

# Participant

## Journal

To those dedicated men and women whose technical skills and knowledge are the keystone of Turkey's future.

Vol. 1 No. 2 UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT Ankara, Turkey June 1, 1962

### WHAT IS COUNTERPART LIRA?

L. Wade Lathram  
Deputy Director, U.S.A.I.D.

Recently Turkish newspapers carried headlines to the effect that "U.S. Provides TL. 1.1 Billion for 1962."

United States aid is normally thought of as foreign exchange assistance -- the provision of dollars with which to buy and import goods into Turkey. How is it then possible to provide 1.1 billion lira this fiscal year? The answer is, of course, that imports of goods paid for with foreign exchange "generate" lira. The term "aid generated lira" is preferable to "counterpart", since the latter only in fact represents a portion of the total funds of which we are speaking. These aid generated lira come from two sources: first, the goods imported and paid for with dollars appropriated under the Act for International Development (this is A.I.D. assistance) generate counterpart funds; second, the agricultural commodities, particularly wheat imported into Turkey from the United States under Public Law 480, generate lira, some of which is

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### AGRICULTURE PARTICIPANT NATIONAL LEADER OF 4-K CLUBS

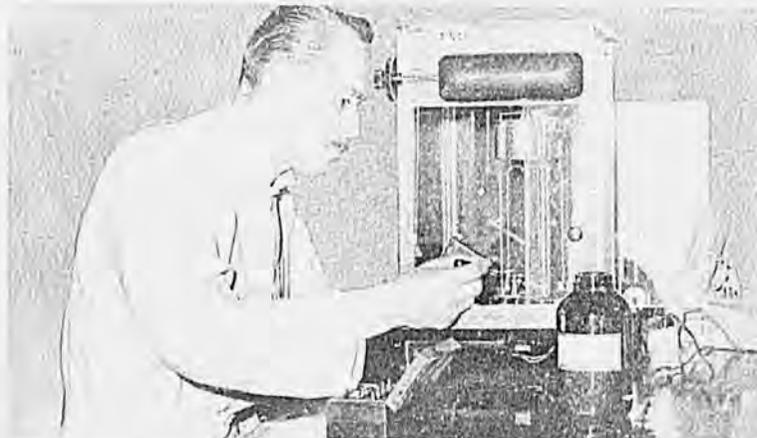


Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru is welcoming Saadet Bozoglu to the International Youth Conference. Middle: Dr. R. Sen, head of UN/FAO.

After a one-year U.S. study and training in extension work and home economics at Oklahoma A and M College in 1952, Mrs. Saadet Bozoglu returned to Turkey full of new ideas as to how to organize farm youth groups. Finally in 1957, after several years of trials and tribulations the Ministry of Agriculture, with the help of A.I.D. technical advisors, succeeded in setting up 4-K clubs in Turkey based on the principles and philosophy of 4-H club work in the United States. The 4-K program started out with clubs in 36 villages of 11 provinces. Today it has membership of 13,000 boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18, covering 60 provinces with clubs in 314 villages. Mrs. Bozoglu was one of the pioneer workers in the 4-K club movement.

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### OLD MURDER CASE SOLVED IN NEW TURKISH CRIME LABORATORY



Participant Captain Bedii Tang of the Turkish National Police is seen weighing chemicals in the A.I.D. sponsored Scientific Crime Laboratory.

On March 30, 1962, at 5:00 P.M. the Scientific Laboratory of the Turkish National Police at Ankara was officially dedicated. The significance of this event is that Turkey is now in a position to obtain accurate information from the scientific examination of evidence involved in criminal cases. A proof of this accomplishment was demonstrated recently when a U.S. trained investigator solved a two-year old crime using the scientific facilities of the new laboratory.

Two years ago the head of a villager with his head was found in a forest. The body, found in a forest covered with tree branches,

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WHAT IS COUNTERPART LIRA?

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used for United States Government expenses, and the remainder jointly programmed for Turkey's benefit. These two make up the aid generated currency. This does not include the dollar support for technical assistance, that is, the specialists employed by A.I.D. who advise Turkey on technical problems, or which pay for participants training outside of Turkey, nor does it include the loans for economic development which are made to Turkey by A.I.D.\*

During the current year the United States is providing about \$ 58,000,000 for non-agricultural commodity imports and about \$ 120,000,000 for agricultural commodity imports which, taken together, result in the generation of the TL 1.1 billion referred to above used for Turkey's benefit.

