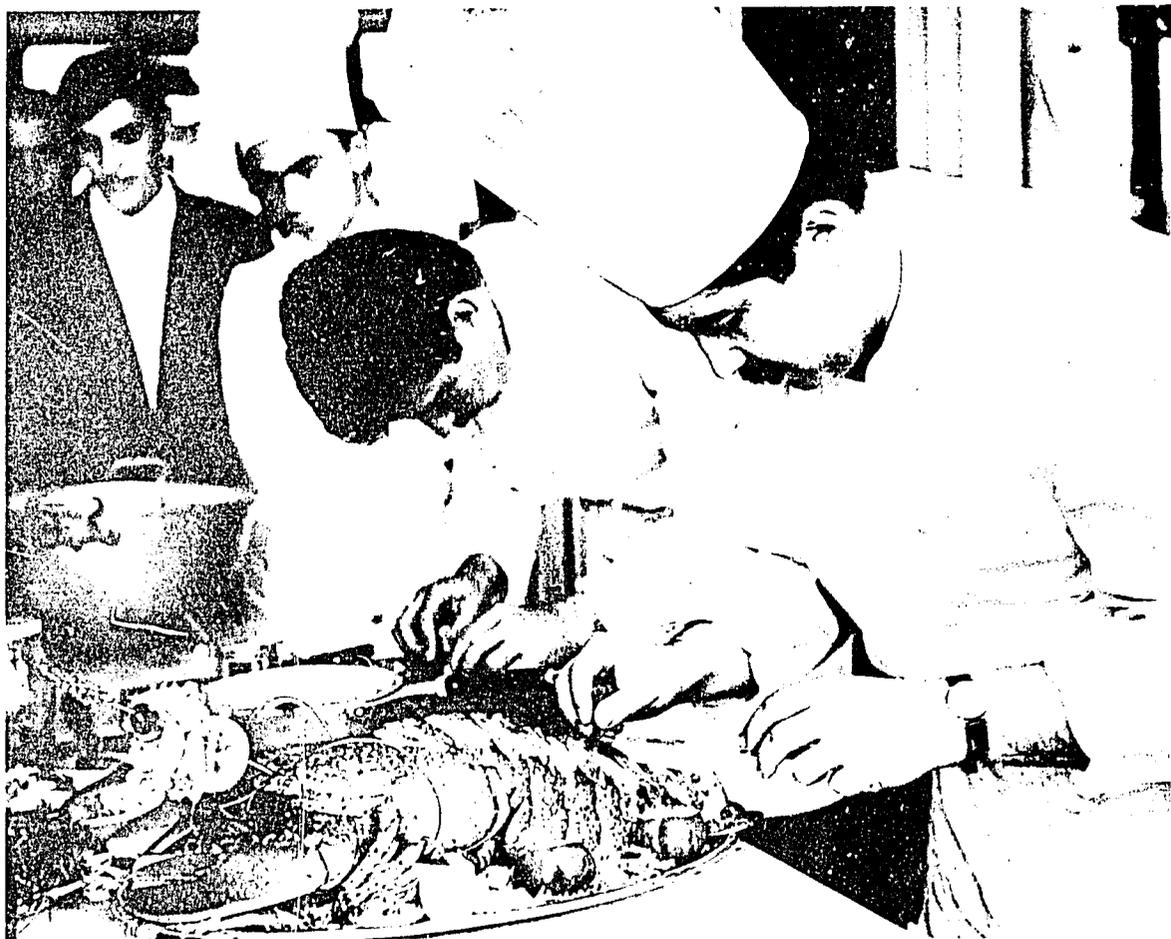


Participant

Journal

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

Vol. I No. 3 UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT Ankara, Turkey August 1, 1962



NEW HOTEL SCHOOL HELPS TO MAKE TURKISH TOURISM A REALITY

Turkey offers many beautiful vacation sites and places of historical interest to attract the tourist trade. Failure to secure this tourist trade on a large scale has been attributed to the lack of proper hotels which meet the high European tourist standard. In recent years the Turkish Government has attempted to correct this situation. It is believed that a healthy tourism

industry will be able to earn enough foreign exchange to have a favorable effect in narrowing the critical balance-of-payment gap. However, as long as hotel positions are filled by unskilled personnel, hotel accommodations and service will remain below acceptable standards.

Thus, in 1961, Turkey's first Hotel School was established by the

Ministry of Education in cooperation with U.S. A.I.D. as part of the Tourism project. The main purpose of this school is to train personnel to staff hotels, motels, restaurants and other tourist facilities. Middle (Orta) school graduates will receive three years of professional training for positions as assistant managers, assistant chefs

Continued on page 7

RESİMLİ BİR HİKÂYE



1. Varol Fırat küçük bir taşra kasabasının çay evinde garsondur.



2. Pek basit bulduğu işinden memnun olmayan Varol Fırat



3. arkadaşlarından Ankara Otelcilik Okulunun açıldığını öğrenir.



