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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
Washington, D.C. 20523

83 p.

CAPITAL ASSISTANCE PAPER

Proposal and Recommendations  
For the Review of the  
Development Loan Committee

TURKEY: ATATURK UNIVERSITY MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

277-436

277-H-077

A.I.D.  
Reference Center  
Room 1656 NS

AID-DLC/P-542

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
Washington, D.C. 20523

UNCLASSIFIED

AID-DLC/P-542  
May 22, 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT LOAN COMMITTEE

SUBJECT: Turkey: Ataturk University Medical Equipment

Attached for your review are the recommendations for authorization of a loan in an amount not to exceed \$2,000,000 to the Government of the Republic of Turkey to assist in financing the foreign exchange costs of equipment, materials, supplies and services for Ataturk University Medical School and its affiliated Provincial Hospital at Erzurum, Turkey.

If any member of the DLC has a basic policy issue arising out of this proposal, it is requested that you communicate this to us as early as possible but in no event later than close of business on Wednesday, May 31, 1967. In the absence of any indication that there is a fundamental policy problem, we propose to proceed with the authorization of this loan promptly after May 31, 1967.

Rachel C. Rogers  
Assistant Secretary  
Development Loan Committee

Attachments:

Summary and Recommendations  
Project Analysis  
ANNEXES A-I

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May 22, 1967

CAPITAL ASSISTANCE PAPER  
TURKEY: ATATURK UNIVERSITY MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

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May 22, 1967

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SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. BORROWER: Republic of Turkey, for the Ministry of Education
2. AMOUNT: Two million dollars (\$2,000,000)
3. LOAN TERMS: Term of forty years with a ten-year grace period. Interest at one percent per annum on outstanding principal during grace period; thereafter interest of two and one-half percent per annum. Payments of principal and interest semi-annually.
4. TOTAL COST OF ACTIVITY: Approximately \$11,300,000, of which approximately \$9,300,000 equivalent will be in Turkish Lira furnished by the Government of Turkey.
5. DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY: Funding the U.S. dollar costs of equipment, consulting services and participants for the Project. The Project consists of providing basic medical equipment and supplies to outfit Ataturk University Medical School and its affiliated Provincial Hospital at Erzurum.
6. PURPOSE OF ACTIVITY: To improve the quality of medical education and medical treatment at the Ataturk University Medical School and its affiliated hospital.
7. BACKGROUND OF ACTIVITY: Ataturk University Medical School began teaching in the Spring of 1966 and also assumed responsibility for operating the Provincial Hospital at Erzurum, Turkey. The new medical school is receiving technical assistance from Turkey's Hacettepe Medical School, but lacks foreign exchange necessary to purchase medical equipment to outfit properly the medical school and hospital.

8. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK INTEREST: The Export-Import Bank stated it was not interested in considering the loan on November 9, 1966.
9. MISSION VIEWS: The Mission recommends approval of this loan as an important contribution to medical education in Turkey, to the development of the new national health program in remote eastern Turkey, and to the development of a new pattern of modern education in Turkey.
10. STATUTORY CRITERIA: All satisfied
11. ISSUES: Should AID withhold authorization until the GOT passes special legislation for the Ataturk University? See page 6.
12. RECOMMENDATION: That a loan of \$2,000,000 be made to the Republic of Turkey for the purpose described in this loan paper.

LOAN COMMITTEE:

Loan Officer:	TRTiftt, USAID/Turkey
Legal Counsel:	RJWertheimer, RLA USAID/Turkey
Economist:	EJCohn, USAID/Turkey
Nebraska Project	
Coordinator:	DKCasey, USAID/Turkey

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**B. Economic and Social Background****1. Eastern Turkey**

Ataturk University is the major university in eastern Turkey and is located at Erzurum, the largest city in the region. The Government of Turkey recognizes the eastern 18 provinces as underdeveloped and is encouraging economic and social development of the region. The Government is encouraging agricultural improvement, increased industrialization, and increased medical services in this area.

This section of Turkey is separated from the rest of the nation by its rugged terrain, harsh winter weather, and distance from the capital and other traditionally important cities. Consequently, these provinces have been relatively isolated and have not received much benefit from commerce and government. Population is sparser. The economy is primarily agricultural and poorer than in the other provinces. Levels of literacy and education are much lower in the east than in the other provinces.

This eastern region is bound on the north by the Black Sea; on the east, by the Soviet Union and Iran; and on the south, by Iraq and Syria. It includes 77,537 square miles, or 26% of Turkey's total land area of 298,104 square miles. Location of these eastern 18 provinces is shown in Annex B. The terrain in the eastern provinces is rugged with many mountains and valleys. Most mountains reach above 2,000 meters (6,700 feet) and the highest is Mount Ararat, at 5,165 meters (16,946 feet), near the border with the Soviet Union and Iran. The altitude of most valleys is between 1,000 meters (3,300 feet) and 2,000 meters (6,600 feet). Rivers in these high valleys include the headwaters of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. The only major lake in the area, Lake Van, lies at an altitude of 1,650 meters (5,414 feet). The climate of the eastern region is generally the same as the climate in the rest of the country. However, the nation's coldest winters occur in the east and the hottest summers occur in the southeast.

Population density is much less in the eastern provinces than in the other provinces. Although this region occupies 26% of total Turkish land area, it includes only 18% of the population. Population of this area is 5,535,529 out of a national population of 31,391,207

according to the 1965 census. Comparative figures of population density are: for the east, 71 persons per square mile; for the other provinces, 117 persons per square mile. Most - 78% - of the people in the eastern provinces live in rural areas and villages whereas, in the other provinces, 63% of the population lives in rural areas. This area has few major cities. Of Turkey's 14 cities with a population of 100,000 or more persons, only two - Erzurum and Diyerbakir - are in the east. Of the nation's next largest 16 cities, with a population between 50,000 and 100,000 persons, the east includes only two: Elazig and Trabzon.

The economy of the eastern region is predominantly agricultural. About 85% of the labor force is engaged in agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing. In the other provinces, only 73% of the population is engaged in this same occupational group. Major agricultural products in the eastern provinces are cereals, nuts and livestock. The cereals include wheat, barley, millet, maize, and rice, and averages about 12% of the national cereal production. Principal nuts are hazel nuts (20% of national production) and pistachios, almonds, and walnuts (16% of national production). Farmers also raise livestock, principally sheep, which were 27% of the national total in 1963.

The percentage of persons employed in non-agricultural occupations in the east is about half the amount so employed in the other provinces. For instance, 3.0% of the eastern labor force is engaged in manufacturing compared to 7.6% of the population in the other provinces. Other occupations show the same large differences: construction, 1.6% of the labor force in the east and 2.4% of the labor force in the other provinces; commerce and banking, 1.7% in the east and 3.4% in the other provinces; transportation and communications, 1.0% in the east and 2.1% in the other provinces; and services, 3.3% in the east and 5.6% in the other provinces. Principal non-agricultural production comes from factories and some mining. The major factories include state-owned copper smelters at Murgul and Ergani, a petroleum refinery at Batman, several sugar beet factories, a number of cement and textile factories, and small privately-owned manufacturing establishments. Mining in the east includes copper at Murgul and Ergani, petroleum near Batman, lead-zinc near Keban, lignite fields near Erzurum, and undeveloped barite deposits near Muş.

The literacy and education levels in the eastern provinces are also lower than in the other provinces. In the east, only 25% of the population is literate, while in the other provinces the literacy rate is about 42%, according to the 1960 census. Similarly, the educational levels in the east are low. Although the east contains

18% of the population, it contains much less than 18% of the nation's educated persons. For instance, the east has only about 10% of the nation's primary school graduates (first through fifth grades); about 8% of the secondary school graduates (sixth through eighth grades); about 7% of the high school and vocational school graduates; and about 6% of those with a higher education.

## 2. Medical Program in the East

To improve medical services in the eastern provinces, the Turkish government has started two related programs. First, it has established a national health program, beginning with the eastern part of the nation where they are sorely needed. The national health services bring modern medical care to the people of the villages and small towns, many of which have never before had modern medical services. Second, the Turkish government established at Ataturk University a new medical school which will emphasize training in community medicine. The Ataturk University Medical School expects to draw many of its students from the eastern provinces and expects many of its graduates to practice in this region. Ataturk University Medical School and national health units are cooperating to bring improved health services to the eastern provinces.

### a. National Health Services

The national health program will expand the availability of modern health services, particularly to the 66% of the population in rural areas. Before enactment of the national health plan in 1961, many kinds of institutions provided different health services, including the Ministry of Health, with 52% of hospital beds; other Ministries, State Economic Enterprises, and medical schools, with 27% of hospital beds; philanthropic organizations with 8% of hospital beds; government social insurance, with 6% of hospital beds; city and local governments, with 5% of hospital beds; and private hospitals, with 2% of hospital beds.

The national health plan will consolidate and expand government-sponsored health services so that these will blanket the nation by 1977. Under this plan, the nation's 67 provinces are divided into regions of three to six provinces. Each region will have at least one 400 to 500-bed hospital and a public health laboratory. Each province is divided into health areas composed of about 100,000 persons and 100-bed hospital. Within each health area are many rural health

units. These rural health units are the backbone of the national health system.

The national health services program started in the eastern province of Mug in 1963. In the following year five more provinces, all in the east, were brought into the system. In 1965, five of the six provinces added to the system were in this eastern region; and during 1966, five of the seven provinces added to the system were in this region. During 1967, the remaining two eastern provinces are scheduled to join the national health system.

Within each province, rural health units link the national health program with the people. The site of a rural health unit is obvious to the passerby: buildings are single story, usually painted white, contain six to eight rooms, and fly nearby the flag of the Red Crescent, Turkey's Red Cross. The rural health unit is frequently the only new building in the village, except perhaps a school building. These units, the primary source of modern medical care for about 7,000 persons, are staffed by a general practitioner, one nurse, one male nurse, two to four midwives, and a driver. The Ministry of Health is recruiting doctors and other medical personnel for these centers. Each person in the health unit's area is registered on cards which note cases of tuberculosis, trachoma, and venereal disease, which record immunizations, and which are the person's basic medical record.

Rural health units provide both curative and preventive medical services. If a person is sick, he goes to the health unit where the doctor diagnoses the illness and gives treatment. If the doctor decides the patient should receive additional treatment, he sends the patient to the area hospital. Health unit personnel also provide preventive medical services by advising villagers on proper sanitation, nutrition, and birth control. Health workers will urge relocation of impure water wells and will advise families on correct food preparation and diet.

Assistance in family planning and birth control is a major service provided by rural health units. This program has received AID support from AID Loan No. 277-H-068 which provides \$3,600,000 to the Ministry of Health for purchase of 1,400 vehicles, spares, related equipment, educational equipment, and consulting services. The Turkish Ministry of Health will contribute an estimated \$5,440,000 equivalent in Turkish

Lira to carry out this portion of its family planning program. Loan-financed vehicles will transport rural health unit doctors trained in family planning so that they can reach a larger number of families more easily and more quickly. The vehicles will also carry family planning teams to villages where the teams will educate villagers in family planning. Besides assisting with family planning, the vehicles will give mobility to the rural health center staff, permitting them to visit the several villages in their area.

b. Ataturk University and its Medical Faculty

In addition to the national health program, the Turkish Government has started a new faculty of medicine at Ataturk University. This university was established in 1957 and began classes in 1958 with 123 students enrolled in its two faculties of Agriculture and Letters and Sciences. The university now has 1,796 students enrolled in the following faculties: agriculture, 846; letters and science, 835; and medicine 25. In 1966, Ataturk University graduated 152 students in agriculture and 29 students in letters and science. By 1973, the university expects enrollment to total 3,600 students. The only other eastern university is Black Sea University, at Trabzon, with embryo faculties of engineering, architecture, and science; enrollment of full-time students is estimated at 100.

AID has supported Ataturk University since its formative stages. In 1954, the Foreign Operations Administration (FOA), an AID predecessor agency, contracted with the University of Nebraska for a preliminary survey of the establishment of a university in eastern Turkey. Following completion of the study and the Government of Turkey's decision to proceed with the project, the U.S. Government asked the University of Nebraska to provide technical assistance to Ataturk University under Project No. 277-11-110-211 (Advanced Agricultural Training). Under this program, the U.S. has contributed about \$2,600,000 for U.S. technicians, participant training, and special educational equipment. The Government of Turkey has contributed about \$18,000,000 equivalent in Turkish Lira for land, buildings, equipment, and operating costs, as of June 30, 1966. This project is due to terminate on June 30, 1967, and the Turkish Government, AID, and the University of Nebraska are considering a six-year extension. This extension is described in the E-1 for Project No. 277-11-660-428 (Ataturk University).

Ataturk University was conceived as a new kind of university for Turkey. It was designed to teach with modern methods and to serve the eastern region by making available research and extension services. The university is presently awaiting passage of special legislation to support this philosophy of education. However, the new medical faculty does not need special legislation because of its agreement with Hacettepe Medical School, as explained below in this section. The medical faculty is actively pursuing a modern philosophy of education and is the single most positive force for change at Ataturk University. By assisting this medical faculty, AID will encourage the most active proponents of change and may exert a strong influence for improvement. If AID withholds support for the medical school until the Turkish Grand National Assembly passes special legislation for the university as a whole, those in the medical faculty who are the proponents of change and new legislation and who are trying now to improve the university may become discouraged and leave Ataturk. If AID supports the medical school now with the equipment that is so badly needed we will be helping the proponents of modern philosophies of education to demonstrate the effectiveness of their methods.

