

was led by Professor Nihat Ermin. Ermin's opposition was held to be significant, for he was known as President Inonu's confidant. The Prime Minister, Mr. Peker, fully understood what this meant. He resigned. It was an event not unlike the fall of the Chamberlain government in 1940. It was underlined by the formation of a new government representing not so much the dominant right wing of the party but the moderate centre which had the backing of the President.

The new government raised the state of siege in Istanbul, which is the core of the opposition movement and of the opposition Press. But the crumbling of the government party continued. Although the President was again elected as leader of the People's Party, he has now informed both parties that he considers himself to be politically neutral between them. The Democratic Party, after hesitation, said in that case they would support the President in case of an election.

But this is not only a movement of the left, it is equally marked on the right. Typical of this is one of the leading figures in the People's Party, Hamdullah Sophi. He has been one of the pillars of the People's Party, but he has now resigned, as he explained to me, in order to lead a movement for the re-introduction of religious education and practice in Turkey. The removal of religious influence was one of the main planks of Ataturk's policy, and one which met with the greatest opposition. It was carried out ruthlessly in the towns, but less effectively in the villages. Hamdullah Sophi, citing the rising curve of recent crime statistics in Istanbul, said that Ataturk had destroyed the old tradition and faith, and had replaced it only with a rather negative Turkish nationalism. The Turks had now no real faith and ethical belief to set against what he considered the danger of Communism.

But this conservative reaction to the Ataturk revolution is hardly the dominant element of the transformation taking place inside Turkey. The driving force of the change is the injection into Turkish economy of the dollars and the men which represent the Truman doctrine in action. At first this has taken some queer forms. The first instalment of dollar aid arrived in the form of thousands of the latest models of American cars, which were turned largely into taxis for Istanbul—six thousand of them. But this has merely emphasised the social contrast from which Turkey suffers. On the one hand, there are these modern cars and taxis, the government-constructed factories, with their almost idyllic workers' dwellings around Ankara, and on the other hand there remains the village poverty—four out of every five peasants are still illiterate—and the poor communications.

American Aid

The first item, therefore, on the American aid programme, both for strategic and economic reasons, is to develop the roads of Turkey, and to produce road and rail transport that opens up the country. The effect of this when it comes is not hard to foresee. The isolation and the backwardness of the villagers will come into contact with the more mature and more advanced thought of the town and with the economic methods introduced by the

Americans. In every way, therefore, the new Turkey that has grown into middle-age during the last 25 years seems to be set for another drastic change. Politically, the Turk has shown himself astonishingly adaptable, although at the moment an anti-Leftist phobia is sweeping the country, almost in replica of the happenings in the United States. The Turks are obsessed with the danger of Communist aggression. They argue with some justice that it is easy for those far from the scene to counsel moderation, but for the past two years all Russian Middle East pressure has been exercised on one or the other of Turkey's frontiers. First in Persia, then came the Soviet demands on the Turkish provinces of Kars and Ardahan, and the non-renewal of the treaty of friendship with Turkey; and now there is the war in Greece, with the known demands of the Markos "government" on eastern Thrace. "Why," ask the Turks, "should we consider all these events merely casual, unimportant Russian exercises? Can't you see," say the Turks to their visitors, "methods may change, but the objective—Turkey—remains constant."

Yet in spite of this nervous pressure from the outside it seems as if the Turks will become more democratic, not less, and that they may bring off a remarkable transition of turning a quasi-totalitarian State into a genuine democracy. There are, however, evident dangers. American help may go to some heads; they may confuse Turkey, the genuine European outpost, with Turkey, the nationalist's spring-board into Russia. There is already an uncomfortable amount of talk among some people who matter that the creation of the Markos rebel "government" marks the beginning of a third world war, and that soon there will be American-built air bases in eastern Turkey from which Baku can be bombed, and that Turkey must draw the necessary consequences. I must say I felt uncomfortable. I remembered vividly the touching faith of the Czechs in outside help just before Munich, and I could not help feeling that the Turks, too, tended to rely over-much on distant help coming when they might need it. And Texas, after all, is a long way from Turkey, while Istanbul is less than an hour's flight from Soviet-controlled territory.

SHORTWAVE HIGHLIGHTS

THE Australian Broadcasting Commission has three shortwave transmitters carrying its Interstate and National programmes to listeners outside the range of the local stations. Both VLQ and VLH, which normally carry the Interstate programme, are being received at quite fair strength, but VLR, which carries the National programme on 9.54 mc/s. during the day and 6.15 mc/s. in the evening, is a rather poor station at present.

