

Documents Concerning Ankara During the Second World War in the Republic Archive of Prime Ministry (1939-1945)

Çağatay BENHÜR*

ABSTRACT

The Second World War is the greatest conflict that the world ever has seen, is a research field that is focused by many scientists from various fields. Thousands of studies have been carried out in the world, in the fields of social sciences, natural sciences and health sciences but not enough research focused about Turkey during the Second World War. The aim of this paper is to study the Second World War documents in Ankara in the Republic Archive of Prime Ministry; To make a new addition to the Turkey-based Second World War scholarship, to contribute to the social sciences studies of the same field in the world, and to roughly classify the archived documents in the Republic Archive of Prime Ministry. Future studies are expected to make use of this classification. The desire to put all these aims into practice in Ankara constitutes the second aim of this study.

The Second World War was the most destructive war throughout the history. Turkey, had not attended the war but affected by it. When the war started, Ankara was a newly developed 16 years old capital city and had important tasks as Turkey's administration centre. In this work, catalogue documents in the Republic Archive of Prime Ministry about Ankara during the Second World War have been studied and sorted. Republic Archive of Prime Ministry catalog; is a storage with large volumes and variety in the form of 15 fund areas consisting of various fields and a common information pool of 169 different institutions. For this reason, the scans made in the aforementioned catalogs provide results from a rich information network and provide significant contributions to the research to be carried out.

The focus of the research is to contribute to the social studies based on works in Turkey during the Second World War. Moreover, new statistical data would be a contribution to the national data system. International data bases and indexing of the current archived documents will pave way for new researches. In this sense and especially for Ankara, the course of Turkey during the war has tried to be figure out. 1303 archive documents with military and civil contents have been evaluated and 62 different topics have been classified. This classification will also help others who will do research in this area and help to enlight the situation of Ankara during the Second World War.

Keywords: Ankara, Archive, Capital, Classification, World War II.

Başbakanlık Cumhuriyet Arşivinde Ankara ile İlgili İkinci Dünya Savaşı Dönemine Ait Belgeler (1939-1945)

ÖZ

Dünyanın bugüne kadar gördüğü en büyük çatışma olan İkinci Dünya Savaşı, çeşitli alanlardan pek çok bilim insanının üzerine yoğunlaştığı bir çalışma sahasıdır. Dünya üzerinde, sosyal bilimler, fen bilimleri, sağlık bilimleri gibi ana bilim dallarından, binlerce çalışmanın gerçekleştirildiği İkinci Dünya Savaşı konusuna, Türkiye'de yeterli önemin verildiğini söyleyemeyiz. Başbakanlık Cumhuriyet Arşivinde Ankara ile ilgili İkinci Dünya Savaşı dönemine ait belgelerin incelenmesi ile ilgili bu çalışmanın amacı; Türkiye merkezli İkinci Dünya Savaşı çalışmalarına yeni bir eklenti oluşturmak, dünyada aynı alandaki sosyal bilimler çalışmalarına katkı sağlamak, Başbakanlık Cumhuriyet Arşivinde bulunan arşiv belgelerinin kabaca da olsa bir tasnifini yapmaktır. Bu tasnifin ilerleyen zamanda aynı yoldan geçecekleri bir fayda sağlaması beklenmektedir. Bahsedilen tüm bu hedeflerin, başkent Ankara için de uygulamaya koyulma arzusu, bu çalışmanın ikinci amaç grubunu teşkil etmektedir.

Tarih boyunca görülen en yıkıcı çatışma İkinci Dünya Savaşıdır. Bu büyük çatışmaya direk katılmayan Türkiye, yine de savaşın olumsuz etkilerinden kurtulamamıştır. Savaş başladığında henüz 16 senelik bir başkent olan ve gün geçtikçe gelişen Ankara, Türkiye'nin hükümet merkezi olarak önemli roller üstlenmiştir. Bu çalışmada, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Başbakanlık Cumhuriyet Arşivi Kataloglarında İkinci Dünya Savaşı döneminde Ankara hakkında bulunan belgeler incelenerek tasnif edilmiştir. Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Başbakanlık Cumhuriyet Arşivi katalogları, çeşitli alanlardan oluşan 15 fon alanı ve 169 kurumun ortak bilgi havuzu şeklinde büyük hacim ve çeşitliliğe sahip bir saklama alanıdır. Bu sebeple adı geçen kataloglarda yapılan taramalar zengin bir bilgi ağında sonuçlar sunmakta ve gerçekleştirilecek çalışmalara ciddi katkılar sağlamaktadır.