Ataturk University Medical School carries out its philosophy of modern education by providing many services to its community. For example, medical students at Erzurum counsel poor families. Medical school doctors regularly visit health units to advise on diagnosing and treating diseases. Rural health unit doctors attend medical school seminars and training courses in public health problems. The medical school's future research program will be directed at regional problems, such as nutrition, epidemics, and prevalent diseases in the area. Research statistics are gathered from rural health units and from patients treated at the Erzurum Provincial Hospital. In teaching, Ataturk University Medical School emphasizes clinical work and encourages a multi-discipline approach to medical problems, as does its model, Hacettepe Medical School.

This philosophy of education contrasts with that of Turkey's other three medical schools: Istanbul University Medical School, Ankara University Medical School, and Aegean University Medical School at Izmir. These three medical schools provide little service to their communities. Their research may be primarily theoretical. Students may learn by memorizing textbooks and graduate with little experience in diagnosing and treating patients.

### 3. Project Outline

The new medical school began in the Spring of 1966 following the arrival of 60 Turkish doctors. These doctors established the

new medical school, began operating both the 380-patient Erzurum Provincial Hospital and the 50-bed Erzurum Maternity Hospital, and started instructing 25 medical students who had completed pre-medical training at Hacettepe.

a. Assistance from Turkish Sources

Ataturk University Medical School is patterned after, and guided by, Hacettepe Medical School at Ankara. Hacettepe will extend technical assistance to this new medical school and its affiliated provincial hospital for 10 years ending in 1976. The agreement provides that Hacettepe assign some of its own teaching staff to the new medical school. Already, more than 50 Hacettepe doctors are working at Erzurum. The agreement also provides for two additional types of training by Hacettepe. Doctors from Hacettepe give special courses, lasting from one to several months, at the new medical school during the summer. (The summer is part of the new medical school's academic year, which begins in the spring and ends in the winter.) The junior staff of the new medical faculty also go to Hacettepe to take graduate courses. The technical assistance agreement also provides that Hacettepe screen applicants for faculty jobs at the new medical school. This selection process ensures high standards. In addition to technical assistance, Hacettepe has sent about 4,000 volumes of medical books and some equipment and supplies from its own limited stocks.

Hacettepe is well-qualified to guide the new medical school. Hacettepe started in 1958 as a children's hospital under the direction of Dr. Ihsan Dogramaci. Three years later, this hospital burned down - without any loss of life - and Dr. Dogramaci directed its rebuilding into a large medical complex. In 1961, after reconstruction of the children's hospital, Hacettepe established schools of nursing, physiotherapy, and medical technology. In 1962, it established a school of arts and sciences; in 1964, it established schools of medicine and dentistry. By 1966, it had been renamed the Hacettepe Science Center, and includes (1) Schools of Medicine, Dentistry, Physical Medicine, and Nursing; The Hacettepe Hospitals; and the Research Institute of Child Health; (2) Hacettepe School of Arts and Sciences; (3) Hacettepe School of Graduate Studies including Institutes of Social Sciences, Natural Sciences and Medical Sciences; and (4) Hacettepe

**Institute of Population Studies.**

Hacettepe's rapid expansion is also illustrated by its enrollment figures. In 1961, it started teaching with 30 students; in 1966, it had about 1,200 students. This expansion has been financed from many sources, including Turkish Government budget allocations, AID grants and loans of Turkish Lira, and Ford and Rockefeller Foundation grants.

Visiting experts are highly impressed by Hacettepe Science Center. Following a recent British Royal Commission visit, commission member Sir Brian Windeyer, Dean of the London University Medical Faculty, said to a British Medical News report he was "impressed by the progress achieved at this newly-founded institution." Another commission member, Dr. Charles Fleming, Dean of the University of Glasgow Medical Faculty, told the reporter that Hacettepe's achievements are an unbelievable success. Another visiting expert, Dr. Carroll Newsom, RCA vice-president for education and former president of New York University, said in his AID-financed Report on Hacettepe:

"It is a truly remarkable group of well-trained men.. they are true believers in their mission to improve the medical basis of Turkish society..The extent to which the hospital is being used is amazing; its completed facilities are attracting large number of patients from all over Turkey."

Besides this assistance from Hacettepe, Ataturk University Medical School has received funds from the Turkish Government to alter the Erzurum Provincial Hospital and to construct classrooms and laboratory buildings on the Ataturk University campus. Long-range plans include additional buildings. Details of the construction program are given below in Section D.1.1.1. Project Description - buildings.

**b. Assistance from A.I.D.**

AID has already furnished some equipment to the new medical school. USAID has extended two grants totalling \$40,000 for equipment most urgently needed by the medical school. The first was a grant of \$20,000 under Project No. 277-11-990-429 from the USAID Director's Special Fund to provide a small amount of critically needed medical equipment from the U.S. The second grant, of TL 181,600 (\$20,000 equivalent), was obtained from PL 665 Section 402 funds under Project

No. 277-31-550-075. The GOT converted Turkish Lira into foreign exchange and allowed the new medical school to buy medical equipment from free world countries. The list of equipment purchased includes some larger pieces, such as electrocardiographs and a microscope, and smaller instruments and supplies, such as surgical blades, forceps, and needles. The equipment has now started to arrive. The medical school has also acquired U.S. Government excess property medical equipment and supplies with an original acquisition cost of \$165,160.

The medical school has asked AID for a loan of \$1,900,000 for basic medical equipment and supplies to outfit campus classrooms and laboratories and to equip properly its affiliated teaching facility at Erzurum Provincial Hospital. The Turkish Government has demonstrated considerable effort at self-help in providing technical assistance and funds for construction of this new medical education institution. However, it lacks sufficient foreign exchange and has asked AID to finance purchase of U.S.-made medical equipment and supplies so that this institution can develop its present potential. This institution is also expected to improve the philosophy of education at Ataturk University and to influence the future development of Turkey's eastern region.

Ataturk University Medical School has asked for participant training under proposed technical assistance project No. 277-11-660-428 for Ataturk University mentioned above. Total cost would be \$129,006 for 21 participants to spend a total of 35 and 3/4 man-years in the United States. Training is planned to cover 18 medical areas including: hospital administration, biochemistry, anatomy, pharmacology, dietetics, surgical science, medical instrument electronics, and microbiology. Since further technical assistance by AID to Ataturk University is not now planned, \$100,000 has been added to the proposed loan to cover this participant training. Should we subsequently be satisfied that equivalent training will otherwise be provided for, the proposed loan agreement would be reduced to \$1,900,000.

C. Borrower

1. Government of Turkey - Ministry of Education

The Government of the Republic of Turkey will borrow the funds on behalf of the Ministry of National Education. This Ministry provides funds from the National Budget for the operation of Ataturk University Medical School. The Ministry is responsible for starting and maintaining primary, secondary, and higher schools; for providing teaching staffs; for drafting laws, regulations, and curricula for schools; for reviewing, preparing, and publishing text books and other materials; and for other educational and cultural functions.

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## 2. Ataturk University Medical School

The Turkish organization which will carry out this project is the Ataturk University Faculty of Medicine at Erzurum. This medical school teaches medical students and operates the Erzurum Provincial Hospital which provides clinical instruction facilities as an integral part of the medical school.

### a. Curriculum

The medical school program to train doctors lasts five years. Entrance requirements are completion of a two-year pre-medical program, consisting of basic sciences, sociology, biostatistics, and a foreign language. At present, Hacettepe conducts a special eight-month course covering the second year of pre-med for those applying to Ataturk University. In the future, Ataturk University expects to teach pre-medical courses in cooperation with other departments at Ataturk University. The medical school presently has 25 students completing their first year. An additional 50 students, the majority of whom are from the eastern region, are Hacettepe's special pre-medical program. Those who pass will enter Ataturk University Medical School March 1, 1967, as first year medical students. The school plans student enrollment of 250 by the academic year 1970-1971, the first year it will have students in all five classes. By 1975-1976, when it plans to operate at capacity, it expects 500 students.

The medical school curriculum is designed to provide about one-third theoretical work and two-thirds laboratory work during the first two years. During the first year, medical students learn normal functioning of human cells and organ systems. Students start with morphology and metabolism of mammalian and bacterial cells. Next, they learn anatomical, physiological, and biochemical characteristics of tissues. During the remainder of the year, students learn organ systems and their relationships. During the second year, students are to learn the effect of disease and drugs on the human systems. Students start by learning basic medical sciences, such as microbiology, pharmacology, and pathology. They then study pathological changes and the effects of infection, drugs, and radiological and mechanical stresses.

During the third and fourth years of medical school, students are to spend much of their time in clinics where they gain practical experience. Instruction will continue through seminars, clinical conferences, group discussions, and case presentations. However, students will also work in hospital departments and in rural health units. During the fifth year of medical school, students will serve a rotating internship in medicine, pediatrics, surgery, obstetrics, and gynecology at the Erzurum Provincial Hospital.

Outside of this curriculum, medical school students gain additional experience by counseling poor families with a pregnant woman or a child less than two years old. The student regularly visits the family and in a medical emergency will be summoned to assist. Students are to gain additional practical experience by assisting general practitioners in rural health units during the two-month winter vacation.

#### b. Organization

The principal doctors at the new medical school are young, enthusiastic, and capable. They are well-educated and many have received specialty training abroad. The first group arrived without their families, which followed months later. In taking up their new posts, these doctors have forgone more secure and, in some instances, more lucrative jobs to live in the harsh, relatively isolated eastern region. Most of the medical faculty has come from Hacettepe Medical School where they participated in the rapid and successful expansion of that institution. Others have left more comfortable jobs abroad and in private practice. They have joined the new medical school for several reasons. Some are dedicated to the new frontier of developing medical services and medical education in the eastern provinces. Some have received promotions and have assumed jobs of greater responsibility. Some are receiving better pay because of promotions and differentials. At least one has sought the mental stimulation of working in a university. Many more will be attracted if the medical school obtains adequate equipment.

The Ataturk University Medical School is directed by the dean, Dr. Ali Ertugrul. Dr. Ertugrul is 43 years old and a former pediatrician educated in Turkey with specialty training in the U.S. Before joining the new medical school, Dr. Ertugrul was in charge of the Hacettepe construction committee, responsible for its \$11,000,000 building program from 1958 to 1965.

Four unit coordinators assist Dean Ertugrul. The unit of pre-clinical medicine is supervised by Dr. Ayhan Göçmen. Dr. Göçmen is 31 years old and was chief resident in pediatrics at Hacettepe before joining Ataturk University. The pre-clinical unit contains departments of biochemistry, physiology, anatomy, and histology. The unit of medical services is directed by Dr. Ali Gürçay. Dr. Gurçay is 38 years old and pioneered the establishment of the national health system in the province of Muş. The medical unit consists of departments of internal medicine, pediatrics, neurology and psychiatry, dermatology, radiology, microbiology, pathology, and public health. The unit of surgical services is directed by Dr. Yilmaz Bayraktar. Dr. Bayraktar is 35 years old and served on the staff of the Hacettepe Medical School before joining the new medical school. He has responsibility for departments of general surgery, ophthalmology, ear-nose-throat, obstetrics-gynecology, orthopedics-physical therapy, and urology. A fourth unit for hospital administration is directed by Dr. Yusuf Çetin. Dr. Çetin is 51 years old and has continued his previous job as administrator of Erzurum Provincial Hospital. This unit is responsible for administration, record-keeping, accounting, and includes the chief nurse and nursing staff.

An organization chart and more detailed biographic information on these five principal doctors and others are included in Annexes C and D respectively.

D. Project

1. Project Description

The purpose of this project is to help Turkey develop an important medical education institution. Turkey is making a major effort at self-help: [it is constructing buildings and providing technical assistance for this institution.] Because of its foreign exchange shortage, Turkey has asked AID for a loan to purchase basic medical equipment and supplies to outfit this institution.

This is a discrete project. Its purpose is to provide the basic equipment and supplies required to develop the medical school and its affiliated hospital to the point where it can function as a full medical school on an austere basis. The medical faculty has been staffed by a group of more than sixty doctors either recruited by, or assigned from Hacettepe in Ankara. The first class of students began in the spring of 1966. [Neither the school nor its affiliated hospital, however, yet has equipment required if the medical school is to provide the full curriculum required of a medical school, nor does the school have anything like the equipment in its now scantily equipped affiliated hospital if the latter is to serve as a teaching hospital.] [A loan of \$1,900,000 has been requested in order to secure the equipment and supplies necessary for the medical school and affiliated Erzurum Provincial Hospital to operate effectively as a teaching facility.] See the final paragraph of B3b above, page 9, for a statement concerning the \$100,000 added to the proposed loan to cover participant training in the event equivalent training is not otherwise provided for and financed from other sources.

Long-range plans, Stage Two, for the medical school anticipate a research hospital on campus. AID has not been asked to finance any equipment for this future hospital, which will increase the effectiveness and quality of the Ataturk medical faculty but which is not required in order to establish it as a fully operating medical school. When the equipment financed with this loan has been provided, the medical school and Provincial Hospital will become an effective operating entity. The research hospital and additional campus buildings are contemplated as part of its later development.

A loan for this project will demonstrate U.S. support of a medical faculty which believes in modern ideas of education and is

carrying out these ideas. The graduates of this school will have a large impact on the economic and social development of Turkey's underdeveloped eastern region. Details of the project are given below.

a. Buildings

Medical school buildings and the affiliated Erzurum Provincial Hospital are being constructed or altered to provide for expanded and more efficient operation. The medical school has obtained permission to use a special method of construction contracting so that it can speed completion of construction. Under this special method, the medical school buys the construction materials and hires a contractor to erect the buildings. The agreement with the contractor permits his replacement without delay if he fails to meet time schedules. Most Turkish Government contracts do not permit quick replacement. Hacettepe used this exceptional method and constructed its facilities in an unusually short period. The architect and engineer for the construction job at Erzurum is the Turkish Ministry of Public Works, which has resident engineers there.