While the end result is the same, in fact these two different kinds of assistance are handled in different manners. Both are made necessary, however, by virtue of the fact that Turkey does not earn enough through export to other countries to pay for all the goods that it must purchase from other countries in order to meet the needs for economic stability and for the maintenance of an adequate defense establishment.

Let us take a look first at the goods supplied under the A.I.D. program. When the Government of Turkey announces its import program it states, with A.I.D. agreement, that certain import items will be financed either in whole or in part by A.I.D. A Turkish importer then applies to the Central Bank for an allocation for foreign exchange under an A.I.D. procurement authorization to finance his imports just as he would for any imports that are financed through Turkey's own foreign exchange earnings. The importer, of course, pays in lira for the goods he imports. The lira resulting from A.I.D. financed commodities are deposited in a special account. Thus the eventual Turkish user of A.I.D. financed commodities pays for those commodities in lira just as he would pay for any other commodities imported into Turkey or, for that matter, produced in Turkey. These lira deposited in a special account then become "counterpart funds" which, with joint agreement between the Government of Turkey and A.I.D. are used for Turkey's benefit.

\* The next issue of the PARTICIPANT JOURNAL will carry an article on the "U.S. Technical Assistance Development Grant".

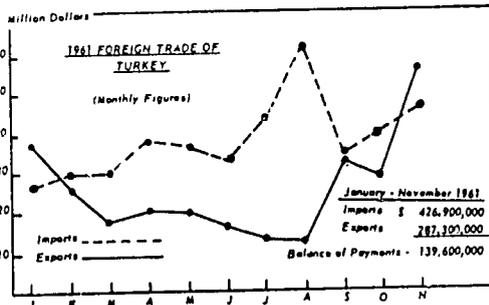
When agricultural commodities are needed, such as for example when Turkey experienced a crop shortage - as happened in 1961 - the Government of Turkey asks United States help under what we call Public Law 480. Again, Turkey needs to import these commodities, but does not have the foreign exchange with which to pay for them. So, for example, Turkey needed 1.4 million tons of wheat. This wheat was imported into Turkey, paid for (initially) in dollars by the people of the United States and sold in Turkey for lira. In the case of these imports, in fact Toprak Mahsulleri Ofisi buys the agricultural commodities for lira instead of having to pay dollars for them and these lira are deposited to the account of the United States Government. We then, by mutual agreement, utilize about 80% of these lira for the direct benefit of Turkey, primarily through economic development projects. The remainder of these particular lira are used to pay for some of the United States Government's expenses in Turkey.

Together, then, the lira resulting from the imports of A.I.D. dollar financed

commodities and the lira resulting from the import of agricultural commodities financed by the United States under Public Law 480 make up the "aid generated lira". This is where the TL 1.1 billion came from about which we spoke at the beginning.

During this fiscal year, by mutual agreement, TL 700,000,000 will be used to help finance the general and annexed Government of Turkey budget, and the remaining TL 400,000,000 will support projects outside the budget. Of the total, one-half will be used to support the Ministry of Defense and Turkish armed forces, and the other half will be used for economic development. It might be worth noting that we have mutually agreed that TL 155,000,000 will be utilized in the private sector.

Earlier it was commented that Turkey does not earn enough through exports to pay for the imports which it needs. The United States assists in meeting this problem through provision of the two kinds of assistance already mentioned. The following graph emphasizes this trade gap.



As is seen in the graph, except for the months of January and November, the foreign trade was unfavorably balanced during other months, resulting in a gap of \$ 139,600,000.

In short, Turkey experiences the unfavorable trade gap of about \$150,000,000 a year. The hope for Turkey's economic future lies not only in economic development in providing a better standard of living for its people, but in closing this trade gap so that Turkey's future economic growth will be on a self sustaining basis.

