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## HOW WERE THE LAW ON UNITY OF EDUCATION AND LETTER REVOLUTION PROCESSED IN THE HUMOR MAGAZINES OF THE PERIOD?

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### ABSTRACT

The Republic of Turkey has wanted to move forward with the legacy of the Ottoman State have taken innovation and reform movements. The establishment of a new state caused a period of joy in the public and visual media due to the difficulties experienced during the National Struggle period. Innovation and reform movements in the period of this joy are fundamentally changing the social structure and institutions that have been going on for centuries. There have been many revolutions that have influenced education, law, economic and everyday life. Considering the low literacy rate, it is thought that the public is seriously affected by the print media. The effect of Tawhid-i Tedrisat Law (Law on Unity of Education) and Letter Revolution on humor journals, which is important among these changes, was investigated. In this respect, it is seen that there was no significant criticism against the government of the period based on the publications between 1924-1928 in Zümürd-ü Anka and Akbaba humor magazines, which were examined within the framework of the Law of Tevhid-i Tedrisat and Letter Revolution. It is understood from the studies that illustrators, who made publications, support these reforms, especially in humor magazines and newspaper publications directed towards innovation and reform movements.

**Keywords:** Zümürd-ü Anka Magazine, Akbaba Magazine, The Law on Unity of Education, Letter Revolution.

## INTRODUCTION

The narrative of history is based on three main lines: written, oral and visual. Written and oral history expressions are complemented by visual materials (Sakin, 2011: 11). People have used different methods to express their feelings and thoughts since ancient times. It is possible to reach visual drawings on stone, relief, sculpture and similar stone in ancient Egypt, Rome, Hittite, Greek and other eastern cultures (Kayış, 2004: 4). Printed visual materials, which started to be used in the 19th century, became one of the most important news sources that attracted the attention of the societies with the progress of the age.

The use of caricatures in newspapers and magazines in the Ottoman State emerged with the establishment of printing houses as in western countries. In the periods when the use of photography has not yet begun, the illustrators, who we call today cartoonists, tried to tell the public by adding humor to the events of the period (Arık, 2002: 238). Humor cartoons written by hand skill have gained a certain reputation among the public due to the scarcity of literate people. People could learn about particular events in countries as well as current issues through humor by following the publication of this kind. According to the flexibility of the period conditions, humor publications began to be published by expressing criticism and ridicule in political and social events (Arık, 2002: 239). The political cartoons drawn with humor aim to make the reader think while making them laugh.

In the Ottoman State, cartoons were first used during the Tanzimat Period. Although humor press continued to publish until the announcement of Kanuni Esasi, after a while there was a decrease in publications. However, after the declaration of the Second Constitutional Monarchy, there was a significant increase in the number of humor newspapers and humor magazines (Hünerli, 1993: 28). The Ottoman State, which signed the Armistice of Mondros on October 30, 1918, accepted that it was defeated in World War I and its lands began to be occupied. As a matter of fact, the cartoons used in this period and the publications in humor magazines were mostly about the Independence War against the occupation states and the Ankara Government, which made efforts for the National Struggle in Anatolia. During this period, newspapers were using their works like a soldier, and printed images and publications were used as weapons. Although there were publications in the press of the occupation states, the humor press had an important responsibility in the public expression of the national struggle (Kaya & Acarlı, 2018: 132).

With the success of the War of Independence and the liberation of the land from the enemy occupation, all of the press organizations published publications praising success and emphasizing nationalist ideas. During this period, there were 21 journals published as humor magazines. The main magazines are: "Karagöz (1908-1950), Diken (1918-1919), Güler yüz (1921-1923), Aydede (1922), Ayine (1921-1923), Akbaba (1922-1977), Zümrüdü Anka (1923-1925), Kelebek (1923-1924)" (Çeviker, 2010: 21). On 23 April 1920 with success in the War of Independence, after the opening of the Grand National Assembly (Günel, 2008: 230) in Ankara government is terminating the National Struggle (Baykara, 2011: 164). After the signing of the Lausanne Peace Treaty, a new era started with the occupation forces left Istanbul and other Anatolian lands.

