulate's initiative in İzmir, the Axis military authorities have now agreed to the delivery. The transportation of the flour has been started by a Turkish motor boat named Arslan. Red Cross inspectors arrived on the islands to supervise the distribution.^[77]

VII. FAMINE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES IN GREECE

Deaths from hunger started after the Italian and German occupation in Greece. The number of the dead in this period is estimated to be between 100,000 and 250,000 for the winter of 1941-1942 and between 200,000 and 450,000 for the period of May 1941-April 1943. If it is accepted that the population of Greece was 7,344,860 at that time, the percentage of deaths only from hunger may be calculated to be 1.4 and 1.6 percent. Hunger reached its zenith in January and March/April 1942. For Thessaloniki, this was during the first three months of 1942.^[78]

While numbers reflect the seriousness of the situation to some extent, photographs from that period indicate that it was even worse.^[79]

It was forbidden to take photos out of Greece at that period. However, it was revealed from memoirs published much later from that these photos were taken out of Greece by Feridun Demokan, representative of the Turkish Red Crescent.^{[80][81][82]}

77 Yunan adalarına Kızılhaçın yardımı. Vatan, 23.Eylül.1942

78 Violetta Hionidou, Famine in Occupied Greece : causes and consequences. In Bearing Gifts to Greeks. Humanitarian Aid to Greece in the 1940's. Palgrave Macmillan, 2008.

79 Famine and Death Ride into Greece at the Heels of the Nazi Conquest, Life, August 3, 1942, 28-29

80 Hürriyet, 8.Eylül.2006

81 Alp Ulagay, Yunan halkını açlıktan kurtaran Feridun Demokan'ın büyük kumarı, Hürriyet, 28.Mayıs.2006

82 Feridun Demokan : He was awarded a medal bearing an owl relief, symbol of the city, and a certificate of honor citizenship as thanks by the Athens Municipality. The Greek Red Cross awarded him the Red Cross medal. He went to live in the USA after the Second World War and worked as a reporter for various Turkish journals. He took American citizenship in 1964. He was responsible for escorting Turkish guests for the State Department of USA for 17 years. He passed away in 1992.

Yunanistan neler çekiyor

Halk açlıktan
öf yiyor

Bitkin insanlar sokak-
larda dolaşıyor

**Açlıktan ölenlerin
cesetleri sokaklardan
toplanıyor**

Londra, 4 (A.A.) — Müstak
Beyrut muhabirine göre Yunanistan
andan kaçmağa muvaffak ola
Fransızlar buradaki durumun ço
feci olduğunu söylüyorlar. Bun
ların anlattıklarına göre Yunanistan
tan bilhassa yiyecek bakımında
(Devamı: Sa. 3; Sü. 5 te) (//)

— Hâdiselerin —

Peşisıra Yunanistan açlıktan kurtarılıyor

*Komşu ve dost memleket
lehine yürüttüğümüz
insani dava muvaffak
olmuştur*

Bütün bir millet ölüm halinde

Yunanistanda 8 ay içinde açlıktan ölenlerin
sayısı 320 bindir

Yunanistana yiyecek

Mihver İngiltereye bir
nota verdi, bazı kayıtlar
koydu

Berlin 20 (A.A.) — (D.N.B.): Al-
manyanın Yunanistana erzak gönde-
rilmesini yasak ettiğine dair olan İn-
giliz iddiaları hakkında Alman Hari-
cive Nazırlığında şöyle deniliyor:

Yunanistanda açlık

Sokaklarda çocuk
cesedleri süprüntü
arabalarile toplanıyor

Bern 4 (A.A.) — Gazette de Laussa-
ne Yunanistanın çektiği feci ıztıraplar
hakkında şunları yazıyor:

Ölüm diyarından yeni haberler

Bütün Yunanistan kasvetli bir cenaze evidir. Ölüler
evlerden çöp toplanır gibi kamyonlarla toplanıyor,
hep birden büyük çukurlara atılıyor.

Yazan : M. H. ZAL

Aç Yunan halkına yardım

Bir çok kimseler ot
yiyerek gıdalarını
temin ediyorlar

Düşünceler

Türk hekiminden aç Yunan hekim ailesine

Kayı kayıplar
olan Yunanistanda
herb facianın do-
ğurması olduğu aç-
lığın bütün arklı

Yazan :
Dr. Rasim Adasal

düma tekebill eden
para müstari nihayet
bir günlük kasane-
lerinin ancak dörtte
veya beşte bir kir-

- How Greece is suffering-People eat grass due to hunger
- Greece saved from hunger following interventions
- A whole nation is dying - Number of dead from hunger 320,000 in 8 months
- Foodstuffs for Greece - AXIS gives note to England and imposes conditions
- A whole nation is dying; Children's bodies collected from streets by garbage trucks
- Recent news from the country of death; Help for hungry Greek nation; From Turkish doctor to the Greek doctor's hungry family

Aç Yunanistan'da ikinci kış

**Gıdasız kalan memlekette
bir çok salgın hastalıklar
korkunç şekilde türüyor**

Yapılan bütün yardımlara rağmen, Yunanistan'da kışın arttığına dair haberleri arızı arızı kesilmiyor.
Geçen sene baharda, Kavusistan Yunanistan'a her ay 15.000 ton buğday sevki için tertibat alınmıştı. Bu sayede, memleketin bir parça nefes alacağı, kışın bir dereceye kadar önlenmeye umuluyordu. Fakat, Avrupa'nın bu köşesine, harbin devamı kadar sürecek olan bir takım sebeplerle böyle köklü suretle yerleşmiştir ki, teşkilat tedbirlerle devamlı bir netice elde etmek, maalesef imkânsızdır. Yunanistan'da, sırat maddeleri, bilindiği gibi, bol değildir. Normal zamanda bile toz-



Atina sokaklarında sadaka dilenen aç çocuklar

Second Winter in Starving Greece, Many epidemics in hungry county increase at a terrible rate-Hungry children begging on Athens streets

Atina Belediye Reisinin ricası

Ankara Belediyesi, Atina Belediye Reisinin yardım talebine müspet cevap verdi

Ankara, 6 (Telefonla) — Bugün 11:11

Request of Athens' mayor for help-Positive answer from Ankara Municipality

VIII. AID FROM TURKEY

Request of the “The Committee for Aid to Greek Soldiers”, founded by the wife of the Greek Ambassador to Ankara in 1940, Madame Rafael, to send 15 tons of sugar to Greece collected from the Greek minority in Turkey was granted by the signature of President İsmet İnönü on December 9, 1940. Greek military success would be to the advantage of Turkey since it would form a sort of barrier between the Italian and German armies and Turkey. Thus 15,000 cases of sugar were sent to the soldiers of the Greek army to boost morale. In addition, 5 tons of coal were also sent to Greece as a result of demands from the Athens Embassy and the Athens-Pireaus Consulate since war was taking place in winter conditions. Responsibility for the coordination and formation of aid from Turkey was entrusted to Feridun Cemal Erkin.^{[83][84]}

A total of 12 expeditions were made in 1941 and 1942 to port cities such as Thessaloniki and Pireaus from İstanbul by the ships of Kurtuluş and Dumlupınar. As a consequence of these voyages, 22,245 tons of dried vegetables and fruits plus 4,154 cases of eggs were sent to Greece (for a total value of 21,864 US dollars). The Turkish Red Crescent gave 135,589,290 Turkish TL (860,294 US dollars) to the Greek Red Cross plus 1500 tons of foodstuffs and 100 sets of hospital bedding to a hospital in construction.

More than a thousand refugees to Turkey were taken in charge and their shelter and maintenance costs were met by Turkey and the Turkish Red Crescent. Contributions of almost 505,908 TL (383,288 US dollars) by the Turkish nation plus 43,398 TL (32,877 US dollars) provided by the Turkish Red Crescent through its own resources together with foodstuffs and clothing worth 33,000 dollars and 5 tons of soap were sent to Greece on the ship Konya. Clothing bought by the contribution of 22,000 TL (16,666 US dollars) by the Turkish State Railways was sent to the Greek railways workers plus dairy products worth 5,825 TL (4,412 dollars) bought by the Turkish Red Crescent. The Red Crescent Branch of Marmaris sent 14,000 kg. of foodstuffs worth 10,000 TL (33,771 dollars) and 1,000 meters of fabric to victims of hunger and poverty in Rhodes under Italian occupation;

83 Zeynel Abidin Ersoy, *II.Dünya Savaşı Sırasında Türkiye'nin Yunanistan'a Yaptığı İnsani Yardımlar (1935-1945)*. Yüksek Lisans Tezi, İstanbul, 2001.

84 Feridun Cemal Erkin (1899-1980). Official at the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. After war, he represented Turkey as ambassador in many capitals. Later on he became the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkish Government.

similarly 3,800 TL (1,080 US dollars) worth of food and clothing were sent to the Island of Kos (İstanköy). 2,000 kg. of sugar was also sent to be distributed to children who suffered most from the war in Greece, through the Turkish Embassy in Athens. Aid in the amount of about 75,000,000 TL (approximately 30 million American dollars) was sent to Greece according to the records of the Turkish Red Crescent. This amount does not include items the value of which cannot be evaluated. Records of the Greek Red Cross indicate that hot meals were provided for victims of war numbering 700,000 with the contributions of the Turkish Red Crescent. Close to 30,000 cases of foodstuffs were provided by maritime transportation.^{[85][86][87][88]}

IX. CONDITIONS IN TURKEY DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

The Second World War period was years of hunger also for the Turkish population. It was decided on February 21, 1941 that 15% of rye flour would be mixed into wheat flour for bread and this ratio was increased to 20% on June 6, 1941. Moreover, addition of barley flour in the ratio of 30% was also on the agenda. Bread rationing was started on January 13, 1942. A proposal to add corn flour in the ratio of 25% was made on March 2, 1942.^[89]

... Bread ration books necessary for bread distribution are being readied and individual books are being prepared for each person according to previous declarations. The quantity to be allocated to each citizen, be they child or adult, will not be too different from the amount bought and consumed without restriction today and in any case, individual needs will be met. With regard to production and the constantly increasing consumption, government has taken the required measures in time so that the populations of big cities do not suffer from shortages of necessities and bread and will continue to do so. Whatever the amount of flour and bread are in normal times in İstanbul, they are the same today; they are not

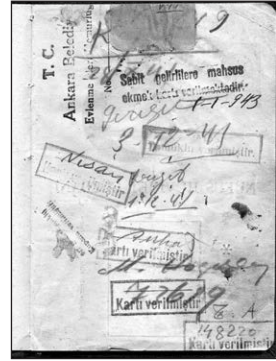
85 1941-1945 yılı: (1 \$ =1.32 Türk Lirası); 1946 yılı:(1 \$=2.8 TL)

86 Engin Berber*Ulusal Arşivlerimiz, Araştırmacılar ve Kurtuluş Savaşı Belgeleri, www.siyasitarih.com

87 Beria Remzi Onaran, Yunanistan'ın Felakətli Günlerinde Türkiye'nin Şefkatli Tutumu, Ulus Günlüğü'nden aktarı, 'Söz Gazetesi', Kıbrıs, 18 Kânunuevvel [Kasım ayı] 1941 günlü yazısı- 'Türk Kültürü', s. 268, Ankara, 1985.

88 Ulvi Keser, Yunanistan'ın Büyük Açlık Dönemi ve Türkiye. IQ Kültür Sanat Yayıncılık, İstanbul, 2008

89 <http://www.byegm.gov.tr/yayinlarimiz/ANADOLUNUNSESI/151/AND8.h>



Courtesy of Prof. Zafer Arslan



Bread ration books in preparation
Government takes all measures to meet needs
of the population



Bread ration books in
March- New books to
include names and numbers

decreased. They will be the same tomorrow.^[90]

...However, in spite of these explicit measures and the evident reality, the run on bread bakeries create a scene of artificial shortage while some homes and families are left without bread as a result of some people buying more bread than their needs. Bread rightfully belonging to others are bought by worried and anxious citizens; that is, appropriated. Government authorities regularly distribute the daily amount of flour required for the city and the bakeries to produce the bread needed for usual needs. In fact, if each citizen and family do not worry knowing this truth, the run on bakeries would disappear by itself and everyone would be able to go buy their bread in comfort. While we explicitly reiterate these facts to our citizens, we remind

90 Ekmek Karneleri Hazırlanıyor, Cumhuriyet, 11. İnkincikanun.1942

them that it is a true fact that there is no probability of bread shortage even for one day since our government regards the daily bread needs of the nation as the utmost priority, taking serious, strict and effective measures to this end.

It is without a doubt that bread distribution will be more regular after the issue of bread ration books. However, we have to regard and accept requirements of the current state of affairs and wait for our turn calmly and patiently. Ten people cannot go through a door simultaneously. If we use force, this will take an hour, but if we learn to wait for our turn, a hundred people can go through the same door in one hour and finish their chore in comfort. Therefore instead of rushing the bakeries in a pell-mell crowd and quarrel with each other for hours, we should learn to go to the door or the kiosk one by one, buy our bread and leave. Government measures produce good results as long as we follow the current regulations calmly. Otherwise everything turns against us and we bear the hardship.^{[91][92]}

... German attack to Greece resulted in our withdrawal from the border to Tayakadın. We passed the winter there in shelters we built by smearing mud on fences from sticks. During that time, it seems bread rationing was started in İstanbul. Seven from my family were living in the same dwelling on the salary of my older brother, tramway conductor. Memduh and Suat are at the Galatasaray Lycee. Fahri at the Maritime High School. My fiancée Samime is also staying there. At nights blackout is in force. It is very difficult to find meat. I am at the command of my division in Thrace, 6-7 kilometers to the Bulgarian border. I buy chicken from the near-by villages. I have them killed by the soldiers. We eat one there together with the men. The rest, I place in my wooden suitcase and then, on to İstanbul. As I am in military uniform, no body stops or searches me. Leaves are a problem. I can obtain permission once every fortnight only. So that I learn of my mother's passing away much later. Therefore I was not able to attend her funeral. I try to carry out this food transportation on every leave.^[93]

91 Halka karne tevziyatı şehrin her tarafında dün de devam etti, Cumhuriyet, 18. İkincikanun .1942

92 Yunus Nadi, Cumhuriyet, 11. İkincikanun 1942

93 Mehmet Ali Akar (Emekli Piyade Albay narrating), Ankara, 1994

TURKISH SHIPS LOST DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Turkey lost many ships in the seas surrounding its mainland although she did not enter the II. World War. Some of them have remained in our memories and research about them has been published. In order to understand the conditions under which Kurtuluş and Dumlupınar and the other rescue ships served, we have to talk about the lost Turkish ships in this period as well as the *Struma*, which was sunk while transporting Jewish refugees.^{[94][95][96][97][98][99][100][101][102][103][104]}

...In order to take delivery of the 4 warships and 4 submarines, ordered to the English shipyards before the war, officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers were assigned to go to Alexandria from Mersin by the cargo

94 Çetin Yetkin, *Struma: Bir Dramın İyüzü*. Güner Yayınları, İstanbul, 2008

95 Ulvi Keser, Yunanistan'ın Büyük açlık Dönemi ve Türkiye. IQ Kültür Sanat Yayıncılık, İstanbul, 2008

96 Yenice gemisi Burgaz yakınlarında torpillenerek batırıldı, Cumhuriyet, 18.Kasım.1941

97 300 tondan daha küçük gemilerin Karadeniz'e çıkmaları yasaklandı, Cumhuriyet, 30.Aralık.1941