PARTICIPANTS FIND AMERICANS ENJOY WORKING TOGETHER

A friendly working atmosphere in American industrial plants with informal personnel-management relations has been the biggest surprise to the two participants studying public and private supply operations in the U.S. Kemal Bayramoglu, Commercial Department Head of the State Supply Office in Ankara noted that American employees take great pride in their work and spend 15 to 20 years with the same company with no thought of leaving. "Their bosses call everyone by first names, slap them on the back and joke", they commented with amazement. They were also impressed with the recreational and extra curricular activities

offered the workers. "Men don't become machines here", they continued, "we thought such organization would be found only in theory - not in real life."

The two participants have so far completed four months of their six months training period in the U.S. with the Tenth Supply Management Study Team, an academic and field program in public and private supply operations. Their time has been filled with a 12-week workshop at Ohio State University, followed by lectures and on-the-spot study of the Tennessee Valley Authority Hydro-Electric Dam complex and selected large industries.

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## OLD MURDER CASE SOLVED

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that the same axe had been used both to sever the head and to cut the tree branches. Thus, the clue to the case seemed to rest in finding the right axe and to prove that the tree branches had been cut by it.

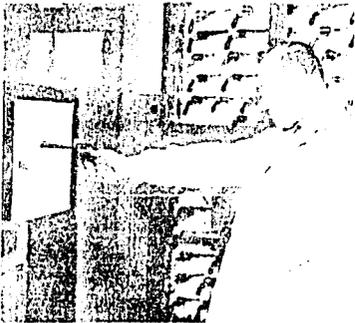
When an axe was found in the yard of a suspect, it was sent, together with the tree branches, to the Scientific Laboratory in Ankara. The prosecutor of the town requested scientific proof that the axe in question had been used to cut the tree branches found covering the murdered man.

It was an A.I.D. participant, Captain Bedii Tang, who produced the necessary scientific proof using the new photographic equipment available in the Scientific Laboratory. He first made an enlarged photograph of the blade of the axe and then the ends of the tree branches. In the films he detected that

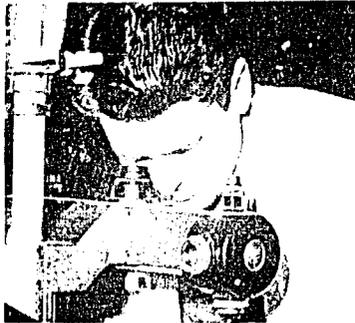
three scratches visible on the face of the axe coincided with the marks found on one of the branches.

When the photographic evidence was produced in court, the murderer made a full confession. Thus a two-year old crime was finally solved. The credit for this accomplishment goes to former participant Captain Bedii Tang, who received his U.S. training at the University of Michigan in 1959 in "Civil Police Administration".

"In the future the new Scientific Laboratory will facilitate court proceedings and the administration of justice by making it possible to evaluate and identify criminal evidence ... It is now possible to produce evidence from a piece of dirt found under fingernails or in the ear or from a single strand of hair..." (An excerpt from the April 13, 1962, issue of the *Hurriyet* newspaper regarding the new Scientific Laboratory)



Participant Sedat Ergum '59 conducts ballistics test in the new laboratory.



Participant Yusuf Aydin '59 examines the bullet under the comparison microscope.

## PARTICIPANTS FIND AMERICANS ENJOY WORKING TOGETHER

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The emphasis of their study program is based on principles and methods of supply which may be adopted and applied in Turkey. The two participants observed that although American equipment and technology are more advanced than theirs in many respects, most techniques are common to any supply situation. "We know the methods now and the problem facing us is to apply them", they say. Many materials collected during academic training and field trips such as books, papers and journals will be most useful they say when they return, especially in teaching others. They

expect difficulties in lack of trained personnel when they resume their jobs in Turkey.

Their personal encounters in the U.S. have been warm and friendly. They paid special tribute to the South where they found the people "gentle and always interested in us. In restaurants, in fact any public place, strangers were always introducing themselves and asking questions."

Besides the value of their formal study, both men stressed that a greater benefit had come from this broader experience of meeting a new culture. "Of course we have learned a great deal, but it is also a most valuable experience for us to be exposed to a new society, a new people. This experience is all absolutely different."

## DISTINGUISHED FORMER PARTICIPANT LECTURES ON PROGRAM OF PLANNING ORGANIZATION

New American staff members of A.I.D. enjoyed an enlightening lecture on the Turkish State Planning Organization delivered by former participant Necat Erder. Dr. Erder is the head of the Social Planning Department, one of the three main divisions within the Planning Board.