With the proclamation of the Republic on 29 October 1923, a new era began for the cartoon and humor press. Especially the innovation decisions taken during this period have been reflected in the cartoons and visual publications in the printed media. November 3, 1928, with the abandonment of the Arabic alphabet and the use of Latin letters instead of the revolution of letters, a new era began for the life of the printed press (Öngören, 1998: 73). The most important feature of the period between 1923 and 1928 for the press and publication life is that the Ottoman language was written in Arabic letters. In addition, another feature of this period, causing public happiness and free period for press with the success of the National Struggle (Öngören, 1998: 76).

During the Republican period, a significant portion of the newspapers began to feature caricatures and drawings on their pages. Early Republican caricature publication should be divided into two; the first period is the period from 29 October 1923 until the declaration of the Republic to 3 November 1928. The second term is accepted as the transition from the Letter Revolution to multi-party life with the elections of 21 July 1946. This period is generally accepted as the period in which cartoonists use the art of caricature comfortably and put their narrative into drawing (Çeviker, 2010: 22).

#### **PURPOSE**

This study, with the success of the liberation struggle in this period is considered the founding stage of the Republic of Turkey, aimed to investigate and examine the perspectives of humor and caricature magazines on the Law on Unity of Education and the Letter Revolution. In this framework, the following sub-problems were sought:

1. How are the characteristics of the period reflected in the humor press?
2. How were the Law of Tawhid-i Tedrisat and the Letter Revolution handled in the early periods of the Republic in the humor publications?
3. Were there any political biases in the journals of Akbaba and Zümrüd-ü Anka to be examined in the context of the Law of Tawhid-i Tedrisat and the Letter Revolution?

#### **METHOD**

“Case study method” was used in this study. Case study which is a qualitative research method which is used for in-depth research and description of one or more events, phenomena or a limited system (Büyükoztürk et al., 2018: 60; Karataş, 2015: 63). Case study is a systematic study design aiming at collecting data, planning the collected data, reaching the findings and interpreting these findings (Berrak, 2012: 3). In this study, considering the conditions of the period, ‘Descriptive Analysis Method’, which is one of the qualitative data analysis methods, was used because of the evaluation of the publications of some humor journals on the Law of Tevhid-i Tedrisat and Letter Revolution and examining the relationship between events. The aim of the descriptive analysis is to edit and interpret the data and present it to the reader. In this direction, the data obtained were arranged and

described systematically and clearly. The data obtained were trying to be described and interpreted. Finally, the results were obtained by examining the cause-effect relationship (Yıldırım & Şimşek, 2005: 224).

In this study, it was aimed to determine how visual publications of a period perceive the developments of the period. In this context, it is thought that the descriptive analysis method, which is one of the case study methods, is appropriate for the structure of this study. The documents and instruments required for the study were obtained from Beyazıt State Library, Farabi digital library of the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) and the newspapers and magazines known as Hakkı Tarık Us Collection and transferred to digital media.

## FINDING

### MAJOR HUMOR-CARTOON MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS OF THE PERIOD

#### a) Akbaba Magazine (1922-1977)

At the time of the War of Independence, Aydede and Gülerüz magazines continued to publish in terms of Turkish cartoon and humor magazines. While Sedat Simavi, the founder of Gülerüz magazine, has been making publications that support the Ankara Government, Refik Halid Karay had been supporting the Istanbul Government in Aydede (Tonga, 2008: 666). After the successful completion of the War of Independence, Refik Halid Karay escaped from the country and with the closure of Aydede magazine, "Akbaba" magazine was founded by Yusuf Ziya Ortaç (Cantek & Gönenç, 2017: 11). Akbaba is the longest-running magazine among Turkish cartoon and humor magazines. In 55 years of publication, the magazine has been closed three times (Öğdü, 2011: 31). Almost all the publication staff of Aydede magazine met at Akbaba. The main Artists are: "Münif Fehim, Ramiz Gökçe, İsmail Hakkı, Hasan Rahim (Us), İhap Hulusi (Görey), Ratip Tahir Burak, Cemal Nadir Güler" (Sakin, 2011: 71).