Following is a summary of the construction to be undertaken for the new medical school.

(1) Erzurum Provincial Hospital is a 380-patient hospital with other hospital buildings nearby. The hospital will be expanded to 550-600 bed capacity and, inside, rooms will be altered for more efficient operation. Several new wings will be added to the hospital. The wing which will contain X-ray, radiotherapy, and surgical operating

rooms is scheduled for completion by June 1967. Other wings, for clinical laboratories, additional wards, and quarters for residents, will be completed by the end of 1967. [Equipment estimated at \$1,112,400 is needed to outfit this hospital and is included in the proposed loan.]

Other construction includes the now-completed alteration of the old hospital building to serve as an out-patient clinic. The present health college is being altered to serve as a modern nursing school and is nearly completed. A new maternity hospital of 125 beds is to be constructed by September 1968 and is to be expanded to 300 beds by 1972.

Total costs of construction at the provincial hospital are estimated at TL 6,460,000 (\$718,000 equivalent). Of this amount the Ministry of Public Works will furnish TL 5,500,000 (\$611,000 equivalent) for construction of new hospital wings and the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance will furnish TL 960,000 (\$167,000 equivalent) for alterations to existing hospital buildings. Construction of the new maternity hospital is estimated at TL 4.0 million (\$444,000 equivalent).

(2) Ataturk University campus will become the focus of the new medical school by 1972. The medical school complex will consist of five groups of buildings. The first group scheduled for completion consists of three medical science buildings. The first building is to be completed by June 1967 and the other two will be completed by

October 1967. [Most of the \$437,400 of equipment requested in this loan paper for the campus medical school will be used in these buildings.]

Construction of a new 530-bed teaching and research hospital is scheduled to begin in March 1967 and is to be completed by the end of 1970. The GOT has not asked AID to finance equipment for this hospital. Following completion of this hospital, the medical school will continue to operate the Erzurum Provincial Hospital under the 10-year technical assistance agreement which expires in 1976. Prior to expiration of this agreement, the medical school and the Ministry of Health will decide whether to continue operating the Erzurum Provincial Hospital under its present joint administration. Dr. Ertugrul anticipates that the medical school will continue operating the provincial hospital which will handle more routine cases.

Other groups of campus medical buildings to be completed by the end of 1972 include: buildings for the dean's office, medical library, and students' activities; two buildings for research laboratories; and three buildings for clinics and offices. A site plan showing the location of these buildings on the Ataturk University campus is attached as Annex E.

Total cost of the medical school campus buildings is estimated at approximately TL 65,000,000 (\$7,222,000 equivalent) which will be furnished from the Ministry of Education budget. Of this amount, TL 16,000,000 (\$1,777,000 equivalent) has already been provided and the remainder will be provided during the next six years.

b. Equipment

Besides buildings, the Ataturk University Medical School requires more equipment. The medical school has already obtained some equipment from the two AID grants and excess property mentioned above in Section B, Economic and Social Background. It has also purchased equipment from Turkish suppliers and has borrowed some from Hacettepe and staff doctors. However, the present supply of equipment does not satisfy the medical school's needs for basic equipment and supplies.

The medical school has listed basic requirements for its affiliated provincial hospital and for medical school classrooms and laboratories. Dr. James Tollman reviewed the medical school's equipment needs at USAID's request in June 1966. He suggested changes which have been made in the list, which is summarized in Annex F. We expect Dr. Tollman to review and to approve a final list before the medical school begins procurement, as explained below in Section D.2 Equipment Procurement and Consultants. Dr. Tollman is well qualified to review medical equipment requirements. He was dean of the University of Nebraska Medical School during that school's 10-year period of major expansion.

[Ataturk University Medical School estimated equipment costs with the assistance of Hacettepe's foreign purchasing specialist.] Estimates are FOB factory and are based upon price catalogs published by medical equipment manufacturers and supply houses. Spare parts requirements for this equipment are relatively small and the FOB factory equipment estimates contain small allowances for spares. Ataturk University

Medical School will ask suppliers to furnish lists of recommended spare parts with their bids. To the total estimate for the equipment FOB factory, the Hacettepe foreign purchasing specialist added 2% for costs of inland freight, handling, documentation, and clearance at a U.S. port. To this total is added about 13% for costs of U.S. insurance and ocean freight.

A summary of the estimated foreign exchange costs of this equipment follows:

1. <u>Erzurum Provincial Hospital</u>	
a. Specialized rooms listed in Annex F	\$ 275,300
b. Radiology Department	455,000
c. Radiotherapy Department	92,500
d. Radioisotope Department	82,000
e. Internal medicine	27,000
f. Surgery - electronic	15,000
g. Surgery - instruments	145,000
h. Emergency room	600
i. Physical medicine & rehabilitation	<u>20,000</u>
	\$ 1,112,400
2. <u>Medical School Classrooms and Laboratories</u>	
a. Physiology Department	78,000
b. Anatomy Department	15,000
c. Microbiology Department	66,000
d. Biochemistry Department	97,200

e. Pharmacology Department	25,200
f. Hematology Department	61,500
g. Pathology Department	22,400
h. Histology Department	16,600
i. Student laboratories	<u>55,500</u>
Total medical school	\$ 437,400
Total Equipment FOB Factory	1,549,800
3. Inland freight, handling (2%)	<u>31,000</u>
Total FAS ship	1,580,800
4. Insurance & Ocean freight (13%)	<u>199,200</u>
Total	\$ 1,780,000

To the foreign exchange estimate of \$1,780,000, Turkish Lira costs of customs duties and other import taxes must be added. These taxes approximate 75% of the CIF value of medical equipment. On this basis, import duties on this equipment are estimated at TL 12,015,000 (\$1,335,000 equivalent).

2. Equipment Procurement and Consultants

Ataturk University Medical School will draw technical specifications for this equipment, will invite bids, and analyze offers. After bids are received, the medical school doctors will review them for compliance with technical specifications and will make awards. The medical school will be assisted by Hacettepe's foreign purchasing specialist, who handles about \$300,000 in foreign orders annually.

The medical school will hire U.S. consultants to assist in procurement. The consulting contract is expected to be negotiated with the University of Nebraska, which has long experience with Ataturk University and which has an experienced medical faculty purchasing department. We have asked the University of Nebraska to confirm that it will accept this consulting contract if the loan is authorized. We anticipate a favorable response because Dr. Tollman said in June 1966 that he would be willing to assist the Ataturk Medical Faculty on this project.

We anticipate that Dr. James Tollman will arrive first, for a period of about two weeks, to review the final list of equipment and to assess the new medical school purchasing department's needs for assistance. If Dr. Tollman suggests assistance for the purchasing department, the University of Nebraska will then send qualified persons.

The consultant will also assist in establishing adequate accounting and property records if necessary. The USAID Controller will perform pre-audit of the medical school's present property record system in accordance with Manual Order 794.2, paragraph IV. A. We will send later the USAID Controller's determination of the system's adequacy and recommendations for improvement.

Costs of consulting services are estimated at \$20,000 in foreign exchange and TL 36,000 (\$4,000 equivalent) in local currency. These estimates will be revised after Dr. Tollman determines the needs for purchasing assistance and the medical school negotiates a contract with the University of Nebraska.

3. Equipment Maintenance

Ataturk University Medical School will maintain and repair equipment purchased with loan funds. The school plans to hire two medical equipment technicians, of whom one has been recruited and is expected to join the staff soon. Both technicians are to be sent to the United States for additional training in maintenance and repair of electronic medical equipment.

Hacettepe's medical maintenance department will assist the new medical school. This department contains nine persons. The chief is a former Turkish Army medical equipment technician who spent a year training at the U.S. Army medical equipment maintenance school at St. Louis and subsequently returned to teach medical equipment maintenance for the Turkish Army before he joined Hacettepe. His department consists of eight technicians who are vocational school graduates in electronics. He conducts a six to eight-month course in medical equipment maintenance for newly hired technicians and then spends two years training them. His department installs, maintains, and repairs all medical equipment at Hacettepe.

## E. Economic

### 1. Place in Turkish Economic Development

The financing of this medical equipment will make a two-fold contribution to the economic development of Turkey. It will permit the Ataturk University Medical School to develop an institution to educate more doctors to help meet Turkey's shortage, particularly in rural health practice. Also, it will support the new faculty, which favors a modern philosophy of education, in the major educational institution in Turkey's underdeveloped eastern region.

The Turkish Government supports this medical school as one of its development objectives. The 1965 Annual Program of the First Five-Year Plan (1963-1967) refers to progress in establishing the new medical school thus:

"In planning the location of new medical schools, the educational potential of large urban centers and the necessity to disperse educational facilities equitably in the country, have to be borne in mind. In 1963-1964 ..... preparations were made to open the Erzurum Medical Faculty."

AID has assigned a high priority to development of education and health in its assistance strategy. The Country Assistance Program FY 1967 - Turkey and the Program Memorandum - Turkey - FY 1968 - 1972 both advocate support for education. The CAP advocates increasing the level of education manpower and also supports increased education as the best means of bridging the gulf between the relatively developed west and the backward east. The Program Memorandum advocates U.S. assistance to selected universities which are committed to a modern approach to training highlevel manpower, such as Ataturk University.

In a Message of Congress of February 7, 1966, on International Education and Health, President Johnson called for greater help in meeting the health manpower needs of developing nations. He said,

"In many countries, the struggle for better health is crippled by severe shortages not only of physicians but of all health workers - - nurses, sanitarians; laboratory technicians, public health workers, health educators, hospital administrators, and others. We must work for the day when each country will be able to train, in its own institutions, the health workers it needs."

## 2. Economic Soundness

The economic benefits of a medical school to train doctors who are expected to serve the depressed region in a nation short of doctors cannot be measured in specific quantities of money. It is obvious, however, that healthier people are more productive, are productive longer, and make a greater contribution to the productivity of a nation.

The doctor in eastern Turkey also has a large role in the region's social and economic development, especially if he is serving in one of the rural health units. He may be the only person in a community with any advanced education, and thus he must often assume a position of leadership in the community. In addition to being consulted on medical, health, family planning and sanitation problems, he may also be consulted on social and economic problems. He may be asked how to improve crop yields or how to establish a cooperative to sell milk. As a young, well-educated, and useful individual in the eastern community, the rural health unit doctor can become a very powerful force in its economic and social development.

## 3. Supply of Doctors

Turkey has a shortage of doctors. It had an average of one doctor for about 3,063 persons in 1963. In comparison, the United States has one doctor for each 690 persons. The United Nations Statistical Yearbook 1965 gives population per doctor for other countries:

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>POPULATION PER DOCTOR</u>
Pakistan	7,000
India	5,800
Syria	5,400
Spain	820
Greece	750
Germany	670
Israel	430

Approximately 10,000 doctors practiced in Turkey in 1963. However, the number of persons per doctor varies between urban and rural areas. Most of the doctors - approximately 6,450 - practice in the three main provinces of Ankara, Istanbul, and Izmir, where they serve 15.8% of the nation's population. In these three provinces one doctor serves approximately 750 persons. Outside of these three urban provinces, 3,550 doctors serve the remaining 84.2% of the population and each doctor serves about 7,270 persons, or ten times the population served by his city colleague.

In the eastern region, this figure increases to one doctor for approximately 8,600 persons.

Ninety-nine percent of Turkey's doctors graduated from Turkish medical schools. Authors of the Turkish Health Manpower Study, to be published by Johns Hopkins University Press, computed the number of doctors practising in Turkey in 1963 as follows:

Graduates of Turkish medical schools 1923 - 1963	12,687
Graduates of foreign medical schools 1923 - 1963	<u>188</u>
	12,875
Estimated deaths Estimated abroad	<u>600</u>
Available Supply of Doctors	<u>2,248</u> 10,027

This Study shows that 18% of Turkish doctors are abroad. Some have left Turkey temporarily for training in medical specialties, but many have left to practice, primarily in West Germany and the United States. The number in the United States in 1965 was 538, of whom 31% were continuing their medical education and 69% were in private or hospital practice. According to the Health Manpower Study, the doctors' principal reason for practising abroad is higher income. Doctors' median annual income in Turkey is estimated at TL 28,578 (\$3,175 equivalent).

To educate doctors, Turkey has five medical schools. The oldest and largest is the Istanbul University School of Medicine, which was formed in 1909 by the merger of a military medical school founded in 1827 and a civilian medical school founded in 1865. Total enrollment was 3,143 students in 1963. The second medical school was established in 1945 at Ankara University; enrollment was 1,045 students in 1963. The third medical school was established in 1955 at the Aegean University at Izmir; enrollment was 568 students in 1963. The next medical school, Ankara University's Hacettepe School of Medicine, opened in 1963 with an enrollment of 100 students. Hacettepe will graduate its first class of doctors in 1968. The last medical school to be established, in 1966, was the Ataturk University School of Medicine, with 25 students. Ataturk University Medical School will graduate its first class of doctors in 1971. Location of these medical schools is shown in Annex B.

During 1961-1965, Turkish medical schools graduated an average of 510 doctors annually. The table below gives the number of graduates of each school; neither Hacettepe nor Ataturk graduated doctors during this period.

Graduates of Turkish Medical Schools 1961 - 1965

<u>Medical School</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Istanbul University	364	397	296	290	307
Ankara University	187	138	80	62	100
Aegean University	57	57	78	74	61
Total	608	592	454	426	468

The supply of medical school graduates is expected to increase about 40% by 1976. Ataturk University Medical School will contribute nearly ten percent of Turkey's graduating doctors by then.

