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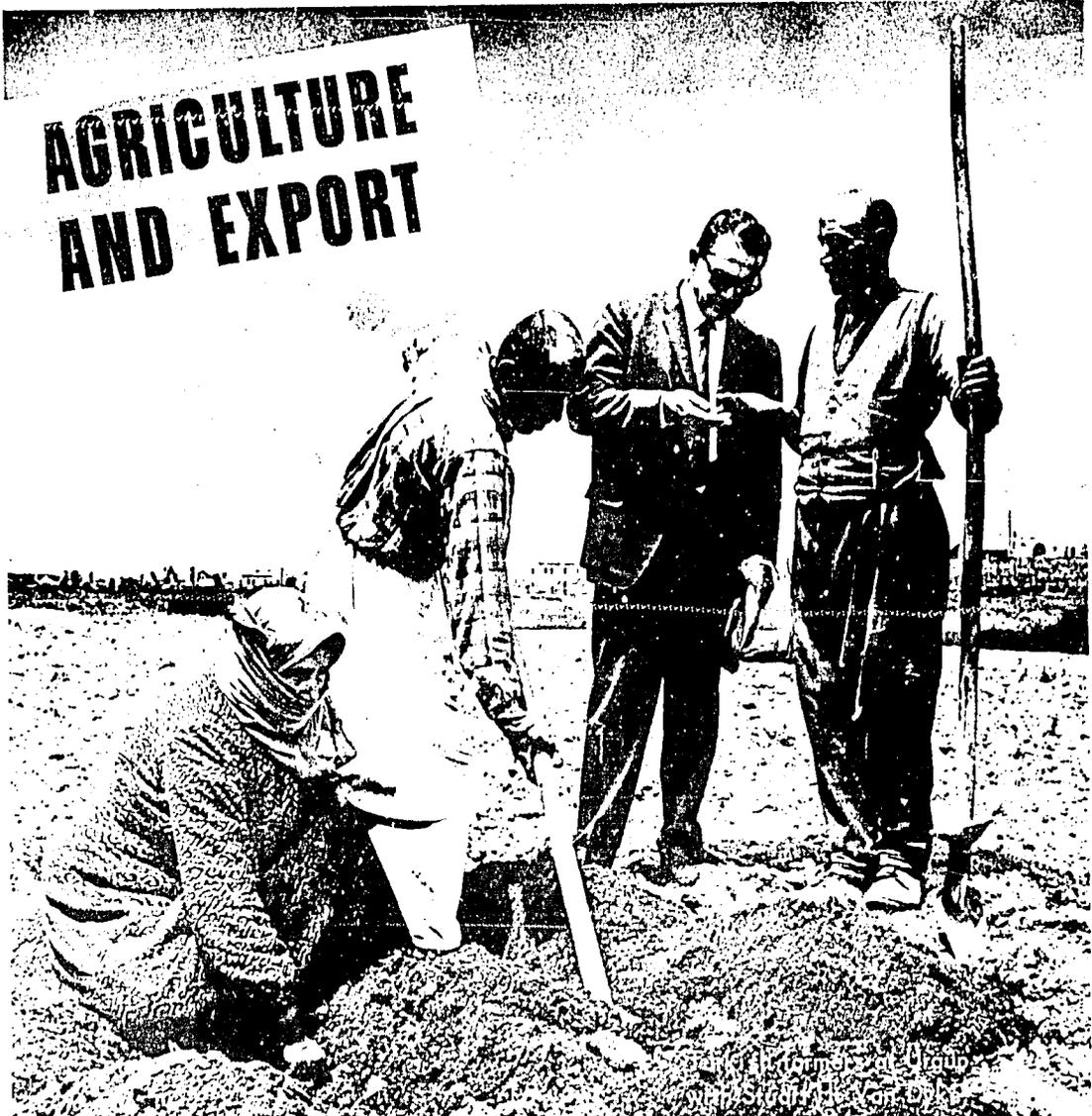
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Agricultural Exports— Bright Hope for Foreign Exchange

*By Stuart H. Van Dyke, Director,
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A key role in the new Turkish Five Year Plan has been given to development in sectors producing goods for export and goods to reduce or replace imports. With the hope of improving Turkey's trade balance and earning additional foreign exchange, the Government of Turkey has recognized the importance of concentration on this basic problem. Agricultural exports are a very important part of the planning toward increased trade.

The AID Mission is proud of the part that returned participants in American training programs are playing in the development of Turkish agriculture. Participants are to be found today in almost every segment of the agricultural industry, bringing to Turkey the knowledge and methods they have acquired as the product of their American experiences. This is the very essence of technical assistance—and also of self-help. When he returns from his training schedule abroad, the Turkish

*Mr. Stuart H. Van Dyke
inspecting
high quality oranges.*



participant shows his fellow Turks new ways of doing things; new techniques designed to better his yield or improve his product.

But knowledge is theoretical until it is actually applied. Self-help begins when that application is made and the results can be seen. Thus, when the Turkish county agent demonstrates new methods of improving the breed of livestock in his county and local livestock producers follow the new method, the original Point Four concept of American export of technical information has been fulfilled and the

newer concept of self-help has been served.

It is essential that the concentration must come in the area of product improvement and increased production—many Turks say that the extension of cultivated areas is now nearing its limit, and the proper utilization of the land presently under cultivation is essential to progress for agriculture.

Under this emphasis, new importance is given to plant protection against disease; enlightened use of fertilizer; utilization of more productive strains of products; better

methods of harvesting and handling, including packaging and marketing methods; and serious study of the problems of meeting foreign competition for coincident markets.

Today, about 80 percent of Turkey's population earns its livelihood from agriculture. That statistic requires no embellishment to underscore the importance of progress in agriculture as to the success of Turkey's Five Year Plan goals. Those who know the quality of Turkish tobacco, or who have confidence in the ability of superior Turkish fruits to compete against fruits from other Mediterranean countries, or who know the demand for olive oil can be served by Turkish producers, also know that this is the area where real progress can be made in a short period of years.

On the following pages, the reader will find accounts of what is being done in Turkish agriculture to improve production and to increase the export of Turkish products in the world markets. It is significant that so many *different* products are covered in this magazine—because it indicates the attempt to raise agricultural export levels is not confined to a few traditional items. The scope of articles indicates the scope of effort.

We are proud to be a part of that effort.

ZİRAÎ MADDELER İHRACATI- ÜMİT VERİCİ BİR DÖVİZ KAYNAĞI

Stuart H. Van Dyke,

U.S. AID Türkiye Misyonu Direktörü

Türkiye'nin Beş Yıllık Plânında, ihracatın artmasında ve ithalâtın tahdidinde rol oynayan istihlal sektörlerinin geliştirilmesine büyük önem verilmektedir.

Türkiye'nin ticaret müvazenesini düzeltmek ve döviz gelirlerini arttırmak amacıyla, Hükümet, bu temel meseleler üzerinde büyük bir titizlikle durmaktadır. Ticarî gücün artırılması konusunda tarımsal ihracatın çok önemli bir yeri vardır.

Amerikan eğitim programlarına katılan participant'ların Türk ziraatinin kalkınmasında oynadıkları olumlu rolden dolayı AID, haklı olarak, kıvanç duymaktadır. Tarım endüstrisinin hemen her bölümünde görev alan bu participant'lar, Amerika'da edindikleri yeni bilgileri ve öğren-



After graduating from their village schools these peasant girls continue their studies in classroom and fields at the Manisa Agricultural Institute. When they complete their three year courses these farm girls return to their villages as leader farmers and pioneers of self-help. Their efforts will serve their neighbors and the nation.

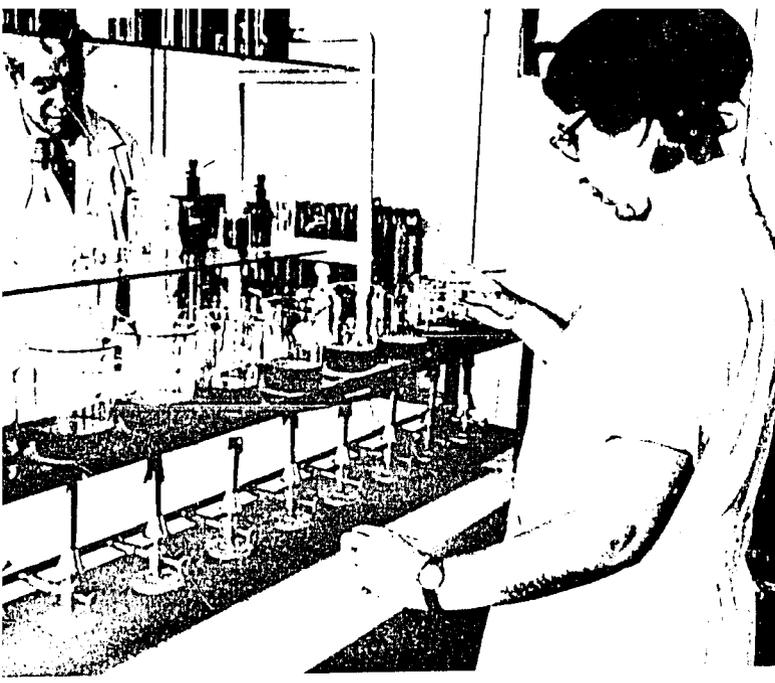
dikleri modern ziraat usullerini Türkiye'de uygulamaya çalışmaktadırlar. Teknik yardımın ve dolayısıyla kendi kendine yardımın özü ve amacı zaten budur. Yurt dışındaki eğitimlerini tamamlayıp Türkiye'ye dönen participant'lar yurttaşlarına tarımda uygulanan yeni usulleri, mahsulü çoğaltmak ve kalitesini yükseltmek için tatbiki gereken yeni teknik metodlar göstermekte ve bunlar üzerinde bilgi vermektedir.

Ancak, bilgi uygulanmadığı müddetçe nazariyeden ileri gitmez. Bilgi uygulanıp, sonuç alındıkça, kendi kendine yardım gerçekleşmiş olur. Meselâ, bir tarım uzmanı kendi bölgesinde hayvan einsini islah konusunda uygulanan yeni usulleri gösterir ve hayvancılıkla işğal

eden o bölge müstahsilleri bu yeni usulleri uygularsa, Amerikan teknik bilgi programında derpiş edilen eski Dört Nokta programının amacı ve daha yeni bir kavram olan kendi kendine yardım ilkesi gerçekleşmiş olur.