#### b) Zümrüd-ü Anka Humor Magazine (1923-1925)

Zümrüd-ü Anka Humor magazine, which was founded on January 11, 1923, ceased its activities on April 23, 1925 shortly after the establishment of the Republic (Yılmaz N. F., 2017: 77). The fact that it was the first humor magazine established during the Republican period made this magazine important. Some of the authors of the journal, which is published twice a week, Monday and Thursday, are; "Orhan Seyfi (Orhon), Yusuf Ziya (Ortaç), Peyami Safa, Selami İzzet (Sedes), A. Lütfü". Some of the most important cartoonists are; Ramiz (Gökçe), Zeki Cemal (Bakiçelebioğlu), İsmail Hakkı, Ahmet Münif (Fehim), Ratip Tahir (Burak), Cevat Şakir (Kabağağaçlı), Hasan Fehmi (Us), Ahmet Rıfki, Cemal Nadir (Güler)" (Yılmaz H. , 2016: 66). This magazine, owned by Semih Lütfi Erciyas, criticized the cultural and social change of the period by focusing on innovation and reform movements in the early years of the Republic. However, Zümrüd-ü Anka magazine started its publication life 2 years and 3 months later with the number 224 ended the publication soon after the announcement of Takrir-i Sükûn Law (Yılmaz N. F., 2017: 77).

**TEVHİD-İ TEDRİSAT LAW**

The establishment of the Republic of Turkey, especially in the first ten-year period, while serious social and structural changes on the basic dynamics of the legacy inherited from the Ottoman State, could not be expected not to reform in education (Zengin, 2002: 81). With the end up of the National Struggle Period, within the scope of renewal movement began in the Republic of Turkey, the idea of the regeneration of the Ottoman alphabet produced from Arabic alphabet was discussed in Izmir Economy Congress at the request of Ghazi Mustafa Kemal. Four days after this congress "Maarif Misaki" (also known as "Education Commemoration") (Ertan vd., 2018: 188) was declared with regard to the reconsideration of education and training on March 8, 1923.

After the proclamation of the Republic, the madrasah education, which has been going on since the Ottoman State period, was thought to have little effect on the literacy of the people and there were dichotomies in the education system. In addition, due to non-supervision of foreign schools, all institutions engaged in educational activities were asked to gather under one roof (Ertan vd., 2018: 188). Negotiations were held at the opening of the second session of the Grand National Assembly (Ari, 2002: 185) on 1 March 1924 in order to ensure the educational structure appropriate for the Republican period (Kocatürk, 2000: 409). In these meetings, issues were discussed except for the Law on Unification of Education. In the opening speech of Ghazi Mustafa Kemal at the session on March 1, he focused on three main topics and stated them in his book Nutuk as follows:

1. "The nation demands that now, in the future, for ever and unconditionally the Republic shall be protected from every attack. The wish of the nation can be expressed through the fact that the Republic will be founded a moment earlier and completely on the whole of positive principles which have been put to the test."
2. "We declare that it is necessary without loss of time to apply the principle of unity of instruction and education which has been decided by the vote of nation."
3. "We also recognise that it is indispensable in order to secure the revival of the Islamic Faith, to disengage it from the condition of being a political instrument, which it has been for centuries through habit" (Atatürk, 2009: 574).

A day later, at the group meeting of the People's Party on March 2, 1924, these headings proposed by Ghazi Mustafa Kemal were discussed and presented to the Parliament on 3 March 1924 (Ari, 2002: 187) by the party deputies. The three proposals submitted to the Presidency of the Assembly are as follows:

1. "Draft of the law of Sheikh Safvet Effendi and fifty of his colleagues concerning the abolition of the Caliphate and the expulsion of the Ottoman dynasty from Turkish territory."
2. "Draft of the law of Halil Hulki Effendi, deputy for Seerd, and fifty of his colleagues concerning the suppression of the Ministry for Religious Affairs, of the Evkaf and Ministry of the General Staff."