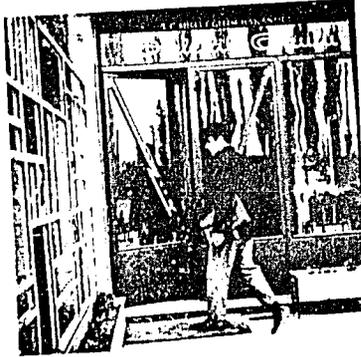
4. Tahsiline devam etmek için Ankara'ya gitmek üzere babasının iznini ister.



5. Babasının iznini alan Varol Fırat Ankara'nın yolunu tutar.



6. te otobüs yolculuğu



7. Otelcilik okulunun önünde biter.



8. Müracaatı kabul olan Varol Fırat



9. Okuldaki kültür derslerini çok faydalı bulmaktadır.



10. Her ne kadar bir kadın işi olan yerleri süpürmek



11. yatak yapmak ve



12. bulaık yıkmak gibi pratik dersler kendisine ağır gelmiş de ümidi henüz kırılmadan



13. Garson üniformasını giydiği gün coburak gelir.



14. Mesleğinin gerçek özelliklerini ve maharetini diğer öğrenci arkadaşlarıyla beraber



15. masaya nasıl servis yapılabileceğini



16. çeşitli içkilerin nasıl hazırlandığını



17. müşterilerin arzularının neler olduğunu



18. kaşık çatal, bıçağın nasıl kullanılacağını



19. ve hatta sofrayı müdafetini



20. lüks yiyeceklerin nasıl hazırlandığını mehur abıçaların nezaretinde öğrenir.



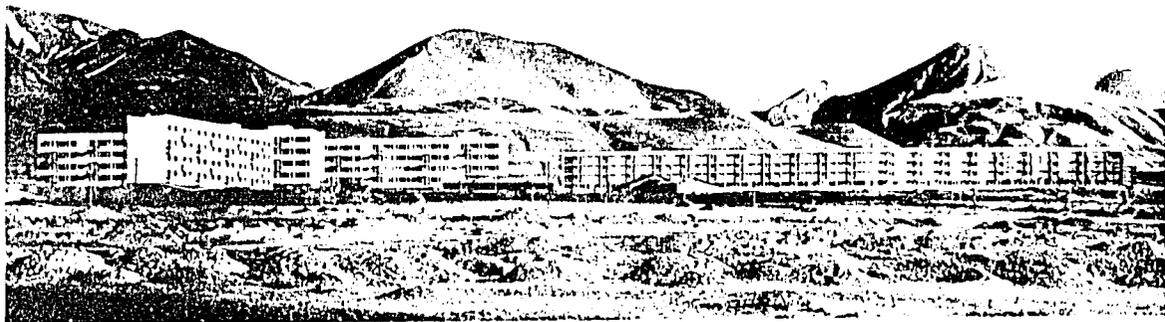
21. En nihayet uzun zamandanberi beklenen gün gelip çatmıştır.



22. Ders yılı orunu mütakatip topluca yeniden tela semegindes sonra



23. Başlatıl Fırat bir otel katılığına stajyer olarak gönderilir. Üre arkadaşları Türkiye'nin Turizm sanayisine sardım etmeğe müktedir bir gurupun öncüleri olmakla gurur duymaktadırlar.



Housing area of Ataturk University - Erzurum.

ATATURK'S WISH COMES TRUE

Ataturk University graduates first class of 102 students

Ataturk University in Erzurum graduated its first class of 102 students in a most colorful and impressive graduation ceremony held in Erzurum on July 3, 1962. Ninety-five students received degrees from the Faculty of Agriculture, and seven from the Faculty of Letters and Sciences. All were members of the first class of students enrolled at the University in 1958.

This historical commencement exercise was opened with the Turkish National anthem, followed by a moment of silence in memory of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk and those members of the faculty who have died since the University's inauguration.

Following the procession of the robed graduating class, Dr. Eyub Huzalan, the Rector of the University and a former participant, delivered the welcoming address. Dr. Marvel L. Baker, Dean of the Nebraska Group, congratulated the graduates for their accomplishment and expressed hope that the graduates of Ataturk University would play a vital role in the development of the culture and economy of Eastern Turkey. He spoke in Turkish.

The candidates for degrees were presented by Professor Dr. Lutfi Cukmen, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, and Professor Dr. Ahmet Özel, Dean of the Faculty of Letters and Sciences.