Üzerinde önemle durulması gereken husus, istihsal maddelerinin kalite bakımından geliştirilmesi, ve istihsalın fiilen artırılmasıdır. Birçok kimseler ekilebilen arazinin hemen son haddine varıldığına, dolayısıyla, tarımda sağlanacak bir kalkınmanın bugün ekilmekte olan arazinin teknik usullerle ve tam randımanla işlenmesi sayesinde başlanabileceğine inanmaktadır.

Plan'da tarım sektörüne verilen ehemmiyet neticesinde, bitki hasta-



Kadri Goltekin, chief of the General Research Laboratory of the Istanbul, Maltepe Tobacco Institute, and assistant at work.

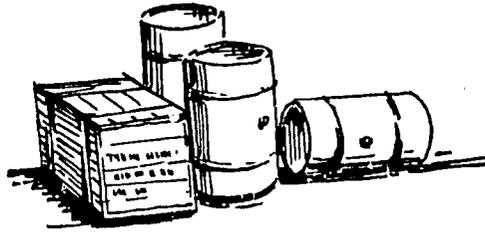
lıkları ile savaş, teknik usullerle gübreleme, verimli ürünler üzerinde çalışmalar, modern hasat ve toplama usulleri, ambalaj ve piyasalama, ve rakip piyasalarda dış rekabet meselelerinin ciddi şekilde incelenmesi gibi konular yeni anlam ve önem kazanmış bulunmaktadır.

Bugün, Türkiye nüfusunun %80ni hayatını tarımdan kazanmaktadır. Türkiye'nin Beş Yıllık Plan'ında derpiş olunan amaçların başarı ile sonuçlanması için tarımda elde edilmesi gereken gelişmenin önemini belirtmesi bakımından bu tek rakkam bile kâfidir. Türk tütününün nefesetini, Türkiye'nin üstün kaliteli yaş meyvalarının öteki Akdeniz ülkeleri ürünleri ile kolayca boy ölçüşebileceğini veya bir kısım dünya zeytinyağı ihtiyacının Türk müstahsili

tarafından karşılanabileceğini bilenler, bu sektörlerde kısa süre içerisinde başarılı sonuçların elde edilebileceğini de elbette takdir ederler.

Okuyucularımız, bu sayfalarda istihsal geliştirmek ve dünya piyasalarında Türk ihraç ürünlerinin sürümelerini arttırmak için Türkiye ziraatinde neler yapılmakta olduğunu okuyacaklardır. Perginin bu sayısında çok çeşitli ve değişik istihsal maddelerine yer verilmiş olması, bir bakıma, gayet manidardır. Zira, yapılan gayretlerde zirai istihsal maddelerinin geleneksel bir kaç ürüne inhisar ettirilmediği açıkça görülmektedir. Ürünlerin çeşitli oluşu, bir bakıma çabaların ölçüsünü göstermektedir.

Bu gayretlere katılmış olmaktan övünç duyuyoruz.

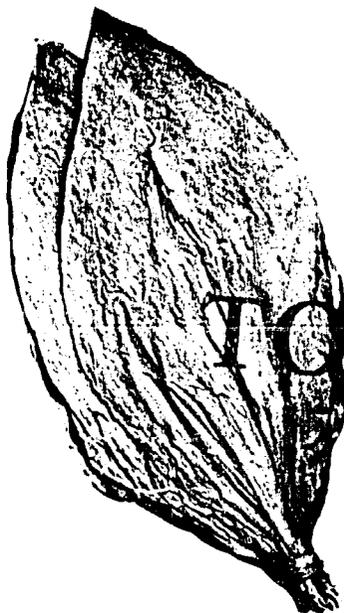


EXPORT BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

COMMODITIES	1960		1961		1962	
	TONS	\$1000	TONS	\$1000	TONS	\$1000
	1. TOBACCO	58,046	65,449	88,435	87,181	90,686
2. COTTON	80,039	46,077	89,709	55,899	104,753	62,485
3. HAZELNUTS	41,158	39,163	36,001	42,118	43,582	55,992
4. RAISINS	82,117	21,980	63,685	17,459	68,347	16,315
5. DRIED FIGS, FIG PASTE	46,926	8,598	32,216	6,115	39,417	6,844
6. CHROMIUM ORE	386,230	11,458	393,918	11,114	349,576	9,104
7. COPPER	18,050	10,954	8,180	4,786	14,428	8,777
8. MOHAIR	4,629	9,496	5,579	11,685	4,306	7,809
9. WOOL	5,537	4,408	5,752	4,651	4,374	3,393
10. LENTILS	31,662	5,272	30,435	3,907	20,104	2,307
11. BARLEY	18,472	1,072	73,649	3,386	-	-
12. CATTLE, ALIVE, HEAD	8,772	427	60,982	3,802	123,391	6,578
13. SHEEP, ALIVE, HEAD	306,945	5,905	394,393	7,760	620,970	8,506
14. GOATS, ALIVE, HEAD	68,377	787	237,065	2,987	323,287	3,125
15. FISHES, ALIVE, HEAD	10,822	2,291	10,918	2,561	7,330	1,944
16. ORANGES, TANGERINES	9,226	828	7,259	722	3,830	356
17. LEMONS	10,495	1,215	8,872	1,179	9,999	1,326
18. OTHER CITRUS FRUITS	1,188	100	956	90	744	67
19. COTTON TEXTILE	1,908	2,139	965	1,113	886	878
20. OLIVE OIL	85	43	275	135	26,481	14,026
21. PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	-	-	-	-	539,890	6,062
22. ALL OTHERS	-	83,068	-	78,060	-	69,127
TOTAL		320,730		346,730		381,187

Exports of Turkey's principal commodities show a strong year-to-year increase. The 1961 exports are 8.1 percent higher than the exports of the previous year, while the 1962 exports show a 9.9 percent increase over 1961. Estimates from experts indicate that 1963 will show new record level exports for many commodities.

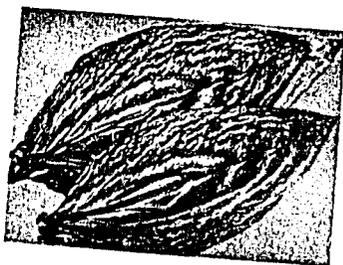
THE
CHIEF
EXPORT—



TOBACCO

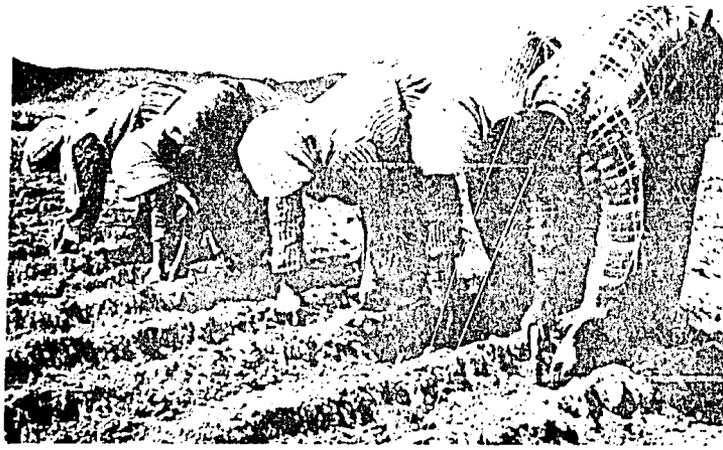
Even in the old days of the Ottoman Empire Turkish tobacco was a product that was regarded with great respect by the European countries.

TURKISH
TOBACCO
VARIETIES



The same respect for Turkish tobaccos still prevails today. Although some foreign factories use very little Turkish tobacco in their blends, they promote their products through the mention of the Turkish tobacco content when they advertise.

Tobacco was first grown in Turkey in 1650. Since then there has been a constant evolution in the cultivation of this commodity, the most important taking place in 1927 when the Turkish Monopolies took over from the French-controlled



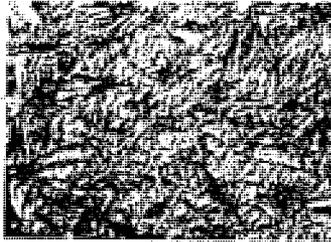
Tobacco planting in Cumaovasi, Izmir.

Regie (the Tobacco Monopoly of the capitulations era).

Today tobacco is Turkey's major export commodity. It brings in, on an average, one-third of all foreign exchange earned by export. In 1960-61 Turkey exported 63,121 tons of tobacco worth 66,277,000 dollars, and in 1961-62 this figure

that the income in foreign exchange this year will constitute a near-record figure.

Today the highest quality tobacco in Turkey is being cultivated in the Black Sea, Aegean, and Marmara regions. Turkey is best known to the world for its Samsun and Izmir tobaccos. But, through the standard-



rose to 106,773 tons, bringing in 107,610,000 dollars.

As the average sales price this year is much higher than the previous year (1,400 dollars the ton as compared to 1,007 dollars the ton the previous year), it is estimated

ization of seeds, better plant protection, and year-round control by State technicians and experts, good quality tobaccos are also being cultivated in these other regions: Artvin, Tasova, Tokat, Duzce, Hendek, Edirne, Iskenderun, Malatya,

Balikesir, Yayladag, Hasankeyf, Hatay, and Bucak.

There is only one former participant working with the tobacco industry in the Aegean area. He is Servet Arer, who studied in the United States in 1953. Mr. Arer is now the Aegean Region Tobacco Specialist in the Technical Agriculture Directorate of Izmir.

Turkey, in her tobacco cultivation, has always attached more importance to obtaining high quality rather than high quantity yields. Since tobacco is very susceptible to modifications and since external factors are most important to achieve and maintain high quality, the restriction of cultivation districts has to be maintained and closely controlled. The possibility of cultivating new types of tobaccos in several areas has also only become possible through this type of experimentation on soil and climatic conditions.

Tombeki, Hasankeyf, Virginia types and cigar leaf tobacco cultivation has become possible after such studies and experimentation by the State Monopolies Institute in Istanbul.

This Institute, after extensive studies and experimentation, established that the climatic and soil conditions in Pazar, 120 kilometers

east of Trabzon, were very similar to those of Havana, Sumatra, Java, and Florida where some of the best cigar-type tobaccos are grown. Again through on-the-spot experimentation at Pazar it was established that 2,000 to 4,000 kilograms of fertilizer, preferably manure, per dekar would be necessary to cultivate cigar-type tobacco leaves.