3. "Motion of Vassif Bey, deputy for Saruchan, and fifty of his colleagues concerning the unification of instruction" (Atatürk, 2009: 574).

Although some deputies objected to these articles, the Law on Unification of Education was also adopted and all educational institutions in the country were connected to the Ministry of Education (Ertan vd., 2018: 188). With the Law on the Organization of Education (Kocatürk, 2000: 452) adopted on 22 March 1926 in the Assembly, additions were made to the Law on Unification of Education and the opening of schools without the permission of the state was prevented (Ertan et al., 2018: 188).

## LETTER REVOLUTION

Before accepting Islam, the Turks began to use the Arabic alphabet while using the Göktürk and Uighur alphabets (Avci, 2013: 44). The Arabic letters, which continued to be used during the Ottoman State, brought about discussions with the proclamation of the Republic. In some sources, it is stated that the idea of innovation about Letter Revolution dates back to Tanzimat Edict (Acar, 2012: 22). Although it is not certain stated in some publications that Mazhar Müfit Kansu, one of his companions of Ghazi Mustafa Kemal, right after the end of the First World War during the Erzurum Congress before the War of Independence, made note (Ertan et al., 2018: 189) of the Latin Letters topic.

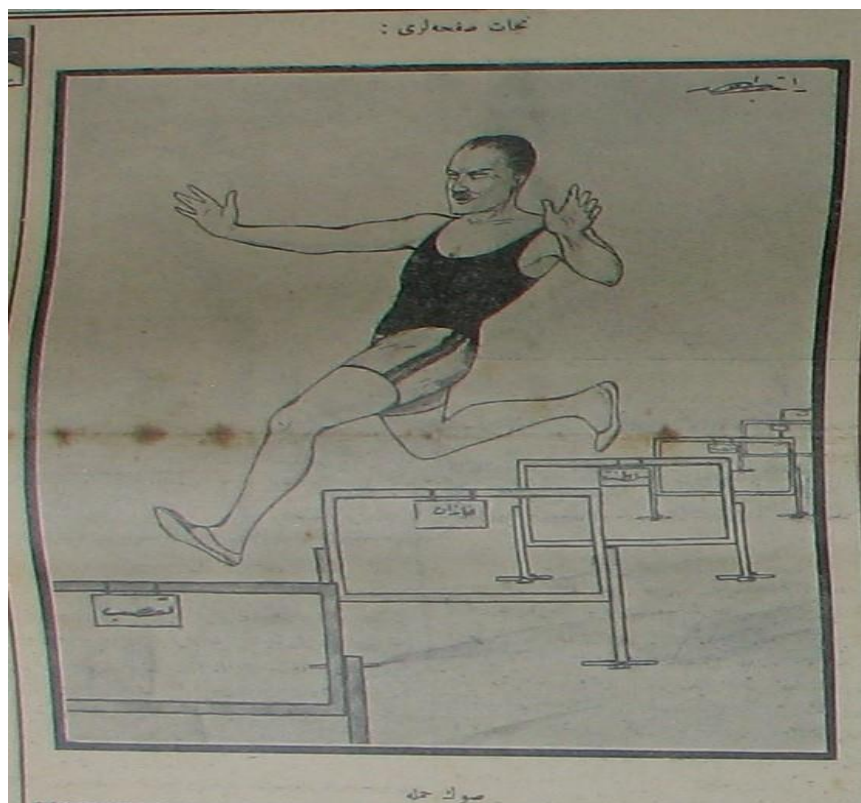
Ghazi Mustafa Kemal expressed the issue of Letter Revolution in the innovation movements that he started with the end of the War of Independence and wondered about the reaction of the society and followed the discussions closely (İnan, 2018: 183). In the Republican period, the first studies on Letter Revolution were based on the İzmir Economic Congress. There were harsh debates in the meetings held at this congress, but the request for the transition to Latin letters was not accepted when the president of the congress Kazim Karabekir Pasha (Turan, 2018: 388) refused. On 24 February 1924, İzmir deputy Sukru Saracoglu proposed the abolition of the Arabic alphabet but was not accepted again as a result of the debates in the parliament. Mustafa Kemal did not support the removal of this issue in this period, considering that it was not accepted by the public (Turan, 2018: 388).