Dr. Necat Erder, who holds a Ph.D. degree from the University of Paris in political sociology, spent 20 months in the United States under the AID training program. During this period from 1958-1960 he examined the approach of U.S. higher institutions of learning toward social research, problems of comparative governments, with special emphasis on the political and social institutions of underdeveloped countries. Although he was registered as a visiting scholar at Columbia Department of Sociology, Dr. Erder took many field trips. He visited the social research departments and institutions of Harvard University, the University of Michigan, the University of Chicago, and the University of California at Berkeley. According to Dr. Erder, the experience gained in these observation trips greatly facilitates his present planning activities.

In addition to holding a position with the Planning Organization, Dr. Erder lectures on comparative politics at the Middle East Technical University. He is also the editor of the Turkish "Planning Quarterly Review". In the past he has contributed articles for national and international publications. At present he has a book in press entitled "Methods and Concepts for the Study of Politics".

In the latter part of 1961, Dr. Erder was busy attending conferences around the world. He was the Turkish delegate for the OECD Conference in Washington, D.C. in October. On the way back he represented Turkey at the International Conference on Regional Planning in Madrid, Spain. He has attended many other meetings of the OECD Economic Policy and Manpower Committees.

In his lecture, Dr. Erder gave the group a detailed explanation of the objectives and significance of the five-year economic plan for Turkey. The plan, long in preparation by some of the most experienced officials in Turkey, will be presented to the Grand National Assembly for approval this summer.

## FORMER AGRICULTURE PARTICIPANT IS NATIONAL LEADER OF 4-K CLUBS

(Continued from page 1)

The central administrative body that supervises the activities of this worthy organization is the 4-K Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture headed by Saadet Bozoglu. As the supervisor and coordinator of the entire program, Mrs. Bozoglu's main responsibility is to provide training for 4-K administrative leaders. To get firsthand information and to give on-the-spot training for the provincial and county administrators, she travels throughout Turkey, examining projects, holding meetings, organizing discussion groups and workshops.

"The most valuable thing I learned in the United States was the art of conducting community activities through advisory committees", says Mrs. Bozoglu who took many field trips in the United States for her on-the-job training assignment with home demonstration agents. In these trips, she learned many other helpful and practical techniques of conducting extension work. Today, the entire structure of the 4-K organization in Turkey is based on the recommendations of the national, county and village advisory committees.

"The great interest of parents in their children's activities and achievements is another thing that impressed me in U.S. rural life", says Mrs. Bozoglu. On one occasion she had an opportunity to live with a farm family in Oklahoma observing how an average U.S. farm functions. Mrs. Bozoglu believes that farm and home mechanization have enabled rural U.S. parents to increase their participation in various social and educational club activities.

These extracurricular activities help them improve their skills or acquire new ones and to take a more active interest in community development. She is trying to arouse the same spirit in rural parents here. Mrs. Bozoglu says that here in Turkey, too, parents of 4-K members are gradually beginning to attend some of the 4-K meetings. Some help and support the club activities, participate in achievement days and show great pride and satisfaction when their children are recognized for some outstanding accomplishment.

One of the objectives of 4-K clubs in Turkey is to produce conscientious, responsible and productive citizens by teaching the village youth improved and practical methods of farming and home economics. Through the various 4-K activities the boys and girls in the villages learn how to take an active part in community development. The young people through such activities become aware of the shortcomings and potentialities of their community and thus are able to make a definite contribution towards raising the village standard of living.

"The backbone of 4-K activity in Turkey", says Mrs. Bozoglu, "centers around a project that each member must undertake with the supervision of a local volunteer leader." Based on the projects chosen, the leaders demonstrate and teach improved practices in homemaking or agriculture. These projects also serve as an example and incentive for the adults of the community.

In addition to individual projects,

there are group projects that the members and their parents participate in for the benefit of the community. These include tree planting, protecting the common village properties, whitewashing the school building and the houses, building sanitary toilets, taking protective measures against common house flies and mosquitoes, protecting the surrounding forests against unlawful forest destruction, etc. Often committees are formed to carry out the different activities.