Aydin Demirer from the Faculty of Agriculture and a native of Erzurum, representing the graduating class responded to the addresses. He reflected the feeling of the entire graduating class in expressing gratitude for all those who helped make this great day

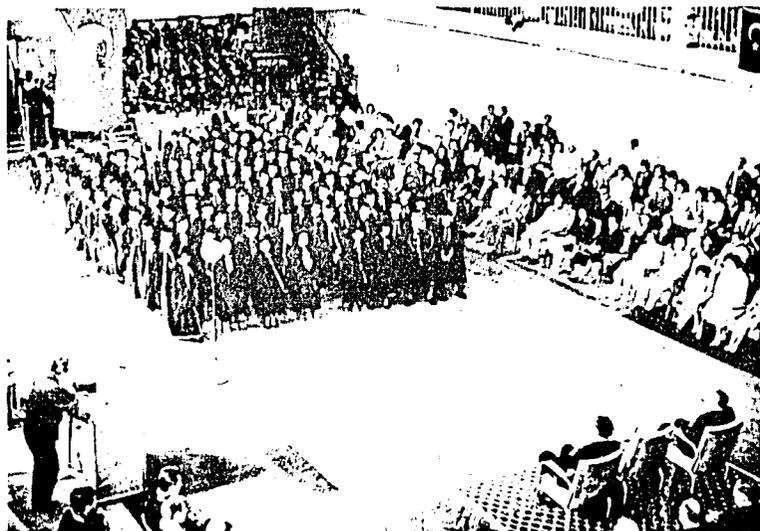
possible for them. An air of accomplishment and emotional attachment to the University was apparent in all the graduates seated in twelve rows in the middle of the auditorium.

On this occasion nine faculty members of the University, who are all A.I.D. participants, were recognized for the advanced degrees they had earned since the University opened. Among those acknowledged were the following participants: Docent Dr. Suavi Yalvaç, Docent Dr. Abdusselâm Ergene, Docent Dr. Ihsan Çataltaş, Docent Dr. Burhan Pekin, Dr. Haluk İpek, Dr. Ferit Uçarcı, Dr. Macit Özhan, Dr. Ahmet Kurt, and Dr. Mehmet Öner.

Attending the ceremonies were the Governor of Erzurum Province, Fahrettin Akkutlu; high ranking military personnel; and a four-man American delegation from the University of Nebraska. Also

attending were Mr. Robert Hamer, Assistant Director of U.S. A.I.D.; Dr. L.A. Brown, Mr. W.S. Smith, and Mr. D.A. Yeaman of the A.I.D./Agriculture Division; staff members of the University of Nebraska Group in Turkey; the Ataturk University Faculty; and other invited guests and families of the graduates.

Ataturk University, with an enrollment of about 450 students, mostly from Eastern Turkey, was established in 1958 by the Turkish Government with A.I.D. support. The institution is administered cooperatively by the Turkish Government and the University of Nebraska under an A.I.D. contract. The academic program of this university, though concentrated in agriculture, is not necessarily limited to it. It has a Faculty of Letters and Sciences in addition to a Faculty of Agriculture.



The first graduation ceremony of Ataturk University

PLANNING FOR TURKEY

by Stuart H. Van Dyke, Director, United States Agency for International Development, Turkey

The password of the Decade of Development is "planning." Planning not in any sense of regimentation but in setting forth rational and profitable alternatives for the use of available resources. It is the hope that with this procedure the end of the Decade of Development will see an appreciably higher standard of living for the populations of the underdeveloped nations.

Even before the new emphasis on planning developed, Turkey had established its own planning agency, the State Planning Office. The establishment of the State Planning Office was part of the new governmental policy to accelerate economic growth within a framework of financial stability. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to know a good deal about existing and potentially available resources and to guide the utilization of these resources by some previously established criteria. Only in that way can there be any assurance that investible funds will yield the greatest future benefits to Turkey and that they will be accompanied by the necessary social and administrative reforms. The State Planning Office has worked at its job conscientiously and competently in the two years of its existence. It produced an interim plan for 1962, helped to evaluate budgetary proposals, and has now almost completed the first Five Year

Plan. It is gratifying to see the excellent progress Turkey is making in planning.

Together with the U.N., A.I.D. has provided advisors to the State Planning Organization to help in the preparation of the plan. We have also sent, and will continue to send, participants abroad for further study in areas related to planning. A.I.D. considers assistance to the planning effort in Turkey of high priority, both because the Government of Turkey attaches great importance to developing sound plans for the future and because a soundly conceived plan gives us greater assurance that the best use will be made of our technical and economic assistance. By preparing a plan indicating precisely the requirements of the various sectors of the economy and the steps to be taken to meet these requirements, the State Planning Office enables us to program our activities and to allocate our resources to the greatest benefit of the Turkish economy.

With the completion of the Five Year Plan, the magnitude of the assistance Turkey will require in its drive for rapid economic growth will be reasonably well known. At that time the U.S., together with other countries and international institutions, will be able to determine what amounts and types of economic and technical assistance each will be able to furnish. Knowing the competence of the State Planning

Office, there is general confidence that the plan will be sound and that consequently the resource deficiencies will be met. The implementation of the plan is of course basically an internal problem and requires much more than foreign assistance.

Though important, the volume of external assistance envisaged in the draft outlines of the plan amount to only three to four per cent of Turkey's total production. The major effort to raise production, and thus standards of living, will necessarily have to be made by Turkey itself, by its farmers, its workers, its managers and administrators, its scientists, its technicians, its teachers, its Government — in short by the whole society. Although there will be a plan and there will be foreign assistance, significant increases in production will also require more savings, increased taxes, and necessary changes in the economy. The United States is pleased to be in a position to contribute some of the fruits of its own labor to supplement Turkish efforts and the aid of other friendly countries to help Turkey realize its ambitions.