Today, Pazar, which a few years ago was one of the poorer districts of Turkey due to its unfertile soil, cultivates some of the best cigar-type tobacco in the world.

As over one-third of Turkey's total exports come from the overseas sales of tobacco, better cultivation of this commodity plays an important role in Turkey's new Five Year Plan. But, again emphasis is on maintaining quality rather than increasing quantity. It is estimated in the Five Year Plan that the production of tobacco in Turkey will only increase from 135,000 tons in 1963 to 144,000 tons in 1967. As tobacco yields average 730 kilograms per-hectare, 197,000 hectares should be planted to tobacco in order to attain this level of production. Internal per-capita consumption is expected to increase from 1.08 kilogram per-annum in 1963 to 1.27 kilograms in 1967.

Tobacco is also one of the

highest State revenue earners locally. The Monopolies use about 40,000 tons of processed tobacco yearly in cigarette manufacturing. This year the Monopolies paid into the treasury more than 1.5 billion Turkish liras in profits.

The key institution of the State Monopolies in its over-all control of Turkey's tobacco cultivation is the Institute at Maltepe, Istanbul.

This now most important institute began with an experimentation field in 1927, soon after the Monopolies took over from the French controlled Regie des Tabacs. It began to function as a real body in 1936. Today the dedicated scientists and experts who work in this institute control the tobacco cultivation in this country from the preparation of seeds until the final export or consummation of the produced tobacco.

The Biology Department of the Institute is extremely active in forestalling the dangers to tobacco cultivation from such dangerous pests as the tobacco worm and the tobacco moth. Recently most activity is centered on fighting the tobacco blue mold which was first found in Turkey in 1960 and is endangering tobaccos all over the world.

Other sections dealing with tobacco are the tobacco chemical



Turkish exporter left, with Richard J. English of Reynolds Tobacco inspecting Izmir tobaccos.

section and the genetics section.

The U.S.A.I.D. Mission in Turkey has also been working directly against blue mold through the efforts of technician F.M. Philips, a plant protection advisor. In the Aegean region, 126,000 farmers are now cooperating in a spraying program which has resulted in the treatment of over 12 million square meters of tobacco seed beds.

Mr. Philips says that it is gratifying to see the tremendous progress that has been made by Plant Protection in its efforts to control blue mold. The farmer cooperation has been excellent.

The Monopolies Institute has four Improvement Stations. The principal of these is at the Institute in Maltepe, Istanbul. The others are

in Izmir, Samsun and Malatya. Twenty regional stations linked to the principal stations are dispersed in the tobacco growing sectors of the country. These regional stations distribute standardized institute-prepared seeds to cultivators, and control in the field the planting of seedlings by these cultivators and the second planting of these seedlings in the fields. These seeds and seedlings are prepared in a standardized fashion according to the needs and climatic conditions in each tobacco growing sector.

Another important function of the Institute is the training of tobacco experts and technicians. Although the Institute itself suffers from being undermanned, having only a staff of forty and about 80 laborers who work in the experimental fields, the scientists and technicians at this Institute work in a dedicated way to train new men to help the thousands of tobacco growers to cultivate better tobaccos and thus to help the country to increase its income from the export of this agricultural commodity.

Turkish tobaccos have always played an important role in Turkey's economic life. Today Turkey's tobaccos are being geared to play an even more important role in Turkey's economic future.

Tütün, Türk ihraç malları arasında başta gelir. Genel ihracat gelirinin üçte biri tütünden sağlanmaktadır.

TÜTÜN

TÜRKİYE'NİN

BAŞLICA

İHRAÇ

MADDESİ



Tobacco manipulation in Izmir.

Eski Osmanlı saltanatı devrinde bile Türk tütününü, Avrupa memleketlerinin hepsinde büyük bir itibar görmekte ve ısrarla aranmaktaydı.

Bu itibar bir gün bile sarsılmamıştır. Bir çok yabancı firmalar, harmanlarında pek eüz'ü Türk tütününü kullansalar bile, reklâm kampanyalarında Türk tütününden geniş ölçüde bahsetmekten geri kalmazlar.

Türk tütüneülüğü 1927 yılında Fransız Regie idaresinden devralınarak Gümrük ve Tekel Bakanlığına bağlandıktan sonra büyük gelişmeler göstermiştir.

Tütün, Türk ihraç malları arasında başta gelir. Genel ihraçat gelirinin üçte biri tütünden sağlanmaktadır. Öte yandan, Tekel'in yurt içi satışlarından geçen yıl 11.5 milyar lira net gelir temin etmiştir.

Tütüneülüğün gelişmesi konusu

beş yıllık plân çerçevesi içinde bu bakımdan çok önemli bir yer almaktadır. Plân'da ekim alanının genişletilmesinden çok kalite üstünlüğüne önem verilmektedir.

Tekel'in Maltepe'deki Tütüneülük Enstitüsü Türk tütününü tehdit eden haşerenin imhası için açılan kampanyalarda önderlik etmektedir. Tütüne arız haşerat içinde halen en tehlikelisi olan mavi küf'ün fazla zarar vermemesini temin için yurt çapında bir kampanya'ya girişilmiş bulunulmakta ve bütün ziraat teknisyenleri tütün müstahsilleri ile çok sıkı işbirliği yapmaktadırlar. Yalnız Ege kesiminde 126,000 tütün müstahsili Tarım Bakanlığı teknisyenlerinin nezareti altında fidelerini mavi küfe karşı ilâçlamış olup bu afete karşı ileride alınacak tedbirler hususunda da hazırlıklı bulunmaktadırlar.



Bright Future for CITRUS FRUITS

The Five Year Plan estimates a minimum increase of 50 percent in citrus fruit cultivation by 1967.

The editor of Participant Journal was visiting the house of a small farmer in Guvendik village of Urla, Izmir. Mumtaz Erdem, the Participant Technical Agricultural Director of Izmir, had especially picked this spot to show us what a great future citrus fruit cultivation had in Turkey.

Our host had a tiny lot of 1.5 dekar (a dekar is 1/10 of one hectare) on which he had grown his

lemon trees. The trees were all nine years old and he had harvested 30,000 lemons from them this season. At a minimum price of 15 kuruş per lemon his income this year was 4,500 TL, and he realized a good profit.

"This situation," said Erdem, "could be spread to all the 80 farm families of this village." He added: "All they need is water, and tons and tons of fresh water flow unused

into the sea. It could bring in tens of thousand of liras to this village."

This village constituted an example of what can be done. The next day we visited Gumussuyu village, in the rich Cumaova district, to ascertain what had been done in the line of citrus growing.

Here we met a character one could easily write a book about. Salih Gungor looked like a farmer and was a farmer, toiling in the fields as do his sons and his wife. He is the most successful citrus fruit grower in this rich district. A short eight years ago Salih Gungor was an agricultural engineer graduate of the Agricultural Faculty of Ankara, linked to the Technical

Agricultural Directorate of Izmir. He resigned to become a citrus grower.

He not only became a successful farmer, but also became the trusted and respected mentor of all the citrus growers of the district. His close friend, Mumtaz Erdem, says: "Salih Gungor is our greatest ally and our greatest tormentor. Anything he or any other citrus grower of his district needs he comes and asks for. And he will not leave us in peace until he gets it."

Most of the Aegean citrus growers are now concentrating on the Rize-type tangerines. These are exportable one month before the products of any other exporting country reach the European markets.

Rize-type tangerines now favorites of Izmir citrus growers.





Artichokes grown as additional culture between rows of newly planted citrus trees in Gumussu village of Izmir.

Germany is the principal buyer, but other European countries have become interested in this tasty citrus fruit.

Only one-fifth of the soil suitable for citrus growing is cultivated to Bize-type tangerines in the Gumussu village. Water is lacking. But now Topraksu of Izmir is completing a canal that will bring the necessary water from the Gumussuyu river.

"Come and see us then," says Salih Gungor, the ex-engineer farmer,

"I guarantee you an increase of 500 percent of citrus fruits."

Lemons and oranges are grown in the Aegean sector, but the greater part of Turkey's oranges and lemons are grown further to the south of Antalya, Finike, Mersin, and Bodrum regions.

The increasing incomes that come in from the citrus cultivation, both from the local as well as external markets to these citrus growing areas, are acting as a stimulus for the expansion of citrus

cultivation and for better care and plant control in all the citrus gardens.

Men from the Technical Agricultural directorates constantly travel throughout these areas helping where they can, praising where praise is due and criticizing where criticism is necessary.

The Five Year Plan estimates a minimum increase of 50 percent in citrus fruit cultivation by 1967. In view of the general profitability of citrus cultures even a 20 to 30 percent drop in prices is not expected to prove a deterrent to the expansion of land cultivated for this purpose.

Over-all production of citrus fruits in 1961 was 314,896 tons. In 1962 this figure rose to 390,000 tons. Local consumption of citrus fruits in Turkey is around 10 kilograms per capita, which will leave Turkey a surplus of 90,000 tons for export this year. The lowest estimated exportable figure for 1963 is between 40 to 50 thousand tons, doubling last year's record export total.

The principal buyers of Turkey's citrus fruits presently are Yugoslavia,

Holland, Syria, Western Germany, Iran, Russia, Britain, Czechoslovakia.

The estimated rise in production is expected to be achieved by:

1. An increase in the number of trees. A large number of the trees planted prior to 1962, which do not yield fruit as yet, will come into production in the coming years.
2. Higher production will be obtained by the increase in the use of fertilizer. It is estimated that by the end of the plan period (1967), at least 70 percent of the trees will have fertilizers applied to them.
3. Better care.
4. Continual and increased pest control. "Citrus fruits," says Mumtaz Erdem, "are an agricultural commodity with a very favorable future. The growers need guidance from us, and the trees need care and toil by the cultivator. If both cooperate success is inevitable."

*Lemons and
fish from the
village of Guvendik
in Urla.*



NARENCİYE'NİN PARLAK GELECEĞİ

Türkiye'nin öteki tarımsal ihraç maddelerine oranla çok yeni olan narenciye ihracatı parlak bir istikbale adaydır.

1961'de memlekette 314,896 ton narenciye yetişmiş, bu rakam 1962'de 390,000 tona yükselmiştir. Bugünkü iç istihlâk nüfus başına yılda 10 kilodur. İhracatın ileride geniş ölçüde artması beklenmektedir. Şöyle ki, Beş Yıllık Kalkınma Plânı çerçevesinde narenciye istihsalinin 1967'ye kadar %50 artması umulmaktadır.