Projected Number of Graduates of Turkish Medical Schools, 1967 - 1976

<u>Year</u>	<u>Three Schools</u>	<u>Hacettepe</u>	<u>Ataturk</u>	<u>Total</u>
1967	510	-	-	510
1968	510	65	-	575
1969	510	65	-	575
1970	510	65	-	575
1971	510	65	-	575
1972	510	140	23	598
1973	510	140	40	690
1974	510	140	45	695
1975	510	140	55	705
1976	510	140	60	710
		140	65	715

4. Impact on Turkish and U.S. Balances of Payments

This loan will have no immediate effect on the balance of payments of either Turkey or the United States. For Turkey, the loan is on development loan terms with a ten-year grace period, which will not greatly burden her balance of payments. The loan should help Turkey's balance of payments over the long term because it will have a favorable effect on Turkish economic development.

The loan will have no effect on the U.S. balance of payments because all of the loan funds will be spent for procurement of goods or services in the United States.

5. Effect of the Loan on Private Enterprise in Turkey

Of the total amount of money being loaned:

1. None is being loaned directly to private enterprise.

2. None is being loaned to intermediate credit institutions for relending to private enterprise.
3. None of the funds will be used to finance imports by private enterprise or for use of private enterprise in Turkey.
4. None is being loaned to the Turkish government to finance project work (including procurement) done under contract by Turkish private enterprise.
5. None is being loaned to a mixed enterprise. This loan is being made to the Government of Turkey.
6. None is being loaned to the Turkish Government for the direct purchase by the Government for its own use of goods from Turkish private enterprise.

F. Finance

1. Project Cost Summary

The present cost estimate for the medical school and the affiliated Erzurum Provincial Hospital is \$11,300,000 equivalent, composed of \$9,300,000 equivalent in Turkish Lira and \$2,000,000 in U. S. Dollars. This estimate includes foreign exchange costs of equipment and supplies for medical school classrooms and laboratories and for the affiliated provincial hospital. It does not include foreign exchange costs for the campus research hospital equipment or for library books. This estimate also excludes Hacettepe's costs of the technical assistance agreement.

Cost Estimate  
(expressed in \$U.S.)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Turkish Lira</u>	<u>U.S. Dollars</u>
A. Buildings		
Provincial Hospital	718,000	-
Ataturk University campus	7,222,000	-
B. Equipmen		
Provincial Hospital, FOB		1,112,400
Medical School, FOB		437,400
Inland U.S. freight		31,000
Insurance & Ocean freight		199,200
Import duties	1,335,000	
Consultant	4,000	20,000
Participant training	21,000	100,000
Escalation and contingencies		100,000
Totals	\$9,300,000	\$2,000,000

Turkish Lira requirements will be allocated from the Turkish National Budget and total TL 83,511,000. Of this amount TL 6,460,000 is estimated for alteration of the Erzurum Provincial Hospital. For this construction, the Ministry of Public Works will furnish TL 5,500,000 for construction of new hospital wings and the Ministry of Health will furnish TL 960,000 for alterations to the hospital. Construction of the medical school complex on Ataturk University campus is estimated at TL 65,000,000, which is to be furnished by allocations from the Ministry of Education budget. Customs duties of TL 12,015,000 and local costs of the consultant estimated at TL 36,000 will be assured by the Ministry of Finance.

The source of U.S. Dollars is this AID loan for which the Ministry of Finance has applied.

## 2. Operating Cost Summary

Funds for operating the medical school are furnished by allocations from the Ministry of Education budget for Ataturk University. Medical school operating costs were approximately TL 3,800,000 (\$422,222 equivalent) in 1966. Funds for operating the two affiliated hospitals are met by the Ministry of Health. Operating costs of the Erzurum Provincial Hospital were about TL 1,000,000 (\$111,111 equivalent) in 1966; operating costs of the maternity hospital, which will be replaced by a new maternity hospital, were about TL 250,000 (\$27,777 equivalent) in 1966. The new medical school's operation of the two hospitals has resulted in increased occupancy, decreased length of patient stay; and, consequently, higher operating costs. Although hospital operating costs have increased, we are confident that the Ministry of Health will request adequate funds and the Government of Turkey will continue to furnish them. The Ministry has maintained the hospitals in Erzurum for many years, and with the addition of the medical school staff, the Erzurum Provincial Hospital has become the most important hospital in eastern Turkey.

### G. Repayment Prospect

Repayment prospects are satisfactory. The Government of Turkey has previously been determined to be a suitable borrower of Development Loan Funds. Nothing has taken place in recent months to change that determination. The U.S. has joined in Consortium meetings in January 1967 based on the premise that Turkey is a satisfactory borrower on concessional development loan terms.

### H. Impact on U.S. Economy

The impact on the U.S. economy will consist of substantial purchases in the U.S. of medical equipment and supplies. It is reasonable to assume that if the loan is not authorized, much of the equipment when ultimately purchased, would come from non-U.S. sources.

I. Conditions and Covenants

The loan agreement, a draft of which is attached, will prohibit disbursements until satisfactory arrangements for consultants and for procurement of the medical equipment and supplies have been made. It will also contain other appropriate terms and conditions.

J. Conclusions

The loan committee concludes that this project would be an appropriate use of Development Loan Funds; that the project is technically and economically justified; that the financing of medical equipment and supplies is a most effective means of supporting Turkey's self-help efforts in raising its standards of medical education and care in the eastern region.

The committee recommends that the loan be authorized upon the basis of the attached Loan Authorization (Annex H) and that a loan agreement be negotiated upon terms substantially as set forth in the Draft Loan Agreement (Annex I).

May 22, 1967

ANNEXES

- A. Sources
- B. Map of Turkey showing location of 18 eastern provinces and Turkey's five medical schools
- C. Organization Chart of Ataturk University Medical School
- D. Brief biographies of key doctors at Ataturk University Medical School
- E. Site Plan of Ataturk University Medical School
- F. Proposed list of medical equipment
- G. Statutory checklist
- H. Draft loan authorization
- I. Draft loan agreement

May 22, 1967

ANNEX ASOURCES

Johns Hopkins University & Ministry Health of Turkey  
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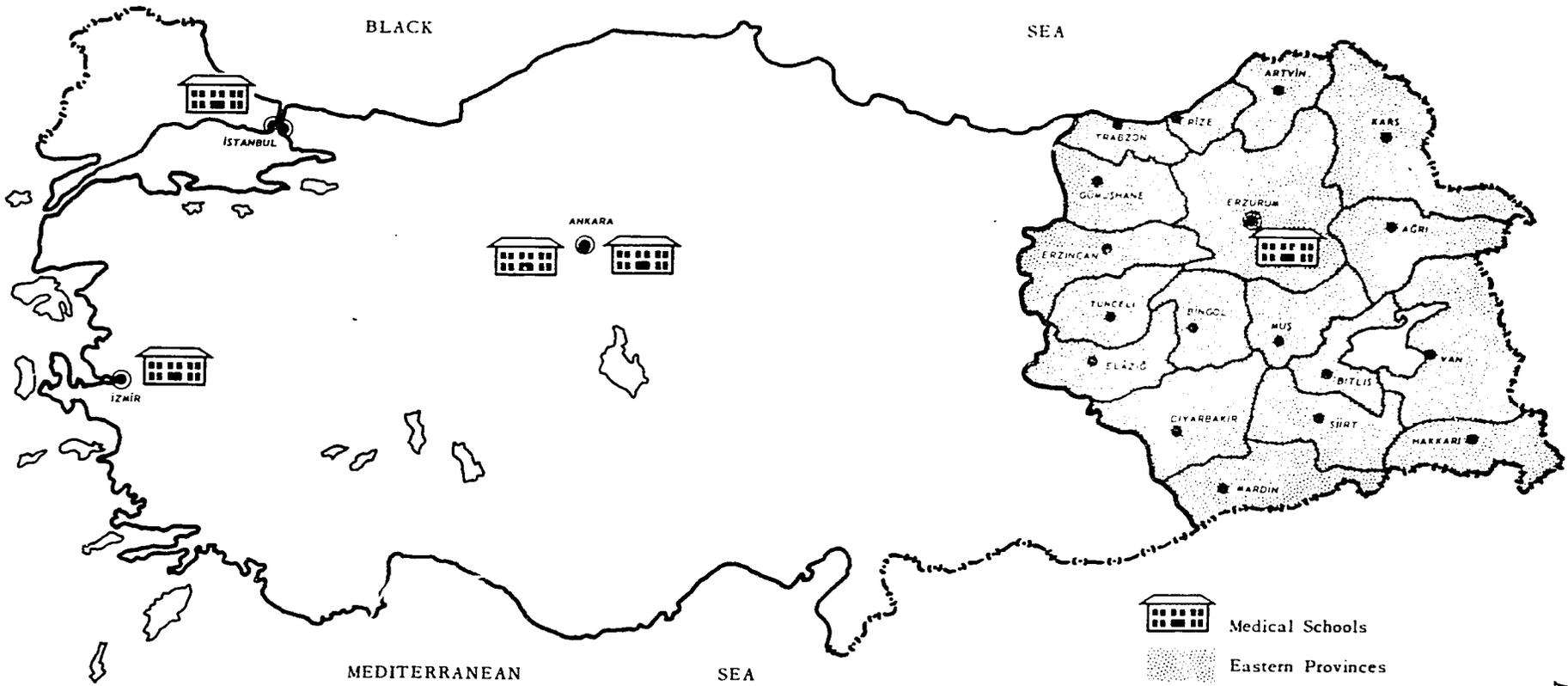
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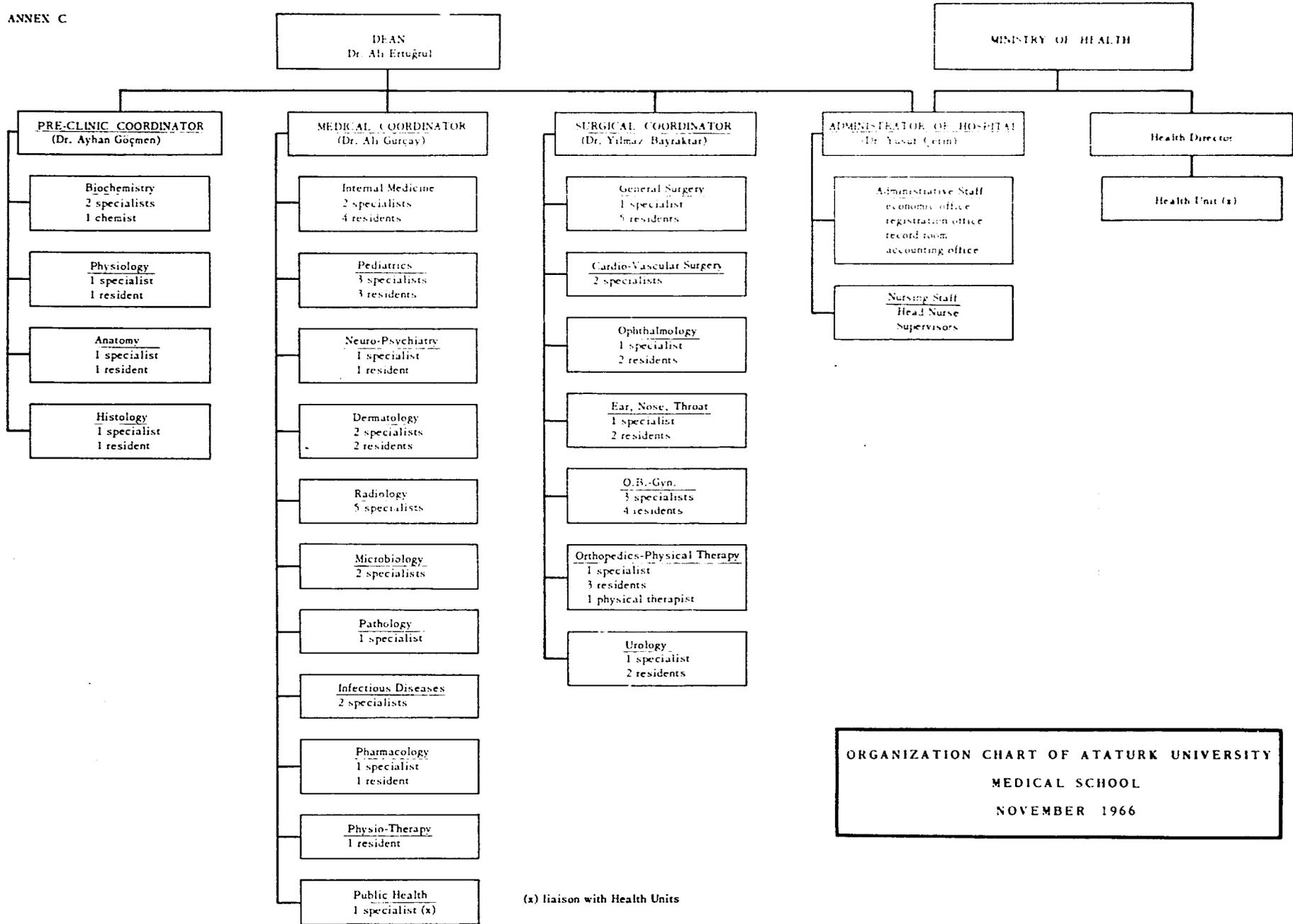
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ANNEX B

18 EASTERN PROVINCES AND LOCATIONS OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS





(x) liaison with Health Units

ORGANIZATION CHART OF ATATURK UNIVERSITY  
MEDICAL SCHOOL  
NOVEMBER 1966

May 22, 1967

ANNEX D**BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF KEY PERSONNEL  
AT ATATURK UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL**Dr. Ali Ertugrul - Dean

Dr. Ertugrul was born in 1923 and graduated from Ankara University Medical School in 1948. Afterwards, he practiced as a general practitioner for five years. From 1953 to 1956 he was a resident in pediatrics at the Einstein Medical Center and Philadelphia General Hospital. From 1956 to 1957, he was a resident in pediatric cardiology at the Philadelphia General Hospital division of cardiology.