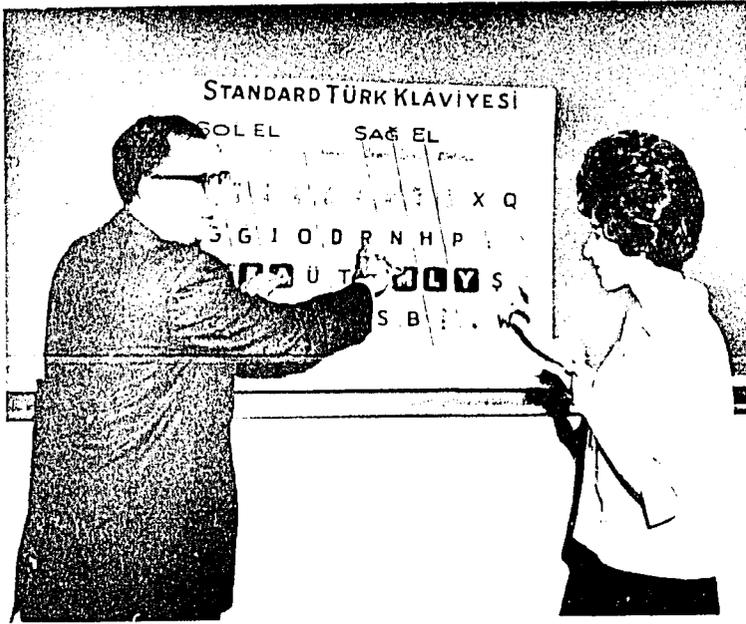
Prime Minister Ismet Inonu(center) talking to Prof. Tarhan Feyzioglu, The Minister of State at a session of recent the High Planning Council.

GENERAL DIRECTOR OF TURKISH NATIONAL POLICE LEAVES FOR U.S.

General İhsan Aras, General Director of the Turkish National Police, left Ankara for an extensive tour of the United States to visit public safety organizations on July 12. General Aras will be in the United States for three months.

The Turkish National Police have had a total of fifty participants engaged in training courses in the United States over the past few years. General Aras will visit some of the participants now engaged in training programs in the States and will visit organizations where participants have previously been trained.

Visits will be made to city police departments in Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, Seattle and San Diego. In addition, stops will be made at the administrative office of the State Courts in Trenton, New Jersey, and also the Northwestern University Traffic Institute in Evanston, the California State Bureau of Identification in Sacramento, the Sheriff's Office of Dade County in Florida, and the Narcotics Bureau of the United States Treasury Department in Washington, D.C.



Anthony Lanza of A.I.D. Education Division is demonstrating the scientifically developed Turkish typewriter keyboard to a student.

SCIENTIFICALLY DEVELOPED TURKISH KEYBOARD CONTRIBUTES TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Turks win second place in International typing contest

Without efficient and fast typists to handle the administrative paperwork, Turkey's efforts toward catching up with western political, economic and social standards would be gravely handicapped. Only a short while ago about 99% of Turkey's typists were unable to use "touch typing" (using ten fingers and typing without looking at the keyboard). This was mainly due to lack of standard Turkish typewriters with a keyboard suited to the language. However, the fact that the Turks won second place in an international speed typing contest held in Germany last year, is a proof that this particular problem is well on its way toward a solution. The credit for this achievement goes to A.I.D. Advisor, Anthony Lanza, who with the help of Turkish experts devised one of the very first scientifically developed typewriter keyboards.

The new standard Turkish typewriters are referred to as having a scientifically developed keyboard because the letters were arranged in order to meet the particular charac-

teristics of the Turkish language. The placement of individual letters was determined on how often a particular letter appears in the language. The letter arrangement also took into account the strength and maneuverability of each finger as well as equitable distribution of work load between left and right hands. It took advantage of the Turkish pattern of alternating vowels and consonants. The commonly repeated vowels were placed strategically on the left hand while the more varied consonants on the strong right hand.

The result on the home row, for instance, shows that the three most common vowels - a, e, i - are placed under the first three fingers of the left hand. The three frequent consonants - k, m, l - are placed under the fingers of the right hand.

The new standard Turkish keyboard will contribute immeasurably to Turkey's economic progress. The "touch typists" are vital to the efficient functioning of the governmental, industrial and commercial offices.



Mr. İhsan Aras (left) General Director of Turkish Security Police and Mr. Robert C. Hawner, Assistant Director of U.S. A.I.D. are seen together at Esenboga Airport before the jet airliner which flew Mr. Aras on July 12, 1962 to U.S.A.

Continued from page 1

and bakers, assistant headwaiters and waiters, reception clerks, hotel bookkeepers and head housekeepers.