Bugün Türk narenciye ürünlerinin başlıca alıcıları Yugoslavya, Hollanda, Suriye, Batı Almanya, İran, Rusya, İngiltere ve Çekoslovakya'dır.

İstihsalin artması için Beş Yıllık Kalkınma Plânında yeni narenciye ağaçlarının dikimine önem verilmektedir. Bu arada, 1962'den önce dikilen binlerce ağaç meyva vermeye başlayacaktır. Ayrıca, narenciye bahçelerinde gübrelemeye de önem verilmektedir. Yapılan tahminlere göre 1967 yılına kadar mevcut narenciye ağaçlarının en az %70'i gübrelemeye tabi tutulacaktır.

Sürelî bakım ve hastalıklarla savaş konusunda da yetiştiricilerle Teknik tarım teknisyenleri arasındaki işbirliğinin memleket çapında genişletilmesine çalışılacaktır.

Participants aid establishment of Nursing School

The High Hygiene and Nursing School at Hacettepe Hospital which opened last year has now enrolled its first two classes. The curriculum has four branches: nursing, diet, physical therapy, and rehabilitation. Twelve first grade and 17 second grade students are studying nursing this year. Two of the four teachers of the nursing school are Mrs. Eren Kum and Miss Nebahat Buyukoktay, both participants who were trained in the United States under AID programs.

Mrs. Kum obtained her Masters degree in medical and surgical

nursing at the Columbia University Teachers College in 1957-1959. According to her, the establishment of a high nursing school is a reform for her profession in Turkey. The school is the equivalent of a Turkish University and in addition to training qualified nurses it will give its graduates the opportunity to continue their academic work. They will be able to work for Master and Doctoral degrees. The aim of the nursing school is to produce enough well-educated and well-trained nurses to carry on the program and meet the need for professors, associate and assistant professors of nursing in Turkey.

Mrs. Kum believes that this school will help to raise the standard of nursing in Turkey to the level of the United States and Europe.

Miss Buyukoktay studied psychiatric nursing at Columbia for three years and obtained her Masters degree in mental health there in 1961. In the United States she observed the importance given to mental health and its relation to the efficiency of workers in industry. "If an employee is psychologically content", she says, "his production is improved." Miss Buyukoktay is presently working toward her Ph.D., and she will be the first in her profession in Turkey to hold that degree in nursing.

Agricultural Credits

aid to increased production and export

Of the three economic elements of agricultural production—land, labor and capital—the proper use of adequate capital is deficient in Turkey.

As advances are made in the mechanization of agriculture in Turkey and modern extension and plant protection methods are applied in an ever increasing tempo, the demand for additional capital has been gradually increasing.

Recently (April 24, 1963) an agreement for a loan fund to establish a supervised credit program in the Agricultural Bank was signed between U.S. AID/Turkey; the Turkish Ministries of Finance, Commerce and Agriculture; the State Planning Office; and the Agricultural Bank.

According to this project, U.S. AID/Turkey has made available to the Ministry of Finance TL 25 million from the P.L. 480 Loan Fund. The Ministry of Finance has transferred this credit over to the Agricultural Bank, which in turn has contributed a similar amount of

TL 25 million to a separate special account.

The objective of this project, like all agricultural assistance programs for Turkey, is to increase agricultural output for internal consumption and for increased exports.

Since credit is one of the basic elements in meeting production goals and the credit facilities now available are very inadequate, it is the specific objective of this project to develop in the Agricultural Bank a new system of supervised credit.

Since the funds in the new special supervised credit account are limited, which is also the case with trained personnel in the Bank cadres, this lending program will be limited to one or more pilot areas in the beginning. Areas designated will include the territories served

by branches of the Agricultural Bank.

Final selection of the location of the area or areas will be made by the policy committee established by the project. As funds and trained personnel become available other areas will be offered this service. Since there is an immediate and urgent need for increased production, the production potential of areas will be considered in the selection of areas served.

The Agricultural Bank, which clearly realizes the important role it is to play in the future of Turkey's agricultural development and the improvement of the living standards of more than 20 million Turks living in the rural areas, attaches the greatest importance to this pilot project and hopes that in coming years it will be in a position to extend far larger amounts of credits to the farmers of Turkey.

The Ministry of Agriculture will place in the pilot area some of its best trained technicians to advise and counsel with farmers and offer technical guidance to the personnel of the Agricultural Bank.

The Bank knows that financial credits alone will not do the job. Trained and capable men are essential to direct such credits in the right directions at the right time. Since 1960 the Agricultural Bank has sent several participants

to America under the U.S. AID participant program to study agricultural credits.

In 1960 four, in 1961 twelve, and in 1962 seven participants were sent to the United States from the Agricultural Bank. In 1963 another seven key men are scheduled to go.

Already several participants have returned to take up key positions in the Agricultural Bank. Akil Kitapci, a 1962 participant, has recently become the General Director of the Agricultural Bank. Assistant General Manager Alaittin Korkut, in charge of all cooperative and credit divisions of the Bank, is also a 1962 participant. Neset Parman, director of the agricultural division; and Nuriddin Hazar, director of the cooperative division, are scheduled to leave for the United States this year. Oktay Ersoy, one of the early 1960 participants, is now assistant director of the Bank's agriculture credit division.

The Agricultural Bank has definitely recognized the need for the development of stronger programs in the fields of agricultural technology, including basic understanding of the use of credit and the responsibilities involved in a credit contract.

There are several other U.S. AID agricultural loan funds presently administered by the Agricultural Bank. These are: the tractor loan

fund; the plant protection equipment fund; the loan fund for the export of fresh fruit and vegetables; the livestock feeding loan fund; the funds for soil conservation and irrigation, and for peach packing in Bursa.

The Agricultural Bank has undertaken a vital, most important

and probably very difficult assignment. But it has the right people to lead such an assignment. It also has a willing ally in U.S. AID/Turkey to train new men that are essential for the expansion of the credit program without which the planned development of Turkey's agricultural development will be retarded.

ZİRAÎ KREDİLER İSTİHSALİ VE İHRACATI ARTTIRMA YOLUNDA YENİ İMKÂNLAR

Zirai istihsalin üç ekonomik unsuru arazi, işgücü ve sermayedir. Bu üç unsurdan sadece sermaye Türkiye'de yeteri kadar mevcut değildir.

Türkiye'de tarım faaliyeti gittikçe artan bir süratle gelişmekte ve bunun sonucu, sermayeye olan ihtiyaç ta tedricen artmaktadır.

Son zamanlarda Ziraat Bankasında bir denetlemeli kredi hesabı açılmıştır. Bu konu ile ilgili bir anlaşma Maliye, Ticaret ve Tarım

Bakanlıkları, Devlet Plânlama Dairesi, ve Ziraat Bankası ile Birleşik Amerika AID Türkiye Misyonu arasında 24 Nisan 1963 günü imza edilmiştir. Anlaşma gereğince AID Maliye Bakanlığı emrine PL 480 faslından 25 milyon Türk Lirası tahsis etmiştir. Maliye Bakanlığı bu meblâğı Ziraat Bankasına transfer etmiş ve Banka kendi kaynaklarından 25 milyon Lira ilâvesile adı geçen denetlemeli kredi hesabını ihdas etmiştir.

Öteki zirai yardım programları gibi, bu kredi de artan istihlâki karşılamak ve ihracatı geliştirmek amacıyla gütmekte ve dolayısıyla Türkiye'nin zirai istihsal imkânlarının artırılmasını hedef tutmaktadır.

Adı geçen kredi ihdas edilecek bir pilot bölgede kullanılacaktır. Tarım Bakanlığı pilot bölgeye en iyi teknisyenlerini göndermek suretiyle gerek müstahsile ve gerekse krediyi uygulayacak olan Banka personeline yardımcı olacaktır.

EXCHANGE

NEWS NOTES

Dr. Saffet Suray, former dean of the Faculty of Science in Ankara and a Fulbright grantee to Harvard in 1955-1956, has returned to his position as head of the mathematics department and professor of applied mathematics after studying in England for six months. He and his colleagues are currently working on a new curriculum for their department. Under the new curriculum, courses on statistics and probability will replace some of the courses now offered.

Dr. Sinasi Altundag, secretary of the Turkish Historical Society and professor of general Turkish history, has returned from six months in Vienna and Munich National Libraries where he did research on Turkish history. He was a Fulbright grantee in 1954-1955 studying American library systems, and is now the chairman of the Turkish National Committee of the International Committee of Historical Sciences. A current project of

Professor Dr. Altundag is a text book on the role of Turks in the Crusades.

Mr. James Evert Bosson is in his second year of study in Ankara on a Fulbright grant for Turkology. A book by Mr. Bosson on Mongolian languages was published in the United States this year and he has recently finished a second book on the same subject. When Mr. Bosson returns to America, he will be assistant professor of oriental languages at the University of California and will teach old Turkish, Orhon, Yenisey, Uygur and Cagatay.

Mrs. Subeyla Zembil, who studied methods of teaching English as a foreign language at Temple University, Philadelphia, under Fulbright and U.S. Government grants in 1959-61, is teaching courses at Capa Teachers' College in Istanbul. The new method emphasizes oral work and free conversation, with audio-visual training aids used in conversation classes.

Dr. Dogan Karan, Rockefeller Fellow in 1959-61 at Bellevue Medical Center in New York, organized a research program which interviewed 7600 Ankara area residents this spring for psychiatric and neurotic symptoms. Sponsored by the School of Public Health, the survey is designed to show the ratio of symptoms in Turkey, when the Ankara results are compared with those from other areas.

Mr. Altan Turel, a Fulbright grantee who studied electronics at Stanford University, is now the chief electronics engineer at the north-western section of Etibank in Ankara. He is presently preparing specifications of telecommunication and telemetering systems over high voltage transmission lines. The prototype of this system has been constructed, and according to Mr. Turel's program, the first 100 pieces of equipment for the system will be made at the newly established laboratory in Ankara, where all the interior design was done by Mr. Turel.

Mr. Carl L. Dibble, a Fulbright student grantee, is writing his doctoral thesis for the University of Chicago on recent American-Turkish diplomatic relations. He is one of two American students studying in Turkey this year on Fulbright grants.

Grantee Stages

The first press seminar ever held in Turkey has been completed with considerable success in Istanbul, largely through the efforts of Nuyan Yigit, one of three Turkish grantees who attended courses offered by the American Press Institute at Columbia University in 1960.