Stations, Frequencies, Wavelengths and Times of Transmission: VLQ3 (9.66 mc/s., 31.06 metres), 8.0 a.m.-2.0 a.m.; VLH5 (15.23, 19.69), 11.30 a.m.-8.15 p.m.; VLR3 (9.58, 31.32), 8.28 p.m.-2.0 a.m.

Headlines in the Programmes: Sunday—9.30 p.m., Clive Amadio's Quintet, 11.15 p.m., Window on the World. Monday—10.0 p.m., International Quiz, 12.15 p.m. ABC Light Orchestra, 12.40 p.m., Boxing Summary. Wednesday—9.15 p.m., ABC Hit Parade, 10.0 p.m., Nation's Forum of the Air. Thursday—9.15 p.m., It's a Date, 10.0 p.m., The Screen Presents. Friday—10.0 p.m., Radio Rodeo, 11.30 p.m., a Feature Play. Saturday—10.0 p.m., Concert, 11.20 p.m., The Village Glee Club, 12.0, To-night We Dance.

The Programme Summary is broadcast at 8.30 or 8.55 every night and Sporting Round-up is heard every night, except Sunday, at 8.30 o'clock.



MR. S. GALLOWAY, leading Hotel Chef, baker and pastrycook, offers you this practical recipe and method for use with Phosphate Baking Powder.

Flaky puff pastry this easy way

By Mr. S. Galloway
OF THE BETTER BAKING BUREAU

PUFF PASTE

1lb. flour, 1 teaspoon Phosphate Baking Powder, 14oz. shortening, 1 teaspoon sugar, 1 cup water, ¼ teaspoon salt.

Sieve flour and Baking Powder. Rub in about 2oz. of the shortening. Dissolve sugar and salt in water and make up a fairly firm dough. Proceed as directed.

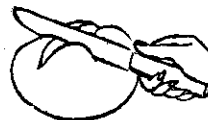
REMARKS

Rolling is unnecessary—just press the pin on paste at intervals to an oblong shape. Now give the paste three more turns by rolling out. Finally roll rather thinly. Always roll from you—do not press heavily on rolling pin.

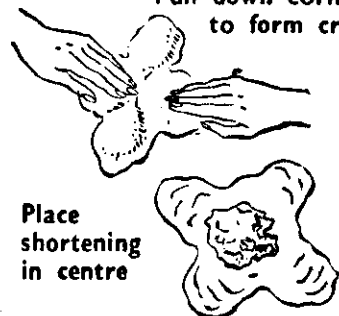


Roll dough into a ball

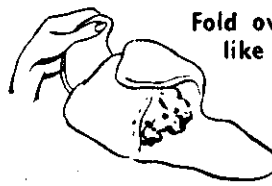
Cut cross with a knife



Pull down corners to form cross

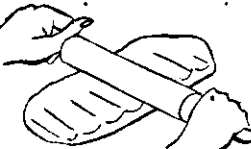


Place shortening in centre

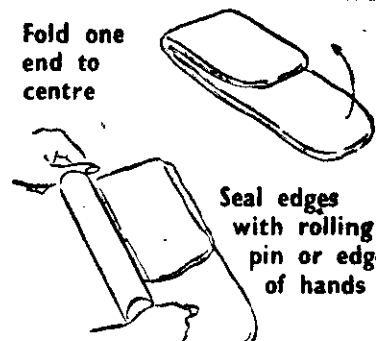


Fold over edges like envelope

Roll out oblong by pressing on pin



Fold one end to centre

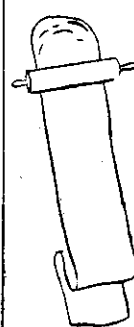
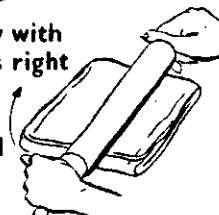


Seal edges with rolling pin or edge of hands

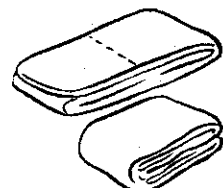


Brush off loose flour—fold other end right over

Turn pastry with folded edges right and left—roll, repeat turning and roll 3 or 4 times



Roll thin and away from you



Fold in three then in half again. Seal edges with pin.

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RECIPES AND HINTS

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