98 Karadenizde Çankaya motörü nasıl battı? "Çankaya" mürettebatı İstanbul'a geldiler. Motör gece Kurukaya civarında, mahiyeti meçhul bir denizaltının yakından attığı iki torpille batırıldı, Cumhuriyet, 26.Şubat.1942

99 Bir petrol gemimiz Akdenizde torpillenerek karaya oturdu, geminin kurtarılmasına çalışılıyor, Cumhuriyet, 17.Temmuz.1942

100 Karadenizdeki faciannın dikkate şayan tafsilatı/ İhsan motörünün batırılması. Cumhuriyet, 10.ikincikanun.1943

101 Akdenizde bir Türk motörü batırıldı. Bir yabancı denizaltı 150 tonluk "Şişman" motörünü topa tutarak batırdı, yaralıları Antalyada, Cumhuriyet, 10.Temmuz.1943

102 Karadenizde batırılan motörlerimiz. Alakadar makamlar mesele üzerinde ehemmiyetle meşgul oluyor, Cumhuriyet, 25.Temmuz.1943

103 Karadenizde bir motörümüzü daha batırdılar. Cumhuriyet, 28.Ağustos.1943

104 Danacıođlu E., Yahudilere Mezar Olan Gemiler, Popüler Tarih, 2000 : 2: 58-63

ship Refah and then continue on to England by the African route. *Refah* sailed on June 23, 1941 from Mersin to Alexandria with a crew of 28, carrying 19 naval officers, 63 non-commissioned officers, 68 marines plus one airforce officer and 20 airmen going to England for training. Since we were a neutral country, the Turkish flag was painted on both sides and on the deck of the ship, lit by spotlights. Five hours after its departure from Mersin, at 22:30 o'clock, Refah was torpedoed by an unknown vessel. During the night, Refah sank into the sea after surviving on water for 4 hours. 28 people made land after 36 hours and informed the authorities of the sinking of the ship. A total of 32 people were rescued from Refah of 200 people on board, 168 were drowned.^[105]

...News arrived that the motorboat *Çankaya* of 200 tonnage, which had departed from Istanbul towards a Bulgarian port was sunk by a submarine in Turkish territorial waters close to the Straits and that the crew was rescued. The sailors from *Çankaya* arrived in our city yesterday. The motorboat had sailed towards our port with a cargo of iron pipes. A submarine was detected about 20-30 meters ahead of the boat when it arrived around Kurukaya at 22:00 hours. The crew was informed of the situation immediately and the men, together with the captain, departed from the vessel in a rowing boat. The submarine wounded the boat by a torpedo and sent it to the bottom of the sea by a second one. The unknown submarine then opened fire also on the rowing boat.^[106]

...Mehmet Yazıcı, second captain of the *İhsan* motorboat which ran ashore on the Black Sea coast, causing the death of more than 22 of our citizens, arrived in our city yesterday. The second captain recounted this tragedy to our reporter as follows: *"As the official investigation about the tragedy that came about from the agrounding of the İhsan motorboat is not completed yet, the survivors in Karacaköy have not been permitted to leave. I was given permission to go to İstanbul since my feet were wounded and I was very sick. I was able to go to Çatalca by car and from there, took the train here. I am exhausted. We also don't know how many died or drowned out those present on the boat for certain since it is not known how many passengers were on board. Only three corpses have been found. The Consulate in Burgaz first informed us that 40 immigrants would come on board. This number was later increased to 45, even to 60 and more, with the addition of other families*

105 Türk denizcilerini taşıyan 'Refah' adlı şilep Akdeniz'de bir denizaltının saldırısıyla battı, 23.Haziran.1941

106 Cumhuriyet, 26.Şubat.1942

and we left Burgaz without knowing how many were on board. We were caught in a storm after a short while. The storm and the rain were very strong opposite Podima. We saw an object that we were not able to guess what it was. Since the speed of the sea current was about five miles, it was very difficult to handle the boat. The captain did a manoeuvre to get the boat away from the object observed, but at this moment we struck land. This object similar to a torpedo with two points also hit land but had not exploded yet. There was no fire on the boat. However, the barrels of sulphuric acid toppled and exploded. The smoke from them covered the whole boat. We were rescued from the boat only the next morning by the Rescue Team of the port administration”^[107]

...A Turkish boat was attacked by a foreign submarine in the Mediterranean and sank. This is how it happened: The motorboat of 150 tonnage *Şişman* under the direction of Captain Mehmet Aydan had sailed from Zeytinburnu in İstanbul loaded with cement for the Antalya Municipality.^[108]

...Recently repeated attacks on our motorboats headed for foreign and Turkish ports and their sinking by some submarines have been of significant concern for the relevant authorities. The sinking of the “*Tayyarı Bahri*” motorboat, followed by the *Gürpınar*’s sinking after the crew left the boat at the entrance to the Bosphorus, was investigated by the port management and Minister of Transportation Ali Fuad Cebesoy, present in town, received a briefing from the port officials on this important matter, being personally interested.^[109]

...The day before, another of our motorboats was attacked in the Black Sea. The *Yılmaz* motorboat of 200 tonnage, registered in the port of Şile and owned by Mehmet Başaran, came under machine gun fire from an unknown submarine, in Karaburun off the Bosphorus, while coming to our port from İğneada loaded with logs. The boat crew of eleven was ferried to Karaburun safe and sound by rowing boats. The motorboat sank and an investigation was started about the incident by the Port Administration. The rescued crew was brought to our city yesterday.^[110]

... The following vessels were sunk by torpedoes: A Turkish ship

107 Cumhuriyet, 10.İkincikanun.1943

108 Cumhuriyet, 10.Temmuz.1943

109 Cumhuriyet, 25.Temmuz.1943

110 Cumhuriyet, 28.Ağustos.1943

loaded with 300 tons of cement off İskenderun on March 26, 1944; another Turkish ship loaded with chromium off Marmaris on March 31, 1944 and a motorboat named *Mefkure* on August 5, 1944 near İğneada.^[111]

...*Struma* was of English manufacture, registered in Panama with a Bulgarian crew and owned by a Greek merchant named Pandelis. It was one the ships in the port of Köstence in Rumania, being readied to take Jewish refugees to Palestine. It sailed under the aegis of an agency in Bucharest named "Campania Mediteranea de Vapores Limitada". Its length was about 46 meters, width 6 meters, with a gross tonnage of 227. It was built in the Newcastle dockyards in 1867. 269 Jewish immigrants who boarded this ship with the aim of going to Palestine due to the pro-Nazi policy of Rumania arrived in İstanbul (Sarayburnu) on December 15, 1941. At the time, English policy was to restrict Jewish emigration to Palestine. *Struma* was seen as an opportunity by the English to prevent the Jewish emigration. Turkey had assisted all the vessels carrying Jews: although England applied delaying tactics at first; finally when she did not issue visas for Palestine, *Struma* was abandoned after being towed to the Black Sea by a tugboat on February 23, 1942. *Struma* passengers were taken care of for 2.5 months with the help of the Jewish congregation in İstanbul and the Red Crescent but this aid could not be continued any longer due to the bad economic situation in Turkey in those days. The ship exploded off the İstanbul Straits on February 24, 1942 and sank. Although it was thought that the ship was torpedoed by a Soviet submarine, this could not be proven. The only person rescued from the tragedy was David Stoliar. He received medical treatment in İstanbul and later was employed in the English armed forces.^{[112][113][114]}

In addition, other vessels attacked are the *Kaynakdere* motorboat on November 5, 1941, the *Yenice* motorboat on November 21, 1941 and the *Adana* ship on March 3, 1941. The *Duatepe*, *Tepe*, *Zafer*, *Antares*, *Beycik*, *Derviş*, *Mesadeti Bahri*, *Emek*, *Krom*, *Diñç*, *Şemsi Bahri* are also Turkish vessels attacked and sunk.^[115]

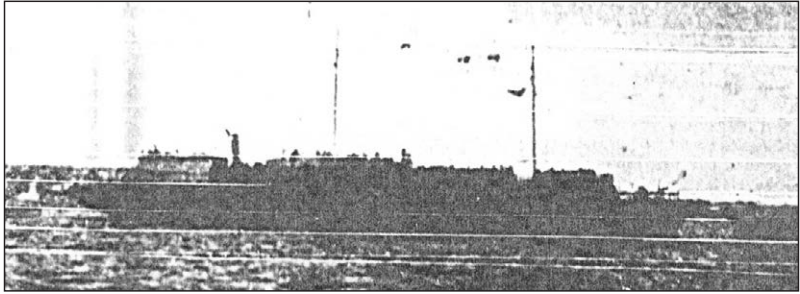
111 Danacıođlu E., Yahudilere mezar olan gemiler, Popüler Tarih, 2000 : 2: 58-63

112 Çetin Yetkin, *Struma: Bir Dramın İyüzü*, Güner Yayınları, İstanbul, 2008.

113 STRUMA: Divers from the Wreckage Investigation Group (BAG) of the Underwater Research Society (SAD) were able to identify and document the wreckage of the *Struma* in the Turkish territorial waters of the Black Sea on July, 16, 2000. The wreckage was discovered 6 miles to the north of the İstanbul Straits, in a depth of 73-80 meters. The project coordinator was Levent Yüksel. www.ntvmsnbc.com/news/22121.asp

114 "Struma'nın Gizemini Çözdük" Toplumsal Tarih, 2000; XIV (81): 6-11.

115 Ulvi Keser, Yunanistan'ın Büyük Açlık Dönemi ve Türkiye. IQ Kültür Sanat Yayıncılık, İstanbul,



“Çankaya,, mürettebatı İstanbula geldiler

Motör gece Kurukaya civarında, mahiyeti meçhul bir denizaltının yakından attığı iki torpille batırıldı

“Çankaya” crew arrived in İstanbul.
Motorboat sunk by two torpedoes from
unknown submarine around Kurukaya

Bir petrol gemimiz Akdenizde torpillenerek karaya oturdu, geminin kurtarılmasına çalışılıyor

Ankara 16 (s.a.) — Haber aldığımız göre doğu Akdenizde 2000 tonluktak bir Türk petrol gemisi torpillenmiş ve gemi karaya oturmuştur. Geminin kurtarılı, masına çalışılmaktadır.

Kapalıçarşıda

Our petroleum ship ran aground in
Mediterranean after being torpedoed,
work underway to save the ship.

Extraordinary details of disaster in Black Sea
Second captain arriving in our city says
number of passengers on ship and dead
not known.

Karadenizde batırılan motörlerimiz

Alâkadar makamlar mesele üzerinde ehem miyetle meşgul oluyor

Karadenizde yanan İsmailara ve Türk İsmailara ağır yanan motorlar içinde son günlerde sadece bir takım demirler tarafından bevacius uğru malatı ve batırılmaları alâkadar makamları ehemmiyetle meşgul etmeye başlamıştır. «Yayın motorunu» den sonra Boğaz mübalehesi «Görp» nara motorların da mürettebatın çıkık- tan sonra batırılmaları hâkimleri etrafında dün İsmaila Riyaseti tahkikat yap- may ve gelirdenle bülgeney birer bu mübalehesi mevzu ile alâkadar olan Müca- kullat Velâhı Ali Paşa Celâlezi alâka- dırlardan tahkik oluyor.

Our motorboats sank in Black Sea
Authorities follow problem diligently

Karadenizdeki faciannın dikkate şayan tafsilâtı

Dün şehrimize gelen ikinci kaptan, gemide ne kadar yolcunun bulunduğu ve ölenlerin kaç kişi olduğu malûm değildi, diyor

Karadenizde karaya vurdu ve 22 denizciyi öldürdü ve beşini yaraladı. 16 kişi, gemiden önce eritilmiş, 2 kişi akşamın sonunda kurtarıldı. Geminin 1920 ton ağırlığında olduğu ve 1000 ton ağırlığında olduğu bildirildi. Bir başka kaptan da gemiyi batırarak Karadenizde 1000 ton ağırlığında olduğu ve 1000 ton ağırlığında olduğu bildirildi.



Dumlupınar

DUMLUPINAR

Dumlupınar was built in 1888 in the Blohm und Voss shipyards in Hamburg, Germany both as a passenger and cargo ship. Its capacity was 1,191 gross tons. Its length was 96 meters, width 12 meters and ballast water capacity 6.7 meters. The steam engine had 1,100 horsepower. It had a single propeller. Its maximum speed was 10 miles per hour. At first it sailed under the name of *Alpha* and then *Croatia*. It was later purchased by a Turkish ship owner who changed its name into Dumlupınar. In 1936, its ownership passed to “Vapurculuk Sosyetesı T.A.Ş.” of Turkey for the price of 44,931 TL, a company established with the cooperation of İş Bank, Deniz Yolları İşletmesi (Maritime Administration) and Etibank, alongside with many other privately owned ships. Later in 1936, it was transferred to Denizbank, owned by the Ministry of Transport. When it was taken out of service on October 11, 1956, it was 68 years old.^[116]

DUMLUPINAR'S SHIP LOG

DUMLUPINAR DURING THE EXCHANGE OF POPULATIONS (1923-1924)

The ships assigned to transport the populations to be exchanged sailed from the ports of Thessaloniki and Kavala. Among these ships, the ones which could be identified are as follows: *Ümit, Marunyan, Kartal, Jan, Akdeniz Temah, Ankara, Turan, Kırzade, Giresun, Arslan, Salih, Antalya, Sürat, Arşipagalos, İnönü, Türkiye, Sakarya, İstanbul, Altay, Teşvikiye, Karabiga, Cumhuriyet, Milas, Gülnihal, Vladimir, Amid, Tanis, Asya, Dumlupınar, Trabzon, Rize, Bahr-i Cedid, İsmet Paşa, Gülcemal, Akdeniz, Reşit Paşa, Kızılırmak, Timsah, Canik, Mahmudiye, Bozkurt, Rumeli, Sulh, Millet, Mahmut Şevket Paşa, Hacı Paşa, Kartal, Niliüfer* ...7,651 people were transported to the Mersin port by the ships *İstanbul, Dumlupınar and Asya*.^{[117][118][119][120][121][122]}

.....*The Vodinas of Yeniosluzlü and Dramalı of Yenigürelı are among those who came on Dumlupınar.*^[123]

Two witnesses of those days, İsa Erol, born in 1920 in the village of Labanovu (Simandro) in Naslıç (Neopoli) and Adil Turgut, born in 1912 in the village of Durutlar (Proastio) of Kayalar (Ptolomaida) recount their memories related to Dumlupınar as follows:

117 Kemal Arı, Büyük Mübadele, Türkiye'ye Zorunlu Göç (1923-1925), Tarih Vakfı Yurt Yayınları, 4. Baskı, İstanbul, 2007.

118 Zeynel Abidin Ersoy, II.Dünya Savaşı Sırasında Türkiye'nin Yunanistan'a Yaptığı İnsani Yardımlar (1935-1945), Yüksek Lisans Tezi, İstanbul, 2001.