After the initial attempts for the Letter Revolution, the first step was taken on 20 May 1928 with the introduction of international figures (Kocatürk, 2000: 478). Only three days after this date, upon the instruction of President Mustafa Kemal, it was decided to establish a Language Commission (Turan, 2018: 388) within the Ministry of National Education. The President also participated in the work of this three-month commission (İnan, 2018: 183).

At the end of the studies, the President of Turkey Mustafa Kemal made a speech in accordance with the significance of the adoption of the new Latin alphabet in the opening of the Grand National Assembly on November 1, 1928 (Ertan et al., 2018: 190). Following this speech, the draft law prepared by the Language Commission was accepted. On 3 November 1928, the law entered into force and was published in the official

newspaper (Inan, 2018: 185). Thus, the Arabic letters used by the Turks since the adoption of the Islamic religion were left and passed to the Latin letters.

#### SOME CARICATURES RELATED TO THE LAW OF TEVHID-I TEDRISAT AND THE LETTER REVOLUTION



Caricature-1 (Tahir, 1924)

#### Translation of Caricature

Cover Letter: Necat (liberation) time.

Respectively from the fourth obstacle: Reign, Dynasty and Taassub (bigotry).

Subtitle: End Game.



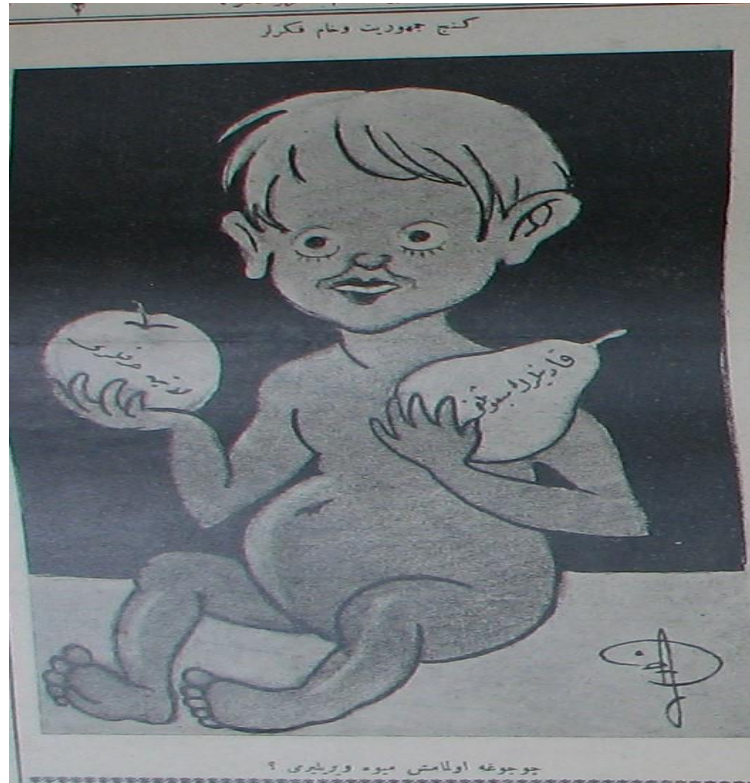
**Caricature-2** (Gökçe, 1924)

#### Translation of Caricature

Subtitle: The storm of Tecdidi (regeneration) destroyed the outdated institutions in the country.

#### About Caricature 1 and 2

Ratib Tahir, the cartoonist of Caricature 1, drew some of the innovations made after the founding of the Republic as an obstacle, and pointed out that Mustafa Kemal would successfully complete the race after each jump. The last move is taassub that means bigotry. In Caricature 2, the illustrator painted a storm from Mustafa Kemal's mouth and drew innovation movements. Inside the storm, there are ruined madrasah and robes with turbaned robes. In the storm, shari'ah, sultanate and madrasah were written in Ottoman Turkish. It was pictured that the storm pulled these institutions like a hose thanks to Ghazi Mustafa Kemal. Articles submitted and adopted to the Assembly on 3 March 1924; The exile of the Ottoman dynasty and the abolition of the caliphate, removal of Power of Attorney and Ministry of Evil and Evkaf and gathering education under one roof. The two caricatures published after these laws do not contain any criticism and it is seen that the innovations and government are supported.