Mr. Yunus Aslan, who is a graduate of the A.I.D.-sponsored Commercial Teacher Training College, is the first Turkish teacher to be selected for the staff of the Hotel School for training in the U.S. Upon his return he will be a teacher qualified to train future hotel managers and employees.

With the opening of the Hotel School, new status and recognition is being attained for hotel occupations. Up to this time, such occupations were looked down upon and it is not an easy task to attract lycee graduates. However, the way will be paved by highly qualified instructors like Mr. Aslan to establish hotel work as a respectable profession by demonstrating the contribution it can make to enhancing Turkey's economic progress.

In its first year of operation, 1961 - 1962, the school had 160 students. The school has a three-year course of study, but because of the urgent need for qualified hotel personnel the first year was operated on a one-year intensive training basis. Recruits for the one-year intensive term consisted mainly of lycee graduates. In addition to formal class work in foreign languages, tourism geography, customer psychology and a variety of specialized subjects, the students practice cooking, service and housekeeping skills. For practical experience they work during holidays and evenings at the Hilton, Cinar, Divan and Park Hotels in Istanbul and at the Bulvar Palas and Ankara Palas in Ankara. In addition, they are called upon to serve at private parties,

PARTICIPANT DEVELOPS FIRST BOOKKEEPING TEXT BOOK IN TURKEY

Mehlika Balanloğlu, a 1958 participant, is the writer of the first textbook and practice materials ever developed in Turkey for the teaching of accounting and bookkeeping. Mrs. Balanloğlu, who teaches algebra, commercial arithmetic and accounting at Ankara Commercial Teacher Training College, produced the set of bookkeeping materials upon her return to Turkey in 1959 after a year of study at New York University. After pretesting and approval by the Ministry of Education, Mrs. Balanloğlu's text was published and is now used in commercial schools throughout Turkey.

Mrs. Balanloğlu, who has learned French and English by herself, took courses in commercial arithmetic, cost accounting, accounting theory and accounting machines at New York University. In addition, she visited

educational institutions and universities in thirteen different states.

"I find the knowledge and experience gained in the U.S. most helpful in my present endeavours," says Mrs. Balanloğlu. Based on her U.S. studies, she revised her earlier 1956 publication, "Commercial Arithmetic" and added a second volume to it. She is now in the process of preparing a draft for a text entitled, "The Techniques of Teaching Accounting."

Although Mrs. Balanloğlu is extremely occupied with her teaching and other activities she is working toward a doctorate degree at the Eskişehir Academy of Economic and Commercial Studies. She has successfully passed some of the preliminary examinations and is preparing for the others.



Mehlika Balanloğlu is presenting the first copy of her bookkeeping text to Raşit Tunca, General Director of Commercial Education.

On June 1st, the first group of graduates began a one-and-a-half month probationary service at the Fusan Motels in Ürgüp, Pamukkale, Eghesus, Bergama and Erdek. Next month they will also staff Fusan Motels in Kuşadası and Canakkale.

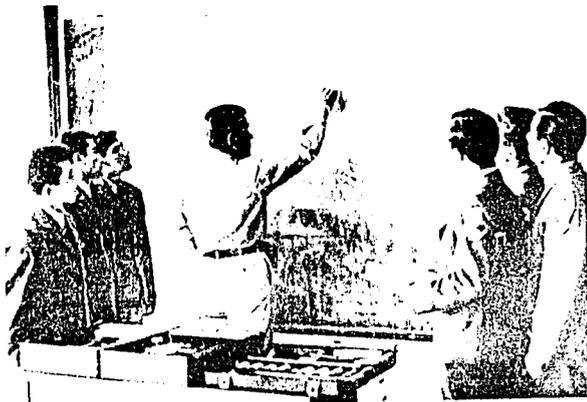
Anthony Lanza, who is overseeing the work of the Hotel School for the A.I.D. Education Division, has completed his first follow-up survey of graduates on the job. He reports that the Fusan Hotels now offer the best tourist

facilities to be had in Turkey. Hotel School graduates at the reception desk greet customers in English or French. Customers are shown to rooms which are cleaned under the supervision of Hotel School graduates. They enjoy meals served by Hotel School graduates, who have also purchased the food and helped with the cooking. On departing, the bill is presented with a smile by a Hotel School graduate who has also been trained to provide tourist and room information.

PARTICIPANT HELPS MODERN POLICE TRAINING



Captain Adnan Coşkun is demonstrating fingerprint making techniques to his class.



Captain Adnan Coşkun is explaining how to identify fingerprint impressions.

Training films, fingerprint equipment, narcotic kits, and other modern training aids and techniques are now being used effectively in Turkey for the training of internal security agents. The introduction of improved modern techniques into the police training program is due in large part to the efforts of Captain Adnan Coşkun and other A.I.D. participants in the organization.

After returning from a 13-week police recruit training program in the United States in February of 1961, Captain Coşkun shared his recently acquired knowledge with the officers enrolled in the newly opened training center for Jandarma. With the help of A.I.D. advisors to the civil police institute, he assembled equipment he had learned was necessary for teaching purposes, such as fingerprint and narcotic kits. He then improvised other training aids, a show-up room and a moulage table. In addition he helped to design various charts for use in the classroom.