119 İskender Özsoy, 1923 Türk-Yunan Mübadelesinin Hüzün Gemileri, Taraf, 26.Ocak.2008

120 Cahide Zengin Aghatabay, Mübadelelerin Mazlum Misafirleri, Bengi Yayınevi, İstanbul, 2007

121 Kemal Arı, İzmir'den Bakışla Türk Ticaret-i Bahriyesi ve Mübadele Gemileri, Deniz Ticaret Odası İzmir Şubesi Yayınları No 2, İzmir, 2008.

122 İhsan Tevfik, İnsan ve Mekan yüzüyle Mübadele, 1923'ten bugüne zorunlu göç, İnkılap Yayınları, İstanbul, 2014.

123 Raif Kaplanoğlu, Bursa'da Mübadele, Avrasya Etnoğrafya Vakfı Yayını, Bursa, 1999

“They put us aboard Dumlupınar after several days of staying in tents in Selanik (Thessaloniki). People from the villages nearby were put on our ship also. There was no place to sit on the deck. Every place was full including the storage areas. Everyone was standing. Our departure date was close to the spring of 1924. They had built wooden toilets on the deck similar to beach cabins. A woman’s child fell into the sea through one of these toilet holes. Dumlupınar tilted to one side after passing through the Çanakkale (Dardanelles) straits. We were very scared. Three people arrived in a boat and descended into the engine quarters for repairs. It seems the water evacuation pumps were broken. The voyage took two days. When we arrived in İstanbul, we went first to Tuzla to be quarantined.” ^[124]

“We stayed in tents in the Selanik (Thessaloniki) harbour for ten days. Everybody ate out of their own pockets during those days. They were the beginning of hard times. We were assigned to be settled in Giresun. On the Dumlupınar, we first went to Rumelikavağı in İstanbul...” ^[125]

...”The exchange of populations was promulgated. People were asked: Do you want to go to Turkey? Everybody said yes, it seems. But the Greeks did not want us to leave. When the time for separation came, we were sent to Veria from the village. And from there on the train to Selanik (Thessaloniki). We were brought to Turkey on the ship of Dumlupınar. Guess what, I don’t remember anything but the entrance to the İstanbul harbor. When İstanbul came into view from afar, the ship’s passengers rushed to one side and then to the other. Dumlupınar was rocking. The captain appeared and shouted: Stay in the middle! Do not gather on the sides. You will sink the ship! Well, when the people were scared, the ship righted herself. We saw Kızkulesi (The Tower of Leandres) and Galata. Then the Topkapı Palace and the mosques. We sailed to Anadolu Kavağı passing in front of Üsküdar. There we were all sterilized passing through the fumigation. My underwear got scorched during the process. After we were done, we went to Mimarşinan on the same boat. They took us ashore in rowing boats.” ^[126]

...our way was clear and the ship, Dumlupınar, to take us to İstanbul had arrived in the port. I had not wanted to tell the hotel owner of the probability

124 İsa Erol narrating, İskender Özsoy, İki Vatan Yorgunları, Mübadele Acısını Yaşayanlar Anlatıyor. 3.Basım, Bağlam Yayıncılık, İstanbul, 2007

125 Adil Turgut narrating, İskender Özsoy, Mübadelenin Öksüz Çocukları. 1.Basım, Bağlam Yayıncılık, İstanbul, 2007

126 İskender Özsoy, İyi Gün de Gördüler, Kötü Gün de, Bizim Gazete, 13.Mayıs.2010

of leaving for Selanik (Thessaloniki) the next day... one day later, we were on board on the happy voyage to the mother country where we would not be prisoners any more. Our ship arrived in Tuzla on May 21. After the sterilization procedures there, I left the family of Şerif Bey which would go on to settle in Çatalca and got on the train to İstanbul.^[127]

127 Fikret Babuş, Savaş Yıllarından Anılar, Ozan Yayıncılık, 2013.

FERRYING AID MATERIALS TO GREECE - 1942

After the sinking of Kurtuluş, a new ship was needed to carry on transporting provisions to Greece. This ship was to be “Dumlupınar”. News was starting to appear about Dumlupınar’s voyages for aid to Greece in the newspapers.

February 8, 1942

...Dumlupınar, the ship to carry aid to the neighbouring Greek people, is about to finalize its preparations. Red Crescent symbols have been painted on the ship. The loading of the provisions will start in several days.^[128]

February 9, 1942

Agreement from the German government to enter Greece freely for Dumlupınar, the ship assigned to ferry aid to Greece after the sinking of Kurtuluş, was received similar other permissions from all the Allied states. Dumlupınar will sail shortly to Greece.^[129]

February 11, 1942

...Customs officials have uncovered an important case of smuggling. The incident which took place on the Dumlupınar is as follows: Last evening, customs officials made a sudden search on the ship during the loading of the Red Crescent and personal packages and they discovered about 10 packages of goods that had not passed through customs control. Large quantities of socks and clothing sundries, plus restricted foodstuffs were found, belonging to some of the well-known Greek businessmen of our city. After the investigation by the General Administration of Customs about the officials who facilitated this smuggling and the perpetrators is completed, court proceedings of the culprits will be initiated.^[130]

128 Dumlupınar” vapuru sefere hazırlanıyor. Cumhuriyet, 8.Şubat.1942

129 Yunanistan’a yardım Dumlupınarın gitmesi hakkında muharip devletlerden muvafakat cevabı geldi, Akşam, 9.Şubat.1942

130 Dumlupınar vapuruna kaçak eşya sokan Rum tüccarlar yakalandı, Son Posta, 11.Şubat.1942

Yunanistana yardım

Dumlupınarın gitmesi hakkında muharip devletlerden muvafakat cevabı geldi

Ankara 8 (Telefonla). — Kurtuluş vapurunun batmasından sonra Yunanistana yardım götürmek üzere tahsis edilen Dumlupınar vapurunun Yunanistana senbesçe girebilmesi için bütün muharip devletlerden olduğu gibi Almanyadan da lüzum gelen muvafakat cevabı gelmiştir. Dumlupınar pek yakında Yunanistana hareket edecektir.

Aid to Greece-consent received from warring states for Dumlupınar's departure

Dumlupınar vapuru bugün gidiyor

Yunanistana yeniden çok miktarda yiyecek maddesi gönderiliyor

Dumlupınar vapuru bugün Yunanistana ikinci seferini yapacak ve Türkiyeden dost Yunanistan yiyecek maddeleri götürecektir.

Bu defa gönderilen yiyecek maddeleri arasında fesulya, nohut, soğan, tuzlu balık gibi maddeler vardır.

Dumlupınar vapuru bu seferinde de memleketimizde bulunan Yunanlıların, oradaki akraba ve dostlarına gönderdikleri küçük paketlere yiyecekleri de götürmektedir. Bunlar orada Kızılderuli vasıtasıyla camplarına tevafuk edilecektir.

Dumlupınar leaves today

"Dumlupınar,, döndü

Yunanistana son defa olmak üzere yardım maddeleri götürmüş olan Dumlupınar vapuru dün şehrimize dönmüştür.

Dumlupınar returns from its last voyage transporting aid to Greece

Dumlupınar Pireye vardı

Atina 26 (A.A.) — Dumlupınar vapuru hastaneler ve aşevleri için yiyecek dolu olarak dün Pire'ye varmıştır.

Akdenizde denizaltılar

Londra 26 (A.A.) — Resmen bildiriliyor: Bir İngiliz denizaltısı Libya istikametinde yol alan en son düşman kafilesine üç torpil isabet ettirmiştir.

*Dumlupınar arrives in Pireaus, full of with foodstuffs for hospitals and public kitchens
Submarines in Mediterranean: An English submarine wounds the latest enemy fleet sailing towards Libya with three torpedoes*

February 12, 1942

Dumlupınar, the ship to transport the aid provisions to Greece, cannot be loaded since the licenses and waybills for some of the materials to be sent were not yet received from Ankara. Since the Red Crescent Society has rented the ship through an agreement with Denizyolları (Maritime Transportation Administration) for 20 days starting Saturday, it is understood that Dumlupınar's voyage to Greece will be able to start only after the end of the contract. Taking this into account, the Society has agreed to pay 400 liras per day after the end of the contract of 20 days. The ship will be loaded as soon as the licences arrive from Ankara and will be able to sail only next week.^[131]

February 16, 1942

News agencies inform us that hundreds of children die due to malnutrition in Greece every day. In view of this heart breaking news, being a member of the civilized world, the Red Crescent Society has decided to bring over about a thousand Greek children aged 13 to 16 to Turkey as a result of international contacts and to meet all their material needs including shelter and nutrition.^[132]

Greek authorities have conveyed their gratitude to the Turkish Red Crescent Society in the face of such kindness. According to our sources, these children will be brought to our country as soon as the administrative and political procedures regarding them are completed. On the other hand, a Swedish boat under the protection of the Red Cross Organization will sail from Haifa to Greece to carry a large amount of foodstuffs and then to transport a thousand or so Greece children to Turkey and the British Commonwealth countries. Thus several thousands of Greek children will be spared of hunger, misery and death soon. Moreover, according to information we have received, a big Swedish ship again under the international protection of the Red Cross will arrive in Turkey to provide continuous contact and aid between Turkey and Greece as a secondary auxiliary boat.^[133]

131 Dumlupınar vapurunun seyahati gecikiyor, Son Posta, 12.Şubat.1942

132 Elen Çocuklarına Yardım. Kızılay bin kadar Yunanlı çocuğu Türkiye'ye getiriyor. Bu çocukların her türlü ihtiyaçları temin olacak, Vatan, 16.Şubat.1942

133 Kızılay bin kadar Yunanlı çocuğu Türkiye'ye getiriyor, Son Posta, 16.Şubat.1942

February 10, 1942

The proposal for Greek children to be brought over to Turkey was first made by the Greek Ministry of Health Dr. Konstantinos Logothetopoulos in a written missive sent to the Chief Consulate of Pireaus on February 10, 1942 :

“Distinguished Chief Consul,

I would like to ask you to act as intermediary for conveying the sincere request of the Greek Government to your government in the matter of welcoming children aged 6 to 13 and assistance in transporting and placing them with families as guests in İstanbul. We would like to ask your government to decide on the number of children. Distinguished Chief Consul, since you are aware of our difficulties re food provisions, we are certain that you will pay particular attention to this matter. Respectfully, K. Logothetopoulos”.^[134]

February 18,1942

We had already written that the officials of the İstanbul Government and Municipality had collected funds among themselves to send foodstuffs to the Athens Municipality workers. A thousand packages have been prepared with the money collected. These are being loaded on to the Dumlupınar. A second party of packages will be prepared and sent to Greece again on the second voyage of Dumlupınar to Greece.^{[135][136][137]}

February 19, 1942

Dumlupınar is sailing to Greece on Saturday.^{[138][139]}

February 20, 1942

Dumlupınar, being readied to transport aid provisions to Greece, will sail at 18:00 hours tomorrow evening. This time, the ship will carry 1,375

134 Ulvi Keser, Yunanistan'nın Büyük Açlık Dönemi ve Türkiye, IQ Kültür Sanat Yayıncılık, İstanbul, 2008

135 Belediye memurlarının hediyeleri Yunanistana gidiyor, Son Posta, 18.Şubat.1942

136 Vatan, 18.Şubat.1942

137 Akşam, 18.Şubat.1942

138 Dumlupınar vapuru Cumartesi günü Yunanistan'a gidiyor, Akşam, 19.Şubat.1942

139 Vatan, 19.Şubat.1942

tons of beans, 160 tons of salted fish, 300 tons of chickpeas and potatoes, 100 tons of dried figs, 200 cases of eggs and 700 cases of personal goods, a total cargo of about 2,000 tons. According to our information, the Red Crescent also undertook the transport of aid from the Press Society and 1,500 kilos of goods have been loaded on to the vessel.

On the other hand, our investigation showed that some articles printed in newspapers about the transport of a thousand Greek children to Turkey on the return trip of the Dumlupınar are not true. The Red Crescent central office sent a memo to its agency not to undertake preparations on the boat since it will not be bringing the children on this voyage. It is possible that the Greek children will be brought over on a second voyage.^{[140][141]}



This article is based on a statement made by a Greek politician in Lausanne:

According to our sources, Dumlupınar will sail to Greece next Monday and bring these 1000 children to our country on its second voyage. In the near future, 1000 children from Greece will be transported to Syria, 500 to Egypt and 5,000 to Switzerland. Children to go to Syria and Egypt will be transported by a Swedish ship while those to go Switzerland will leave by train.

140 Dumlupınar Vapurunun Yunanistan seferi, Son Posta, 20.Şubat.1942

141 Akşam, 20.Şubat.1942

There are people who are ready to welcome one or two of these children into their homes to perform a humane act as a favour for the poor Greek nation. The reason for choosing children aged 13 to 16 is that adolescents in this interval feel the effects of malnutrition most severely while going through a rapid growth. It is probable that the number will be increased later.

A Swedish boat to sail soon from Jaffa will take 500 tons of flour to Greece and another Swedish boat with large amounts of foodstuffs will follow shortly.^{[142][143][144]}

1000 Yunanlı çocuk getirildikten sonra

Yunanistandan, ikinci bir çocuk kfilesinin daha memleketimize nakledilmesi muhtemel

Her tarafta Faaliyet

Birleşik Amerikanın Londra büyük elçisi M. Vinant Washingtona giderek İngiliz-Rus işbirliğine karşılık Reis Ruzveltte kızıat malumat vermek ve teslimat hakkında mesguldür. Sovyetlerin İngiltere yardımını kâfi bulmadıkları için malum İken İngiltere ile Rusya arasında harab sanına aid bazı ihtilâfların anlaşılan olduğuna hâd kilerde önem almakta olduğuna da hükmetmek sanı geliyor. Şark cephesi askeri hareketlerini bütün şiddetle yeniden başlatmak olan musaid günlerin gelmesine uygun azalar kısa bir müddet kalmıştır. Şek oluyor ki buradaki askerî buhanda bir de Müttelikler arasında bir türlü başlanmanın siyasî buhranile de katılmaktadır.

Dumlupınar, yakında hareket edecek

Ankara 12 (Telefonla) — Dumlupınar vapuru ayın 20 sinden sonra inçir, fışul-ye, bolik, domuz eti ve zeytinden ibaret 2000 ton hamule ile tektar Yunanistana hareket edecek. Dumlupınarın Yunanistandan dönüşünde Türkiye de bakıl-mak üzere Yunanlı çocuklardan ilk kafileyi getirmesi muhtemeldir. Bunun için vapurda jeah eden tertibat alınacaktır. Yaşları 13 ilâ 17 olan bu emanet çocuklar Yunanistanda Kızıhaç tarafından seçilmektedir. İlk 1000 kişilik parti yerleştirildikten sonra ikinci bir çocuk kafilesinin daha memleketle getirilmesi ihtimali vardır.



After arrival of 1000 Greek children, transportation of a second group of children to our country probable

142 Dumlupınar Yunanistana ikinci seferinde 1000 çocuk getirecek, Son Posta, 21.Şubat.1942

143 Akşam, 21.Şubat.1942

144 Vatan, 21.Şubat.1942



1000 Yunanlı çocuğu getirecek olan Dumlupınar vapuru

**Yunanistandan Türkiyeye
1000 çocuk geliyor**

**Dumlupınarla gelecek çocuklar
İzmir ve İstanbula dağıtılacak**

Yunanistandan gelecek çocuklar

**Bu iş için Erzurum
vapuru tahsis edildi**

Yunanistandan memleketimize getirilecek fakir Yunan çocukları için hazırlanmakta olan Balkanistanındaki Damad Ferid yakaının tamiri işi halisana kadar ıkmal edilebilecektir. Çocukların bu tarihten bir müddet sonra limanımızdan hareket edecek olan Erzurum vapuru ile nakilleri kararlaştırılmıştır. Yalıda barındırılacak Yunanlı çocuklar için Kızılay atölyelerinde çamaşır ve diğer lüzumlu eşya dikilmektedir.