Mrs. Bozoglu believes that to give public recognition for accomplishments of the members is an important part of the program. This is done through Achievement Days held at the village or county level at the end of each 4-K program year in October or November. This is the day when clubs collectively or individually exhibit the results of their projects at an appropriate public gathering where those deserving are given prizes. Members with the same projects enter into competition at village, county and provincial levels. A champion is selected from among the winners who is designated as the most successful 4-K member of the year. This is also an occasion to prove to the community that with a little imagination and initiative a lot can be accomplished.

In addition to projects and Achievement Day activities, the 4-K clubs arrange study and field trips, organize discussion panels, arrange group games and entertainment, extend useful information, visit farm families, and go on camping trips.

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## U.S. AID HELPS TURKEY IN IN MANY BRANCHES OF EDUCATION

Education is the foundation on which the future of modern Turkey is being built. The U.S. economic assistance program is doing much to assist Turkey in developing this foundation.

The cooperation between the U.S. Aid Mission and the Ministry of Education began in 1954 with four contracts: (1) University of Nebraska for strengthening agriculture and veterinary training at Ankara University and the establishment of Ataturk University at Erzurum; (2) Spring Garden Institute program in automotive maintenance training; (3) Georgetown University English Language Training Program; and (4) New York University for improving legal and political science

education and for establishing a commercial teacher training college.

Since then, two of these projects have been expanded. The Spring Garden Institute project was enlarged to include electricity and electronics, and to emphasize teacher education. Georgetown was a participant in linguistic research and materials development for the Armed Forces Literacy Training project and in the preparation of textbooks, tapes, and other English language teaching materials.

An Education Materials Development Center has been at work for a year training personnel, producing textbooks and educational materials

at all teaching levels and advising on improved production and printing techniques. They have assisted with materials for the Armed Forces Literacy Training program and for research concerning the use of films in the teaching of physics.

In the case of vocational and technical education, the dramatic accomplishments have been in the field of commercial education. Turkish shorthand has been standardized and a scientific keyboard has been designed to facilitate touch-typing.

In addition, the Commercial Teacher Training College has published 17 new business education

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New member is taking the 4-K Club pledge at an initiation ceremony.

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Mrs. Arslanoglu is convinced that 4-K development in Turkey would not have progressed as quickly if it had not been for the help and cooperation extended from all sides at home, including the government, the public, and the national A.I.D. support agencies abroad.

In addition to her interest in the Turkish rural life, she has also managed to devote time to world youth. At the beginning of this year, she attended the International Youth Conference in New Delhi, India, on "World Rural Youth". There, she presented a paper on the development of 4-K clubs in Turkey. She has an opportunity to work with youth leaders from all over the world and to exchange ideas on common problems of rural youth movements.

#### 4-K PLEDGE



- K - Power in my Arm
- K - Knowledge in my Head
- K - Health in my Body
- K - Love in my Heart

I work for my country, nation and group and thank God for His Blessing.

Twenty. On this occasion she was fortunate to meet with Prime Minister Nehru of India.

In 1959 she was invited back to the United States by the Committee on



16 year old Sinasi Tok on right is receiving instructions from his project leader on vegetable growth.



Two 4-K members are proudly displaying the results of their goat project on Achievement Day.

Correspondence to participate in a three-week workshop on "The Role of Women in the Community and Home". The purpose of this conference was to interchange ideas and experiences among a group of leaders who are working toward citizen responsibility in a free society. Again in 1957 she represented Turkey in a conference on "European Rural Life" held in Bad Godesberg, Germany.

To inspire the young boys and girls of the 40,000 villages scattered all over Turkey is a most rewarding task and one indispensable to Turkey's economic and social progress. Turkey's future belongs to its youth and the high principals fostered by the 4-K program will be seen in tomorrow's rural leaders and citizens.

#### PAKISTANI DEVELOPS NEW SORGHUM

A Pakistani botanist, working recently on his doctoral degree at Texas A. and M. College, developed a new grain sorghum, with grains 25 to 50 per cent larger than those on present-day commercial types of sorghums. This participant's new plants were developed by building the number of chromosomes in a cross between a conventional grain sorghum and Tunis Grass, by using the drug Colchicine. In addition to promising greatly increased yields, these new plants are also fertile, a distinct advantage over many of the new sterile hybrids now planted. The Pakistani scientist's work has been termed a major breakthrough in grain sorghum improvement by geneticists and plant breeders. He is continuing his work as a grain scientist in Pakistan where the great need for more food is a major problem.