**Caricature-3** (Tahir, 1924)

### Translation of Caricature

Cover Letter: Young Republic and Raw Ideas

Apple in child's hand: Latin Letters

On pear: Women's Deputy

Subtitle: Is the child given unripe fruit?

### About Caricature-3

When we examine the humor publications of the period, we see that the most critical publications are on women's parliamentary issues with the Letter Revolution. Ghazi Mustafa Kemal ensured that these revolutions were discussed by the public and prepared public opinion with the studies carried out in this direction. During this period, he realized that there was no question of public and press acceptance to this Letter Revolution (Turan, 2018: 387). As it is drawn in Caricature 3, 'latin letters' are written on the apple in child's hand and on the pear, 'women's deputies' are written. In this cartoon drawn on March 20, 1924, it can be understood from the question "Is the child given unripe fruit?", the people of Turkey and illustrators see the two reforms that are thought to be made as raw.



**Caricature-4** (Gökçe, 1926)

#### Translation of Caricature

Latin Letters: Watch out you're gonna get kicked!

Arabian Letters: Doing this is as hard as reading me!...

#### About Caricature-4

Ramiz Gökçe draws Latin and Arab letters in a boxing match with each other and tries to show the difficulty of reading the Arabic letters to the public. This caricature was published at times when the Letter Revolution was not accepted. The most striking part of the caricature is the crowd of people behind the Latin letters and the Arabic letters. While 2 people stand behind the Latin letters, many people are drawn behind the Arabic letters. From this image, it is understood that the Latin letters were not fully adopted by the people in 1926 and the Letter Revolution was not accepted. Akbaba magazine and caricaturist Ramiz Gökçe tries to show the difficulty of reading the Arabic letters to the public, and the attitude of the magazine's publications from the Letter Revolution is clearly seen.





**Caricature-7** (Gökçe, 1928)

#### **Translation of Caricature**

Cover Letter: “Cumhuriyet”, who is five years old, takes Feyz from the Great Veteran and reads it.

#### **About Caricature-5, 6 and 7**

In Cartoon 5, Ghazi Mustafa Kemal holds the pen in his right hand by pressing on the old Arabic letters. New Turkish letters are written in the sun rising from the back of the cartoon. In addition to the August 31 Victory Day celebrated after the Independence War, the acceptance of Latin letters by leaving the Arabic letters on the same date is shown as victory. In this caricature, the adoption of Latin letters is depicted as the Republic which was liberated from enemy occupation.

In Caricature 6 and 7 it is important to show the importance of the transition to Latin letters. President Ghazi Mustafa Kemal and Prime Minister İsmet İnönü were drawn while teaching Latin letters to students and these drawings showed the importance given to the Letter Revolution by both the government and publishers.



Caricature-8 (Gökçe, 1928)

### Translation of Caricature

Cover Letter: Season Thoughts.

Subtitle of Language Committee Caricature:

(Arabic letters Cim and Sin) and (Elif and fe Letters) Gentlemen:

-“Are we going to be deputy this time?”

Subtitles for National Assembly caricature:

(Arabic Şin letter) and (Arabic Cim letter) Gentlemen:

-“Are we going to be proxy this time?”

Subtitles of First School caricature:

Hungry Kids: “Are we going to find bread this year?”

Subtitles of the coal dealer caricature:

Coal Dealers: “Are we going to be rich this winter?”



Caricature-9 (Gökçe, 1928)

#### Translation of Caricature

Cover Letter: Ankara Grand National Assembly is opening today.

Subtitle: Deputies – “We go around, for an outing, come on, get to work now!”