Dumlupınar vapuru, Pireye gidecek olan yiyecek maddelerini henüz yüklenmemiştir. Vapur, bu seferki seyahatinde kuru üslim, palamut balığı, gırtl yiyecek maddelerinden 1000 tonluk mal götürmektedir. Bu malların vapura yüklenmesi için Ticaret Vekâletinin hususî müsaadesi beklenmektedir.

“Dumlupınar” vapuru pazara gelecek

**Fakat 1000 Yunan
çocuğunu beraber çe-
tirip getirmeyeceği
belli değil**

Dumlupınar vapurunun dün akşam İstanbul dönmek üzere Pireden hareket ettiğine dair getirilmiş malın gelmiştir. Vapurun pazar günü İstanbul dönmüş olması ilâmlı gelmektedir. Ancak, memleketimize himaye altına alınacak olan bin kadar Yunan çocuğunu, vapurun bu defaki seferinde getirebilmiş olmasının ihtimali sayılır. Her ne kadar, Deriye Denizyolları İdaresi Kuvayla birliktâ, vapurda çocukların barınabilmesi için gerekli yerler hazırlanmışsa da, ben formaliteler tamam edilmesinden çocukların geriye alınmasından bundan sonraki Pire seyahatine bakıldığında anakullara bildirilmektedir.

Son dakikada, çocukların vapura alınmasına dair bir karar alınmışsa da, bu kararın henüz belli olmadığına dair ye-

1000 children coming to Turkey
Greece. Children to come on
Dumlupınar will be distributed
among İzmir and İstanbul.

Ship Erzurum allocated
for children to come from
Greece:

“Dumlupınar” to arrive
next Sunday but not
clear whether bringing
1000 Greek children.

Yunanistandan getirilecek çocuklar

Dumlupınar vapuru, hazırlıklarını tamamlıyabildiği takdirde, önümüzdeki cumartesi veya pazar günü tekrar Pireye hareket edecektir. Memleketimize nakledilecek Yunanlı çocukları vapurun bu seferki seyahatinde getirip getirmeyeceği henüz belli değildir. Bununla beraber Kızılay İstanbul müessesasının, her ihtimale karşı hazırlıklara başlamıştır. Gelecek Yunanlı çocuklardan bir kısmının Yedikuledeki Balıklı Rum hastanesinde misafir edilmesi düşünülmüşse de hastanede boş yer olmadığı anlaşıldığından, bu çocukların Büyükdada ve Heybeliada'daki Rum yetimhanelerine yerleştirilmesi kararlaştırılmıştır.

1000 Yunan çocuğu

**Heybeliada Papas
mektbine yerleştiril-
mesi muhtemel**

Ankara 21 (Telefona) — Yunanistandan getirilecek 1000 çocuk için hazırlıklara devam edilmektedir. Çocukların Heybeliada papas mektebinde yerleştirilmeleri muhtemeldir. Münakalât Vekâletinin, çocukların getirilmesi için bir vapur tahsis edeceği haber alınmıştır.

Children to be brought from Greece

1000 Greek children probably to be settled in
Heybeliada priest school

1000 Yunan çocuğu için bina hazırlanıyor

Şehrimizde Baltalimanındaki Balıkçılık Enstitüsü binası tamir görüyor, binaya yeni ilâveler yapılıyor

Yunanistan'dan memleketimize getirilmesi kararlaştırılan 1000 Yunan çocuğunun barındırılmaları için İstanbul'da Boğaziçinde Baltalimanında hüviyetli bir bina hazırlanıyor. Yunanistan'dan memleketimize getirilmesi kararlaştırılan 1000 Yunan çocuğunun barındırılmaları için İstanbul'da Boğaziçinde Baltalimanında hüviyetli bir bina hazırlanıyor. Yunanistan'dan memleketimize getirilmesi kararlaştırılan 1000 Yunan çocuğunun barındırılmaları için İstanbul'da Boğaziçinde Baltalimanında hüviyetli bir bina hazırlanıyor.

Building in preparation for 1000 Greek Children. Fisheries Institute Building in Baltalimanı in our city in repairs, new additions to the building.

1,000 Yunan çocuğu Haziranın ilk günlerinde Türkiyeye getirilecek

Yunanistan'dan getirilmesi mukarrer olan 1000 çocuğun barındırılacak yerinin temini maksadile Kızılay Cemiyeti tarafından yaptırılmakta olan tetkikler neticelenmiştir.

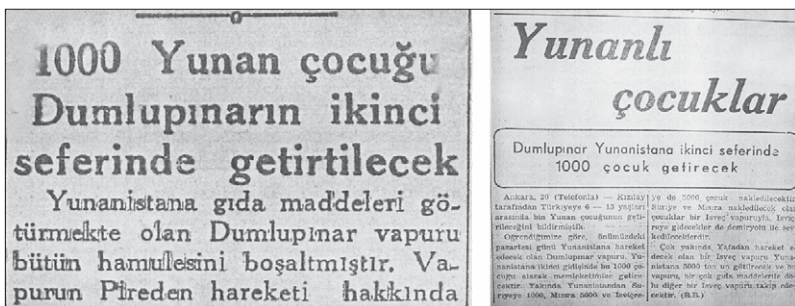
Seçilmiş olan birkaç binadan Baltalimanında Damad Ferid yahısı namle maruf eski Balıkçılık Enstitüsü binası muvafık görülmüş ve bu hususta tetkikler

de bulunmak üzere Kızılay Umum Müdürü doktor Ziya Tahsin Aygün dün sabah şehrimize gelmiştir.

Umum Müdür öğleden sonra yanında Kızılay mümessili Cemal olduğu halde Baltalimanına giderek binayı gözden geçirmiş ve esaslı surette tamiri için alâkadarlara talimat vermiştir.

(Devamı 5 inci sayfada)

1000 Greek children will be brought to Turkey in early June.



1000 Greek children will be brought on Dumlupınar's Second voyage.

Greek Children. Dumlupınar will bring 1000 children on its second voyage to Greece.

February 21, 1942

Dumlupınar undertakes its first voyage. In order to secure its safety, the embassies of England, Italy and Germany are notified before it sails to Pireaus.^[145]

First captain Zeki Orano, second captain Burhanettin Aksungur, third captain İdris Kabaoğlu, Red Crescent delegates Feridun Demokan and Saim Umar.^[146]

February 27, 1942

Turkish ship Dumlupınar has reached Pireaus with its cargo of foodstuffs destined for hospitals and public kitchens.^[147]

March 5, 1942

We had earlier reported that Dumlupınar, carrying foodstuffs to Greece, would bring over a 1000 Greek children aged 6-13 to our country. All necessary measures for the transportation of these children on this voyage of the ship are taken. If the formalities are completed, some of these children will be settled in İzmir and some in İstanbul. The children to be transported to İstanbul will be housed in the Balıklı Hospital in

145 Dumlupınar vapuru Pire'ye vardı. Akşam, 27.Şubat.1942

146 Kemal Anadol, Kasırga "Aera", Doğan Kitap, İstanbul, 2013

147 Vatan, 27.Şubat.1942

Yedikule for now.^{[148][149][150]}

Detailed plans were made about how the children will be transported as well as how and where they will be housed. The official documents on this matter indicate the degree of serious attention given to this matter by the Turkish government.^[151]

“In order to facilitate the decisions about the transportation, settlement and nutrition of the children planned to be brought over from the famine regions of Greece and to ensure cooperation among the various Ministries and institutions, it is deemed necessary to determine the points below:

1. The number of children to be brought over is determined to be 1,000 and mostly from the regions of Athens and Pireaus where famine is present. The children should be selected from the age interval of 7-13. Care will be taken not to select any children aged younger or older.

2. Although weak and physiologically damaged children from hunger will naturally be accepted, those who have acute and chronic diseases or are too weak to recover through normal nutrition will not be accepted.

3. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will make the necessary contacts via the occupation forces and the local administrations and will ensure the selection and preparation of these children with the conditions defined above.

4. All children to come will have a separate identification card bearing the sequence number where the child's name, last name, age, sex and open address are written in French and Greek. The card should also attest that the child is free from advanced acute and chronic diseases. If possible, the photos of the children must be attached to these cards. The identity cards

148 The number to be determined by the Turkish government for the children to be welcomed as guests by their relatives in İstanbul is proposed to be 1,000 by the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the proposal is brought to the government. This proposal is later accepted by the office of the Prime Minister and approved. Following this, it is decided to assign a ship to transport these children from Pireaus to İstanbul; however among the nine ships available, only Dumlupınar is found to be suitable for the transport of the children due to various considerations.

149 Yunanistandan Türkiyeye 1000 çocuk geliyor. Dumlupınarla gelecek çocuklar İzmir ve İstanbulla dağıtılacak, Vatan, 05.Mart.1942

150 Akşam, 05.Mart.1942

151 Ulvi Keser, Yunanistan'ın Büyük Açlık Dönemi ve Türkiye, IQ Kültür Sanat Yayıncılık, İstanbul, 2008

of the children to be transported in each group and a list in French which only contains their I.D. numbers, names and last names must be given to the responsible official on the ship assigned for the transportation. In addition, each child will carry a card on a ribbon hung on his neck clearly indicating his number and order on the list.

5. After the number of children to be sent in each group is decided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, necessary preparations for their transport on the assigned ship will be made and they will be put aboard to sail from Pireaus on the determined date. The children will be taken over after inspecting their documents, the lists and the cards with the sequence numbers hanging on their necks and determining that no errors are present.

The children are to be examined by a medical team on the ship and those with states of health unfit for transportation and do not satisfy the written conditions in the second clause are identified and returned to the relevant authority. The names of the children not selected must be found and erased from the list. Their cards must also be returned.

6. The ship to bring the children over will be under the administration of the Red Crescent Society and their accommodation and nourishment aboard will be provided by the Society. The officials and provisions for this task should be made ready. One specialist doctor, two nurses and a paramedic for medical care of the children on board will be assigned by the Ministry of Health and Social Services. All regulations for the health and the nourishment measures of the children both during their stay on the ship and at their settlement places will be prepared by the Ministry of Health.

7. The duty of the teams responsible for the transport of the children to selected coastal cities will be considered to be over once their transfer to the authorized officials at the final destinations, including the cards and the lists, are terminated. Their settlement, nourishment and other needs will be taken care of by the teams who take them over.

8. The necessary research for buildings in İstanbul, İzmir and in other places, or all in one locality if possible, to accommodate the children will be done in all urgency by the Ministry of Health and the numbers they can accommodate will be submitted to the central bureau of the Red Crescent.

The ship to be assigned for transportation should carry only the group of

children to be sent to one locality in each voyage. Once accommodation is ensured, the Red Crescent Society will take them over and prepare the means for their lodging and nourishment, etc. and appoint the officials for their care. All needs of the children will be met by the Red Crescent Society and all expenses incurred by the Society will be paid by the government eventually. Medical examinations will be undertaken by the officials of the Ministry of Health. Only women from families, who want to volunteer in order to entertain, educate or meet other needs of the children will be permitted into the children's lodgings subject to the acceptance of pre-determined regulations.

9. Children who get sick with illnesses expected not to last more than three days and do not pose a threat to those around them will be treated in the sick bay in their lodgings. Illnesses lasting for more than three days or carry danger of contamination will be treated in state hospitals. In these cases, the child will be transferred to the hospital with a document from the director of the institution and the fact should be recorded on his card.

10. It is mandatory to keep a ledger of protocol with the details of the cards and the lists used during the transportation and transfer of the children at the final place of settlement. Cases of illnesses and deaths are to be regularly recorded.

In the case of a death, necessary details such as the cause of death and the physician's report will be recorded in French and sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs via the Red Crescent General Directorate. This report is to be sent to the related authorities by the Ministry in order to inform the child's family. The burial of the defunct and other related procedures should be executed according to the rituals of the child's religion.

11. In each settlement place, utmost care should be paid to ensure the cleanliness and regular airing of the shelters as well as to permit the children to go out for excursions at suitable times under controlled conditions and supervision. It is recommended to dress the children in suitable uniform clothing. Attention should be paid to separate the dormitories of the boys and girls.

12. In the settlement localities, the highest level administrator will supervise the general well-being of the children and will facilitate all demands.

13. *The General Directorate of the Red Crescent will submit a report at the end of each month to inform the office of the Prime Minister about the general state of the children and other necessary data. A copy of these reports is to be submitted to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Health.*

14. *The return of these children to their country, upon the decision of the government, will be made under the identical conditions of their invitation. Their return will be made in groups, dressed in clean and suitable clothing, accompanied by the identification cards and lists, to the authorities which turned them over while leaving. Three copies of the "delivery document" are signed both by the Red Crescent official on the ship and the relevant official in the arrival point and one copy is given to the Greek official. One of the other copies is to be given to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the other is kept in the central office of the Red Crescent together with the protocol ledgers and other related documents.*

March 6, 1942

Information has been received that Dumlupınar has departed from Pireaus to return to İstanbul. The ship has to be back in İstanbul on Sunday. However, the probability is low for the ship to bring over the 1000 Greek children on this voyage to be sheltered in İstanbul. Although the State Maritimes Administration, together with the Red Crescent has prepared accommodation on the ship for the children, since some formalities could not be completed, relevant authorities have been notified that the transportation of the children will be postponed to the next voyage of the ship to Pireaus.

No recent news about boarding of the children to the ship has been received until the last minute. Therefore the veracity of the news from Ankara cannot be ascertained. Some of the children to come from Greece will be sent to İzmir and the others will be lodged in the Balıklı Hospital in Yedikule.^[152]

March 9, 1942

Dumlupınar, gone to Pireaus to transport Red Crescent aid, returned to our city last evening. Sailors on the ship who went to Greece told their

152 Dumlupınar vapuru pazara gelecek. Fakat 1000 Yunan çocuğunu beraber getirip getirmeyeceği belli değil, Cumhuriyet, 6.Mart.1942

impressions to our colleague who spoke with them yesterday:

...We reached Pireaus four days after we departed from here. Our voyage took place under ordinary conditions. Only we were hit with a lot of waves after we passed through the Dardanelles straits. We saw nothing on the Aegean Sea. Our boat was cruising on the vast sea by itself. From time to time, German planes flew on top of us. They went away when they saw the Red Crescent banner.

We had all the lights of the boat on when we were sailing at night. We illuminated the Red Crescent signs on both sides of the boat each by eight spotlights.

We entered the port of Pireaus around 17 hours. There were thousands of Greeks gathered on the land. They greeted us with demonstrations of affection and excitement. They called Dumlupınar the “Second coming of Christ”. The welcome shown to the boat’s crew was really great. Greeks who understood that we were Turkish did not know what to do. They did not accept our money on the public transportation vehicles. Cinemas and other entertainment places were free for us.