Çalışmanın hedefi, Türkiye'de üretilen İkinci Dünya Savaşı merkezli sosyal bilimler çalışmalarına katkıda bulunmak, konu ile ilgili ulusal ve uluslararası veri tabanları için yeni datalar ortaya çıkartmak, arşiv belgelerinin kabaca da olsa bir tasnifini yaparak daha sonra ortaya çıkacak çalışmalara yol açmaktır. Bu genel amaç doğrultusunda ve başkent Ankara özelinde; Türkiye'nin İkinci Dünya Savaşındaki rotasının belirlenmesine çalışılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda bulunan 1303 adet askerî ve sivil içerikli arşiv belgesi değerlendirilmiş ve 62 ayrı konu başlığında tasnif edilmiştir. Gerçekleştirilen bu tasnifin, ileride ilgili alanda çalışma yapacaklara ve Ankara'nın İkinci Dünya Savaşındaki durumunun daha net anlaşılmasına katkı yapacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ankara, Arşiv, Başkent, Tasnif, II.Dünya Savaşı.

* Yrd.Doç.Dr. Selçuk Üniversitesi, cbenhur@selcuk.edu.tr

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1.Introduction

1.1.Aim

The Second World War is the greatest conflict that the world ever has seen, is a research field that is focused by many scientists from various fields. Thousands of studies have been carried out in the world, in the fields of social sciences, natural sciences and health sciences but not enough research focused about Turkey during the Second World War. The aim of this paper is to study the Second World War documents in Ankara in the Republic Archive of Prime Ministry; To make a new addition to the Turkey-based Second World War scholarship, to contribute to the social sciences studies of the same field in the world, and to roughly classify the archived documents in the Republic Archive of Prime Ministry. Future studies are expected to make use of this classification. The desire to put all these aims into practice in Ankara constitutes the second aim of this study.

1.2.Method

The archive catalog of Republic Archive of Prime Ministry is a storage with large volume and variety in the form of 15 fund areas consisting of various fields and a common information pool of 169 different institutions. For this reason, the scans made in the aforementioned catalogs provide results from a rich information network and provide significant contributions to the research to be carried out. After scanning of the catalogs identification of the research position, we began to have started to identify various *keywords / sentences* belonging to Ankara government at the present and in the Second World War period. It is obvious that, *keywords / sentences* detection is a crucial step in browsing Republic Archive of Prime Ministry.

Since catalogs do not always correspond exactly to a single sentence, researchers have to try different group of words / phrases that will detect the topic of interest from different areas and that will yield a definite result (Benhür, 2016: s, 50). For this reason, 245 different *keywords / sentences* were found from the catalog search, and 2373 documents were found in the first search conducted through these keywords. The 2373 documents were researched from the catalogs and it was determined that 1367 of these documents were related to Ankara government and the remainder were out of research interest.

The 1367 documents which were found to be included in the study area were individually researched and classified into files. At the time of further reading, 64 of these documents were found to be irrelevant for the first time, and the number of documents to be studied decreased to 1303. As a result of the classification to different files, 62 documents were distributed to different filing topics.

In order to evaluate the documents, we need to give few examples. Housing cooperatives established in the province of Ankara and related documents were taken into consideration in our study, but the housing cooperatives that appeared in Ankara had their activities in different regions were not part of the research interest. Likewise; while all military, police forces and civilian appointments in the province of Ankara were assessed in our work, none of the appointments made to other regions were taken into consideration. Kırıkkale and its districts, which is now a separate province, was also included in our screening since it was within the province of Ankara in 1939-1945 period. All the documents were evaluated from the beginning of 1939 until the end of 1945, archived documents scanned prior of the war were not considered.