#### HONORS FOR FINANCE PARTICIPANT

Ismael Hakki Aydinoglu, U.S. A.I.D. participant from the Turkish Ministry of Finance, received on May 16 a special commendation from the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs of the University of Pittsburgh. Mr. Aydinoglu is in his first year of a two-year program of graduate study. The message from the University which has been forwarded to His Excellency, Şefik İnan, Minister of Finance, by A.I.D. Director Stuart H. Van Dyke, reads:

"Mr. Aydinoglu is an excellent student. This spring he was awarded the annual prize given by the North Boroughs Womens Club of Pittsburgh to the outstanding international student in the field of Economic and Social Development. He is therefore considered by this graduate school as the outstanding international student in his field."

## RECENTLY RETURNED PARTICIPANTS

Enthusiasm is the only word for the reaction of four Ministry of Education administration officials about their experience in the U.S. The four participants are: Recep Gürek, Assistant Director of Primary Education; Mustafa Akan, Deputy Undersecretary of the Ministry of Education; Remzi Erkoç, member of the Board of Education; and Husnu Gençosmanoğlu, Assistant Director-General of the National Library. These four education officials were sponsored by A.I.D. to observe the organization of U.S. elementary education.

During an interview in the A.I.D. Ankara Training Office the four participants thanked the Ankara and Washington

training officials for having arranged a comprehensive program where an opportunity was given to observe critically both the best and the worst in American life. They saw some of the worst city slum areas. "Nothing was kept secret from us and at every point we were given the opportunity to critically examine, discuss and debate our point of view" said Mr. Gürek. They especially appreciated the preliminary orientation period which through films and lectures gave them a good background on prevailing U.S. social, educational and economic conditions. Such background knowledge thoroughly prepared them to receive maximum benefit from their

training program in different parts of the country. "The orientation in Washington was conducted in a most democratic atmosphere", observed Mr. Akan. Individual attention was given to satisfy the need of each participant. Whenever possible the field of interest of each was taken into consideration for inclusion in the observation tour itinerary.

The American approach to elementary education impressed the four participants very much. During the course of touring through secondary public schools they noted the extensive use of films, television, radio and other interesting supplementary teaching aids. They commented that devices such as these make learning more interesting and challenging and give even average American students a much wider range of knowledge on different subjects. They were amazed to notice in one elementary school that fourth graders were writing a composition on orbital flight. They were especially impressed with the role television plays in enhancing education. They were referring particularly to closed-circuit television used in schools and campuses operated specifically for educational purposes. They are anxious to introduce similar devices to the Turkish educational system.

## LATEST DEPARTURES FOR U.S.

Two members of the State Planning Board, Mrs. Birgen Keleş and Ünver Eğrikavuk left for the U.S. at the beginning of May. The two participants are presently attending a seminar of the Third Annual Institute in Economic, Social and Industrial Development. The seminar which opened on May 6, is being held at the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs of the University of Pittsburg. It will conclude its sessions on July 27. The purpose of this activity is to assist the Turkish Planning Office develop a staff capable of independently producing and implementing a sound comprehensive plan.

Mrs. Keleş is a Research Assistant for Transportation in the Planning Board Organization while Mr. Eğrikavuk is a member of the Metallurgy Planning Section. Before their departure for the U.S., Mrs. Keleş and Mr. Eğrikavuk were engaged in helping to prepare the proposals for the First Five Year

Plan. This Five Year Plan hopes to realize planned development in every phase of economic activity in Turkey.

Mrs. Keleş holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from the Political Science Faculty of Ankara University. This is her first trip to the United States. Her husband Dr. Ruşen Keleş, Assistant Professor of Regional Planning at Ankara University, was also an A.I.D. participant from 1958-1960. He conducted graduate research on regional town and country planning at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University.