As to the situation in Greece, it is very difficult to understand it...We witnessed the death of seven, eight people every day during our stay there. We saw with horror a man walking opposite us suddenly fall and die on the spot. There are no burial places left in Greek cemeteries any more. In vacant lots, holes of 60-70 square meters are dug and the dead are buried there in rows and one on top of another. The foodstuffs we take over are being cooked in food centers and distributed to people without differentiation, rich or poor.

They told us that our arrival was like a feast day. They rejoiced over the return to life of many people without hope of living and said to us:

“We are expecting you again; you are our saviour”^{[153][154][155]}

March 12, 1942

153 Dumlupınarla gelenler, dünya cehenneminden yeni haberler getirdiler, Son Posta, 09.Mart.1942

154 Vatan, 09.Mart.1942

155 Akşam, 09.Mart.1942

Dumlupınar will sail for Pireaus again on Saturday or Sunday if the preparations can be completed. It is not yet certain whether the Greek children to be brought to our country will be transported on this voyage of the ship. However, the İstanbul branch of Red Crescent has started preparations just in case. Although accommodation of some of the Greek children was planned to be in the Balıklı Rum Hospital in Yedikule, when it was understood that there was no place in the hospital, it was decided to place these children in the Greek orphanages on the island of Büyükada and Heybeliada.^[156]

March 13, 1942

Dumlupınar will sail for Greece again with a cargo of 2,000 tons, comprising of figs, beans, fish, porc and olives after the 20th of the month. It is possible that Dumlupınar will bring the first group of the Greek children to be cared for in Turkey. All necessary measures for this transport will be taken on the ship. These children aged 13-17 to be cared for are being selected by the Red Cross in Greece. After the first party of 1000 is placed, it is possible that a second party of 1000 will be brought again.^[157]

March 18, 1942

The Municipality of Ankara is undertaking the necessary preparations to send clothing and foodstuffs in the value of two thousand and five hundred liras to the employees of the Municipality of Athens. The departure of Dumlupınar for Pireaus on the twenty third of these months is probable. This time, the departure of Dumlupınar taking foodstuffs to Greece will be delayed somewhat.^[158]

March 18, 1942

The third engineer threw himself overboard into the sea while boarding the ship with the smuggled goods when he realized that he would be caught. Last evening, customs officials uncovered a strange case of smuggling on Dumlupınar. According to our information, the incident happened as

156 Yunanistandan getirilecek çocuklar, Cumhuriyet, 12.Mart.1942

157 1000 Yunanlı çocuk geldikten sonra Yunanistandan ikinci bir çocuk kafilesinin daha memleketimize nakledilmesi muhtemel. Dumlupınar, yakında hareket edecek. Cumhuriyet, 13.Mart.1942

158 Dumlupınar ayın 23 ünde Pireye hareketi muhtemel, Akşam, 18.Mart.1942

described below:

A close friendship was formed between Dumlupınar's third engineer Cavit Tokatçiođlu and Yani Sirigoza, owner of a beerhouse named "Anatolia" in Beyođlu. Yani Sirigoza gave his friend several free meals. When Yani Sirigoza saw that the friendship became close enough, he pressured Cavit Tokatçiođlu to carry the goods banned for export that he wanted to send to his relatives in Greece. He promised 10 liras for this help. Cavit, who drank a lot of rakı last evening, went down to the Galata port after midnight and rented a rowing boat to get to Dumlupınar. He was apprehended by the customs officials while boarding the ship secretly and threw himself into the sea with his packages when he saw that he would be caught. He was saved from drowning by the rescue boats lowered from the ship. The packages which were scattered were collected and taken to the main office of the customs protection.^[159]

March 26, 1942

Dumlupınar departed for Pireaus with its cargo of foodstuffs prepared by the Red Crescent yesterday evening. Its load included foodstuffs such as beans, figs, eggs, olives, onions, and salted fish. Although 10 tons of chestnuts and 50 tons of apples were also readied to be sent in with the same boat, it was not possible to export them since the customs administration claimed that they were included under barter regulations.

900 kg. of beans, 300 kg. of raisins and 300 kg. of sardines contributed by the Turkish Press Association for their Greek colleagues were also sent in the same ship. Dumlupınar is also taking over 140 tons of packages and 500 blankets to Pireaus, gifts from the Red Crescent to the Greek Red Cross.

This time, Dumlupınar is taking over small packages of foodstuffs sent by the Greeks in our country to their relatives and friends. These will be distributed to their owners through the Red Cross.^{[160][161][162]}

April 7, 1942

159 Dumlupınar vapurunda çok garip bir kaçakçılık hadisesi, Son Posta, 18.Mart.1942

160 Dumlupınar vapuru gitti. Bu seferde Yunanistana 2069 ton yiyecek götürüyor. Vatan, 26.Mart.1942

161 Cumhuriyet, 26.Mart.1942

162 Akşam, 26.Mart.1942

Some time ago, we had written that an organized group of people, intending to smuggle goods and foodstuffs to Greece in the first voyage of Dumlupınar, were caught. The group of smugglers, including hatmaker Maria, a.k.a. Marmet; owner of the patisserie shop Eferfi Löbon, Kosti Litopulos; dressmaker Kornelta Kalfayan and oil merchants Yordan and Menalaos and Taniyola tried to place 15-20 big cases of smuggled goods on Dumlupınar with the help of several employees named Kazım Güney, Tahsin Sincar and Server Tek from the Sirkeci Branch of the Maritimes Administration. However, they were apprehended by the customs officials. The trial for the smugglers and the officials who helped will begin on the 13th of the month.^[163]

April 11, 1942

It seems that the situation re provisions has improved quite a bit with the assistance from Turkey and other countries according to accounts of the people on Dumlupınar which returned from its seventh sailing. The ration of bread which was 50 dirhems (160 g.) per day was increased to 80 dirhems (256 g.). Particularly after the arrival of 7,000 tons of wheat from America on a Swedish boat, public kitchens started to feed 450,000 more people in Athens.^[164]

April 17, 1942

Investigations by the Red Crescent relative to the accommodation of 1000 children eventually to be brought over from Greece are finished.

Among the several buildings investigated, the former building of the Fisheries Institute in Baltalımanı, known as the Damat Ferit Paşa Yalısı, was found to be suitable. Dr. Ziya Tahsin Aygün, the General Director of Red Crescent, arrived in our city yesterday morning in order to investigate this matter. The General Director, accompanied by the Red Crescent representative Cemal, went to Baltalımanı in the afternoon, looked over the building and gave instructions for considerable repairs to the persons in charge.^[165]

163 Dumlupınarla yiyecek maddesi kaçırmaya çalışanların muhakemesi, Son Posta, 7. Nisan.1942

164 Yunanistanda işe vaziyeti düzeliyormuş. "Dumlupınar, vapuru ile dönenlerin anlattıkları, Son Posta, 11.Nisan.1942

165 1.000 Yunan çocuğu Haziranın ilk günlerinde Türkiyeye getirilecek, Son Posta, 17. Nisan.1942



Damat Ferit Paşa Mansion in Baltalimanı , İstanbul (Photo: Nejat Akar)

Repairs in the Damat Ferit Paşa building, which was transferred to the Red Crescent by the Maritime Commerce College, started yesterday. The repairs expected to cost 15,000 - 20,000 TL, will be finished by the middle of May and the children will be already here by early June. On the other hand, necessities such as beds, etc. for the accommodation and nutrition of 1,000 children have been made ready by the Red Crescent. These will be sent to İstanbul as soon the repairs are finished.^[166]

*April 14, 1942
Ankara, Republic of Turkey
Ministry of Health and Social Services
Department of Social Services
General No: 122
Special No: 3109*

Re: The building of the Fisheries Institute to be given to the Red Crescent for the children to be brought over from Greece

To the Eminent Office of the Prime Minister

With my deepest respects, I submit the following developments to your Ministry:

166 İzmirde yerleştirilecek olan Yunanlı çocuklar için iki bina hazırlandı, Son Posta, 23.Nisan.1942

It is agreed by the two consenting administrations to transfer temporarily the vacant building once used by the Institute of Fisheries, now belonging to the Transportation Ministry, to the Red Crescent Society to be used for the children to come from Greece. The Central office of the Red Crescent is informed in writing that the building must be immediately taken over and the necessary repairs completed in the shortest possible time for acceptance of the children. Submitted with my deepest respects.

Minister for Health and Social Services

*May 8, 1942
Republic of Turkey
Ministry of Transport
Directorate of Maritime Transportation
Branch: Coastal navigation
General No: 4717
Special No: 6299*

To the Eminent Office of the Prime Minister

1. It is understood that the vessel Dumlupınar, belonging to the General Directorate of State Maritime Transportation, that had gone to Pireaus to take foodstuffs to Greece, returned to İstanbul on 7/5/1942 at 20 h. from the information given by the Directorate in question.

I respectfully submit the information to your office.

2. Submitted to the Eminent Office of the Prime Minister and the Ministries of Foreign Affair, National Defense and Commerce plus the General Staff of the Armed Forces.

Minister of Transport

May 14, 1942
Republic of Turkey
Ministry of Transport
Directorate of Maritime Transportation
Branch: Coastal navigation
No: 4895/6596

To the Eminent Office of the Prime Minister

1. I respectfully submit that a copy of the verbal note given by the Italian Embassy to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 4/5/1942 about the measures to be taken in order to protect our vessels sailing to Greece from possible dangers was sent by the Ministry in question also to our Ministry and that the necessary reports have been sent to the relevant authorities.

2. Submitted to the Eminent Office of the Prime Minister in answer to the written document dated 11/5/1942, numbered 1798/6-707 and sent to the Red Crescent Central Office for information.

Minister of Transport

July 23, 1942
Republic of Turkey
Ministry of Transport
Directorate of Maritime Transportation
Branch: Coastal navigation
No: 6626/9097-7800

To the Eminent Office of the Prime Minister

1. It is understood that the vessel *Dumlupınar*, belonging to the General Directorate of State Maritime Transportation, sailed from Çanakkale to Pireaus on 19.7.1942 at 15h to take foodstuffs to Greece, returned to İstanbul on 7/5/1942 at 20 h. from the information given by the Directorate in question. I respectfully submit the information.

2. Submitted to the Eminent Office of the Prime Minister and the Ministries of Foreign Affair, National Defense and Commerce plus the General Staff of the Armed Forces.

Minister of Transport

April 23, 1942

Two buildings have been assigned by the İzmir city administration in Buca for the children to be brought over from Greece, some of which will be welcomed in our city.^[167]

April 24, 1942

Dumlupınar, to sail today, will take gifts to members of the Greek Parliament. Although the boat was already loaded with its cargo for its voyage between April 21 and April 23, it had to delay its departure due to an event occurring in its former voyage. According to our information, this event necessitated certain correspondence and afterwards, the departure of the boat was decided for today.

Some members of the former upper and lower houses of Greek parliament asked help for provisions by a letter addressed to the Head of the Turkish Parliament Abdülhalik Renda. This letter was read publicly in the parliament, the occasion serving for the expression of sorrow and concern felt for the disaster in Greece. Our parliamentarians prepared gift packages as a response to be sent on this voyage of the ship.

Employees of the Athens Municipality have written a letter of thanks to the employees of the İstanbul Municipality for the gifts sent to Athens. This letter will be given today to our Mayor by the Red Crescent representative.

Our chief consul in Pireaus, B. Inayetullah, arrived in our country on leave on board of Dumlupınar. He will return to his post with the same boat.^[168]

April 25, 1942

250 people are dying in Greece every day.

Dumlupınar took 2000 tons of foodstuffs to Pireaus again yesterday.^[169]

167 İzmirde yerleştirilecek olan Yunanlı çocuklar için iki bina hazırlandı, Son Posta, 23.Nisan.1942

168 Türk mebuslarından Elen mebuslarına hediyeler, Vatan, 24.Nisan. 1942

169 Akşam, 25.Nisan. 1942

April 27, 1942

The building of the Fisheries Institute in Baltalimanı in our city is undergoing repairs and new additions are being made. We had reported that a big building had been found in Baltalimanı on the Bosphorus to shelter the 1000 Greek children to be brought to Turkey. Repairs have started on the building which formerly housed the Fisheries Institute. Sanitary installations including bathrooms, beds and living rooms, laundries are built to meet all accommodation needs of the children.

The Greek children aged 9 to 13 will be under the supervision of caretakers in this home. Demands from people who wish to adopt these children or care for them until the end of the war will be rejected. These children will be cared for as guests of our country under the guardianship of the Red Crescent until the political situation of the world improves.

Work is being done speedily to finish the repairs as soon as possible. It is estimated that the building will be ready at the start of July.

It was formerly thought that some of the children will be sheltered in İstanbul and some in İzmir. Since the building in Baltalimanı now seems sufficient, search for a building in İzmir is abandoned.

The 1000 Greek children to be selected by the Greek Red Cross will be taken under care by the Red Crescent as soon as the repairs in their designated home are over and will be brought to İstanbul by the ship Dumlupınar.^[170]

April 29, 1942

Dumlupınar in Pireaus.^[171]

May 4, 1942

A memorandum dated May 4, 1942, No. 1186, received from the Italian Embassy emanating from the Italian Ministry of the Navy, demands the following:

170 1000 Yunan çocuğu için bina hazırlanıyor, Son Posta, 27.Nisan .1942

171 Dumlupınar Pire'de, Son Posta, 29.Nisan.1942

In order to prevent any problems to be faced by the Turkish boats going back and forth to Greece for the Red Crescent, it is demanded that the said boats report their positions to the Athens radio station daily at 8, 12 and 20 hours on the 600 meters waveband while they are sailing between Pireaus-Çanakkale-Pireaus. In addition, in accordance with international regulations, the letters for the destined station (S.V.A. for Athens Station) and the letters for the ships (T.C.A.Z. for Dumlupınar) should be used during the communication. Notice should also be given 48 hours before the departure of the ships. The Minister for Foreign Affairs.^[172]

May 9, 1942

It is understood from the information given from the General Directorate that Dumlupınar, owned by the State Maritimes General Directorate, which had gone to Pireaus to take foodstuffs to Greece, returned to Istanbul on May 7, 1942 at 20 hours. As presented to the High Office of the Prime Minister, the Ministries of Defence and Commerce and the General Staff of the Armed Forces. Minister of Transport.^[173]

May 11, 1942

An additional memorandum dated May 11, 1942, No. 1269 received from the Italian Embassy emanating from the Italian Ministry of the Navy requests that the departure of Dumlupınar should be reported not 48 hours before, but 72 hours. If bad weather forces postponement of the ship's departure to another day during the next two days, the sailing of the ship through the Dardanelles Straits should be at 11 hours in the morning in all cases.^{[174][175][176]}

172 Resmi Belge, Hariciye Vekaleti, Birinci Daire Umum Müdürlüğü 8.Mayıs.1942 26442/211, Yüksek Başvekalete

173 Resmi Belge, Başvekalet, 14561 Münakalat Vekilliğine. Kızılay Cemiyeti Genel Merkezi Reisliğine, 11.5.1942 tarih ve 6-707/1798 sayılı yazıya ektir.

174 Resmi Belge, Münakalat Vekalet, Deniz Nakliyat Dairesi Reisliği 9.Mayıs.1942: 4717/5266 6299, Yüksek Başvekalete

175 Resmi Belge, Hariciye Vekaleti, Birinci Daire Umum Müdürlüğü 23.Mayıs.1942 27387/229, Yüksek Başvekalete.8 Mayıs 1942 tarihli ve 26442/211 sayılı yazıya ektir.