The Training Director of the Jandarma Training Institute was so impressed with Captain Coşkun's eagerness in this undertaking that he asked Captain Coşkun to review and revise, when necessary, the training program and lesson plans. Together with other fellow participants in the

organization, he designed a one-year course to train 90 officers, and a two-year course for 545 non-commissioned officers. In addition, advance courses for high ranking officers and a three-month on-the-job training course were adopted.

Captain Coşkun, together with five other Jandarma officers, received his 13-week stateside training with the State Police of Frankfurt, Kentucky. They helped him to cover such subjects as police organization and administration and principles of basic criminal investigation. He participated in a 10-week on-the-job training course to learn about American police methods and techniques with such organizations as the Virginia State Police of Richmond; the Department of Public Safety of Springfield, Illinois; and the West Virginia State Police at Charleston. He also participated in a training program at the University of Georgia. This entire training program in the United States was arranged and supervised by the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Washington, D.C.

As a result of this experience in the United States, Captain Coşkun became familiar with classification of fingerprints, arson investigation, principles of photography, preservation of physical evidence, methods and technique of

patrol and other related subjects which have already proved useful for his country.

The interest in the participant police training program was a result of the Public Safety Program launched in 1957 by A.I.D. and the Turkish Government as a joint effort. This interest was in accordance with A.I.D. policy of training personnel capable of implementing the projects undertaken as well as investing in essential material resources. Thus, with the advent of the Public Safety Program, three senior police officials were sent to the United States to observe training sites. Upon their return they showed a keen interest in U.S. training for some of their officers. This resulted in sending eleven more Jandarma officers for training to the United States in the following specialties: two in Narcotics Control, two in Border and Seacoast Control, two in Rural Police, two in Industrial Security, two in Criminal Investigation, and one in Penology. These officers, like Captain Coşkun, are now faculty members teaching their respective specialties at Jandarma training centers.

The Public Safety Program to improve Turkey's internal security is supported by A.I.D. financial and technical assistance.

CERTIFICATES OF ACHIEVEMENT AWARDED TO İZMİR PARTICIPANTS

Forty-two participants in the fields of agriculture, education, industry, transportation, labor and public administration gathered at the beautiful Ada Gazino in the İzmir International Fair Grounds for a luncheon given in their honor on June 1, 1962. On this occasion thirty-five participants were presented with Certificates of Achievement by Mr. Stuart H. Van Dyke, Director of U.S. A.I.D. This gathering also provided an opportunity to renew old friendships and make new ones, and the participants took advantage of the occasion to reminisce about their U.S. experiences with their fellow participants and A.I.D. officials.

Mr. Van Dyke in his welcoming address emphasized the importance of developing the human resources of a country as a means of achieving social, political and economic progress. He cited Israel and Switzerland as examples of countries where trained people were able to achieve higher standards of living, even in the absence of extensive natural resources. He pointed out that Turkey is fortunate to possess essential natural resources and that with continued development of its human resources, it can look forward to a future of self-sustaining growth.

The Governor of İzmir, Enver Saatçioğlu; the American Consul General of İzmir; Mr. Kenneth A. Byrnes; and İzmir USIS representative, Karl F. Brauckmann, were among the notables of İzmir present at the luncheon.

Accompanying Mr. Van Dyke from Ankara A.I.D. were Mr. John F. Macionagle and Dr. Lindsey A. Brown, Chiefs of the Labor and Agriculture Divisions respectively; as were Mr. Floarnoy Phillips (Agriculture Division), Mr. Arthur Mekeel, Director of the Training Office, and a representative from the *PARTICIPANT JOURNAL*.



Participant luncheon at İzmir Ada Gazino.

TWENTY-EIGHT PARTICIPANTS ARE HONORED AT ERZURUM

A luncheon honoring twenty-eight participants was held at the Turkish Officers' Club in Erzurum on June 22. Professors and assistants in various fields of agriculture and science at Atatürk University were among those honored.

Following lunch, Governor Akkulu of the Erzurum region spoke of the great advantages to his country which have resulted from the training of selected Turks in the United States. He expressed the hope that Atatürk University would follow many of the fine traditions and practices of American land-grant universities. Mr. L. Wade Latham, the host of the luncheon, responded by briefly reviewing the development of Atatürk University with the assistance of A.I.D. and the University of Nebraska. He noted some of the significant contributions now being made by the former participants in the economic and social development of eastern Turkey. Acting Rector of Atatürk University, Dr. Ahmet Özel, also believes the knowledge and education brought back by the participants to be playing an important role in the development of Atatürk University and of Turkey as a whole. Dr. Marvel L. Baker, Dean of the Nebraska Group, emphasized the responsibilities of the faculty of every university in furthering the advancement of the country. Dr. Baker concluded by saying, "The heart of any university is, its faculty - it must be interested in the problems of the country and its people, and this is where the success of Atatürk University lies."