1.3. Literature Review on Ankara in the Second World War

One of the most important works about the Second World War and Ankara is a master's thesis which is published as a book by Gönül Güneş (Güneş, 2013, p.1-229). Güneş, VEKAM Ankara Researches Journal, used the graduate studies for to publish the article "Local and Intercity Transportation in Ankara" during Second World War (Güneş, 2013, p. 66-74), and continued to contribute to the current field of study.

By the 20th century, the railway had reached to Ankara. According to the 1907 provincial deeds, 6518 houses, 1 flour factory, 10 tile production, 1 research hospital, 1 girl's secondary school, 2 boy's high

schools, 65 primary schools, 1 College of Social Studies, 1 College of Education, 1 Imperial College and 1 College of Industry and Hotel Agora and Europe Hotel (Börtücene, 2010, p.20).

A fire that broke out in Ankara in 1917 led to the disappearance of many localities, and on October 13, 1923, Ankara was declared the capital city of Turkey. (Durmuş Yalçın etc., 2006, p.425) In the first years of the Republic, Ankara located in a steppe was a barren and a neglected town with a population about 30.000 inhabitants. (ANKARA BUYUKSEHIR MUNICIPALITY, 2016). According to the official census of 1927, the population of Ankara was approximately 405.000 and in the beginning of the Second World War it was around 621.000 in 1940 (Ankara Development Agency, 2013, p.16). During the Second World War, an increase in the Ankara population was observed due to the conditions of war time. For example, in 1940 the population of Ankara increased by 188.015 inhabitants (Kasarıcı, 1993, p.253)

2.Selection of Documents Related to Ankara in 1939-1945 Period

As we have already mentioned, there were 1303 documents in 62 different subjects. The total distribution of these documents according to the subjects is as follows:

- Judicial Cases & Court (22 documents)
- Afforestation (3 documents)
- Ankara Stock Exchange (1 document)
- Ankara People's House (93 documents)
- Research Commission (1 document)
- Military Factory Construction (9 documents)
- Military Assignment (37 documents)
- Military Termination (3 documents)
- Atatürk Forest Farm (2 documents)
- Bank Branch Opening (1 document)
- Establishment of Municipal Organization & Amendment (11 documents)
- Disbursement to the Municipality (2 documents)
- Budget Transfer & Regulation (63 documents)
- Mosque Construction & Repair (4 documents)
- RPP Organizations / Correspondance, Reports etc. (74 documents)
- Associations & Societies (5 documents)
- State Land Sale (8 documents)
- State-intelligence Meeting (2 documents)
- Natural Disaster (11 documents)
- Natural Resources (1 document)
- Police Department Assignment (17 documents)
- Events & Celebration (25 documents)
- Factory Production (7 documents)
- Price Changes / Increase & Discount (8 documents)
- Folklore (1 document)
- Aviation (2 documents)
- Gas Installation (1 document)
- Amendment to the Tender & Contract (51 documents)
- Export (1 document)
- Provincial Inspection Reports (8 documents)
- District & Town & Village Establishment and Boundary Detection & Amendment (13 documents)
- Expropriation & Construction Plan & Construction (159 documents)
- Fugitive Construction (1 document)
- Staff Certifications (96 documents)
- Construction and Regulation of Public Use Lands (4 documents)
- Accident & Fire & Explosion (3 documents)

- Course Opening (1 document)
- Cooperative Establishment & Amendment to the Convention (60 documents)
- Car Use Permit (2 documents)
- Award & Patent & Competition (2 documents)
- Bargain Purchase & Purchase of Goods (74 documents)
- Project & Product Control & Inspection (7 documents)
- Construction of the Official Institution (33 documents)
- Registration / Permission & Cancellation (10 documents)
- Health Screening (5 documents)
- Art & Exhibition (15 documents)
- Election & Election Permits (15 documents)
- Mobilization (1 document)
- Civil Assignments (91 documents)
- Company Establishment (9 documents)
- Telephone Line (6 documents)
- University / Faculty Establishment & Closure (8 documents)
- Foreign Students (1 document)
- Foreign Expert Employment (95 documents)
- Payment for Work done / Course & Examination & Dues (40 documents)
- Assistance / Benefits (9 documents)
- Boarding Student Reception (2 documents)
- Publishing & Printing (18 documents)
- Road & Bridge Construction (12 documents)
- Corruption Investigation Reports (1 document)
- Regulation & Regulation Amendment (33 documents)
- Training Personnel Abroad (3 documents)