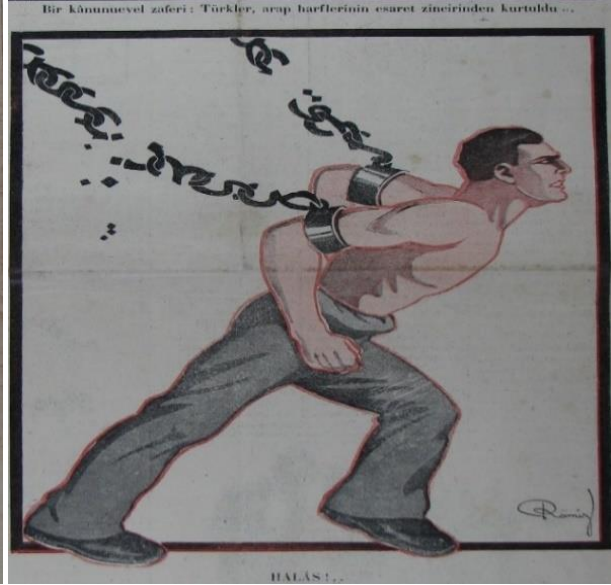
#### About Caricature 8-9

In caricature number 8, there are some sections affected by the Letter Revolution. These groups reveal the state of society. People in the Language Council, which is considered to be a pioneer of the Letter Revolution, are waiting for post-revolution deputies. The deputies in the national assembly expect to be a member of parliament again together with the Letter Revolution has been successfully passed. The most important things are the students' statement who are educated in school “can we find bread?” and the thoughts of coal dealers “ will we be rich?”. Caricature illustrator Ramiz Gökçe vilifies the people, who made Letter Revolution, because of pursuing the position, and mentions about the people's desire to get rid of hunger and earn money rather than the Letter Revolution.

In caricature number 9, there is a satire, though small. Because the opening of the National Assembly, all the MPs have one idea, “Letter Revolution.” However, as in Caricature 8, it is seen in this issue of Akbaba Magazine that the real expectation of the people is material issues.



Caricature-10 (Karikatür, 1928)



Caricature-11 (Gökçe, 1928)

### About Caricature 10-11

Speciality of Caricature 10 and 11 are written in Latin letters. It is seen that newspapers and magazines started to be published in Latin letters which came into force on 3 November 1928 (İnan, 2018: 185). Although it is still in November, it is also seen in the Caricature number 10 where the civil servants are subjected to an exam. In caricature number 11, the person tied with the chain gets rid of the chains. The chain here is the Arabic letters. Under the cartoon is written halas that means over. Akbaba's view is clearly seen about Latin letters with this caricature.



Caricature-12 (Görey, 1928)

### Translation of Caricature

Cover Letter: Instead of Wood!...

Subtitle: " So you will stay in the mansion during the winter. But how are you going to shelter in that snow, don't you get cold?"

"Oh, why do we get cold, my father's library is full of huge books written in Arabic letters... We burn them up and warm!"

### About Caricature-12

The reason for using this caricature is the speeches in the subtitle of the caricature. The adoption of the Arabic alphabet and the transition to the Latin alphabet has been adopted so quickly that books written in Arabic letters

are thought to be burned only for warmth without considering the importance. Caricature illustrator İhap Hulusi clearly shows us the perspective of the people of a part of the period to the Arabic letters with this caricature.

## RESULT

Cartoons are important arguments that reveal their critical identity with humor of the period in which they lived. Examining these printed media organs in public broadcasts by discussing the problems of today's political and social life means taking some kind of x-ray. The mission of humor and cartoon magazines in the Early Republic period is very important in terms of revealing the mental structure of the government and the people of the period. The fact that the government, which came to power after the War of Independence ended successfully, would turn to innovation and reforms with the idea of radical change, with the approval of the National Will that was with it in all circumstances. The attitude of the tired people who lived the First World War and the War of Independence against the changes that would have been experienced in centuries would have been a serious obstacle to the new state to be established.