Among those present from Ankara were Paul Luebke, Donald Yeaman, Leslie Smith, Harold Allen and staff members of the Training Office and the *PARTICIPANT JOURNAL*. The University of Nebraska Group stationed in Erzurum were all in attendance - Professors Carter, Wheeler, Alexander, Winter, Fenske and Miss Ames.



Participant luncheon at Erzurum Officers Club.



Mr. Wade Latham, Deputy Director U.S. A.I.D. presenting Dr. Ahmet Kurt, the 2000th participant, his certificate at luncheon.

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA GRANTS FIRST M.S. DEGREE IN SOIL PHYSICS TO U.S.A.I.D. PARTICIPANT

In 1959 participant Şefik Yeşilsoy was accepted as the first graduate student in the new soil genesis section of the Chemistry and Soils Department of the University of Arizona. Again, in 1962 he was the first to be granted a Master of Science degree in soil physics and genesis. The advisors and professors of the University placed enough confidence in Mr. Yeşilsoy to trust him with research which for the first time established the soil characteristics of an important region in Arizona. Today the thesis of Mr. Yeşilsoy on "Characterization and Genesis of a Mohave Sandy Loam Profile" is consulted both by students and instructors as useful reference material on this subject.

All the new equipment and laboratory facilities of the Department were placed at Mr. Yeşilsoy's disposal in conducting his research. When his work began to progress rapidly he was also given an undergraduate assistant. Utilizing electronmicroscopes and some X-ray instruments, he analyzed the soil samples of the Mohave region, making physical, chemical and mineralogical tests. As a result of his research the genesis and character of that region were thoroughly established.

The most important objective in research of this type is establishment

of the kind of clay minerals present in the soil, since any foreign matter added to the soil is reacted to only by the clay minerals. Thus, one of the most immediate advantages of such soil analysis is the determination of types of chemicals that should be added for soil improvement purposes such as fertilization, irrigation, and neutralization of water salinity.

In addition to carrying a heavy academic load, Mr. Yeşilsoy managed to save some time for non-academic activities. In August of 1960, he attended the Seventh International Soils Science Meeting in Madison, Wisconsin where he was brought up-to-date on the latest discoveries and research in his field. Later that year he worked with the U.S. Soil Conservation Service in Garden City, Kansas, for one month. Here he received on-the-spot practical experience and had a chance to observe the public administration management aspects of running a public office. This was Mr. Yeşilsoy's first contact with the American way of life in community affairs as opposed to campus life. "People work very hard and take their responsibilities very seriously—therefore, one can fully depend on one's employees and delegate power more freely," noted Mr. Yeşilsoy. He

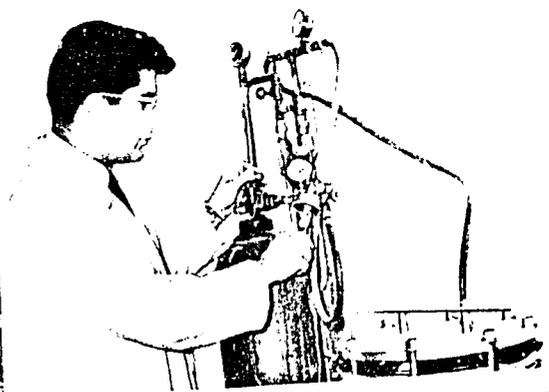
was convinced that American students were more mature and dependable because many are faced with the responsibility of earning their own way through college. This is also a factor which makes these students get as much out of school as possible, since they are using their own hard earned money to attend a university.

Back in Turkey, Mr. Yeşilsoy is a research assistant in the Soils and Fertilizer Research Laboratory of the Toprak-Su Directorate, and is already busy working on several soil testing projects. He is also attending an intensive 4-week course sponsored by the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission on the use of isotopes in agriculture.

One of the main agricultural problems of Turkey is caused by poor or exhausted soils. According to Mr. Yeşilsoy, the field of soil physics is very new in Turkey, but one that can serve most efficiently to solve some of the critical problems for increasing agricultural production. "I am doing my best to apply what I have learned in the U.S. to facilitate and improve land reclamation projects in Turkey through use of scientific methods to improve soils," stated Mr. Yeşilsoy.



Şefik Yeşilsoy is examining X-ray deflection patterns of soil samples from different parts of the country.



Şefik Yeşilsoy is using pressure membrane apparatus to measure moisture content of soil at wilting point.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PASSES LAW SPONSORED BY PARTICIPANT FOR TRAINING CENTER

The United Nations Special Fund and U.S. A.I.D. have pledged support, through technical and advisory assistance, for the new Statistical Training Center provided for in the law passed on June 13, 1962. The text of this comprehensive law reorganizing the structure and functions of the Central Statistics Office was prepared by its General Director, former participant Sabahaddin Alpat, with the help, among others, of A.I.D. advisors and the members of his staff. Largely through the efforts of Mr. Alpat, the proposed law was submitted to the Assembly. Mr. Alpat, after closely following legislative deliberations on the proposed law, delivered a persuasive speech to help assure its passage.