The events that triggered the Second World War began in Germany (Irving, 1977, p.13) and the Germans' efforts to escape from the Treaty of Versailles with its heavy conditions are very important in this regard (Forster, 1975, p.13-14). On September 1, 1939, the war that officially began with attack the Poland by the German troops continued at to Poland due to the German-Soviet partnership and the unconvincing Poland soon surrendered (Shirer, 2011, p.562). The next target of the Soviets was the neighboring country of Finland (Bellamy, 2007, p.143). When we look at the archive documents of 1939 Ankara, a total of 208 documents emerged. While there were documents about 42 of the classification items detailed in Table I, 20 subject fields were empty. The maximum number of documents is 23 with *Expropriation & Construction Plan & Construction*. This is followed by the deeds *Certificates and Civil Assignment* fields with 20 documents. In 18 subject areas only one archive document is available.

At the beginning of 1940, the northward movement of Germany was carried out towards Denmark and Norway (Cartier, 1975a, p.59-60). The Nazis succeeded in the Scandinavian operation at a short time, and they decided Benelux countries and France as their next theater of activity (Doughty, 1990, p.29). Germany, which quickly invaded Belgium and the Netherlands, launched French offensive in June 1940 without losing time. As the primary target, the capture of the capital city Paris was determined, and the French campaign that included Italy had been realized, which did not last long, thus in June 22, 1940 France surrendered. In the southern France, the facade was terminated by the establishment of the Vichy puppet government (Atkin, 2014, p.42). The Japanese attack on Indochina, which was a French colony (Dabağyan, 2004, p.120), the bombardment of Britain after the French invasion (Hart, 2016, p.123), Romania's involvement in the Axis ranks (Davies, 2006, p.88), the attacks of the Italians against the British in North Africa (Cartier, 1975, p.179), the Greek operation of Italy (Plowman, 2013, p.12) and the British aerial attack in 1940 (Hart, 2016, p.162). When the archival documents of 1940 are examined, the situation that we are aware that there is a slight decrease in document count compared to the previous year with a total of 201 documents. While there are about 38 documents in the classification, the number of empty

areas increased to 24. Most of the documents are in the fields of *Expropriation & Construction Planning & Construction*. 30 documents as compared to the number of documents in the relevant areas has increased by compared to the previous year. The second largest document area of the 1940 is the *Foreign Expert Employment* and the total number is 18. There is only 1 document in 12 subject areas.

In the following year of the Second World War, Germany launched the Balkan operation; towards Yugoslavia and Greece (Shirer, 2011, p.742). The Iraqi, Iranian, and Syrian territories were invaded by Allies because of the strategic reasons (Kamrava, 2005, p.60-61). The war in North Africa continued while Bulgaria joined the Axis powers (Corrigan, 2010, p.132). The famous Barbarossa campaign also began in that year and the Soviet Union became a part of the great war (Mawdsley, 2015, p. 71). In 1941 the war was spread to the Far East, America and the Pacific; with the Pearl Harbor raid of Japan, both the United States and Japan have entered into the war (Dabağyan, 2004, p.148-150). When we look at the documents related to Ankara in 1941, when the war got bloody, unlike the last 2 years, we see that the highest increase in document count with 19 pieces in the field of *Deed Certification. The Foreign Expert Employment and Procurement by bargaining & purchasing* are in the second place with 14 documents. The fact that 25 subject areas are vacant and this is on the increasing trend compared to the previous year has caused the document to 37 subject headings; there is 1 document in 12 subject headings.