176 Resmi Belge, Münakalat Vekalet, Deniz Nakliyat Dairesi Reisliği 16.Mayıs.1942 4895/6546 5514, Yüksek Başvekalete

May 11, 1942

Poor and orphaned children to be brought over from Greece will arrive in Istanbul during the month of July. The proposal on the means of transporting these children has been presented to the office of the Prime Minister. All of the children to be brought over will be accommodated in the Fisheries Institute in Baltalimanı.^[177]

May 18, 1942

Aid to Greece through the Red Crescent will be continued. This time, significant amounts of figs and raisins will be sent. The grape and raisin prices have been determined by the relevant authorities and licenses are requested from the pertinent authorities.^{[178][179]}

May 23, 1942

The information obtained from General Directorate of the Red Crescent that Dumlupınar will sail from Çanakkale on its 4th voyage on June 6,7 or 8 and return from Diren on June 14,15 or 16 has been reported to the embassies of England, Italy and Germany.^[180]

May 23, 1942

Repairs in the Damat Ferit Paşa building in Baltalimanı, prepared for the poor Greek children to be brought from Greece to our country will be finished by June 15. It has been decided that the children will be transported by the ship Erzurum to sail from our port sometime after this date. The underwear and other necessary clothing are being sewn in the ateliers of the Red Crescent for the children to be sheltered here.

177 Yunanistandan getirilecek çocuklar, Vatan, 11.Mayıs.1942

178 Yunanistana incir ve üzüm gönderilecek, Vatan, 18.Mayıs.1942

179 Akşam, 18.Mayıs. 1942

180 Resmi Belge, Hariciye Vekaleti, Birinci Daire Umum Müdürlüğü 8.Haziran.1942 28318/246. Yüksek Başvekalete,23 Mayıs 1942 tarihli ve 27387/329 sayılı yazıya ektir.

The foodstuffs to be sent to Pireaus have not yet been loaded onto Dumlupınar. This time the ship will carry 1600 tons of foodstuffs such as raisins and bonito fish on this voyage. Special permission is awaited from the Ministry of Commerce to load the cargo.^[181]

May 27, 1942

The necessary preparations regarding the sheltering of a thousand Greek children in our country due to the great shortage of provisions, particularly due to the malnutrition of children, had been started: According to news we have received, this attempt was abandoned since the president of the Greek Red Cross informed the Turkish Red Crescent Society of his disagreement about the departure of these children due to their separation from their language, environment and families.^[182]

Yunan çocukları

Memleketimize getirilecekler hakkındaki teşebbüsten vazgeçildi

Ankara 26 (A.A.) — Yunanistandaki büyük işe sıkıntısı dolayısıyla bilhassa çocukların kâfi gıda bulamamaları üzerine, bin Elen çocuğunun yurdumuza getirilerek korunmaları için lüzumlu hazırlıklara başlanmıştır:

Haber aldığımızı göre bugünlerde, Yunan Kızıhaç başkanı Türkiye Kızılay Cemiyetine müracaatle, hissan, muhit ve aileden ayrılma bakımlarından çocukların yurtları dışına çıkarılmamasını istemesi üzerine bu teşebbüsten vazgeçilmiştir.

Greek Children

Attempt to bring them to our country abandoned

181 Yunanistandan gelecek çocuklar. Bu iş için Erzurum vapuru tahsis edildi, Cumhuriyet, 23.Mayıs.1942.

182 Yunan çocukları Memleketimize getirilecekler hakkındaki teşebbüsten vazgeçildi, Akşam, 27.Mayıs.1942

June 10, 1942

An attempt at smuggling was discovered on Dumlupınar to sail to Greece on Saturday. The event discovered as a result of the strict follow-up of the customs officers unfolded as follows:

A woman working as a dressmaker in Beyoğlu wanted to send foodstuffs forbidden to be exported to her relatives in Greece. In addition, the woman named Eleni, a dressmaker in Beyoğlu, obtained the cooperation of Yusuf Batur, one of the ship's crew, by paying an important sum of money. Yusuf Batur carried the suitcase full of foodstuffs secretly on to the ship by hiding it among the other foodstuffs. Later, during the search by the customs officers, the suitcase full of foods forbidden to be exported plus a letter by Eleni detailing how she was sending the food was discovered. Both culprits were handed over to the office of the public prosecutor.^[183]

June 10, 1942

The Minister of War Economics, answering a question in the Commons of the British Parliament, has said the following:

... I am striving to take the measures necessary for sending foodstuffs to the islands in the Mediterranean. The foodstuffs will be distributed under a neutral authority to the islands . On the other hand, no answer has been received yet to the proposal made by the English government to include the Aegean islands in the regions to be helped with foodstuffs in accordance with the project put forward by Sweden. It is probable that Dumlupınar will depart from İstanbul this week carrying foodstuffs to be distributed in Greece. As to the question of how much this aid may be increased, this matter will of course be determined by the Turkish government in light of their own needs. The undersecretary notes with praise the concern expressed and affirmed in deed by the Turkish government.^[184]

June 12, 1942

Four American planes in forced landing in Ankara Airport near Arifiye. Crew taken into custody.^[185]

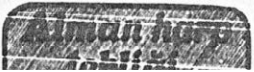
183 Dumlupınar vapurunda bir kaçakçılık, Son Posta, 10.Haziran.1942

184 Yunanistana yiyecek yardımı, Dumlupınar vapuru bu hafta içinde hareket edecek, Akşam, 10.Haziran.1942

185 Cumhuriyet, 12.Haziran.1942

4 Amerikan tayyaresi

Ankara Hava meydanile Arifiye civarına mecburî iniş yaptılar, mürettebat gözaltı edildiler



Ankara 12 (s.a.) — Ayın 12 nci cuma günü öğleden evvel üç Amerikan tayyaresi Ankara hava meydanına ve bir diğeri Arifiye civarına mecburî iniş yapmışlardır. Devletler hukuku kaidesine uygun olarak bu dört tayyare ile mürettebatı gözaltı edilmişlerdir.

June 13, 1942

On May 26, 1942, we reported that the Red Crescent had abandoned the idea of bringing over a 1,000 Greek children in response to a letter sent by the Greek Red Cross.

Since an error was made in some newspapers, we feel the necessity to correct that the letter was sent by the Greek Red Cross and not the International Red Cross Committee.^[186]

July 13, 1942

Dumlupınar to take aid materials to Pireaus will depart from our port next Thursday. This time, two thousand tons of foodstuffs will be loaded on to the ship.^[187]

July 19, 1942

It is understood that Dumlupınar, belonging to the State Maritime Administration, departed from Çanakkale for Pireaus on July 19, 1942 at 15

186 Türkiyeye getirilmesinden vazgeçilen 1000 Yunan çocuğu hakkında bir tavzih, Ulus, 13.Haziran.1942

187 Dumlupınar Pireye gidecek, Vatan, 13.Temmuz.1942

hr., carrying foodstuffs to Greece for the Red Crescent. As reported to the High Office of the Prime Minister, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Commerce and the General Staff of the Armed Forces. Minister of Transport.^[188]

August 3, 1942

LIFE magazine, published in the USA, assigned several pages of its August 1942 issue to two interesting subjects. One was the photos of people dying of hunger in Greece and the other was the reception given by Şükrü Saraçoğlu, the new prime minister in Ankara. This reception was presented with the headline “Diplomats drink, dance, intrigue in one of the last neutral capitals”. There was also an evaluation on Turkey including the current political developments:

“The diplomatic balls, banquets and parties have all but vanished from Europe and Asia. But last week there arrived from Turkey, a last island of neutrality, pictures of an old-style reception given a month ago by Turkish foreign minister Şükrü Saraçoğlu just before he became premier. Behind the hard shirts and the decorations, the tensions were terrific. No German or Italian is visible in these pictures. But Turkey’s neutrality demands that every Turk be careful with all foreigners. Germans were about to deliver to Turkey four splendid locomotives but as yet no new tanks, guns or planes. The US had just come through with four Liberator bombers interned by Turkey. Nearly the last Turkish tanker has been torpedoed. Shoes cost 20 dollars a pair and Turkey has 1,000,000 men under arms. Nearly everybody at this party wanted the Turks to quarrel with somebody else at the party. But the realistic, shrewd and honorable Turks have superbly kept their balances. They know very well who will win the war: the US.^[189]

188 Resmi Belge, Münakalat Vekaleti, Deniz Nakliyat Dairesi Reisliği 23.Temmuz.1942 6626/9097 7800, Yüksek Başvekalete

189 Famine and Death Ride into Greece at the heels of the Nazi Conquest, Life, August 3, 1942, 28–29

LIFE

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S SON

AUGUST 3, 1942 **10** CENTS
YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION \$4.50

Photos in LIFE magazine smuggled out of Greece by Feridun Demokan









Feridun Demokan's Story:^{[190][191]}

“During the voyages, the chief person responsible for the Red Crescent was the journalist Feridun Demokan. Demokan hatched a secret plan to inform the whole world of Greece's situation starting with USA while carrying aid. In spite of strict controls by the German intelligence, he succeeded in smuggling out from Athens 120 photo frames showing hunger and misery. These photos published in the American magazine “LIFE” several months later initiated a wide aid campaign in the USA. Demokan's notes titled “The Great Gamble” describing this dangerous plan of 64 years ago was unearthed by Demokan's nephew journalist Erdoğan Akpınar after his death 10 years ago. (Author's note: Demokan passed away in 1962.)The details of the plan were learnt for the first time from a text of 15 typewritten pages found in an old suitcase.

Journalist Feridun Demokan, chief responsible on the ships during the voyages organized by the Turkish Red Crescent through cooperation of the Red Cross was able to establish close contact with Greek and German authorities due to his perfect knowledge of French and Greek. However, he was under constant surveillance due to intelligence measures. From the minute he entered the Pireaus port on the first voyage, he was informed of the rules he must follow. Egon Kondumas, a German citizen of Greek origin who was to accompany him in Athens, did not leave his side even for one moment. Demokan spoke with Athens mayor Yorgatos and other prominent citizens during his contacts in Greece and observed that the Greeks were in a terrible state. In a short time, he understood that the famine in the country could not be relieved just with aid from Turkey.

Scores of dead were being collected from hospitals, orphanages, homes and streets every day. Faced with this terrible tableau, he wrote the following in his notes at the beginning of 1942:

“The USA must be informed of the events here via Ankara and London. This should be done not by dry reports but with photos showing the disaster here. However, two delegates of the Red Cross here for months had not sent even one photo to their headquarters in Geneva, obeying the strict orders of the German command center.

190 Alp Ulagay, Yunan halkını açlıktan kurtaran Feridun Demokan'ın büyük kumarı, Hürriyet, 28.Mayıs.2006

191 Elçin Macar, İşte Geliyor Kurtuluş. İzmir Ticaret Odası Yayınları, İzmir, Ocak 2009

Demokan's plan was set: To prod the world agenda into action by photos showing the starvation in Greek cities starting with Athens. He thought of getting in touch with his journalist friends in Athens. However, during the first voyage, he did not even call them not to arouse the suspicion of the escort who did not leave his side even for one moment. This way, he tried to gain the trust of Kondumas and the other German officials. And he was able to do this.

By the fifth voyage, he was now able to converse in Greek with his guide. He even had the opportunity to walk about the city alone without his presence. He went to see his journalist friends. He met with the Athens Mayor Angelos Yorgatos frequently.

He started to execute his plan. Manol Megalokonomou, one of the veteran Greek photo reporters, was his closest collaborator. Megalokonomou had important Greek journalists take many photos of the hunger and disaster in Athens. These photos were secretly sent to the General Director of the Greek Red Cross.

Turkey still continued its aid activities. It put into service the ship Dumlupınar to replace Kurtuluş. At this point, the news that an album of 120 photos documenting hunger, misery and deaths that had been compiled by Greek reporters reached Feridun Demokan. Now it was his duty to take this album from the Greek Red Cross and carry it secretly aboard the ship.

German intelligence and surveillance activities had increased particularly during the voyages in the spring of 1942. Every time Dumlupınar entered the Pireaus port, it was searched from top to bottom to the tiniest cabin. Even this was not sufficient. They followed Demokan everywhere he went. Demokan uses the words below when he is complaining of this: 'The Gestapo is really too much. All information about me, including the names of the English journalists with whom I ate together at the Park Hotel (in İstanbul) reaches the ears of my guide in Athens.'

Demokan decided to go for all stakes during the ninth voyage. He was going to place the album in the ship under the eyes of the Germans on duty whatever the risk. After the provisions were unloaded in Athens, he started executing his plan. He overstayed his rendezvous at the Turkish Embassy on purpose. He departed from the embassy with the album in an envelope and his personal belongings by saying that he is running late. The official car

of the embassy passed through the Athens streets and arrived at the Pireaus port. He boarded the ship accompanied by the Chief Consul İ.C. Özkaya.

The inspection team was awaiting Demokan with impatience. Demokan narrated those moments as follows: ‘They brought in my suitcases and put them in my two cabins the doors of which opened on to the living area. However, I placed the diplomatic courier envelopes and two other envelopes, one clearly stamped and the other not, with my bag at the head of the table. I apologized to Commander Kremer for my tardiness. I told our steward Muzaffer discreetly to bring things like liqueurs, cognac, chocolates, cigarettes in generous quantities to the table after serving coffee.’

The German soldiers searched every nook and cranny of the ship; they inspected the personal belongings in his cabin including the pockets of his clothes. They departed after reporting that they have not found anything remarkable. The atmosphere in the living area was quite relaxed by now. The German guests were in a good mood after toasts with liqueur and cognac glasses swallowed one after another. In this atmosphere, the envelopes on the table escaped the attention of the German commander Kremer. The Germans were accompanied to the exit gangboard after warm goodbyes.

Even when Dumlupınar went out of the harbour led by the German attack boats and passed beyond the torpedo line, Demokan was still uneasy. He felt that the danger of capture was over only when they entered the Dardanelles Straits. If he ever got caught, it was nothing for the Germans to send the Turkish official to a concentration camp.

He kept one of the albums that he brought to Istanbul risking this danger to himself. He turned over the other one to Colonel Gibson of the English Intelligence during lunch at the İstanbul Club in Elmadağ. Gibson sent the photos to the USA in a short while. They were printed in the August issue of LIFE magazine.”

There are also photos from a diplomatic reception given in Ankara in the same issue of LIFE magazine.



Young set includes (from left) U. S. Air Attache Bob Brown, Belita, daughter of pro-German Spanish Minister Don Pedro de Prat y Soutzo, Hale Akaygen, Turkish Captain Enis Dervan.



Russia's ambassador, lean, sharp-eyed Sergei Alexandrovich Vinogradov (right), listens to Yugoslav Ambassador Ili Chomenkovitch. Russian's job is most delicate and important of all.