After returning to Turkey he became clinical instructor in pediatric cardiology at Ankara University Medical School from 1958 - 1960. In 1960 he became assistant professor in pediatrics there and also joined Hacettepe Medical School as chief of the cardiology department. In 1966, he became professor in pediatrics at Hacettepe and on March 1, 1966, was elected Dean of Ataturk University Medical School.

Dr. Ayhan Göçmen - Pre-clinic Coordinator

Dr. Göçmen was born in 1935 and graduated from Ankara University Medical School in 1961. He completed internship and specialty training in pediatrics at Hacettepe during 1961 to 1965. During this period, he also worked on several research projects. He was chief resident in pediatrics at Hacettepe during 1965. In 1966, he joined Ataturk University as coordinator of pre-clinical courses and instructor in physiology.

Dr. Ali Gürçay - Medical Coordinator

Dr. Gürçay was born in 1928 and graduated from Istanbul University Medical School in 1951. He worked as a general practitioner and completed his military service during the next four years. From 1955 to 1961, he was a rotating intern at St. Luke's Hospital, New Bedford, Massachusetts; a resident in internal medicine at Mercy Hospital, Canton, Ohio; and a staff of Rutland Hospital, Rutland, Vermont. From 1961 to 1962, he completed a post-graduate course at Harvard Medical School.

After returning to Turkey, he worked at Muş district hospital as Administrator and Physician in charge of medical service in the pilot province for socialized medicine. In 1965 he took a course in hospital administration conducted by the International Hospital Federation and the Hospital Centre of London, England. In 1966, he

he joined Ataturk University Medical School as Medical Coordinator and chief of the department of internal medicine.

Dr. Yilmaz Bayraktar - Surgical Coordinator

Dr. Bayraktar was born in 1931 and graduated from the Istanbul University Medical School in 1956. He completed two years of military service and from 1958 to 1962 was resident in pediatric surgery and orthopedics at Hacettepe Medical Center and sub-specialized in urology. From 1964 to 1966, he was a staff member of Hacettepe Medical School. In 1966, he joined Ataturk University Medical School as surgical coordinator and chief of the department of urology.

Dr. Yusuf Çetin - Hospital Administrator

Dr. Çetin was born in 1915 and graduated from the Istanbul University Medical School in 1944. For the next three years, he served as a Government doctor in the Eastern Province of Kars and afterwards completed military service. In 1949, he began specialty training in obstetrics-gynecology at Istanbul University Medical School and in 1951 he became a specialist in Ob-Gyn at the Uskûdar Workers' Insurance Hospital at Istanbul. In 1953, he became director of the Erzurum Maternity Hospital. He joined Erzurum Provincial Hospital in 1959 and was appointed administrator in 1965. He was continued in the same job with the new medical school.

Dr. Ali Şener - Deputy Hospital Administrator

Dr. Şener was born in 1926 and graduated from the Istanbul University Medical School in 1953. From 1959 to 1960 he was a rotating intern in Hoboken, New Jersey, and from 1960 to 1963 was a resident and instructor in the department of radiology at Bismarck Hospital, Bismarck, North Dakota.

After returning to Turkey in 1963, he became a staff member and instructor at Hacettepe Medical School. In 1966, he joined Ataturk University Medical School as deputy hospital administrator and chief of the department of radiology.

Dr. Mustafa Eminoglu - Chief, Family Planning Program

Dr. Eminoglu was born in 1930 and graduated from Istanbul University Medical School in 1954. From then until 1958, he worked for Turkey's malaria eradication program and completed his military

service. From 1958 to 1962, he was a resident in obstetrics-gynecology at Ankara Maternity Hospital. From 1963 to 1964 he was a post-graduate student at the obstetrics-gynecology department of Bristol University in England. Afterwards, he studied contraceptive methods at the obstetrics-gynecology department of Columbia Medical Center in New York City.

After returning to Turkey, he was a staff member of the Ankara Maternity Hospital, director of the bio-medical section of the Turkish Central Family Planning Board, and lectured on maternal health at the Ankara School of Public Health. In 1966, he joined Ataturk University Medical School as the staff member of the obstetrics-gynecology department responsible for the School's family planning program.

Dr. Muzaffer Kürkçüoğlu - Chief, Pediatrics

Dr. Kürkçüoğlu graduated from the Istanbul University Medical School in 1947. From 1948 to 1954 he worked as a general practitioner and completed his military service in the Turkish Air Force. From 1954 to 1959, he was a rotating intern at Springfield Hospital, Springfield, Massachusetts; a resident in pediatrics at Albert Einstein Center, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and a resident and fellow in pediatric hematology at St. Christopher's Hospital for Children, Temple University. From 1959 to 1960 he was a fellow and consultant in pediatrics and hematology at the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

From 1961 to 1966, he was chief of the pediatrics department at Erzurum Numune Hospital. Since 1965 he has been Chairman of the Eastern Group of the Turkish Pediatric Society. In 1966, he joined Ataturk University Medical School as chief of the pediatrics department.

Dr. Burhanettin Savan - Chief, Surgery

Dr. Savan was born in 1931 and graduated from the Ankara University Medical School in 1956. From 1956 to 1960, he worked as a general practitioner and completed his military service. From 1960 to 1964, he was a resident in general surgery at Hacettepe Medical School. From 1964 to 1966, he was a staff member there and sub-specialized in pediatric surgery. In 1966, he joined Ataturk University Medical School as chief of the department of general surgery.

Dr. Ismet Sipahioğlu - Chief, Obstetrics-gynecology

Dr. Sipahioğlu was born in 1927, graduated from Ankara University Medical School in 1953, and completed post-graduate training in the U.S. He was a rotating intern at McKennan Hospital, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and was a resident in obstetrics and gynecology at Paterson General Hospital, Paterson, New Jersey; Glen Cove Community Hospital, Glen Cove, New York; and St. John's Episcopal Hospital at New York University. He completed post-graduate courses in endocrinology and cardiac and respiratory resuscitation at New York University. He is also the member of the American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology. In 1966, he joined Ataturk University Medical School as chief of the department of obstetrics and gynecology.

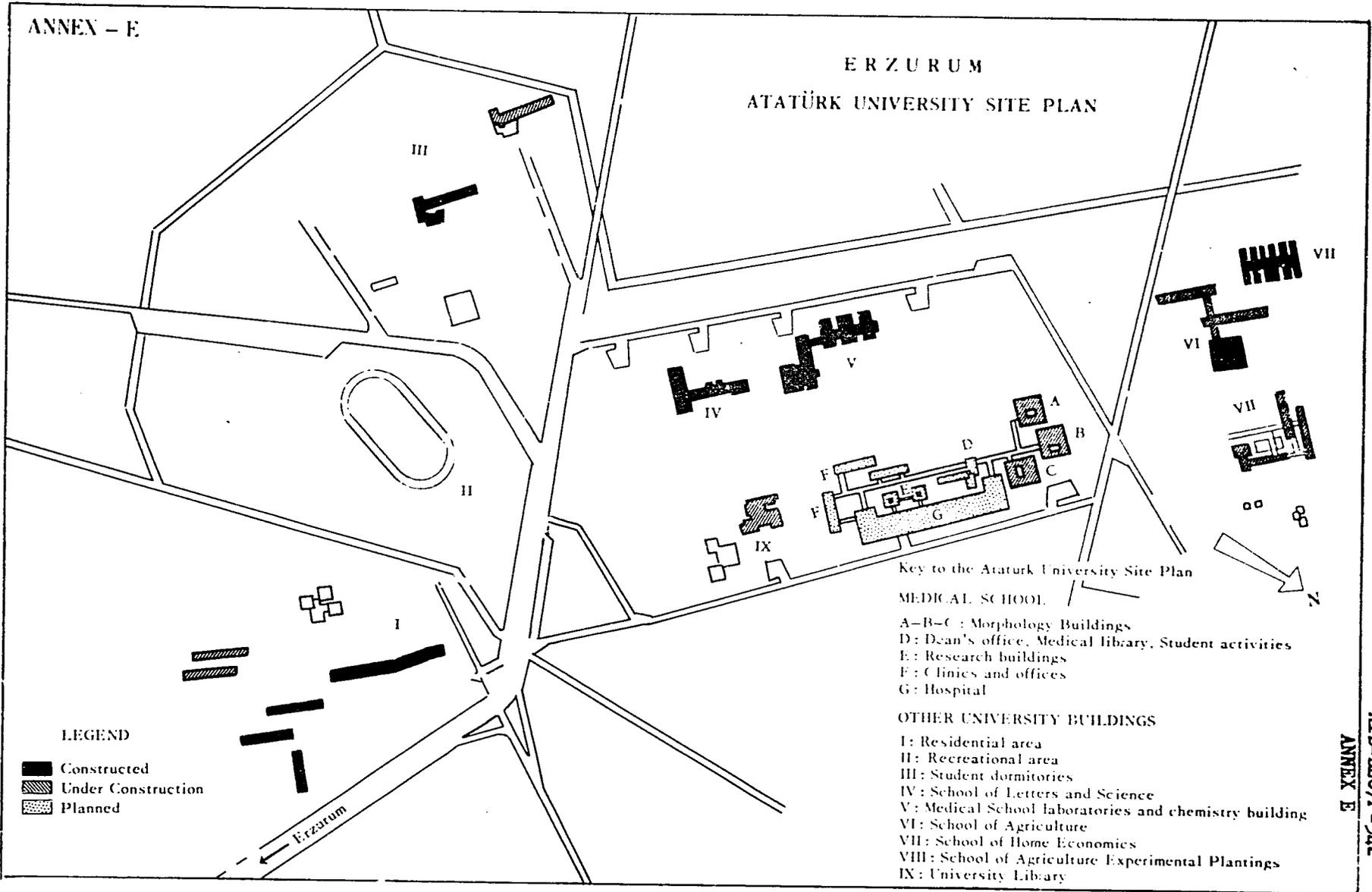
Dr. Tali Ural - Chief, Ear-Nose-Throat

Dr. Ural was born in 1927 and graduated from Istanbul University Medical School in 1953; from 1953 to 1954 he was an intern at Albany Medical Center, Albany, New York, and from 1954 to 1957 he was a resident in otolaryngology there. From 1957 to 1958, he was a resident in otolaryngology at Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Michigan, and in 1958 and 1959 he was a fellow of otolaryngology at Detroit Memorial Hospital. In 1959 he was certified by the American Board of Otolaryngology and in 1960 he became a fellow of the American Academy of Otolaryngology.

He returned to Turkey in 1960 and became chief of the ear-nose-throat department of Erzurum Numune Hospital. In 1966, he joined Ataturk University Medical School as chief of the department of ear-nose-throat.

ANNEX - E

ERZURUM  
ATATÜRK UNIVERSITY SITE PLAN



**LEGEND**

- Constructed
- ▨ Under Construction
- ▤ Planned

Key to the Ataturk University Site Plan

MEDICAL SCHOOL

- A-B-C : Morphology Buildings
- D: Dean's office, Medical library, Student activities
- E: Research buildings
- F: Clinics and offices
- G: Hospital

OTHER UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

- I: Residential area
- II: Recreational area
- III: Student dormitories
- IV: School of Letters and Science
- V: Medical School laboratories and chemistry building
- VI: School of Agriculture
- VII: School of Home Economics
- VIII: School of Agriculture Experimental Plantings
- IX: University Library

ANNEX E  
AID-DLC/P-512

May 22, 1967

ANNEX FSUMMARY LIST OF EQUIPMENT  
FOR ATATURK UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL

This summary gives principal and illustrative items of equipment to be financed with loan funds. The entire list is not reproduced because it is too long to be useful as an annex to this loan paper.