Headed by an American Fulbright professor, the seminar attracted the interest of many journalists, and was attended by newspaper owners, news reporters, editors, and members of Anadolu News Agency. Dr. Charles Hulton, dean of the Faculty of Journalism at the University of California and a professor at the Journalism Institute in Istanbul, conducted the sessions, assisted by Abdi Ipekci, Zeyyat Goren, and Ibrahim Camli.

Headed by American Fulbright professor, the first press seminar held in Turkey has been completed.

First Press Seminar in Turkey

Nuyan Yigit, after his return from the United States, began to work with his colleagues to establish a press institute similar to the group in the United States, and to organize seminars through this institute.

When he was elected to the executive board of the Journalists Association in Istanbul in 1960, he introduced his idea to the board and was supported by his fellow journalists. Since then, Mr. Yigit and others in his profession have been working toward establishment of a press institute.

The efforts resulted in the establishment of the first press seminar and also the printing of the first book on journalism in Turkish. This book, *The Professional Journalist*, by John Hohenberg, was trans-

lated, published and distributed to Turkish press members in Istanbul, Izmir, and Ankara. The efforts have resulted in an important attempt toward improvement of Turkish journalism, and more efforts will follow.

Fulbright Professor Charles Hulten holding first Press Seminar in Turkey.





OLIVE OIL EXPORTS

Within a maximum of 10 years," says a major olive oil producer and exporter, "just through better care and the use of fertilizer, production of olive oil in Turkey will be increased from the 65,000 tons now to at least 150,000 tons if three kilograms of oil per tree can be achieved." This figure, he points out, can reach 240,000 tons of olive oil production if the existing wild olive trees are grafted and transformed into producers.

Turkey began to export olive oil in 1960, when only 85 tons were sent overseas. This experiment was followed in the following year with the export of 275 tons. First attempts at a serious export trade came in

1962, with the export of 26,482 tons which created over \$14 million of foreign exchange. Estimates for 1963 indicate that this year olive oil exports will bring in more than \$20 million to Turkey.

Mr. Stuart H. Van Dyke, Director of the U.S. AID Mission in Turkey, says that he and his associates are greatly impressed by Turkey's record olive oil exports in 1962. The Director is pleased that vegetable oils imported under provisions of American Public Law 480 have been helpful in freeing olive oil for export.

He is hopeful that olive oil exports can and will become a permanent export commodity for Turkey. "Much work has to be done,"

There are today 50 to 55 million olive trees in Turkey, concentrated mostly in the Marmara and Aegean regions. There are also 30 to 35 million wild olive trees that can become producers within 5 to 10 years.

New Hope for Tomorrow

says Mr. Van Dyke, "some of it routine; some of it, such as international marketing, more difficult." "But" he adds, "none of it is impossible."

Growing of olive trees for oil is attracting considerable interest in Turkey because expansion is possible without the addition of a single inch of arable land to cultivation,

*Participant
Suleyman Aksu at
olive oil plant of
Bornova Institute.*



and the use of existing arable land is now being extended near the limit.

There are today 50 to 55 million olive trees in Turkey, concentrated mostly in the Marmara and Aegean regions. There are an additional 30 to 35 million wild olive trees the same regions. With proper grafting these can become producers and money makers in the comparatively short span of five years.

The best-kept trees in the Edremit sector produce an average of 2 kilograms of olive oil per-tree. From the olive trees in the Aegean sector the output averages about 1.3 kilograms per-tree. But the Olive Raising Institute in Bornova, Izmir, has clearly proved that this output is deceptive. This Institute has shown that with proper care, protection and judicious use of fertilizer, up to seven kilograms of olive oil can be obtained from similar trees from which growers are now obtaining only 1.3 kilograms.

The maximum local consumption after ten years is not estimated to surpass a ceiling figure of 100,000 tons. If this set goal is achieved in a planned fashion, say olive oil producers and exporters, Turkey will have about 150,000 tons of exportable olive oil per annum. At an average world price of \$650 to \$700 per ton, olive oil could then bring in yearly \$90 to \$100 million each year, while

also satisfying the local consumers.

"This figure," said a leading authority on olive oil in Istanbul, "is not an exaggerated hope, nor wishful thinking.

"It is a figure that can be attained. But to achieve this goal the growers, the exporters, and the Government will have to work in the closest collaboration possible." "And," he added, "the most important problem of all—marketing—will have to be tackled now, from today."

Although the Government is encouraging olive oil exports, producers as well as exporters stress that, if olive oil is to figure in the future as a real and continual export commodity and not only a temporary gap to fill in the shortage existing in olive oil producing countries due to bad crops, an extensive marketing organization must be established without further delay.

They point out that at present the major olive oil producing countries such as Italy and Spain are the principal buyers of Turkey's olive oil to fill in their own shortages. In 1962 Italy purchased 23,183 tons of Turkey's total exports of 26,482 tons of olive oil.

There is no doubt that, until the production of olive oil produced in Turkey can be considerably augmented, an increase in exports

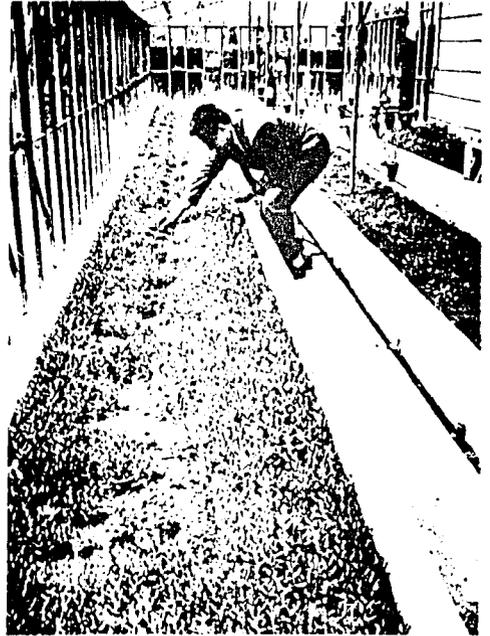
will cause a shortage on the local market—and olive oil is a staple of the Turkish palate.

Because of this, the Turkish Government has imported and is continuing to receive soybean oil from the United States under PL 480. Some skeptics claim that soybean oil cannot become a substitute for olive oil. But the unprecedented success of the Vita margarine factory in Istanbul in the last decade is an indication and a tangible example that tastes can change when the necessity for such a change becomes essential.

Before Vita margarine began to be produced in Turkey by the Unilever Company, Urfa and Trabzon butters were used as cooking butter by most Turks. The same skeptics at that time had claimed that Vita margarine could never replace these butters. But the universal acclaim won by Vita, which is now used as cooking oil even in Urfa and Trabzon itself, showed how wrong they were.

If Turkey is to emerge as a competitor to the major olive oil producers of Italy, Spain and Morocco, she will have to match these countries in the world markets. A bad crop abroad is only a coincidence on which future hopes cannot be healthily based.

An "olive oil policy" will have to be set up. The growers will have



Olive tree seeds at Bornova Olive Institute in Izmir.

to work harder and will have to employ all the material and technical facilities made available to them. The product will have to make a reputation in world markets, which in turn will entail great sacrifices from net gains to carry out advertising campaigns. Standardization of the products will be essential and will have to be maintained. And, most important of all, the Government and exporters will have to work hand in hand in the marketing efforts abroad, which is essential for the ultimate and durable success of any commodity which intends to compete on world markets.

ZEYTİNYAĞI İHRACATI YARIN İÇİN YENİ ÜMİTLER

Türkiye’de zeytinyağı ihracatı 1960 yılında başlamış, ilk ihracat 85 ton eivarında olmuştur. Bu miktar 1961 senesinde 275 tona yükselmiş 1962 senesi ihracatı ise birden 26,482 tonu bulmuş ve memleketeye 14 milyon dolar döviz sağlamıştır. 1963’te de bu ihraç madde-sinden 20 milyon doları aşan bir gelir elde edileceğine muhakkak nazariyle bakılmaktadır.

Halen Türkiye’nin zeytin istihsal bölgelerinde 50-55 milyon zeytin ağacı vardır. Ayrıca, aşu yolu ile, 8-10 yıl içinde verimli hale getirile-bilecek 30-35 milyon yabancı zeytin ağacı vardır.

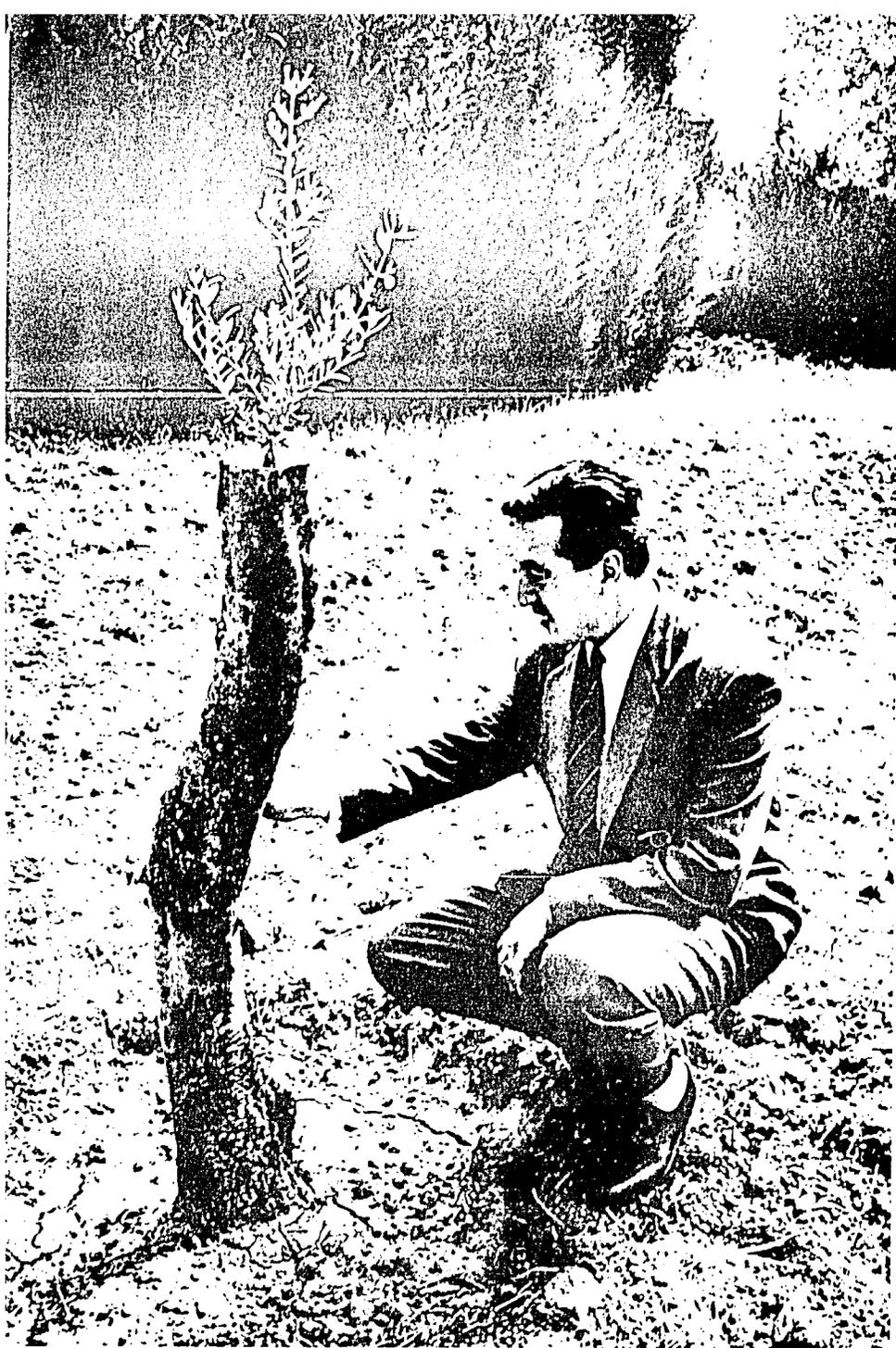
Bugün ortalama olarak her ağaçtan 1,5-2 kilo zeytinyağı çıkarılabilmektedir. Gübreleme ve iyi bakım sayesinde bu miktar geniş ölçüde arttırılabilir. Bu konuda elimizdeki en iyi örnek İzmir, Bornova