In 1942, the continuation of Barbarossa campaign ended with a major defeat in Stalingrad (Beevor, 2007, p.87). Despite the failure of the Nazis on the European front, the Japanese in the Far East achieved various successes and conquered important lands (Hart, 2016, p.320). The ongoing front in North Africa had been influenced by the involvement of fresh American forces, which was for the benefit of the allies in the region (Forster, 1975, p.181). Same year, when the balances of war started to change, the number of documents increased in most to the related fields of Ankara. If we look at the distribution of this peak, consisting of 213 documents, the subject area of the *Expropriation & Construction Plan & Construction* has recovered again with 27 units after 1 year of recessment. This time, the subject area of the *Cooperative Establishment & Constitutional Amendment*, which had not appeared in the first place, become the second in line with 20 documents. Even the number of documents of the subject field in the second row of 1942 is more than the subject matter of the document in 1941; when 21 empty subject areas were found, 41 different field documents also were found. Single document in 13 different areas include a small increase compared to the previous 2 years.

In 1943, when the Germans began to retreat in the Great War, the Nazis began to lose their occupied lands. Another blow to Nazis came from Italy, which changed side on 13 October 1943 and declared war on Germany (Hart, 2016, p.620). One of the major developments in 1943 was the meeting held in Tehran at the end of that year, as the emergence of differences of opinion among the Allies (Berojkov, 2012, p.62). In 1943, the first order in the documents related to Ankara continued with the issue number 25 and the subject of the *Expropriation & Construction Plan & Construction*. Then second place with 20 documents the subject of *Civil Assignment*. There are no documents in 28 subject headings, the relevant field are the highest number ever. Only 1 document exists in 7 of the 34 subject matter documents. The total number of documents related to Ankara in 1943 is 208 and the same level as in 1939.

The German withdrawal continued in 1944, and the Soviet forward offense reached its point of acquiring new territories beyond its national borders (Forster, 1975, p.240). The world's biggest landmark battleship bet was held in Normandy that year (Speidel, 2001, p.87-88). In Normandy, German troops began to retreat rapidly, and Allies who saved Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and France passed the German borders in September 1944 (Forster, 1975, p.368). In 1944, the total number of documents related to Ankara is 144. This number is the lowest within our research. When we look at the distribution of these 144 documents; the subject area of the *Expropriation & Construction Plan & Construction* is seen as the first place for the fourth time in the war with 20 documents. *RPP (Republican People's Party) Organizations / Correspondences*, subject field is the second order with 16 documents. During the war, most empty subjects were seen in 1944 with 33 subject headings. As a result, there are only 29 subject headings. 11 of these 29 areas have only 1 document.

The German defense efforts did not succeed in 1945, and Hitler's suicide and the Germany's unconditional surrender ended the war on 7 May 1945 in Europe (Cartier, 1975, p.389-396). Meanwhile,

Japan, failed to demonstrate its power which showed in the first years of war, declined with major defeats, because of atomic bombs of Hiroshima on August 6, 1945 and on Nagasaki on August 9, 1945 (Dabağyan, 2004, p.316 - 317). In 1945, the total number of archival documents in Ankara is 160, which is the second lowest number in the period, although it shows increase compared to the previous year. For the first time, 2 subject areas received the first order with the same number of documents this year. These are the subjects of the *Expropriation & Construction Plan & Construction* and *Foreign Expert Employment*, with 21 documents in each subject headings. The second place is the Ankara community center which is located in the top position for the first time with 15 documents. In 1945, 27 subject areas were empty, 35 subject areas were full of various documents, and 1 subject document was found in 15 subject areas.

Distirbution of Documents During the Years

■ In 1939 year ■ In 1940 year ■ In 1941 year ■ In 1942 year
■ In 1943 year ■ In 1944 year ■ In 1945 year

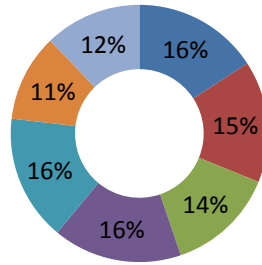


Table I. Yearly distribution of documents

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Judicial Case - Court	5	4	5	7	1		
Afforestation	1			2			
Ankara Stock Exchange			1				
Ankara People's House	14	13	12	15	11	13	15
Research Commission					1		
Military Factory Construction	1	2	2	3			1
Military Assignment	5	3	5	7	4	6	7
Military Termination			1	1			1
Atatürk Forest Farm		2					
Bank Branch Opening				1			
Establishment of Municipal							