Mr. Eğrikavuk is a graduate of Mechanical Engineering Department of the Technical University of İstanbul. In addition to his services to the State Planning Board, Mr. Eğrikavuk is also an assistant advisor to the Iron, Steel and Metallurgy Institute of Turkey. In 1956 the Technical University of İstanbul sponsored his participation in

a 3-month technical training program on diesel engines in England with the English Electrical Company.

Both participants are grateful for the opportunity to participate in the seminar on Economic, Social and Industrial Development. Mr. Eğrikavuk feels that as an engineer, the experience gained at this seminar dealing with broader social and economic problems is going to be most helpful in carrying out his assignment for the State Planning Board.

Another interesting experience they related was to observe a high school biology class conducted as a summer camp in natural surroundings. For this particular activity the community had built an artificial lake for the benefit of the class. This effort on the part of the parents and the community as a whole interested the participants greatly. They also noted that home life and outside club activities were often related to some progressive and educational purposes.

When asked if they had any suggestion to give for making the A.I.D. Training Program more beneficial for the future participants, Mr. Erkoç expressed the opinion that after exposure to a new culture in a rapid succession of different experiences, a one-week break in the middle of the six-month training period would have been most helpful. "This would have given us a period of contemplation to absorb and analyze what we had seen during the first half of the program", he continued. Also by that time he felt the participants, having grasped the general principles of the system, would be in a position to select other areas of study for the remaining part of the program.



From left to right: L. Wade Latham is wishing good luck to Mrs. Birgen Keleş and Ünver Eğrikavuk as they depart for U.S. training.

## TURKISH SHORTHAND SYSTEM RESULT OF U.S. TRAINING

Turkey's constantly increasing business with Europe and America has created a great demand for bilingual office employees. Especially important are the secretaries who must be able to communicate with both Turkish and foreign businessmen.

These days we can find Turkish secretaries who type in Turkish and English but the secretary who can take dictation in both languages is rare indeed.

Addressing himself to this problem, Mr. İhsan Yener, a commercial teacher of the Ministry of Education, devoted part of his year of study as a participant at New York University to learning Gregg shorthand. On his return to Turkey in 1958, Mr. Yener, with the assistance of an A.I.D. Education Advisor, worked to develop experimental Turkish Gregg shorthand notes. Arrangements were made with the Ministry of Education to use this Turkish Gregg system experimentally in the new Istanbul Secretarial School.

In 1959 and 1960, Mr. Yener revised his notes in accordance with the findings of the teaching experiment and Turkish Gregg is now being taught experimentally in other commercial schools.

The secretary who knows Turkish and English can, with little training, write fluent Gregg shorthand in both languages. It is further possible that a secretary may write Gregg shorthand in French. Though there are some variations from language to language, the shorthand symbols are fundamentally unchanged.

Mr. Yener is a great source of energy for the advancing of secretarial training in Turkey. He has been instrumental in organizing the Annual Typewriting Championship Contests and has trained typing champions for participation in international competition. In the summer of 1961, Mr. Yener, with the advice and encouragement of the A.I.D. Business Education Advisor, organized and conducted for the Ministry of Education Turkey's first Business Machines Maintenance Seminar for Teachers. The Seminar resulted in a 50% increase in utilization of business machines. Machines which had formerly been inoperative because of need for minor repairs can now be maintained on-the-spot and kept in service.

## ACHIEVEMENT CERTIFICATES AWARDED



American Ambassador Raymond A. Hare is addressing the Ministry of Agriculture participant luncheon.

Recent arrivals of the Ministry of Agriculture participants received Certificates of Achievement for satisfactorily completing their U.S. training assignment at an A.I.D. luncheon held in their honor on May 25, 1962, at Club 47. Each participant individually expressed appreciation for the opportunity extended by the A.I.D. Training Program for the enrichment of technical experience and skills. "The A.I.D. Training Program is the best example of international cooperation," said former participant Reşat Aktan, the present Undersecretary of Agriculture.

The Honorable Raymond A. Hare, American Ambassador to Turkey, informally speaking to the group, emphasized that putting their experience and knowledge gained in the U.S. to profitable use in Turkey completes only part of their mission. He hoped that the participants at the same time will devote their efforts in spreading their skills to others. "We must all become little schools ourselves; to help others is a very noble and most satisfying cause," he concluded.