Zeytincilik Enstitüsünde elde edil-mekte olan olumlu sonuçlardır.

Bu enstitüdeki denemelerden ağaç başına ortalama 7 kilo zeytin-yağı istihsal edilmektedir. Yaşlı ağaçlarda verim bu miktarın da üstüne çıkmaktadır.

U.S. AID Misyon Başkanı Stuart H. Van Dyke Türkiye’nin 1962 zey-tinyağı ihracatında kaydedilen geliş-meyi takdirle karşılamakta olduğunu söylemekte ve bu ihracatın gerçek-leşmesinde PL. 480 kanallile Birleşik Amerika’dan ithal edilen nebati yağların oynadığı müspet rolü mem-nunlukla belirtmektedir.

Mr. Van Dyke zeytinyağının Türkiye için devamlı bir ihraç mad-desi haline geleceği ümidini izhar etmekte ve bunun ancak “çok çalışmak” ve “uluslararası piyasa-lama” imkânlarını elde etmekle sağlanabileceğini ifade etmektedir.



Participant Suleyman Aksu showing graft on wild olive tree.



Participant Adem Karaelmas and friends.

Agricultural Research — One Man Coordinates 80 Operations

Recently Mr. Stuart H. Van Dyke, Director of U.S. AID/Turkey, received a letter from Charles G. Grey, Assistant Administrator of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The letter mentioned a participant, Mr. Adem Karaelmas. The letter said: "... I should like to make this additional comment with regard to Adem Bey: He has the unusual background and training, plus a very valuable experience gained in Top-raksu. This, with his strong and inquiring mind, made him particularly suitable for this phase of study. We

were highly and agreeably impressed with his organizational abilities and the ease with which he grasped ideas, adapted them and further developed them into those better suited to Turkish conditions . . ."

Participant Karaelmas is now back in Turkey and has been assigned the responsibility to set up a central body to coordinate all agricultural research activities in Turkey.

The assignment is a tough one. But anyone who has worked with, under or over Karaelmas agrees that

he is the right man for the job. Today Turkey's agricultural research is being conducted by 80 different institutions, experimental stations, laboratories and universities. There is much efficiency. But there is also duplication of efforts and and wasted energy and talent.

Mr. Karaelmas, twice a participant, while in Washington prepared a 60-page document, aided by another participant, Mr. Turhan Atay of Eskisehir. The document was titled "Recommended Organization and Proposed Enabling Legislation for an Agricultural Research Administration and Coordination Agency in Turkey." The principles outlined in this document are receiving serious

consideration by the Turkish Ministry of Agriculture.

The Turks have a high regard for research in their agricultural development program. A review of the overall research situation by high Ministry of Agriculture officials has indicated the need for coordination. The qualified researchers in this field will need to continue their efforts but on a better organized and more fully coordinated basis. Research personnel realize they have a big part in helping Turkey increase and improve its agricultural production and marketing capabilities, thereby improving living conditions at home and increasing agricultural exports abroad.



Adem Karaelmas, the right man for the job.





TOURISM

BEAUTY
FOR
EXPORT



*Traditional
Turkish
dancers at
Goreme.*

Beauty for EXPORT

When the foreign tourist comes to Göreme, near Ürgüp, and sees the rocky pyramidlike cones of the Cappadocian era pointing like mammoth fingers into the clouds, he is startled and impressed.

When he sees hues of pink, yellow, and blue chasing each other through the ravine over hundreds of rocky chimneys, he holds his breath.

When he enters these mysterious cones, some of which are capped by large boulders, and finds himself in the old dwellings and chapels of the early Christians, he is surprised, because he sees that time and the invasions of Seljuk and Ottoman Turks have left some of these simple Christian shrines intact.

When this tourist emerges from his visit to the last rock, his legs and his body may be weary. But

his mind is still zooming up to the high rocks and the beauty he has perceived.

And, when this foreign tourist learns that Cappadocia is only one of the thousands of historical beauties Turkey has to offer for visual export; when he learns that civilizations dating back seven thousand years have left their wonders, their beauties, and even their wounds to be seen; he is sad that he cannot stay longer.

But he will return. And the stories of what he has seen that he will tell his children, his friends and his neighbors will make others come to Turkey. For the remnants of old civilizations have no nationality. They really belong to that newly emerging internationalist—the tourist.

Turkey has much to offer the tourist—beauty for export.

Recreation Program Growing at METU

“**R**ecreation activities at METU have developed rapidly during the last four years,” says Mr. Naili Moran, student relations director at Middle East Technical University who has been directing student activities in 32 different branches. Mr. Moran studied recreation facili-

ties in the United States under a State Department program when he was president of the Turkish Federation of Amateur Athletics in 1959.

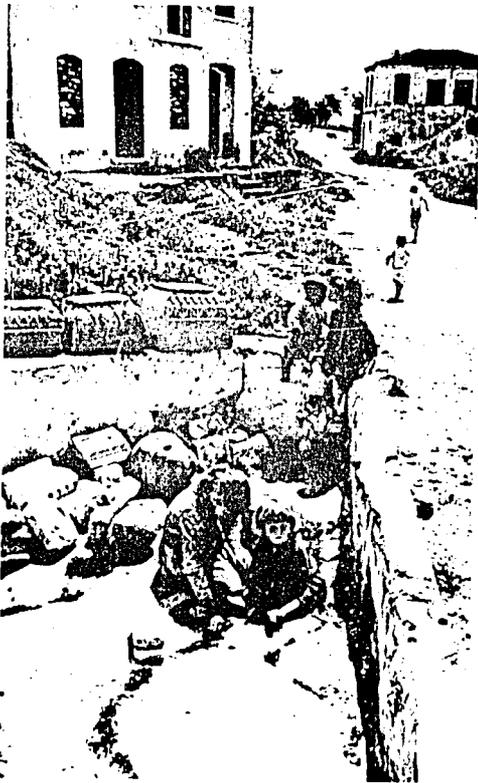
Electronics, tourism, village, campfire workers, drama, and sports clubs are operating; a stadium and gymnasium are being built; and installations on Emir Golu will provide water sports for the students. With a great variety of activities to choose from, each student has a chance to participate in an activity he finds interesting.

Mr. Moran reports that this year the electronics club started making transistor radios and building a radio station. The drama group toured Turkey and gave performances in various cities during the school vacation. Members of the village club have been active in helping the villagers with their problems and providing them with books, magazines and newspapers.

In America Mr. Moran observed the advantages of recreation in schools and other institutions. He believes that the importance of leisure time activities is now well understood at METU and the level of recreation is almost equivalent to that of American universities.

Mr. Moran is a board member of the International Recreation Association. He has written nine books in Turkish on athletics.

PARADISE IN COMA



The smallest museum in the world. Ionian and ruins of other civilizations at the Ildiri village.

This is the story of an Aegean village and its 450 inhabitants. But it is really the story of one man—Mumtaz Erdem, a former participant, who is now the Technical Agricultural Director of Izmir.

For over ten days a *Participant Journal* team accompanied Participant Erdem in his travels by Jeep from village to village. There were villages rich with citrus trees; others feverishly planting tobacco and cotton; still others tending their vineyards; and still others proudly showing their olive trees. In one village a farmer showed us a mammoth pear tree that last year had yielded 500 kilos of pears.

And then Participant Erdem took us to the Ildiri village. It was 75 kilometers from Izmir and then another 16 kilometers by Jeep over a road where the Jeep proved that

*This pearl of the
Aegean*

will be rebuilt.

*The necessary water is
there but today it runs
unmolested into
the sea.*



this vehicle could just as well climb over rocky mountains and wade through a rivulet as drive down a road.

When at last we neared the village all we could see were heaps and heaps of ruins. We stopped the Jeep, and Mumtaz Erdem pointed: "This," he said, "is a paradise in coma."

This usually cheerful participant, one of the first to be sent to the United States in 1952, looked grim. "One of the first things I learned in the United States," he said, "was never to give up. And I will not give up until this village once again is transformed into the paradise it used to be just a short 40 years ago."

The story of Ildiri was told us by the ex-Multar (headman) of this village:

"In the days of the Ionians this was Eritrea. Then came other civilizations. When we plow the land we often strike ruins of these old days.

"The ruins you see around you do not date back to these civilizations. They are ruins of a prosperous village dating back only four decades. At that time 650 families lived and prospered here.

"During the immigration following the War of Independence these people left their homes and fields intact. After them came 100 immigrant families from Yugoslavia, who settled in Ildiri. These soon left, and we came—65 families from Salonica.