Organization - Change	1	1	1	2	2	4	
Municipal Debt Issuance	1			1			
Budget Transfer - Editing	3	16	10	9	9	5	11
Mosque Construction - Repair	1		1	1			1
Republican People's Party (RPP) Organizations - Correspondences, Reports etc.	10	14	8	4	19	16	3
Associations - Societies		1			2	1	1
State Land Sale	3	1	1	2		1	
State Followed Meeting							2
Natural disasters	4	5				2	
Natural resources							1
Security Directorate	4	6	2	3	2		
Event - Celebration	5	3	4	3	4		6
Factory Production	1		3	1			2
Price Changes - Discount	1	1	1	1	2	2	
Folklore							1
Aviation	1				1		
Gas Installation	1						
Tender - Amendment to the Convention	8	2	4	8	17	7	5
Export						1	
Province Inspection Reports		1	1	2	3		1
District- Village Establishment and Boundary Detection-Change		2	2	1	3	1	4
Expropriation - Construction Plan - Construction	23	30	13	27	25	20	21

Illegal Construction			1				
Staff Certification	20	16	19	10	11	9	11
Construction of Public Use Areas - Regulation		1		1		1	1
Accident - Fire - Explosion		1			2		
Course Opening	1						
Cooperative Establishment - Amendment to the Convention	7	1	7	20	10	9	6
Automobile Use Permit			2				
Award - Patent - Competition	1				1		
Procurement - Buying Goods	7	6	14	19	16	12	10
Project - Product Investigation	4	1			1		1
Construction of the Official Institution	4	4	8	7	5	2	3
License / Permission - Cancellation	4	4		1	1		
Health Scanning			1	1		1	2
Art - Exhibition	5	2	3	2	2		1
Election - Election Permits	2	2	1	5	4	1	
Mobilization		1					
Civil Assignment	20	12	9	12	20	10	8
Company Establishment	1		2	2	2	1	1
Telephone Line	1	1	2	1			1
University - Establishment of Faculty - Closure	1	3	1		1	1	1
Foreign Students	1						
Foreign Expert Employment	18	18	14	6	11	7	21
Payment for Work done - Lesson - Review - Work Fee							

	6	8	7	8	6	1	4
Assistance - Benefits	1	2		2		3	1
Boarding Local Student						2	
Release - Print	2	4		2	5	4	1
Road - Bridge Construction	1		1	5	2	1	2
Corruption Investigation Reports				1			
Regulation - Regulation Amendment	7	6	10	6	2		2
Personnel Educated Abroad	1	1		1			

Conclusion

Ankara, which is the capital of Turkey, which followed a balance-policy during the Second World War, was greatly affected by the war in a negative way. Ankara suffered a rapid population increase during the war with both military measures and increased immigration, Ankara acted with the great tactical responsibility of being a newly capital city with its own problems and in the same time to deal with an ongoing world war. The masses that are integrated with the capital have caused that the Second World War administration of Turkey operated under these mal conditions. The documents related to Ankara during the period of 1939-1945 were examined in the Republic Archive of Prime Ministry, the "balance policy" which is the main line of the Turkish foreign policy of the period is clearly observed. The stability and determination of the Turkey, which follows the balance policy are examples of numbers, subjects and year distributions of the Ankara documents.

The fact that most of the documents were seen in the field of *Expropriation-Construction* in 1939 and some of them were military expropriations, is an indicative for Ankara's preparation for war. It is also obvious that the headline of the *Staff Certifications* to the meaning of preparation of war. The fact that the heavy economic effects of the war was felt. That's why the most diverse documentary titles in our classification research to be found at this year, and various activities were carried out in Ankara during this time.