With the loss of the war at the end of the First World War and the invasion of Anatolia by the Entente States, a sad and hopeless period began in Ottoman society. With the first steps of the National Struggle on May 19, 1919, the beginning of the long and arduous road, the hope of the people to get rid of the invasion of the Entente States has flourished. In this environment, reaching news everywhere in Anatolia and raising public awareness could be done through printed publications, which were the only news source of the time. Considering its impact on the public, printed publications are of great importance. Similarly, considering the claims of low literacy of the period, the importance of visuals in printed publications increases. Therefore, cartoon writers and cartoonists have great responsibility.

With the success of the National Struggle, serious innovation and reform movements have begun throughout the country. There have been many revolutions that have influenced education, law, economic and everyday life. Considering the low literacy rate, it is thought that the public is seriously affected by the print media. In this context, how the Law of Tevhid-i Tedrisat, which is the subject of the article, and how the Letter Revolution was used in the humor magazines and newspapers of the period was investigated and in this context Zümür-ü Anka and Akbaba magazines were examined. Today, it is possible to learn through the humor and cartoon magazines that some of the Revolutions that still cause controversy among the public or political channels have had an impact on the public in the Early Republican period. Tevhid-i Tedrisat Law and Letter Revolution, which is one of the important reforms of the Republican era, is an innovation that has been tried to form a public opinion for a long time. It is known that Gazi Mustafa Kemal himself asked the reforms that were in the period of maturation, in every environment he was with, and kept the pulse of the people. In the first years of the establishment of the Republic of Turkey, it is believed to undermine the national unity of the will of the people all matters not provided the union.

We have examined within the framework of the Law on Unification of Education and Letter Revolution, it has been seen that no significant criticism was made against the government of the period in Zümrüd-ü Anka and Akbaba humor magazines (Cantek & Gönenç, 2017: 13). There are two reasons for this situation. The first is that the public and the media support the Ankara government against the Allied states and the Istanbul Government. The second reason is that there is a period of joy in the public and in the press as the National Struggle succeeds.

Akbaba newspaper is regarded as the flagship of humor magazines of the period. When we examine the issues at Akbaba magazine, it is seen that there is no serious satire or criticism towards the Unification of Education Law and Letter Revolution. The main reason for this situation is the close relations of Akbaba magazine with political powers throughout its publishing life. It was claimed that he received material incentives in line with his criticism of the opposition (Cantek & Gönenç, 2017: 12).

When the publications published by Zümrüd-ü Anka during his two-years life are examined, it is difficult to find information and caricatures about the Law of Tevhid-i Tedrisat and the Letter Revolution. In the magazine, we see the publication on the subject of Tevhid-i Tedrisat in the first caricature. There is no criticism in this caricature. However, in the third caricature, as mentioned above, the little boy has apples and pears in his hands. In the apple, "Latin letters" and in the pear "Women's Deputy" is written. In the top title, "Young Republic and Raw Ideas" is written. Ratib Tahir, the caricaturist of Zümrüd-ü Anka, thinks that the adoption of Latin letters is new and raw. On the other hand, although it is a small criticism, the other aspect of this caricature is that a more immature fruit, such as the "Latin Letter and the Women's Deputy" are expected to mature.

Among the reforms that are still the subject of controversy today, Tevhid-i Tedrisat Law and Letter Revolution has been chosen to examine whether there are any criticisms of the cartoonists and printed publishers of the period against the reforms made in the beginning of the Republic. Today, caricatures, which are seen as the source of criticism and satire, have been examined in a period of allegedly low literacy, and Zümrüd-ü Anka and Akbaba magazines have been examined and no serious criticism has been found.

Innovation and reform movements are painful periods for states. Although these processes are made with the need, it is possible to criticize and discuss the years without considering the conditions of the period. During the early Republican period, the press stood beside its state after all the experiences, and played an important role in public disclosure of reforms and innovations. It was not only reflected on the pages of printed publications and newspapers, but also the Republican era and innovations that affected humor and cartoonists (Yetim & Akkoyunlu, 2017: 96).

## ETHIC

In this article, journal writing rules, publishing principles, research and publishing ethics rules, journal ethics rules are followed. I am responsible for any violations that may arise in the article.

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