"Then a mysterious malady struck Ildiri. All except five families left, but my family stayed on. Then the Government found out that this mysterious disease was malaria and

wiped out the mosquitoes. Between 1936 and 1945, 40 of the families which had originally come from Salonica returned to Ildiri.

“But by then it was too late. The vineyards, the olive groves and the fruit trees were ruined by goats and wild boar. The houses left by the former inhabitants were torn down to build houses and schools in other villages. The water canal was destroyed by the elements. Rough seas destroyed the pier and the casinos on the waterside.

“And this,” he added, pointing around to the 45 houses built within the ruins of a prosperous era, “is what remains.”

Mumtaz Erdem no longer looked grim. If one can see hope and expectations in the eyes of any man, one

could see them in the eyes of this dynamic agricultural director.

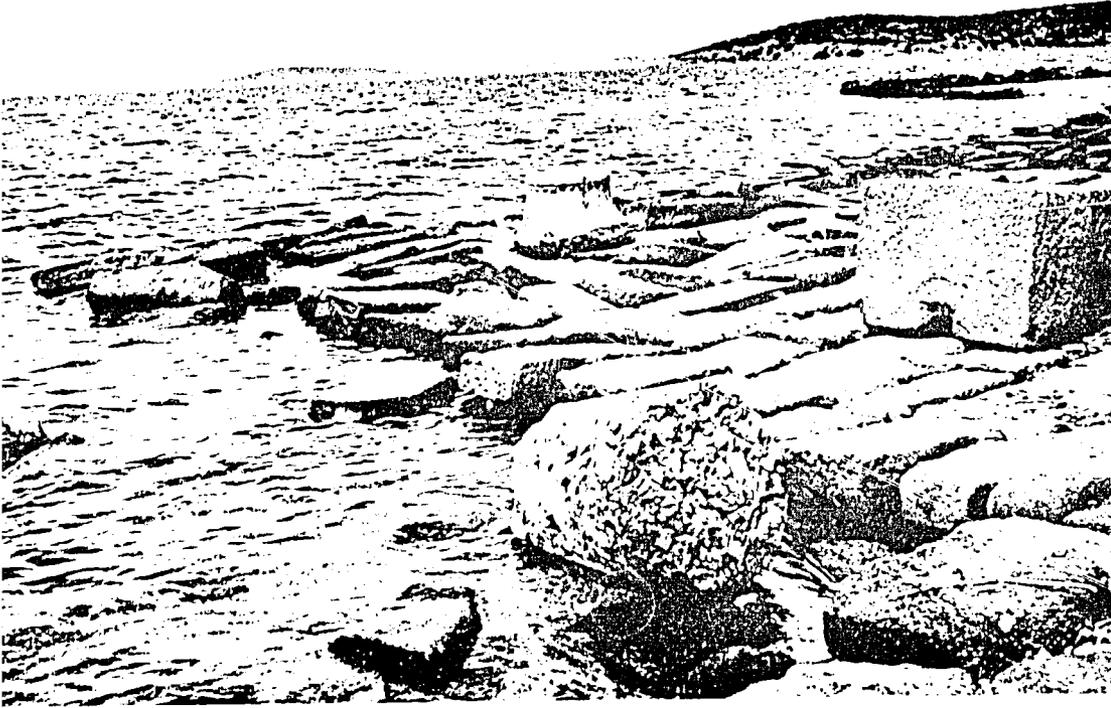
“This is what remains,” he repeated in the words of the former muhtar. “But,” he added, “this pearl of the Aegean which has turned into a shambles, into an ugly boil on the face of an Apollo, will be rebuilt. The vineyards, the olive trees, the vegetables will grow again. The terrain is ideal and the water is here. But this water at present runs into the sea.”

Mumtaz Erdem explained that he had already brought Devlet Su Isleri (DSI) and Topraksu specialists to this paradise lost in the Aegean policulture sector. These specialists promised to cooperate with the Technical Agricultural Directorate of Izmir to bring water back to Ildiri.

*In the days of the
Ionians this was a part of
Eritrea.*



Four decades ago foreign ships used to land beyond this pier.



Ships from Britain and other countries used to come to Ildiri direct to load and to unload. Often materials and import goods that could not be found in Izmir itself used to be available in the bazaars of Ildiri. That was 40 years ago. Maybe the resurrection of Ildiri will not go that far. But Participant Mumtaz Erdem is desirous and determined that this ghost village will thrive once again.

There is no serious reason and no insurmountable obstacle as to why it should not. The Ionians lived and prospered here. Other ancient civilizations lived and prospered here.

“And now,” says Mumtaz Erdem, “the Turks will live and prosper.” “Many say,” he adds, “that Ildiri is a dead village. It is not. It is a paradise lost. All that is necessary to transform it, or shall we say resurrect it into a new paradise, is to

rebuild the water system, repair the road so that farmers can reach the market places, settle more landless farmers in this rich district, and show them, teach them, and help them to help themselves."

When we were returning, Mümtaz Erdem looked back on the ruins of Ildiri. "Believe me," he insisted, "this is not a dream of mine. It is an absolute necessity. We will build our part of the new Turkey right here."



Forty years ago a doctor used to live in this building, now in ruins.



Mümtaz Erdem.

KOMA'DA BİR CENNET

Bu yazı, Ege kıyılarında 450 nüfuslu bir köy'ün hikâyesidir. Aslına bakarsanız, bu, İzmir Teknik Ziraat Müdürü ve eski Participant Mümtaz Erdem'in hikâyesidir.

Mümtaz Erdem bir Participant Journal yazarını Jeep'le on günlük bir Ege bölgesi gezisine çıkardı. Tütün tarlaları, limon ve portakal bahçeleri ve yeni dikilen zeytinlikler arasında, Ege'nin bütün zenginlikle-

rini gezip gördükten sonra Mümtaz Erdem, Participant Journal yazarını, son olarak Ildırı köyüne getirdi.

Jeep kayalıkları keçi misali, dereleri ördek misali aşarak, deniz kıyısında Ildırı'ya ulaştırken, Erdem karşıdaki harabeleri göstererek: "İşte burası koma halinde bir cennet'dir," dedi.

Ildırı İonya'lılar zamanında Eritrea'nın bir parçası idi. 1923'e kadar burada 650 aile refah içinde yaşıyordu. Mübadeleden sonra önce Yugoslavya'dan gelen göçmenler yerleştirilmişti. Bunlar kısa bir süre sonra başka yere göçtüler. Sonra Selânik'ten gelen 65 aile köye yerleştirildi. Bunlar da sıtma yüzünden barınamadılar. Beş aile hariç, başka yere taşındılar.

1936 yılında bu göçmen ailelerinin bir kısmı tekrar Ildırı'ya döndü. Döndü ama, aradan geçen süre içinde bağları keçi ve yaban domuzları, binaları da civar köylüler harab etmişti. Bir zamanların mamur köyü şimdi harabe halindeydi.

Mümtaz Erdem köy sırtlarından kaynakayan suya baktı. "Bu sudan yeniden fayda lanacağız," dedi. Yıkık köye döndü: "Burasını yeniden bir cennet yapacağız," dedi. Participant Journal yazarı Mümtaz Erdem'e inanıyordu; çünkü Erdem imanlı bir yurt evlâdı idi. Kendini yurdunun gelişmesine ve yükselmesine adamıştı.

LIVESTOCK Liability turns

Planners, livestock owners, and government veterinarians estimate that within five years livestock exports can increase rapidly.

Turkey's 76 million livestock population has often been looked upon as a liability rather than an asset to the national economy. It has been said that the goats ruined the new tree seedlings; the horses devoured more pasture than their worth; and that overgrazing by sheep and cattle ruined the grazing lands.

But, since 1960, when "improvement" and "planning" became the dogma accepted by the Turkish Government, the gloomy picture of the future of Turkey's livestock has changed. In 1960 2.24 percent of Turkey's total exports was composed of livestock products. In 1961, this figure rose to 4.26 percent and in 1962 reached 5.26 percent.

Excluding goats, mules, horses and camels, Turkey's livestock

population still amounts to 59 million. The Five Year Plan foresees the highest percentage of agricultural export commodities from this sector. Specialists who prepared the livestock section of the plan stress that it is essential to keep the livestock population static for the first 5 years, but, static only in number, not in quality and output. If this principle is followed, about one-third of the present livestock can be used for slaughtering and exports each year.

Planners, livestock owners, and government veterinarians estimate that within five years livestock exports can increase at a rapid rate. In 1967 total livestock products are expected to increase by 31 percent as compared to 1963. In the period of 1963-1967, per-capita meat con-

ito an Asset



sumption is expected to rise from 14.7 to 17.7 kilograms. The difference between production and consumption estimates should give an exportable surplus of about 67,000 tons of meat or of live animals in meat equivalent by 1967.

But one thorny problem can retard and even endanger development—brucellosis.

Dr. William R. Teeter, veterinary advisor to U.S.A.I.D./Turkey, while not minimizing the havoc caused by brucellosis, says that the steps taken by the Ministry of Agriculture to control this disease are well planned and should pay big dividends in the future by immunizing cattle against this disease.

The brucellosis control program has been initiated by beginning the testing of the 8,000 cows belonging

to members of the Istanbul Milk Producer's Cooperative. Vaccination of calves 4 to 8 months of age is going on concurrently with the testing. The vaccine (S-19) being used is being produced at the Pendik, Istanbul, Laboratory which has a capacity of 2 million doses per year. Eight former A.I.D. participants work in this laboratory, and all hold key positions in the Pendik Bacteriological Institute.

Participants also lead the team tackling brucellosis in Turkey. Celal Erol, section head for Brucellosis Control in the Ministry of Agriculture, was sent to the United States as a participant especially to study brucellosis control. Mustafa Durusoy, the Istanbul Provincial Veterinarian, and Fuat Sarisayin, Laboratory Director, are

also former participants.

Retesting of infected herds is being made at 30 to 60 day intervals by three veterinary teams who scour the infected areas in Jeeps. About 4 million Turkish Lira has been budgeted for brucellosis control in this year's budget.

As Turkey is exporting and is expected to continue to export livestock products principally to Middle East countries, the Beirut prices should be taken as a criterion. Today, the meat prices for sheep, goats, calves, cattle, and buffaloes in Beirut average 650 dollars per ton. Therefore, if the target set for livestock exports is realized by 1967, livestock should bring in about 43.5 million dollars annually. Added to this will come the income from other livestock products.