Under this reorganization law, the State Institute of Statistics is established as the successor to the Central Statistics Office. This Institute has considerably increased authority over that of its predecessor agency. The spirit of the new law emphasizes the truly scientific nature of the activities of the State Institute of Statistics. The new agency will undertake training as one of its major functions. Another important provision of the law calls for a revised grade and salary structure, assuring the attraction and retention of qualified personnel for key positions.

Mr. Alpat, specialist in balance of payments, national income and industrial statistics, is highly qualified to perform the duties and responsibilities of his office. A graduate of the Political Science Faculty of Ankara University in 1946, Mr. Alpat has held numerous responsible governmental positions. He has served as Exchange Controller of the Treasury Department (Ministry of Finance); Assistant Chief of the Exchange Division of the Treasury Department; Director of Publications of The Central Statistics Office; Director of The Industrial Statistics Division; and Advisor, Assistant General Director and Acting General Director of the former Central Statistics Office.

When, in 1957, Mr. Alpat was chosen as an A.I.D. candidate to go to the U.S. under the economic development program, it was not his first visit to Washington, D.C. Earlier, in 1951, the International Monetary Fund had sponsored his training in balance of payments studies in the Capital,



Mr. Sabahaddin Alpat, General Director of Statistics

where he also had a chance to become acquainted with the general program of I.M.F. In his U.S. A.I.D.-sponsored trip, Mr. Alpat spent his training sessions, with the Bureau of the Census and The Office of Business Economics of the Department of Commerce. Here he received both academic and practical training in the preparation of estimates of national income. Because data collection is not centralized in the U.S. as it is in Turkey, Mr. Alpat also spent some time with the Departments of Labor, Agriculture and Commerce, observing their individual methods of collecting data.



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PARTICIPANT JOURNAL depends on the news and suggestions sent by the participants in Turkey and in the U.S. Please notify this office in case of change of address or any other corrections. All correspondence should be addressed to:

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Ankara, Turkey.

"My experience in Washington, D.C., gave me a thorough and over-all picture of the technique of compiling statistics on national income which is a prerequisite of my present position," explains Mr. Alpat. As a result of his experiences with the U.S. Bureau of The Census, Mr. Alpat is now in a position to direct and advise on census-collecting activities for the various sectors of the economy.

In Turkey the introduction of state planning and state-operated enterprises has made the need for timely and reliable statistical data a direct and continuing concern of the Government. All sectors of the economy - large and small government and private operations and virtually all phases of social activity - require a never ending flow of accurate data. With the introduction of the five-year development plan, the need for accurate and current statistical information becomes acute if the State Planning Organization is to plan and implement its program effectively.

In this undertaking, however, the lack of sufficiently trained and qualified personnel has interposed a serious handicap. Thus one of the most important outcomes of Mr. Alpat's reorganizational efforts is of course the provision in this new law for establishment of Statistical Training Center.

Only a small percentage of the employees had received formal statistical training prior to their employment. Also, a survey of teaching resources in Turkey indicates that little talent is available in this field in existing institutions. Thus, to ameliorate the situation, the Government enacted this law establishing a Statistical Training Center within the State Institute of Statistics. Thus a long-planned project of Mr. Alpat was finally realized.

It is expected that the Center will become the major statistical training facility of the country. It will offer academic training, including research leading to the granting of B.A. and M.A. degrees in statistics. It will establish in-service training courses designed for employees of the Institute itself and of other Government agencies as well as employees of private organizations. It will sponsor conferences and seminars relating to

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statistical, economic and social matters of public interest.

Both foreign and national staff members will work on these three major functions of the Training Center. Support from U.N. and A.I.D. will be forthcoming for the first five years of operation, but on a diminishing scale after the third year, since after that date it is expected that the number of foreign experts can be reduced. Complete Turkish staffing of the Center, except for occasional consultative arrangements, is planned to take place not later than five years after the Center's inauguration.

Starting in 1961, several candidates were selected from the office and sent to the Bureau of the Census, in Washington, D.C., under the A.I.D. Training Program. At the present time, seven persons are undergoing training and will return to Ankara in the latter part of 1962. Two additional persons will start training in the U.S. later this year.

It is envisaged that in due course, when the Center is fully established, its facilities will be made available to nationals of neighboring countries seeking specialized training in statistics.

REQUEST

FROM WASHINGTON A.I.D.

Attention New Departures:

A.I.D./Washington has received a number of requests that participants bring maps, pictures and slides of their home countries with them to the United States. These requests have come from many Americans interested in learning more about the participants' countries, including those connected with training programs, as well as host families. There are many occasions on which participants may be asked to speak about their countries, for example, the Washington International Center usually holds an informal discussion called the "International Circle" during the participants' first week in Washington at which participants are invited to contribute information about their countries. On such occasions, visual aids have added to the clarity and interest of participants' talks.

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