	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
1. <u>Erzurum Provincial Hospital Equipment</u>	
a. Specialized rooms including Central Sterile Supply Dept.: high vacuum sterilizers, gas console, water still, emergency steam generator, syringe cleaner	\$ 35,000
Central Instrument Room: ultrasonic instrument cleaner and instrument sterilizer	14,000
Solution Plant: quick cooling solution sterilizer, recording and conductivity meter, solution pre-mix tank, metric balance	30,000
Sub-sterilization Rooms: instrument pressure water-sterilizer and instrument sterilizers	16,000
Operating Rooms: operating lights, surgical lights, surgical table with X-ray penetrable top, surgical tables and accessories, emergency power unit	50,000
Urology Room: urology table and water sterilizer	8,600
Autopsy Room: mortuary refrigerators, autopsy tables, surgical lights	36,000
Delivery Room: operating tables and lights	29,000
Examination Room and Out-Patient Dept.: high speed autoclaves	3,500
Orthopedic Room: orthopedic and fracture table and accessories	2,750

	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
<b>Mattress and Bedding Disinfection: disinfector</b>	<b>\$ 10,000</b>
<b>Utility and Bedpan Rooms: utensil and bedpan sanitizers</b>	<b>22,200</b>
<b>Blood Bank: blood refrigerator</b>	<b>1,250</b>
<b>Milk Formual Kitchen: sterilizers, refrigerator, bottle washer</b>	<b>11,000</b>
<b>Laboratory: Laboratory sterilizer, water distilling unit, research deep freezer</b>	<b>5,500</b>
<b>Total Specialized Rooms</b>	<b>275,300</b>
<b>b. Radiology Dept.</b>	
<b>Cardiac Catheterization Room: generators, cardiac table, ceiling tubestand, image intensifier with cameras, multi-channel recording system, microphones, pickups, Apical bells, EKG units</b>	<b>198,000</b>
<b>Four Diagnostic Rooms: generators and controls including radiographic fluoroscopic table, protection shield, tubestands, cassettes, image intensifiers, chest survey unit</b>	<b>170,000</b>
<b>Mobile Unit: portable X-ray unit with polaroid attachment</b>	<b>7,000</b>
<b>Darkrooms: processing units, film loading cabinets, ventilators, storage cabinets, hangers, timers, darkroom lamp, thermometers</b>	<b>46,000</b>
<b>Radiographic Fluoroscopic Accessories: barium sulphate, Bilevac, Coaray solution, cassettes, lead rubber aprons, and gloves, spot viewers, film viewers</b>	<b>34,000</b>
<b>Total Radiology Dept.</b>	<b>\$ 465,000</b>

	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
c. Radiotherapy Dept.	\$ 92,500
Cobalt 60 unit, cesium 137 unit and superficial therapy unit	
d. Radioisotope Dept.	82,000
Needles, forceps, storage safes, tandems, radium containers	
e. Internal Medicine Dept.	27,000
Oscilloscope recording equipment, ultrasonic diagnostic unit, electrocardiographs, basal metabolism unit, PCO <sub>2</sub> analyzer	
f. Surgery - Electronic equipment	15,000
Recorder with oscilloscope, defibrillator, blood flowmeter, electro fulgration units	
g. Surgery - Instruments	145,000
Many types of scissors, forceps, retractors, clamps, needle holders, bougies, catheters, speculums, rongeurs, needles	
h. Emergency Room: external pacemaker	600
i. Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation Dept.:	20,000
Walking aid, pulley weights, generator, paraffin bath, hydrotherapy and wading tank, wheelchairs, standing table, four-legged cane, ultrasound unit, steam packs, electromyograph	
Total Equipment for Hospital	1,112,400
<u>2. Medical School Classrooms and Laboratories</u>	
a. Physiology Dept.:	78,000
double broncho spirometers, mini-polygraphs, preamplifiers, research	

	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
microscopes, photographic recorder clamps, tambours, isometric levers, beaker tongs	
b. Anatomy Dept.	15,000
Human skeletons, skulls, plastic hands and feet, brain, dissectible right eyeball in orbital cavity, nose, hearts, skin in three dimensions, gloves, scalpels, scissors, slide projector, charts	
c. Microbiology Dept.	66,000
Microscopes, refrigeration cabinet, incubating and germinating ovens, electric centrifuge, slide projector, culture tubes, slides, test tubes and brushes, tissue culture reagents, blood grouping reagents	
d. Biochemistry Dept.	97,200
Scintillation detector, centrifuges, flame photometers, distillation apparatus, deep freezers and refrigerators, organic and inorganic chemicals, animal balance, burners, centrifuge tubes, clamps, trays, flasks, PH meter, tapes, pipettes, spectrophotometers,	
e. Pharmacology Dept.	25,200
Kymograph unit, electronic stimulators, animal clippers, animal respirators, wound dilators, needle holders, pulse shapers, stomach tubes, artery forceps, ultra- violet lamps, roto-cells, calibration filters	

ANNEX F

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Estimated  
Cost

f. Hematology Dept.	\$ 61,500
Diagnostic sera, blood transfusion sets, blood bank refrigerators, centrifuge, acids and chemicals, syringes, blood cell counters, glassware	
g. Pathology Dept.	22,400
Tissue processor, rotary microtomes, microtome knife sharpener, tissue capsules, paraffin dispensers, tissue forceps, microscope slides, slide staining assemblies, microscope slide cabinets	
h. Histology Dept.	16,600
Ultra microtome unit, binocular and trinocular microscopes, biological stains and chemicals, filtering flasks, tweezers, tissue capsules, paraffin pans, electric magnetic stirrers, staining jars, deep freezer	
i. Student Laboratories	55,500
Monocular microscopes, overhead delineascopes, stethoscopes, otoscopes, organic and inorganic chemicals, glassware, vacuum pumps, color filters, blood lancets, student stimulators	
Total Equipment for Medical School	<hr/> 437,400
3. TOTAL EQUIPMENT	<u><u>\$1,549,800</u></u>

May 22, 1967

## ANNEX G

TURKEY - ATATURK UNIVERSITY PROJECTSTATUTORY CHECKLIST

1. FA Sec. 102. Precautions that have been or are being taken to assure loan proceeds are not diverted to short-term emergency purposes (such as budgetary, balance of payments, or military purposes) or any other purpose not essential to the country's long-range economic development. -- Loan proceeds will be used directly on the project discussed in the Capital Assistance Paper.
2. FA Sec. 102. Assure that excess property shall be used where practicable in lieu of procurement of new items. The U. S. excess property program has been in operation in Turkey for over six years, and full advantage of the program is being taken by the GOT, and excess property will be utilized as appropriate.
3. FA Sec. 102. Assure that the country has taken adequate measures to prevent damage to U. S. property by mob action. Police, gendarmerie and security forces in Turkey have the capability of preventing such mob action.
4. FA Sec. 201(b). Manner in which loan will promote country's economic development, emphasizing help for long-range plans and programs designed to develop economic resources and increase productive capacities. -- Covered in Section E, "Economic."
5. FA Sec. 201(b)(1). Information and conclusion on availability of financing from other free-world sources, including private sources within the United States. -- The Export-Import Bank is not prepared to consider the loan application. No private sources in the U.S. would be willing to provide funds required on these terms and conditions.
6. FA Sec. 201(b)(2). Information and conclusion on activity's economic and technical soundness, including the capacity of the recipient country to repay the loan at a reasonable rate of interest. -- Covered in Sections E, F and G.
7. FA Sec. 201(b)(3). Information and conclusion on existence of reasonable promise activity will contribute to development of economic resources or increase of productive capacities. -- Covered in Section E, "Economic."
8. FA Sec. 201(b)(4). Information and conclusion on activity's relationship to other development activities, and its contribution to realizable long-range objectives. -- Covered in Sections B, C and E.

9. FA Sec. 201(b)(5). Country's self-help measures, including institution of Foreign Assistance Act investment guaranty program. -- Discussed in Program Loan Paper. Turkey has agreements with the U. S. on Investment Guaranties.
10. FA Sec. 201(b)(6). Information and conclusion on possible effects on U.S. economy, with special reference to areas of substantial labor surplus. -- The project will have no direct or measurable indirect effect on the U.S. economy. All procurement will be from U.S. sources. No information is available as to whether any specific labor surplus area will be benefited.
11. FA Sec. 201(b)(7). Degree to which Country is progressing toward respect for the rule of law, freedom of speech and recognition of the importance of individual freedom, initiative and private enterprise. Turkey has made satisfactory progress toward all of these goals.
12. FA Sec. 201(b)(8). Degree to which country is improving climate for foreign investment. Turkey has a Foreign Investment Encouragement Law, has approved many foreign investments, and more are now under consideration.
13. FA Sec. 201(b)(9). Information and conclusion on activity's contribution to Country's achievement of self-sustaining growth. See Sections B and E.
14. FA Sec. 201(b). Information and conclusion on reasonable prospects of repayment. See Section G, "Repayment Prospects".
15. FA Sec. 201(b). Limitation on number of countries receiving development loans. This limitation will not be violated.
16. FA Sec. 201(d). Information and conclusion on legality (under laws of the country and the U.S.) and reasonableness of lending and relending terms. -- This loan would be made in compliance with U.S. and Turkish laws. The LAS justifies the development loan terms.
17. FA Sec. 201(e). Information and conclusion on availability of an application together with sufficient information and assurance to indicate reasonably that funds will be used in an economically and technically sound manner. -- An adequate application and other sufficient information have been received. See Sections D and F.

18. FA Sec. 201(f). If a project, information and conclusion whether it will promote the economic development of the requesting country, taking into account the country's human and material resource requirements and the relationship between the ultimate objectives of the project and the country's overall economic development. -- Covered in Sections B and E.
19. FA Sec. 201(f). If a project, information and conclusion whether it specifically provides for appropriate participation by private enterprise. -- The Borrower is the Government of Turkey. U.S. private sources will supply the equipment, materials and services financed with loan funds.
- \* 20. FA Sec. 202(a). Total amount of money under loan which is going directly to private enterprise, etc. -- See Section E.4.
21. FA Sec. 601. Information and conclusions whether loan will encourage efforts of the country to: (a) increase the flow of international trade; (b) foster private initiative and competition; (c) encourage development and use of cooperatives, credit unions, and savings and loan associations; (d) discourage monopolistic practices; (e) improve technical efficiency of industry, agriculture, and commerce; and (f) strengthen free labor unions. -- (a) the loan would encourage the flow of international trade by providing for the export of equipment and materials and services from the United States to Turkey, (b) private enterprise will be affected as described in Section E.4, (c) the loan would have no direct effect on the development and use of cooperatives, credit unions, and savings and loan associations, (d) the loan would have no measurable effect on monopolistic practices, (e) technical efficiency of Turkish medical and health services will be improved as a result of the operations of the Medical School, and (f) the loan will have no effect on the strengthening of free labor unions.
22. FA Sec. 601(d). Conclusion and supporting information on compliance with the Congressional policy that engineering and professional services of U.S. firms and their affiliates are to be used in connection with capital projects to the maximum extent consistent with the national interest. -- Professional services for technical assistance to the project, in this case, procurement assistance, will be obtained from private sources in the U.S.

\*See Page 8, Annex G, FA Sec. 281.

23. FA Secs. 601, 602. Information and conclusions whether loan will (a) encourage U.S. private trade and investment abroad; (b) encourage private U.S. participation in foreign assistance programs (including use of private trade channels) and the services of U.S. private enterprise; and (c) permit American small business to participate equitably in the furnishing of goods and services financed by it. -- (a) and (b) This loan will encourage U.S. private trade abroad and private U.S. participation in foreign assistance programs in that the equipment and materials financed will be obtained from private U.S. firms, (c) normal Small Business publication requirements will be provided for.
24. FA Sec. 604(a); App.S.108. Compliance with restriction on commodity procurement to U.S. except as otherwise determined by the President and subject to statutory reporting requirements. --- Procurement will be limited to the U.S.
25. FA Sec. 604(b). Compliance with bulk commodity procurement restriction to prices no higher than the market price prevailing in the U.S. at time of purchase. -- The Loan Agreement will contain a provision covering this point.
26. FA Sec. 604(d) Compliance with requirement that marine insurance be purchased on commodities if the participating country discriminates, and that such insurance be placed in the U.S. -- This will be required by the Loan Agreement.
27. FA Sec. 611(a)(1). Information and conclusion on availability of engineering, financial, and other plans necessary to carry out the assistance and of a reasonably firm estimate of the cost of the assistance to the United States. -- Covered in Sections E and F.
28. FA Sec. 611(a)(2). Necessary legislative action required with recipient country and basis for reasonable anticipation such action will be completed in time to permit orderly accomplishment of purposes of loan. -- Not required here.
29. FA Sec. 611(b); App. Sec. 101. If water or water related land resources construction project or program, information and conclusion on benefit-cost computation. -- Not applicable.
30. FA Sec. 611(c). Compliance with requirement that contract for construction be made on competitive basis to maximum extent practicable. -- No construction contract will be financed by this loan.

31. FA Sec. 619. Compliance with requirement that assistance to newly independent countries be furnished through multilateral organizations or plans to maximum extent appropriate. -- Although Turkey is not a "newly independent country," assistance to Turkey is based on consortium meetings, in which participants include international lending agencies.
32. FA Sec. 620(a); App. Sec. 107. Compliance with prohibitions against assistance to Cuba and any country (a) which furnishes assistance to Cuba or fails to take appropriate steps by February 14, 1964 to prevent ships or aircraft under its registry from carrying equipment, materials, or supplies from or to Cuba; or (b) which sells, furnishes or permits any ships under its registry from carrying items on the Battle Act List, or other items of primary strategic significance, or items of economic assistance. -- Turkey is not in violation of this Section.
33. FA Sec. 620 (b). If assistance to the government of a country, existence of determination it is not controlled by the international Communist movement. -- Turkey is not controlled by the international Communist movement.
34. FA Sec. 620(c). If assistance to the government of a country existence of indebtedness to a U.S. citizen for goods or services furnished or ordered where such citizen has exhausted available legal remedies or where the debt is not denied or contested by such government or the indebtedness arises under an unconditional guaranty of payment given by such government. -- Turkey is not ineligible under this section.
35. FA Sec. 630(d). If assistance for any productive enterprise which will compete with U.S. enterprises, existence of agreement by the recipient country to prevent export to the U.S. of more than 20% of the enterprise's annual production during the life of the loan. -- Not applicable to this project.
36. FA Sec. 620(e). If assistance to the government of a country, extent to which it (including government agencies or subdivisions) has, after January 1, 1962, taken steps to repudiate or nullify contracts or taken any action which has the effect of nationalizing, expropriating, or otherwise seizing ownership or control of property of U.S. citizens or entities beneficially owned by them without taking appropriate steps to discharge its obligations. -- Turkey is not ineligible under this Section.