TURKISH PARTY

Diplomats drink, dance, intrigue
in one of last neutral capitals

The diplomatic balls, banquets and parties have all but vanished from Europe and Asia. But last week there arrived from Turkey, a last island of neutrality, pictures of an old-style reception given a month ago by Turkish Foreign Minister Sikri Saracoglu (pronounced Sarrah'-joe-glue) just before he became premier. Behind the hard shirts and the decorations, the tensions were terrific. No German or Italian is visible in these pictures. But Turkey's neutrality demands that every Turk be careful with all foreigners. The

Germans were about to deliver to Turkey four splendid locomotives but as yet no new tanks, guns or planes. The U. S. had just come through with four Liberator bombers, interned by Turkey. Nearly the last Turkish tanker has been torpedoed. Shoes cost \$20 a pair and Turkey has 1,000,000 men under arms. Nearly everybody at this party wanted the Turks to quarrel with somebody else at the party. But the realistic, shrewd and honorable Turks have superbly kept their balance. They think they know who will win this war: the U. S.



Poland's ambassador, exiled Michal Sokolnicki (left), talks up post-war confederation of small states to exiled Norwegian Minister J. G. J. Raeder wearing Great Cross of Orange-Nassau.



American group includes Mrs. Steinhardt and 16-year old daughter Dulcie-Ann with U. S. Attache's Brown and Colonel C. C. Jadwin. Steinhardts speak French, Italian, Spanish, Russian.

August 4, 1942

It is not yet known whether Dumlupınar in our port will go to Pireaus again or not; it is thought that it will not continue its voyages for now.^[192]

August 8, 1942

According to our information, it has been decided that Dumlupınar, carrying foodstuffs to Greece, should make one more voyage to Pireaus. Preparations for the sailing of Dumlupınar in 10 days from our port have started.^{[193][194][195]}

August 10, 1942

All concerned third parties have been notified that Dumlupınar which had been carrying foodstuffs sent by the Red Crescent will not be making any more voyages henceforth; in addition, all Red Crescent signs on the boat have been taken off and Turkish Maritime emblems were installed instead for normal voyages. As informed by the Red Crescent general office yesterday, Dumlupınar will undertake one last voyage to Greece. Our sources indicate that the leasing contract between the Red Crescent and the Maritime Administration has not ended yet and will be terminated only after the voyage to be undertaken next week. However, the Maritime Administration had decided to use Dumlupınar for internal voyages and the necessary alterations were made on the boat. In the face of this, the İstanbul branch of the Red Crescent reported the matter to the General Directorate, which contacted the Transportation Ministry. The Ministry issued orders to the Maritime Administration to get Dumlupınar ready for another voyage to Greece.

On this last voyage to Greece next week, Dumlupınar will carry 2100 tons of beans, hazelnuts, raisins, fish and olives in addition to more than 500 personal packages.^[196]

192 Dumlupınar badema gitmeyecek, Cumhuriyet, 4.Ağustos.1942

193 Dumlupınar tekrar Yunanistana gidecek, Cumhuriyet, 8.Ağustos.1942

194 Akşam, 8.Ağustos.1942

195 Vatan, 8.Ağustos.1942

196 Dumlupınar son defa olarak Yunanistana gidiyor, Son Posta, 10.Ağustos.1942

August 17, 1942

Dumlupınar will sail to Piraeus from our port on Thursday on its last voyage to Greece. On this voyage, Dumlupınar will be carrying foodstuffs such as salted dried fish, figs, hazelnuts, olives, beans and raisins to Greece. [197][198]

August 20, 1942

Customs officers in Istanbul have decided to send foodstuffs to their counterparts in Greece. The materials to be sent in 300 packages will be selected from among those permitted by the government.^[199]

August 21, 1942

Claims were made that a Red Crescent delegate had carried restricted foodstuffs to Greece on several voyages. The delegate's employment was terminated.

We reported on repeated occasions that some restricted goods had been found on Kurtuluş that sank later and on Dumlupınar that was put into service afterwards while they were ferrying aid materials from the Red Crescent to Greece. We had written on numerous occasions that a Red Crescent delegate was thought to have a role in this irregularity. Following the investigation of this irregularity by the Red Cross authorities, suspicion was directed at delegate of the Red Crescent named Feridun in carrying some goods and foodstuffs forbidden by the government to the ship secretly on several occasions. On this, the other delegate named Saim also resigned.

According to our information, although the investigation about Feridun by the Red Crescent inspectors is not yet terminated, he was removed from his job in the central office of the Red Crescent. It will be clear at the end of the investigation whether these irregularities will be handed over to the courts.

On the other hand, Vasfi Gökçe, one of the officials of the Red Crescent in its central headquarters, has been appointed as delegate for the final

197 Dumlupınarın son seferi, Cumhuriyet, 17.Ağustos.1942

198 Vatan, 17.Ağustos.1942

199 Gümrük memurlarının Yunanistana gönderecekleri koliler, Son Posta, 20.Ağustos.1942

voyage of Dumlupınar. If orders are issued from Ankara, it is probable that the ship will sail at 14 h. under the supervision of the new delegate.^[200]

August 25, 1942

Dumlupınar sailed with its cargo of about two thousand tons of foodstuffs on its last voyage to Greece for the Red Crescent. The ship will return to our city after a week and will not go to Greece again.^[201]

September 8, 1942

Dumlupınar, which took aid materials to Greece for the last time returned to our city yesterday.^[202]

September 10, 1942

Some time ago, employment of the Red Crescent delegate Feridun Demokan was terminated, accused of bringing some goods forbidden for export and import to our port and introducing them into the cargo of Dumlupınar carrying aid to Greece. In a daily newspaper, it was claimed that Feridun Demokan was not guilty, instead pointing the finger to the Customs Administration. In spite of the Administration's refutation of this claim, yesterday the paper claimed again that the General Directorate of Customs Protection was the sole guilty party in view of its illogical legal procedures.

The General Directorate of Customs Protection stated the following on the case of Feridun Demokan when we contacted them for information: -

“On the occasion of the letter of refutation printed in the Vatan newspaper on September 8, comments on the same subject were made in accordance with the law. Goods coming from foreign countries are not separated into two as “to be declared - not to be declared”. In fact, all goods brought in from foreign countries are subject to declaration; people who do not declare them must be subject to smuggling charges.

200 “Kurtuluş, ve “Dumlupınar,, vapuru ile yasak maddeler kaçırın Kızılay memuru, Son Posta, 21.Ağustos.1942

201 Dumlupınar gitti, Cumhuriyet, 25.Ağustos.1942

202 Dumlupınar döndü, Son Posta, 8.Eylül.1942

It must also be emphasized that goods which may be smuggled among those subject to obligatory declaration and which must be left in the open during the voyage are stamped during the inspection of the boat by our organization. If goods outside the scope of these goods are discovered on the boat, their owners are prosecuted. People who wish to take back the goods they have brought with them have to declare them and have them sealed.

The case of Feridun Demokan is of course subject to punishment from this aspect also.

As to the cigarettes claimed much later to be gifts from Greece sent to the Honorable Minister, these are of a kind and quantity not permitted to be brought into the country even as presents. Thus prosecution due to the above facts and non-declaration is correct.

It is also inappropriate for the newspaper in question to inquire about the number of those found to be guilty among those under investigation by our organization. Our organization informs the public prosecutor of the persons with illegal actions and they are prosecuted if this office decides so. Therefore those who are found to be guilty have to be extracted from the files of the criminal courts.

Following these explanations by the General Director, our research revealed that the Ministry of Transportation also opened an investigation about the former delegate and inspectors have written a report about the case.^[203]

203 Dumlupınar vapurundaki kaçakçılık hadisesi. Kızılay delegesi hakkındaki ithamların yanlış ve esassız olduğu iddialarına muhafaza başmüdürlüğü ne diyor? Son Posta, 10.Eylül.1942.

DUMLUPINAR CRUISING ON THE MEDITERRANEAN

July 9, 1943

The boat Şişman of 150 tons under the direction of Mehmet Aydın sank while sailing on the Mediterranean as a result of gun fire from a war ship. Şişman was transporting cement from Zeytinburnu in İstanbul to Antalya. The incident happened opposite İnceburun. While a crew member named Cemal died, the others were saved by Dumlupınar which brought them to Antalya.^[204]

Yeni bir tecavüz
Akdenizde bir Türk
motörü batırıldı
Bir yabancı denizaltı 150 tonluk
"Şişman" motorünü topa
tutarak batırdı, yaralıları Antalyada

A new aggression - Turkish boat sunk in Mediterranean

204 Yeni Bir Tecavüz, Akdenizde bir Türk motörü batırıldı, Cumhuriyet, 10. Temmuz. 1943

DUMLUPINAR AS THE BLACK SEA SHUTTLE CARRIER -1944

All passenger and transportation services including those for people, cattle and cargo were undertaken by the Karadeniz shuttle boats. There were three different routes: The “Fast Shuttle” by the boats Ordu, Giresun and Trabzon; the normal “Black Sea Shuttle” by Ege, İzmir, Aksu, Güneysu, later Kadeş and Tırpan; and of course, the “Beggar’s Shuttle” named such by the people living on the coast. The latter was undertaken by small, old, tired and lonely boats. Particularly between Sinop-İstanbul, the boats used were even smaller, recalling loneliness and oblivion (vessels such as Çanakkale, Konya and Erzurum). They stopped by at almost every rock.^{[205][206]}

September 1931

Theatre company directors recall:

...”We got aboard Dumlupınar owned by Yelkenciler and saw that the theatre company of Raşit Rıza on tour is also on the same boat. He was surprised and so were we. What if they were also going to Giresun? We understood in a short while: We were going to Samsun while they were going to Giresun.”^{[207][208][209]}

205 Oktay Sönmez, İnebolu 2008. Cumhuriyet, 9.Temmuz.2008.

206 Oktay Sönmez, Anılarda Gemiler, Ufkun Ötesinde Kayboldular. Türkiye İş Bankası Kültür Yayınları, İstanbul, 2001

207 Vasfi Rıza Zobu, O Günden Bu Güne. Milliyet Yayınları, İstanbul, 1977

208 Vasfi Rıza Zobu, (1902-1992). One of the most significant figures of Turkish Theater. He contributed to the Turkish Theater as an actor, a director, and a manager as well as by translating and adapting numerous play scripts. He was awarded the title “State Actor” in 1987.

209 Raşit Rıza Samko, (1890-1961). One of the most important actors and directors of Turkish Theater in his period.

A student recalls:

... “Those were the war years. The only transportation to Cide was by boat. I was a student at the Galatasaray Lycee. During the semester break, I boarded the boat in İstanbul. I am going to my family in Cide. A bad storm. I have missed my family. The boat went by Cide without stopping. Straight on to Sinop. I was hoping it would stop in Cide on the way back. The storm was still going on. It could not stop by Cide either. Disappointment. Back to İstanbul again”.^[210]

March 19, 1942

...Due to random mines on the Black Sea shipping lanes, night shuttles have been forbidden. Six boats named Ege, Tarı, Tırhan, Karadeniz and Aksu can hardly manage two shuttles per week.^[211]

July 22, 1944

All shuttles on the Black Sea have been cancelled.

This restriction is lifted after a period. Dumlupınar is named as the first ship to sail. Dumlupınar will stop at every Black Sea port and finally will go to Hopa.

210 Memduh İmer, (Cide Eski Belediye Başkanı), Söyleşi. Temmuz,2007.

211 Ulvi Keser, Yunanistan'ın Büyük Açlık Dönemi ve Türkiye. IQ Kültür Sanat Yayıncılık, İstanbul, 2008

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.17

Sicil No. 23791
Ruhsatname No. 1414
Telgraf : GESPIR
Telefon : 49405

FATURA

İstanbul, 9 Octobre 1945

Mr. GEORGES COUNNAS - FAMAGUSTA -

Les sousdites marchandises expédiées par s/s Dumlupınar via Mersine

Mara	No	Exp.	Makin Cinsi	KILO		Fi	Türk Lirası	
				Daralı	Darasız			
			300 Cercles en bois de Châtaignes sauvages, à Sh.			26/7	şşg. 398-15-0.	
							S. E. & O.	
			FOR MERSINE					
			Je certifie que la susdite marchandise est d'origine turque et que la présente facture est authentique et la seule émise par moi pour les susdites marchandises.					



S. E. & O.

Transportation waybill of Dumlupınar going from İstanbul to Famagusta (Magosa) via Mersin dated October 9, 1945^[212]

DUMLUPINAR DURING IMMIGRATION FROM BULGARIA - 1951

A change of regime took place in Bulgaria after the Second World War, giving way to a communist administration. Bulgaria, in great need of work force during this time, acted in a contradictory manner. While it tried to stop emigration to Turkey, it confiscated Turkish social institutions and properties, augmenting the desire of the Turks to migrate. The Turkish minority wished to leave for Turkey particularly after 1947, in order to preserve its cultural identity against cultural suppression. The Turkish government promulgated laws re free acceptance of immigrants from Bulgaria. Turks from Bulgaria numbering 154,393 immigrated to Turkey during the period of 1950-51. Immigration continued also during the following years. ^{[213][214][215]}

Sabriye İzmir (Hamzaova) recounting: “*We boarded the train from Şumnu on March, 21, 1951. We entered Turkey at the Kapıkule border. We got on the train again in Edirne. We got off in Tekirdağ. We got on board of the ship Dumlupınar in Tekirdağ. After 8 days of voyage day and night on the sea, we reached Alanya in Antalya.*” ^[216]

213 Bilal Şimşir , Bulgaristan Türkleri, Bilgi Yayınevi,1985.

214 İbrahim Kamil, Komünizm Döneminde Bulgaristan. Balkanlar El Kitabı cilt I Çağdaş Balkanlar, Karam ve Vadi Yayınları derleyenler Osman Karatay ve Bigehan A. Gökdağ. Sayfa 483-498, Ankara, 2007

215 Nuray Ekici, Bulgaristan Türkleri. Balkanlar El Kitabı cilt I Çağdaş Balkanlar, Karam ve Vadi Yayınları, Derleyenler Osman Karatay ve Bigehan A. Gökdağ. Sayfa 507-521, Ankara, 2007

216 Polat MM, Kaya N, Koyuncu M, Özcan A. Merhaba, Doyduğum Toprak. Sosyal Bilgiler kitabı, İlköğretim 7. Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı Yayınları, Ders Kitapları Dizisi 1268. İstanbul, 2007.

TURKISH AID FROM THE GREEK PERSPECTIVE

GREECE'S VIEWPOINT ON TURKISH AID

Turkey's assistance from the start of the war (ammunitions, medicine, food, etc.) has been met with gratitude by high grade Greek administrators at various times and letters of thanks have been sent on various occasions.

February 11, 1942

The most pitiful scene noticed by a reporter in Athens is the great starvation and misery of the friendly Greek Nation. This pitiful and terrible state of the Greek nation with regard to the food situation is so evident and clear as to break the most hardened hearts. I deemed it necessary to visit the Greek Archbishop Monsignor Damaskinos in order to receive more detailed information to relay to the Turkish people. The head of the Greek Church was chairing the meeting of the spiritual council when I went to see him. He was gracious enough to see me as soon as he received my card. He made the following statement:

“I thank God for giving me the opportunity to speak with a representative of the friendly Turkish public opinion. As the spiritual chief of the Greek nation, I would like to convey our deepest gratitude and thanks to the Turkish nation.”

Encouraged by the welcome of Monsignor Damaskinos, I asked him the following question:

- How was the state of necessary provisions in Greece, particularly in Athens and Pireaus, before the ship Kurtuluş brought food supplies?”