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## ALUMNI COLUMN

### 1950

**Ahsen Adaoğlu**, a veterinarian, was sent to the U.S. for 12 months to receive training in livestock breeding. He spent four months at Louisiana State University studying artificial insemination and sterility. Upon his return to Turkey, Dr. Adaoğlu was appointed as the director of the Veterinary Insemination Division of the Ministry of Agriculture. At present he is an advisor in this same department.

### 1951

**Dr. Halid Evliya**, who studied soil management under the A.I.D.-Nebraska University Contract, is now the head of Plant Nutrition Department of the College of Agriculture, University of Ankara.

### 1952

**İstendiyar Obay**, received his U.S. training in smelter operations. He visited the copper smelting plants of Phelps Dodge Corporation in Douglas, Arizona; American Refining Company in Haden, Arizona; and Copper Hill Copper Company in Tennessee. Mr. Obay is the head smelting technician at Hopa-Murgul.

### 1953

**Dr. Muzaffer Çakıllar**, spent five months of his 9-month U.S. training at Texas A & M College. The remaining four months were spent acquiring practical training in soil studies and entomology. He has since received his doctors degree conducting research on olive-destroying moths. Dr. Çakıllar is the director of the Istanbul Agricultural Quarantine Station and at the same time is an entomology expert. Dr. Çakıllar is married and has two children.

### 1959

**Ziya Durakoğlu**, as the Kaymakam of Aksaray was sent to the U.S. to study public personnel administration. Mr. Durakoğlu spent one year examining American personnel objectives and procedures. Today he is the Kaymakam of Erpani.

### 1960

**Kemal Kutlu**, is an Assistant Professor of Highways and Traffic Department of the Technical University of Istanbul. Under the A.I.D. Training Program he received training on the subject of "traffic control and mass transportation in the cities". His position at that time was Director of the Transportation Department of Istanbul Electric Streetcars and Tunnels.

## U.S. AID HELPS TURKEY IN MANY BRANCHES OF EDUCATION

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textbooks and is helping to develop an accounting vocabulary. The College will soon move into a new building, now under construction, and several additional secretarial schools are in the planning stages.

A new program is now being developed for Adult Trade Training. Two centers for accelerated vocational training for Young adults are in preparation. They will be able to accommodate an additional 1,700 students per year.

A new school to assist Turkey's expanding tourist trade is training hotel employees in Ankara. Courses in hotel management, kitchen management, and various types of service are offered in an institution which may eventually parallel the famous Swiss schools.

An Inservice Teacher Education Bureau has been established and a number of seminars for teachers have been conducted. During the summer of 1961, the Bureau helped develop a training program for the 11,000 Reserve Officers who are serving as village teachers.

Another new program recently begun at Gazi Pedagogical Institute is a Foreign Language Institute to augment the supply of foreign language teachers. In the next four years there will be more than 700 students of English, French and German studying in new buildings just completed.

The Educational Research and Measurement Bureau has administered standardized tests to over 80,000 Turkish students. They are not merely translations of foreign testing devices, but are tests of intelligence, aptitudes, attitudes, language ability, etc., developed in Turkey by Turks with American advice and assistance.

The Bureau also carries on various types of educational research; for instance, teacher supply, secondary schools facilities, school enrollments, the background and preparation of secondary-school teachers, how well reserve officers are making out as village teachers, why students fail some subjects, a count of the use of words at different age levels, and the like.

The Education Division of the U.S. economic aid mission has worked with Adult Education in the hope that adults in villages could receive help in understanding more about health, agriculture, literacy and fundamental education.

The Education Division also helped reactivate the Ministry of Education Film Center in 1958 by assisting in the improvement of various audiovisual aids in Turkey.

The Film Center and the Education Division have done graphic work for the Armed Forces Literacy Training program and have undertaken the production of silk-screen posters. They now are cooperating in plans for radio education.

In its work in all these fields, the Education Division has sent nearly 350 Turkish educators abroad, most of them going to the United States to study in various fields. They have ranged from technical equipment operators to members of the Board of Education. The majority have received university training.

### EDITOR'S NOTE

A series of articles on separate branches of AID Education Division will appear in the forthcoming issues of the *PARTICIPANT JOURNAL*. The next issue is scheduled to carry an article on the Ataturk University in Erzurum.