37. FA Sec. 620(f). Compliance with prohibitions against assistance to any Communist country. -- Turkey is not a Communist country.
38. FA Sec. 620(g). Compliance with prohibitions against use of assistance to compensate owners for expropriated or nationalized property. -- Not applicable.
39. FA Sec. 620(h). Compliance with regulations and procedures adopted to insure against use of assistance in a manner which promotes or assists the foreign aid program or activities of the Communist-bloc countries. -- The Loan Agreement will contain an appropriate provision.
40. FA Sec. 620(i). Existence of a determination that the country is engaging in or preparing for aggressive military efforts or is participating in an international conference to plan insurrection or subversive activities. -- No such determination under this statute has been made.
41. FA Sec. 620(k). Compliance with prohibition against more than \$100 million in assistance to a productive enterprise without express approval of Congress. -- Not applicable.
42. FA Sec. 620(l). Compliance with prohibition against assistance after 31 December 1966 for the government of a country which fails to institute investment guaranty program. -- Turkey has agreed to an Investment Guaranty Program.
43. FA Sec. 620(n); App. Sec. 116 and 113. Compliance with prohibition against assistance to countries which traffic or permit trafficking with North Viet Nam. -- Turkey is not ineligible under this section.
44. FA Sec. 620(o). If country seizes, penalizes or imposes sanctions against U.S. fishing vessels in international waters, consideration which has been given to excluding the country from assistance. -- Not applicable.
45. FA Sec. 620(c). Prohibition against assistance to country in default for more than six months on any FAA loan payments. -- Turkey is not ineligible under this section.
46. FA Sec. 620(r). Prohibition against relieving loan recipient from liability for principal and interest payments. -- No such relief is offered by the loan agreement.

47. FA Sec. 636(h). Appropriate steps that have been taken to assure that, to maximum extent possible, country is contributing local currencies to meet the cost of contractual and other services and foreign currencies owned by the U.S. are utilized to meet the cost of contractual and other services. -- The GOT will furnish necessary local currency for the project; U.S. owned Turkish lira is used for all administrative and program costs in lieu of dollars, to the maximum extent possible.
48. App. (Sec. 102). Compliance with requirements that payments in excess of \$25,000 for architectural and engineering services on any one project be reported to Congress. -- Any such payments will be reported.
49. App. Sec. 104. Compliance with bar against funds to pay pensions, etc. for military personnel. -- Funds will not be used for such purposes.
50. App. Sec. 106. If country attempts to create distinctions because of their race or religion among Americans in granting personal or commercial access or other rights as otherwise available to U.S. citizens generally, application which will be made in negotiations of contrary principles as expressed by Congress. -- Not applicable in Turkey.
51. App. Sec. 111. Compliance with requirement for security clearance of personnel under contracts for services. -- This requirement will be satisfied.
52. App. Sec. 112. Compliance with requirements for approval of contractors and contract terms for capital projects. -- The contract for procurement assistance will be approved by AID.
53. App. Sec. 114. Compliance with bar against use of funds to pay assessments, etc., of U.N. member. -- Funds will not be used for such purposes.
54. App. Sec. 115. Compliance with regulations on employment of U.S. and local personnel for funds obligated after 30 April 1964. -- Appropriate provisions for compliance with these regulations will be included in the implementing documentation.
55. App. Sec. 401. Compliance with bar against use of funds for publicity of propaganda purposes within U.S. not heretofore authorized by Congress. -- Funds will not be used for such purposes.

56. FA Sec. 281. Extent to which the loan will contribute to the objective of assuring maximum participation in the task of economic development on the part of the people of the developing countries, through the encouragement of democratic private and local governmental institutions. -- This loan will support the development plan of a democratically elected government committed to encouraging the private sector. The medical equipment provided by this loan will help raise the health standards for the people of Turkey.

Annex H

CAPITAL ASSISTANCE LOAN AUTHORIZATION

Provided from Development Loan Funds

TURKEY: ATATURK UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Assistant Administrator for Near East and South Asia, Agency for International Development (hereinafter called "A.I.D."), by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the delegations of authority issued thereunder, I hereby authorize the establishment of a loan pursuant to Part I, Chapter 2, Title I, the Development Loan Fund, to the Government of the Republic of Turkey of not to exceed Two Million United States Dollars (\$2,000,000) to assist in financing the foreign exchange costs of equipment, materials, supplies and services for Ataturk University Medical School and its affiliated Provincial Hospital, at Erzurum, Turkey, this loan to be subject to the following terms and conditions:

1. Interest and Terms of Repayment. The interest on this loan shall be one percent (1%) per annum on the disbursed balance of the loan for the ten (10) years following the date of first disbursement and two and one-half percent (2½%) on the disbursed balance thereafter. The loan shall be repaid within forty (40) years from the date of the first disbursement under the loan, including a grace period of not to exceed ten (10) years.
2. Currency of Repayment. Provision shall be made for repayment of the loan and payment of interest in United States dollars.
3. Other Terms and Conditions.
  - (a) Equipment, materials and services financed under the loan shall be procured from the United States.
  - (b) This loan shall be subject to such other terms and conditions as AID may deem advisable.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Assistant Administrator

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

AID-DLC/P-542

May 22, 1967

Annex I

A.I.D. Loan Number 277-H-\_\_\_\_\_

**LOAN AGREEMENT**

**Country: TURKEY**

**Project: Ataturk University Medical School**

**Between the**

**R E P U B L I C   O F   T U R K E Y**

**and the**

**U N I T E D   S T A T E S   O F   A M E R I C A**

**Date: (Mission Draft of February 1967)**

May 22, 1967

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AGREEMENT made and entered into as of this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1967, between the REPUBLIC OF TURKEY ("Borrower"), and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, acting through the Agency for International Development ("AID").

ARTICLE I. The Loan

SECTION 1.01. The Loan. A.I.D. agrees to lend to the Borrower pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, an amount not to exceed Two Million United States Dollars (\$2,000,000) ("Loan") to assist the Borrower in carrying out the Project referred to in Section 1.02 ("Project"). The Loan shall be used exclusively to finance United States dollar costs of goods, and services required for the Project ("Dollar Costs"). The aggregate amount of disbursements under the Loan is hereinafter referred to as "Principal."

SECTION 1.02. The Project. The Project shall consist of the provision of medical equipment, materials and supplies, related services, to Ataturk University Medical School and its affiliated Provincial Hospital at Erzurum, Turkey. The goods, and services to be financed under the Loan shall be listed in the implementation letters referred to in Section 8.03 ("Implementation Letters").

ARTICLE II. Loan Terms

SECTION 2.01. Interest. The Borrower shall pay to A.I.D. interest which shall accrue at the rate of one percent (1%) per annum for ten years following the date of the first disbursement hereunder and at the rate of two and one-half percent ( $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ ) per annum thereafter on the

outstanding balance of Principal and on any due and unpaid interest. Interest on the outstanding balance shall accrue from the date of each respective disbursement (as such date is defined in Section 6.03), and shall be computed on the basis of a 365-day year. Interest shall be payable semi-annually. The first payment of interest shall be due and payable no later than six (6) months after the first disbursement hereunder, on a date to be specified by A.I.D.

SECTION 2.02. Repayment. The Borrower shall repay to A.I.D. the Principal within forty (40) years from the date of the first disbursement hereunder in sixty-one (61) approximately equal semi-annual installments of principal and interest. The first installment of Principal shall be payable nine and one-half (9½) years after the date on which the first interest payment is due in accordance with Section 2.01. A.I.D. shall provide the Borrower with an amortization schedule in accordance with this Section after the final disbursement under the Loan.

SECTION 2.03. Application, Currency and Place of Payment. All payments of interest and Principal hereunder shall be made in United States dollars and shall be applied first to the payment of interest due and then to the repayment of Principal. Except as A.I.D. may otherwise specify in writing, all such payments shall be made to the Controller, USAID Mission, Ankara, Turkey, and shall be deemed made when received by the Controller at such address.

SECTION 2.04. Prepayment. Upon payment of all interest and refunds then due, the Borrower may prepay, without penalty, all or any part of the Principal. Any such prepayment shall be applied to the installments of Principal in the inverse order of their maturity.

SECTION 2.05. Renegotiation of the Terms of the Loan. Borrower agrees to negotiate with A.I.D., at such time or times as A.I.D. may request, an acceleration of the repayment of the Loan in the event that there is any significant improvement in the internal and external economic and financial position and prospects of the country of the Borrower.

ARTICLE III. Conditions Precedent to Disbursement

SECTION 3.01. Conditions Precedent to Initial Disbursement.

Prior to the first disbursement or to the issuance of the first Letter of Commitment under the Loan, the Borrower shall, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, furnish to A.I.D. in form and substance satisfactory to A.I.D.:

(a) An opinion of counsel satisfactory to A.I.D. that: this Agreement has been duly authorized or ratified by, and executed on behalf of, the Borrower, and that it constitutes a valid and legally binding obligation of the Borrower in accordance with all of its terms; that the person signing this Agreement on behalf of the Borrower has the authority to act as the representative of the Borrower in all

matters pertaining to the Loan, the Project and this Agreement, including the designation of other representatives pursuant to Section 9.02.

(b) The name of the person or persons who will act as the additional representative or representatives of the Borrower, pursuant to Section 8.02, and a specimen signature of each such person;

(c) Evidence that all proposed Ataturk University Medical School and Erzurum Provincial Hospital building construction and modification is designed, where appropriate, to accommodate specialized equipment; that all funds, in addition to the Loan, which are required to complete and equip laboratories and classrooms at the Medical School and Hospital will be made available in a timely fashion as required by building construction and modification schedules; and that such schedules are reasonably related to schedules for procurement of equipment to be financed under this Loan;

(d) Evidence that satisfactory arrangements have been made for the services of a qualified consultant to assist Ataturk University Medical School procure the medical equipment, materials and supplies to be financed hereunder;

(e) Evidence that the allocation of rights and responsibilities for the administration of Erzurum Provincial Hospital adequately accommodates the foreseeable educational requirements of the Medical School; and

(f) Such additional documents as A.I.D. may reasonably request.

**SECTION 3.02. Conditions Precedent to Additional Disbursements.**

Prior to any disbursement or to the issuance of any Letter of Commitment under the Loan for any purpose other than to finance the services

referred to in Section 3.01 (d), the Borrower shall, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, furnish to A.I.D. in form and substance satisfactory to A.I.D.:

(a) Plans, bid documents, and cost estimates for purchasing the medical equipment, materials and supplies to be financed hereunder;

(b) Detailed plans for undertaking the participant training portion of the project.

(c) Such additional documents as A.I.D. may reasonably request.

SECTION 3.03. Terminal Dates for Meeting Conditions Precedent to Disbursement.

(a) If all of the conditions specified in Section 3.01 shall not have been met within one-hundred twenty (120) days from the date of this Agreement, or such later date as A.I.D. may agree in writing, A.I.D. at its option may terminate this Agreement by giving written notice to the Borrower. Upon the giving of such notice, this Agreement and all obligations of the parties thereunder shall terminate.

(b) If the conditions specified in Section 3.02 shall not have been met within six (6) months from the date on which Borrower is notified by A.I.D. that Borrower's arrangements for procurement assistance, pursuant to Section 3.01(a), are satisfactory to A.I.D., or such later date as A.I.D. may agree in writing, A.I.D., at its option, may cancel the then undisbursed balance of the amount of the Loan or may terminate this Agreement by giving written notice to the Borrower. In the event of a termination, upon the giving of notice, the Borrower shall immediately repay the Principal then outstanding and shall pay any accrued interest and, upon receipt of such payments in full, this Agreement and all obligations of the parties hereunder shall terminate.

SECTION 3.04. Notification of Meeting of Conditions Precedent Disbursement. A.I.D. shall notify the Borrower upon determination by A.I.D. that the conditions precedent to disbursement have been met.

ARTICLE IV. General Covenants and Warranties.

SECTION 4.01. Execution of the Project.

(a) The Borrower shall carry out the Project with due diligence and efficiency, and in conformity with sound professional, financial, and administrative practices.

(b) The Borrower shall cause the Project to be carried out in conformity with all of the plans, specifications, contracts, schedules, and other arrangements, and with all modifications herein, approved by A.I.D. pursuant to this Agreement.

(c) The Borrower shall complete the construction and furnishing of the laboratories and classrooms of Ataturk University Medical School and its affiliated Provincial Hospital with due diligence and speed and shall operate and maintain the Medical School and its affiliated hospitals in accordance with sound medical and educational principles.

SECTION 4.02. Funds and Resources to be Provided by Borrower. The Borrower shall provide promptly as needed all funds, in addition to the Loan, and all other resources required for the punctual and effective completion, maintenance, repair and operation of the Project facilities.

SECTION 4.03. Continuing Consultation. The Borrower and A.I.D. shall cooperate fully to assure that the purpose of the Loan will be accomplished. To this end, the Borrower and A.I.D. shall from time to time, at the request of either party, exchange views through their representatives with regard to the progress of the Project, the performance by the Borrower of its obligations under this Agreement, the performance of the consultant engaged on the Project, and other matters relating to the Project.

SECTION 4.04. Taxation. This Agreement, the amount agreed to be lent hereunder and any evidences of indebtedness issued in connection herewith shall be free from, and the Principal and interest shall be paid without deduction for and free from, any taxation or fees imposed under the laws in effect within the country of the Borrower.

SECTION 4.05. Utilization of Goods and Services.

(a) Goods and services financed under the Loan shall be used exclusively for the Project, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing.

(b) Except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, no goods or services financed under the Loan shall be used to promote or assist any foreign aid project or activity associated with or financed by any country not included in Code 935 of the A.I.D. Geographic Code Book as in effect at the time of such use.

**SECTION 4.06. Disclosure of Material Facts and Circumstances.**

The Borrower represents and warrants that all facts and circumstances that it has disclosed to A.I.D. in the course of obtaining the Loan are accurate and complete, and that it has disclosed to A.I.D., accurately and completely, all facts and circumstances that might materially affect the Project and the discharge of its obligations under this Agreement. The Borrower shall promptly inform A.I.D. of any facts and circumstances that may hereafter arise that might materially affect, or that it is reasonable to believe might materially affect, the Project or the discharge of the Borrower's obligations under this Agreement.