“Shortages of foodstuffs started to be felt since last May and June. The abundance of fruits and especially grapes compensated for the scarcity of

foodstuffs. I regret to say that when fruits and grapes were completely gone starting with October, the situation reached a worrisome state. We were at a loss about what to do. Many people were dying, especially among the children and the elderly.

Thankfully, the decision of the Turkish government to send food supplies through the Red Crescent saved us from this hopeless state. Due to this assistance, many people whose resistance fell daily due to lack of food were able to survive.

However, the accident that befell Kurtuluş pushed us back to the previous worrisome state. As you can see, in spite of my efforts and of the occupying authorities, which do not miss any opportunity to help us in this heavy burden, the government authorities could not do anything except collecting the dead and half-dead people from the streets of Athens and Pireaus.”

- I would like to report to you that the Turkish government has replaced the Kurtuluş ship that sank by another one; this new ship will arrive in these days.

“I beg you to emphasize this point: The Greek nation will never forget this wonderful gesture of Turkey. Through its spiritual chief, the Greek nation requests the Turkish government to assign a second ship to the İstanbul - Pireaus line. One ship will not be sufficient to meet the primary needs of the Greek nation. We are receiving appeals for urgent help from cities which were able to meet their own needs themselves up to now. I would like to ask once again that your newspaper inform the noble Turkish nation and its just government of the gratitude and thanks of the Greek nation for the assistance given to us during these terrible times”.^[217]

217 A. Paisios, Yunanistanın Teşekkürü. Yunan kilisesi reisi monsenyör Damaskinos'un Atina muhabirimize beyanatı, Akşam, 11.Şubat.1942

Τό «Κουρτουλούς» ἔφθασε εἰς Πειραιᾶ μέ νέα τρόφιμα

Τὴν πρῶταν κατέπλευσεν εἰς τὸν λιμένα τοῦ Πειραιῶς τὸ τουρκικὸν ἀτμόπλοιον «Κουρτουλούς» μέ 1.400 τόνους διαφόρων τροφίμων ἀποστελλομένων ἐκ Κωνσταντινουπόλεως ὑπὸ τοῦ Διεθνoῦς Ἐρυθροῦ Σταυροῦ.

Κατὰ τὰς ὑπαρχούσας πληροφορίας, ἐντός τῆς ἑβδομάδος θὰ ὀρισθῇ ἡ δικαίσιμος τῆς ὑπαθέσεως τῆς σπειρας μαυραγοριτῶν τῆς ὁδοῦ Κοραῆ 3. Κατὰ πάσαν πιθανότητα μέ τὴν δίκην αὐτὴν θὰ ἀρχίσῃ τὴν λειτουργίαν του τὸ συσταθὲν εἰδικὸν ἀγορανομικὸν δικαστήριον. Ἐπὶ τῆς ὑποθέσεως Βλαχάτσικου — Ἀντζουλάτου — Τσεκούρα ἡ προδικασία θὰ περατωθῇ μέχρι τοῦ Σαββάτου, διὰ νὰ καταστῇ δυνατὴ ἡ εἰσαγωγή τῶν κα-

τηγορουμένων εἰς δίκην τὴν προσεχὴ ἑβδομάδα.

ΕΞΑΙΡΟΥΝΤΑΙ ΔΙΑΤΙΜΗΣΕΩΣ

Δι' ἀγορανομικῆς διατάξεως ἐξαιρεῖται τῆς διατιμῆσεως τὸ ὕδωρ «Σάριζα» καὶ τὸ ἐστικατόριον «Αἰγλη».

Ἡ εἰς Τουρκίαν Γερμανικὴ Ἀντιπροσωπεία

ΙΣΤΑΜΠΟΥΛ, 27 Νοεμβρίου (Πρ. Στέφανι). — Ἡ Γερμανικὴ Ἐμπορικὴ Ἀντιπροσωπεία ἡ εὐρισκαμένη εἰς Τουρκίαν διὰ τὴν ἐκτέλεσιν τῆς τελευταίας γερμανοτουρκικῆς ἐμπορικῆς συμφωνίας, ἀναμένεται σήμερον εἰς Ἄγκυραν.

Κατέπλευσεν εἰς Πειραιᾶ τὸ «Κουρτουλούς» μέ τρόφιμα Ὁ κ. Καραμάνος διὰ τὸν ἄρτον

Τὴν πρῶταν κατέπλευσεν εἰς τὸν λιμένα τοῦ Πειραιῶς πλοῖον ἐκ Κωνσταντινουπόλεως, τὸ τουρκικὸν ἀτμόπλοιον «Κουρτουλούς» μέ φορτίον συνολικοῦ βάρους 1.875 τόνων, ἤτοι: 68 τόνους ἀλίπασα, 30 τόνους αἰῶνα, 354 τόνους πατάτες, 144 τόνους κρεμμύδια, 718 τόνους ρεβίθια, 536 τόνους σαβόνα καὶ 40 κίβανα περιέχοντα ἔμματα συνολικοῦ βάρους 3.420 χιλιγράμμων.

Ὁ ὑπουργὸς τοῦ Ἐπισημοῦ κ. Καραμάνος προέβη τὴν μεσημβρίαν εἰς τὰς κατωὶ ἀνακοινώσεις: Ἐξοικονομεῖ εἰς τὴν ἀξίωσιν τῆς ἡ ἀνακοινώσεως ὅτι τὴν ἀξίωσιν ἑβδομάδα ἡ ἐπιστολικὴ μας κατέταξε, χάρις εἰς τὴν θέσιν τῶν ἰταλικῶν πλοίων ἐδαδιῶθι εἰς σημείον ὥστε νὰ δυναμῆθαι μέ ἡμεῖς ν' ἀντιμετωπίζωμεν τὴν κοινὴν ἀπονομὴν ἄρτου εἰς τὸ ἔγγος μέλλον καθὼς καὶ νὰ ἐπισημώσωμεν τὴν θυσίαν τοῦ ἐργατοῦ σματληρομῆτος ἄρτου. Ἐἶνε τοῦτο ἀποτέλεσμα τοῦ ἐπιβεβηέντος ἑαυροῦ ἐνδραχθέντος ἐκ μέρους τῆς ἰταλικῆς κυβερνήσεως, οὗτως ἡ συνίτησις ἐπὶ τῆσι δικαιολογητοῖσι αἰτιολογεῖται ὅτι ἡ καταστάσις θὰ δαίνῃ, ἐκτός φυσικῆς ἀφρασίαν, σταθερὰς βελτιωμένης. Ἡ μέ τὸ ἴδιον ἐνδραχθέν παρελλήλως προσπάθεια τῆς Ἀντιπροσωπείας τοῦ βῆνι ἀποδοῖ ἡδὴ καὶ αὐτὴ πῶς αἰσῶς κοινῶς διὰ τὴν τροφήν τῆς χώρας, ἀρξομένης ἡδὴ τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως αὐτῶν αἰτῶν ἐκ Σαρίζας καὶ ταυταῖσι ὁσπρίων ἐκ Βουλγαρίας. Ἐκτός ἀπορρίπτον, δυναμῆθαι ἡδὴ νὰ εἴπωμεν ὅτι ἀνεύζουεν εἰς καλλίτερος ἡμέρας.

Τὸ «Κουρτουλούς» ἔφθασε εἰς Πειραιᾶ μέ νέα τρόφιμα

Τὴν πρῶταν κατέπλευσεν εἰς τὸν λιμένα τοῦ Πειραιῶς, τὸ τουρκικὸν ἀτμόπλοιον «Κουρτουλούς» ἐκ Κωνσταντινουπόλεως, μέ φορτίον 1.430 τόνων ὁσπρίων, λακέρδας, ὠῶν καὶ ὀρύζης.

June 16, 1942

The Greek Prime Minister Tsuderos has recently come to Cairo. In a statement addressed at Greece and the Greek nation from Cairo radio about the measures taken in order to send foodstuffs to Greece, Tsuderos also talked about the Turkish assistance to Greece with gratitude.^[218]

July 26, 1942

Letter from Athens' Mayor A. Georgatos:

Athens that used to ring with joyful melodies once is now a place of terrible disaster, drawing the interest and pity of the whole world today, almost a huge cemetery. The Turkish nation has shown great interest and sensitivity to the pain and disaster of the Greek nation and Athenians, our friends and neighbors; they have done their utmost in spite of their own poverty.

The person who carries the heaviest burden of the disaster in Athens is the Mayor A. Georgatos. We requested the Athens Mayor to state his feelings about the current problems of the city. We reproduce the letter he has sent in its entirety:

“I am grateful to the Vatan newspaper for this invaluable opportunity to express the unified love and gratitude that not only Athenians but also all Greeks feel for the Turkish nation, their neighbor and friend. During these disastrous days, we feel a deep gratitude for the assistance of the Turkish nation to us. All Greeks remember the adage that “Friendship manifests itself during dark times”.

Is it necessary to talk in length of the grand and friendly actions of the Turks towards the Greek nation bearing very heavy burdens and trials?

Several months after the end of the war that finished against Greece, every poor family in Greece faced the evil of hunger. We were all trembling with worry and terror in the face of this ominous danger left to us as a legacy of the evil war that cut off all possibilities of provisions and communications.

At that moment, a message of hope and consolation echoed from Turkey,

218 M. Tsuderos. Yunanistan'a yaptığımız yardımdan şükranla bahsetti, Ulus, 16.Haziran.1942

our great friend. This was the word “Kurtuluş” which perfectly matched our disastrous state. (Author’s note : ‘The mayor is referring to the meaning of the ship’s name Kurtuluş” which means “deliverance or salvation” in Turkish.) There was no other possibility or means on the horizon to save the poor people from misery and disaster.

The ship “Kurtuluş” began to bring the foodstuffs that our great friend was sending to us in total kindness. Such foodstuffs, that the Turks themselves needed acutely. In spite of this fact, they sent them to us and bore this scarcity with heartfelt affection.

We added the provisions brought by Kurtuluş to those given by the occupying powers and sent by expatriate Greeks and established public kitchens. Only in Athens these kitchens feed one and a half million people.

The Athens Municipal Administration was able to carry on its heavy and burdensome work again based on the aid from Turkey, a duty it has to succeed in order to save the next generation. This generation is now growing up with feelings of friendship and gratitude for the proud Turkish nation and its lofty spirited and kind government fitting for this nation.

It was a difficult, even impossible job to provide for the poor Greek families under the conditions in force in Greece before Kurtuluş started its voyages. In spite of this, the Athens Municipality had to carry out all kinds of duties that had to do with public health and hygiene, such as garbage collection, health services, opening public baths and laundries and maintaining the sewer network. If it were not for the provisions brought by the ships of Kurtuluş and Dumlupınar plus the kindness of the Turkish nation, Athens Municipality would not be able to perform its national and sacred duties such as taking care of the nutrition of the people and particularly of the next generation, in addition to the above.

Our public kitchens special for children number about seventy five. I would have liked that a member of your newspaper observe one of these. Thousands of poor children eat foods here that they cannot find at home.

Dear Turkish people, these children would go hungry in their thousands if it were not for your help and those of the occupying powers, the Red Cross and expatriate Greeks.

Feelings of gratitude and thanks emanating from forty thousand small mouths and forty thousand innocent hearts are directed towards the great country of Atatürk, and the glorious, proud, kind and big-hearted country of İnönü: Atatürk and İnönü who are the founding fathers of the Turkish-Greek friendship. In the month of October, 1930 when new Turkey and new Greece stood hand-in-hand in Athens and built the foundations of the Turkish-Greek friendship, each Greek and perhaps each Turk were convinced that this would result in happy outcomes during years of peace, overcoming all heavy experiences and trials with success.

Due to the wisdom and common sense of the rulers of Turkey, the Turkish nation was spared the disaster of war. Therefore they did not have to live the experience of friendship among the smoke and flames of war. We tested our friendship among the joyful and warm horizons of human cooperation and we saw that a friendship based on these foundations will always be strong and never shaken.

We hope that conditions will permit the continuation of Dumlupınar's voyages and that the expatriate Greeks, never forgetting that their children, mothers and spouses are in Greece, will continue their assistance in a more effective way. It is only then that we hope never to see the disasters of last winter again, just the memory of which make us tremble.

I am embracing this hope as the Mayor of Athens, also as a human being and as a Greek person.

When this war ends and the world returns to peaceful actions and functions, the Greek nation will remember with gratitude the concern and friendship shown to them during its dark days; the concern and assistance of the Turks will always occupy a special place in our hearts.²¹⁹

219 Angelos Georgatos. Atina Belediye Reisinden Mektup: Yeni neslimiz, Türk milletine minnettarlık ve dostluk hisleriyle büyüyor. Dostluk kara günde belli olur, Vatan, 26. Temmuz. 1942

THE FATE OF 'DUMLUPINAR'

DUMLUPINAR	
Typ: Generalcargo-Passenger/Steamship	
Callisign: 1927= H B N G 1934= T C A Z	
Official No.: 72	
Builder: Blohm & Voss, Hamburg Yard-No. 60	
Launched: 3.11.1888 Trial: 21.4.1889	
1991gt 1260nt 2900tdw Engine: 73cyl builder 1055 ihp	
L: 88,60m B: 11,08m D: 6,75m	
21. 1.1889	<u>CROATIA</u> Hamburg-Amerika-Linie, Hamburg
.1906	<u>CROATIA</u> Furness Shipp. Co., Haverton (mgr) Hamburg-Amerika-Linie, Hamburg
.1907	<u>CROATIA</u> Hamburg-Amerika-Linie, Hamburg
.1911	<u>CROATIA</u> E. Ketzlaff, Stettin
2. 8.1914	captured by the belgian government at Antwerp possible named <u>ALPHA</u>
14.10.1914	returned to the german owner, laid up at Antwerp
11.1918	interned in the Netherlands
.1918	<u>MARGA HEMSOETH</u> Hemsoeth, Hamburg
.1919	<u>MARGA HEMSOETH</u> The Shipping Controller, London
12. 1921	<u>MARGA HEMSOETH</u> Hemsoeth, Hamburg
.1924	<u>DUMLUPINAR</u> Sadikzade Biraderler, Istanbul
.1933	<u>DUMLUPINAR</u> Türkiye Seyrisefain Idaresi, Istanbul
.1934	<u>DUMLUPINAR</u> Türk Vapurculuk Soseyete T.A.Ş., Istanbul
.1936	<u>DUMLUPINAR</u> Türkiye Seyrisefain Idaresi, Istanbul
27.12. 1937	<u>DUMLUPINAR</u> Deniz Bank, Istanbul
1. 7. 1939	<u>DUMLUPINAR</u> T.C. Devlet Denizyollari İşletme umum Müdürlüğü
1. 5. 1944	<u>DUMLUPINAR</u> T.C. Devlet Denizyollari ve Limanlari İşletme umum Müdürlüğü, Istanbul
29.2.1952	<u>DUMLUPINAR</u> Denizcilik Bankasi T.A.O., Istanbul
1.10.1954	<u>DUMLUPINAR</u> Denizcilik Bankasi T.A.O.
.1959	Denizyollari İşletmesi, Istanbul sold for broken up to Hurdaçilik T.A.Ş., Istanbul laid up in Istanbul
10.1961	resold for broken up to Savona (Italy)
.1962	broken up in Savona

From the archive of Orhan Kızıldemir and Nilüfer Beygo

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