The increase in the number of theaters and the expansion of war in 1940, the involvement of many states in conflicts, and the occupation of the Baltic states in particular by their neighbors; Turkey was very apprehensive about the future outcome and Turkey increased its military preparations as much as possible. As a reflection of this, in the documents related to Ankara, the first in order was taken as the subject area of the *Expropriation and Construction*. If we consider that a significant part of the expropriated land is used for military purposes and the construction part is derived from military constructions, we think that we are not wrong in our judgment. It is another indication that local experts were not sufficient and invitation from foreign countries in various fields were expected and the field of *Foreign Expert Employment* was in the second place shows Ankara's preparations for war. The increase of non-documented subject areas is thought to be due to the suspension of some fields of activity with the transition to the war economy.

The resistance of the neighboring Soviet Union to war and the spread of battles to the whole world in 1941; led Turkey to increase its preparations rapidly. The largest number of deed records in the archival documents related to Ankara and the monitoring of the *Procurement and Purchasing of Goods by Bargaining* with foreign experts is a reflection of the efforts of Ankara as well as Turkey to overcome the shortage in the developing war. The fact that there are no documents in the 25 subject fields and that this is in the form

of an increase indicates comparably to the previous year's data confirms the above scheme and shows that some fields of activity are taken together with the war economy.

In the year of 1942, when the Second World War continued in full swing and caused great destruction in the world, documentation reached the highest with 213 documents about Ankara. Ankara, which due to its preparations in the period of 1939-41, increased its activity areas in 1942; The empty subject field has decreased to 21. The increase in the number of fields of activity and the total number of documents can be interpreted as the conclusion of rational strategies carried out in previous years even in difficult conditions of war. In 1942, the documents were found in the field of *Expropriation - Construction Plan - Construction*, thus shows Ankara and Turkey continued their preparations for war. Another indication that the situation in Ankara is improving is the change in the *Cooperative Establishment - Convention* in the second area, which is an indication that Ankara is making efforts to find a solution to the growing population as well as a study for the beautiful post-war days.

The theater of the post-Stalingrad war has changed and this is reflected in the documents of 1943. This year, documents about Ankara show us that the war preparations in the capital city and in Turkey continued with determination. The first two rows in document distribution are the fields of the *Expropriation - Construction Plan - Construction* and *Civil Assignment* signal this issue. The increase in civilian appointments is a sign that older and younger staff is replaced by younger people, and preparations for the aftermath of the post-war war have started. The highest level of undocumented subject matter that can be seen up to this point is the reflection of the economic conditions that the war has aggravated.

The year 1944, when 144 documents and the least number of the war period were observed, was the year when the old winners of triumphalism were defeated and the last days of the war began to be felt. Ankara has continued its stable attitude and has moved the area of *Expropriation - Construction Plan - Construction* to the first place again, but most of the activities mentioned above are civil affairs. The documents listed in the second row are *RPP Organizations - Correspondences, Reports, etc.* Concentration in the subject area is also an indication of the activities of domestic politics in general. Two years after this date, the history of Turkish democracy would make important movements, and this is a reflection of the archival documents in existence. Reflection of the heavy burden of war on people, and on institutions of Ankara the subjects do not show much activity in 33 of the 62 areas in our research.

In the last year of the war, the zoning and production issues in Ankara have been implemented and it reflected the highest number in archive for documents *Expropriation - Construction Plan - Construction* and *Foreign Expert Operation*. It is important that for the first time since the beginning of the war, the two separate areas have the same number of certificates and both are in the direction of increasing production and living spaces. The fact that *Ankara People's House* subject area has the second place and when examined it, shows that most of the citizens are involved in various arts also activities show that severe warfare has contributed to the most important building blocks of the development of society. This is an indication of Ankara's broad-vision. The reduction of empty subject areas compared to the previous year can be attributed to increased morale, the positive energy and efforts, of the people who are bored by war.

As a result, it is possible to see the reflections of the policy that Turkey has followed during the Second World War in Ankara documents. The capital Ankara maintained a balanced line in line with Turkish foreign policy. Ankara followed a policy of attrition and breakthrough during the war, has been keen to see the big game of chess took steps throughout the war. Many military and political opinions throughout the years as Allied States attach importance to Ankara would be one of the most important follow-up centers of war. Having undertaken an important mission during the years of national struggle and striving to become a model city; its position during the Second World War, Ankara once again proved that it deserves the title of capital.

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