**SECTION 4.07. Commissions, Fees and Other Payments.**

(a) Borrower warrants and covenants that in connection with obtaining the Loan, or taking any action under or with respect to this Agreement, it has not paid, and will not pay or agree to pay, nor to the best of its knowledge has there been paid nor will there be paid or agreed to be paid by any other person or entity, commissions, fees or other payments of any kind, except as regular compensation to the Borrower's full time officers and employees or as compensation for bona fide professional, technical or comparable services. The Borrower shall promptly report to A.I.D. any payment or agreement to pay for such bona fide professional, technical or comparable services to which it is a party or of which it has knowledge

(indicating whether such payment has been made or is to be made on a contingent basis), and if the amount of any such payment is deemed unreasonable by A.I.D., the same shall be adjusted in a manner satisfactory to A.I.D.

(b) The Borrower covenants that no payments have been or will be received by the Borrower, or any official of the Borrower, in connection with the procurement of goods and services financed hereunder, except fees, taxes or similar payments legally established in the country of the Borrower.

SECTION 4.08. Maintenance and Audit of Records. The Borrower shall maintain, or cause to be maintained, in accordance with sound accounting principles and practices consistently applied, books and records relating both to the Project and to this Agreement. Such books and records shall, without limitation, be adequate to show:

- (a) the receipt and use made of goods and services acquired with funds disbursed pursuant to this Agreement;
- (b) the nature and extent of solicitations of prospective suppliers of goods and services acquired;
- (c) the basis of the award of contracts and orders to successful bidders; and
- (d) the progress of the Project.

Such books and records shall be regularly audited, in accordance with sound auditing standards, for such period and at such intervals as A.I.D. may require; and shall be maintained for five years after

the date of the last disbursement by A.I.D. or until all sums due A.I.D. under this Agreement have been paid, whichever date shall occur first.

SECTION 4.09. Reports. The Borrower shall furnish to A.I.D. such information and reports relating to the Loan and to the Project as A.I.D. may request.

SECTION 4.10. Inspections. The authorized representatives of A.I.D. shall have the right at all reasonable times to inspect the Project, the utilization of all goods and services financed under the Loan, and the Borrower's books, records and other documents relating to the Project and the Loan. The Borrower shall cooperate with A.I.D. to facilitate such inspections and shall permit representatives of A.I.D. to visit any part of the country of the Borrower for any purpose relating to the Loan.

#### ARTICLE V. Procurement

SECTION 5.01. Procurement from the United States. Except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, disbursements made pursuant to Section 6.01 shall be used exclusively to finance the procurement for the Project of goods and services, including ocean shipping and marine insurance, having both their source and origin in the United States of America.

SECTION 5.02. Eligibility Date. Except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, no goods or services may be financed under the Loan which are procured pursuant to orders or contracts finally placed or entered into prior to the date of this Agreement.

**SECTION 5.03. Goods and Services Not Financed Under Loan.**

Goods and services procured for the Project, but not financed under the Loan, shall have their source and origin in countries included in Code 935 of the A.I.D. Geographic Code Book as in effect at the time orders are placed for such goods and services.

**SECTION 5.04. Implementation of Procurement Requirements.**

The definitions applicable to the eligibility requirements of Sections 5.01, 5.02, and 5.03 will be set forth in detail in Implementation Letters.

**SECTION 5.05. Plans, Specifications and Contracts.**

(a) Except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, the Borrower shall furnish to A.I.D., promptly upon preparation, all plans, specifications, procurement schedules, bid documents and contracts relating to the Project, and any modifications therein, whether or not the goods and services to which they relate are financed under the Loan.

(b) Except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, all of the plans, specifications and procurement schedules furnished pursuant to sub-section (a) above shall be approved by A.I.D. in writing.

(c) All bid documents relating to goods and services financed under the Loan shall be approved by A.I.D. in writing prior to their issuance. All plans, specifications and other documents relating to goods and services financed under the Loan shall be

in terms of United States standards and measurements, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing.

SECTION 5.06. Reasonable Price. No more than reasonable prices shall be paid for any goods or services financed, in whole or in part, under the Loan. Such items shall be procured on a fair and, except for professional services, on a competitive basis in accordance with procedures therefor prescribed in Implementation Letters.

SECTION 5.07. Shipping and Insurance.

(a) Goods procured from the United States and financed under the Loan shall be transported to the country of the Borrower on flag carriers of any country included in Code 935 of the A.I.D. Geographic Code Book as in effect at the time of shipment.

(b) At least fifty percent (50%) of the gross tonnage of all goods procured from the United States and financed under the Loan (computed separately for dry bulk carriers, dry cargo liners and tankers) which shall be transported on ocean vessels shall be transported on privately-owned United States-flag commercial vessels unless A.I.D. shall determine that such vessels are not available at fair and reasonable rates for United States flag commercial vessels. No such goods may be transported on any ocean vessel (or aircraft) (i) which A.I.D., in a notice to the Borrower, has designated as ineligible to carry A.I.D. financed goods or (ii) which has been chartered for the carriage of A.I.D. financed goods unless such charter has been approved by A.I.D.

(c) If in connection with the placement of marine insurance on shipments financed under United States legislation authorizing assistance to other nations, the country of the Borrower, by statute, decree, rule or regulation, favors any marine insurance company of any country over any marine insurance company authorized to do business in any state of the United States of America, goods procured from the United States and financed under the Loan shall during the continuance of such discrimination be insured against marine risk in the United States of America with a company or companies authorized to do a marine insurance business in any state of the United States of America.

(d) Except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, the Borrower shall insure, or cause to be insured, all goods procured in the United States and financed under the Loan against risks incident to their transit to the point of their use in the Project. Such insurance shall be issued upon terms and conditions consistent with sound commercial practice, shall insure the full value of the goods, and shall be payable in United States dollars. Any indemnification received by the Borrower under such insurance shall be used to replace or repair any material damage or any loss of the goods insured or shall be used to reimburse the Borrower for the replacement or repair of such goods. Any such replacements shall be of United States source and origin and otherwise subject to the provisions of this Agreement.

**SECTION 5.08. Notification to Potential Suppliers.** In order that all United States firms shall have the opportunity to participate in furnishing goods and services to be financed under the Loan, the Borrower shall furnish to A.I.D. such information with regard thereto, and at such times, as A.I.D. may request in Implementation Letters.

**SECTION 5.09. United States Government-Owned Excess Property.** The Borrower shall utilize, with respect to goods financed under the Loan to which the Borrower takes title at the time of procurement, such reconditioned United States Government-Owned Excess Property as may be consistent with the requirements of the Project and as may be available within a reasonable period of time. The Borrower shall seek assistance from A.I.D. and A.I.D. will assist the Borrower in ascertaining the availability of and in obtaining such Excess Property. A.I.D. will make arrangements for any necessary inspection of such property by the Borrower or its representative. The costs of acquisition, and all charges incident to the transfer to the Borrower of such Excess Property, may be financed under the Loan. Prior to the procurement of any goods, other than Excess Property, financed under the Loan and after having sought such A.I.D. assistance, the Borrower shall indicate to A.I.D. in writing, on the basis of information then available to it, either that such goods cannot be made available from reconditioned United States Government-Owned Excess Property on

a timely basis or that the goods that can be made available are not technically suitable for use in the Project.

SECTION 5.10. Information and Marketing. Borrower shall give publicity to the Loan and the Project as a program of United States aid, identify the Project site, and mark goods financed under the Loan, as prescribed in Implementation Letters.

ARTICLE VI. Disbursements

SECTION 6.01. Disbursements for United States Dollar Costs - Letters of Commitment to United States Banks. Upon satisfaction of conditions precedent, the Borrower may, from time to time, request A.I.D. to issue Letters of Commitment for specified amounts to one or more United States banks, satisfactory to A.I.D., committing A.I.D. to reimburse such bank or banks for payments made by them to contractors or suppliers, through the use of letters of credit or otherwise, for Dollar Costs of goods and services procured for the Project in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement. Payment by a bank to a contractor or supplier will be made by the bank upon presentation of such supporting documentation as A.I.D. may prescribe in Implementation Letters. Banking charges incurred in connection with Letters of Commitment and Letters of Credit shall be for the account of the Borrower and may be financed under the Loan.

SECTION 6.02. Other Forms of Disbursement. Disbursements of the Loan may also be made through such other means as the Borrower and A.I.D. may agree to in writing.

SECTION 6.03. Date of Disbursement. Disbursements by A.I.D. shall be deemed to occur on the date on which A.I.D. makes a disbursement to the Borrower, to its designee, or to a banking institution pursuant to a Letter of Commitment.

SECTION 6.04. Terminal Date for Disbursement. Except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, no Letter of Commitment or amendment thereto shall be issued in response to requests received by A.I.D. after December 31, 1969, and no disbursement shall be made against documentation received by A.I.D. or any bank described in Section 6.01 after December 31, 1970. A.I.D., at its option, may at any time or times after December 31, 1970, reduce the Loan by all or any part thereof for which documentation was not received by such date.

ARTICLE VII. Cancellation and Suspension

SECTION 7.01. Cancellation by the Borrower. The Borrower may, with the prior written consent of A.I.D., by written notice to A.I.D. cancel any part of the Loan (i) which, prior to the giving of such notice, A.I.D. has not disbursed or committed itself to disburse or (ii) which has not then been utilized through the issuance of irrevocable Letters of Credit or through bank payments made other than under irrevocable Letters of Credit.

**SECTION 7.02. Events of Default; Acceleration.** If any one or more of the following events ("Events of Default") shall occur:

- (a) The Borrower shall have failed to pay when due any interest or installment of Principal required under this Agreement;
- (b) The Borrower shall have failed to comply with any other provision of this Agreement, including, but without limitation, the obligation to carry out the Project with due diligence and efficiency;
- (c) The Borrower shall have failed to pay when due any interest or any installment of Principal or any other payment required under any other loan agreement, any guaranty agreement, or any other agreement between the Borrower or any of its agencies and A.I.D. or any of its predecessor agencies,

then A.I.D. may, at its option, give to the Borrower notice that all or any part of the unrepaid Principal shall be due and payable sixty (60) days thereafter, and, unless the Event of Default is cured within such sixty (60) days:

- (i) such unrepaid Principal and any accrued interest hereunder shall be due and payable immediately and

- (ii) the amount of any further disbursements made under then outstanding irrevocable Letters of Credit or otherwise shall become due and payable as soon as made.

SECTION 7.03. Suspension of Disbursements. In the event that at any time:

- (a) An Event of Default has occurred;
- (b) An event occurs that A.I.D. determines to be an extraordinary situation that makes it improbable either that the purpose of the Loan will be attained or that the Borrower will be able to perform its obligations under this Agreement,
- (c) Any disbursement would be in violation of the legislation governing A.I.D., or
- (d) The Borrower shall have failed to pay when due any interest or any installment of principal or any other payment required under any other loan agreement, any guaranty agreement or any other agreement between the Borrower or any of its agencies and the Government of the United States or any of its agencies.

then A.I.D. may, at its option:

- (i) Suspend or cancel outstanding commitment documents to the extent that they have not been utilized through the issuance of irrevocable Letters of Credit or through bank payments made other than under irrevocable Letters of Credit, in which event A.I.D. shall give notice to the Borrower promptly thereafter.

- (ii) Decline to make disbursements other than under outstanding commitment documents;
- (iii) Decline to issue additional commitment documents, and
- (iv) At A.I.D.'s expense, direct that title to goods financed under the Loan shall be transferred to A.I.D. if the goods are from a source outside the country of the Borrower, are in a deliverable state and have not been offloaded in ports of entry of the country of the Borrower. Any disbursement made or to be made under the Loan with respect to such transferred goods shall be deducted from Principal.

SECTION 7.04. Cancellation by A.I.D. Following any suspension of disbursements pursuant to Section 7.03, if the cause or causes for such suspension of disbursements shall not have been eliminated or corrected within sixty (60) days from the date of such suspension, A.I.D. may, at its option, at any time or times thereafter, cancel all or any part of the Loan that is not then either disbursed or subject to irrevocable Letters of Credit.

SECTION 7.05. Continued Effectiveness of Agreement. Notwithstanding any cancellation, suspension of disbursement or acceleration of repayment, the provisions of the Agreement shall continue in full force and effect until the payment in full of all Principal and any accrued interest hereunder.

**SECTION 7.06. Refunds.**

(a) In the case of any disbursement not supported by valid documentation in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, or of any disbursement not made or used in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, A.I.D., notwithstanding the availability or exercise of any of the other remedies provided for under this Agreement, may require the Borrower to refund such amount in United States dollars to A.I.D. within thirty days after receipt of a request therefor. Such amount shall be made available first for the cost of goods and services procured for the Project hereunder, to the extent justified; the remainder, if any, shall be applied to the installments of Principal in the inverse order of their maturity. Notwithstanding any other provision in this Agreement, A.I.D.'s right to require a refund with respect to any disbursement under the Loan shall continue for five years following the date of such disbursement.

(b) In the event that A.I.D. receives a refund from any contractor, supplier, or banking institution, or from any other third party connected with the Loan, with respect to goods or services financed under the Loan, and such refund relates to an unreasonable price for goods or services, or to goods that did not conform with specifications, or to services that were inadequate, A.I.D. shall first make such refund available for the cost of goods and services procured for the Project hereunder,





the procedures applicable hereunder in connection with the implementation of this Agreement.

SECTION 8.04. Termination Upon Full Payment. Upon payment in full of the Principal and of any accrued interest, this Agreement and all obligations of the Borrower and A.I.D. under this Loan Agreement shall terminate.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Borrower and the United States of America, each acting through its respective duly authorized representative, have caused this Agreement to be signed in their names and delivered as of the day and year first above written.

THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

BY: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BY: \_\_\_\_\_  
Parker T. Hart

Title: Ambassador to Turkey

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