But to achieve this planned target the new philosophy of livestock breeding will have to be accepted and carried out. The success of this planned increase in livestock production will depend greatly on the introduction of radical changes in the methods of livestock breeding.

The Five Year Plan attaches the greatest importance to the development of forage crop farming, and at the same time calls for the decrease of over-grazing. The Ministry of Agriculture is planning

to improve 500,000 hectares of pasture land in the Plan period, and the activities have already begun.

The Ministry of Agriculture is also encouraging farming in conjunction with fodder production. By combining vegetable production grown on a proper rotation with animal husbandry it will be possible to increase output in both sectors. The policy now adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture is to encourage forage production in livestock breeding areas and the setting up of animal husbandry farms managed on technical lines, especially in regions where conditions are most favorable.

By 1967, 120,000 hectares of irrigated land and 320,000 hectares of barren land will be put under a system of rotation of forage crops which is expected to increase forage crops by the needed 2,568,000 tons by 1967.

The livestock feeding project was very successful in 1962. Fifteen million liras of U.S.A.I.D. counterpart funds were made available for this project, to encourage the breeding of better livestock for export and at the same time to act as an incentive to forage growers.

The project has been concentrated in the seven provinces of Kayseri, Adana, Konya, Afyon, Adapazari, Balikesir, and Eskisehir. Feeders in these provinces, who

are found qualified for the job, can obtain up to a maximum of 50,000 TL of credits from the Agricultural Bank to purchase animals, feed or both. The total loan to each feeder is approximately 60 percent of the anticipated cost. Each province also has a veterinary control supervisor attached to the Veterinary General Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture which controls and supervises the project.

Parker P. Fitzhugh of the Food and Agriculture Division of U.S.A.I.D. /Turkey has said that the program was a great success in 1962. He pointed out that what made the program successful was primarily the excellent cooperation between

the Agricultural Bank and the regional veterinary feeding supervisors.

Feeder demand for credits is now between 40 and 50 million TL. Although the Agricultural Bank does not have this amount available for this one project, it is possible that the available lira quota may be increased in the coming years. But, what is most important is that a modern system of livestock feeding has been launched and that both livestock breeders and forage producers have, in one short year, grasped its significance and its portent for the future.

Turkey has a terrain favorable for livestock raising. This can be ascertained by visiting any of the



Participant Emin Altug, head of cattle section of Manisa Agricultural School and Livestock Breeding Farm.

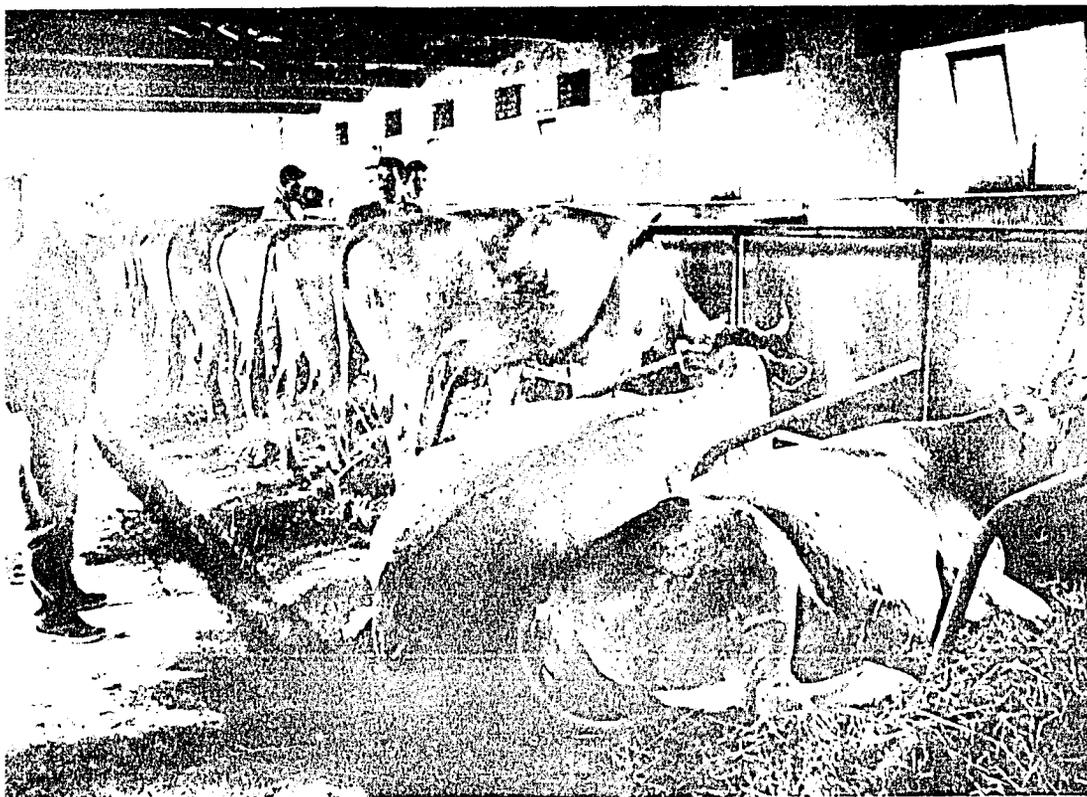
animal breeding farms or stations managed by the dedicated specialists of the Ministry of Agriculture.

At the Beydere Agricultural School and Livestock Breeding farm near Manisa, participant Emin Altug proudly showed the Montofon and Holland-type Alaca cattle bred at that station. The yearly lactation period for the Montofons (294 days)

brought in 3,663 kilograms and that of the Alacas (292 days) was 3,790 kilograms of milk. He also said that crossbreeds between local cattle and Montofon bulls gave even better results.

Today the livestock problem in Turkey is difficult. But, like other agricultural problems in this country, it can be solved.

*Modern livestock breeding Farm in Salibli, Aydin.
Cattle bred here are Montofons and Swiss breeds.*



HAYVANCILIK

ZARAR'DAN KAR'A

Beş Yıllık Plan suresi içinde canlı hayvan ve hayvan mahsülleri ihracatında büyük gelişmeler beklenmektedir.

Bundan birkaç yıl öncesine kadar Türkiye'nin 76 milyon baş canlı hayvan varlığı ulusal ekonomi yönünden nimet yerine külfet olarak mütalâa edilmekte idi.

Fakat 1960 dan bu yana Hükümet'in aldığı kararlar ve bir yıldan beri hayvancılığın plânlı gelişmesi konusunda yapılan gayretler, Türkiye'de hayvancılığın iyi bir yola girmiş olduğunu göstermektedir. 1960'da genel ihracatın %2,24 ünü teşkil eden canlı hayvan ihracatı 1961'de %4,26 ya ve 1962'de %5,26 ya yükselmiştir.

Beş Yıllık Plân süresi içinde canlı hayvan ve hayvan mahsulleri

ihracatında büyük gelişmeler beklenmektedir.

Ancak, hayvancılığı tehdit eden ve dolayısıyla ihracatı engelleyen menfi unsurlar arasında özellikle büyük baş hayvanlarda görülen şap (brucellosis) hastalığının ortadan kaldırılması gerekmektedir. Halen, İstanbul bölgesinde bu hastalığa karşı tedbirler alınmakta ve başarılı denemeler yapılmaktadır.

Hayvan ve hayvan ürünleri ihracatının istenilen şekilde gelişmesini gerçekleştirmek için hayvan yetiştiriciliğinde yeni bir zihniyetin benimsenmesi ve uygulanması gerekmektedir. Şöyle ki özellikle hayvan yetiştiriciliğinde ve kasaplık hayvanların beslenmesinde modern teknik ve metotların tatbiki kesin bir zorunluk olarak görülmektedir. Tarım Bakanlığı bununla ilgili olarak hayvan yemi istihsaline büyük önem vermektedir.

Within a few years Turkey will be able to produce nearly 60,000 tons of hazelnuts.

Tiny HAZELNUT

For many years the hazelnut has been one of Turkey's foremost foreign exchange earners. Among exports of agricultural commodities, the tiny hazelnut ranks third in importance.

Turkey is the largest hazelnut producer and exporter in the world. The world's total yearly production and consumption is around 60,000 tons, and of this Turkey is averaging around 40,000 tons annually.

Weather conditions have a great bearing on the yearly yield of hazelnuts, and although these conditions have not been favorable in the last three years, the average yield in these years was again over 40,000 tons.

In 1959-1960, Turkey exported 47,727 tons of hazelnuts which brought in \$41,666,000. In 1960-1961,

this figure was 32,639 tons, earning \$34,329,000; and in 1961-1962, a total of 35,601 tons was exported, bringing in \$43,951,000. These figures constituted over 11 percent of all export earnings.

Exporters claim that this year, even though weather conditions once again were not favorable, foreign exchange earnings will even surpass the 1961-1962 figures.

Hazelnuts, previously grown only in the Black Sea strip of Giresun, Ordu, Trabzon, and Rize, are now also being successfully grown in Bolu, Duzce, Akcakoca, and Zonguldak. Although the development of hazelnut culture is a significant part of Turkey's Five Year Plan, the area under cultivation is expected to be increased only by about 4 percent in these five years. This in-

yields high earnings



Hazelnuts in Giresun. Previously only grown in the Black Sea region, hazelnuts now are also produced in the Bolu, Duzce, Akcakoca and Zonguldak regions.

creased production will be obtained through the judicious use of fertilizers, increased pest control and plant protection, and by better care.

Fertilizer is now used by many hazelnut growers, both in the Black Seas strip and in the Bolu-Duzce area. The practice, which began only five years ago, has had excellent results, and growers have had unexpected increased yields.

Hazelnut exporters, who keep in constant touch with both the buyers in Europe and the producers in Turkey, stress that within a few years and in favorable weather conditions Turkey will be able to produce nearly 60,000 tons of kernels. As this figure corresponds to nearly all of the world's hazelnut consumption, these exporters claim that the Government should make

efforts to increase the marketing possibilities of hazelnuts.

These exporters point out that hazelnut consumption increases with the better living conditions of consuming countries. And, they say, as living conditions in nearly all European customer countries are improving daily, there is no reason why the consumption of hazelnuts should not increase.

Exporters of hazelnuts are united in the opinion that if the production in Turkey reaches the expected figure of 60,000 tons in the coming years, marketing will be the basic problem to be tackled. The Government, they say, while continuing to take measures to protect the interests of the producer, must also be increasingly active to achieve the increase in demand of the consumer.

In the last three years, the world's hazelnut production has just about met the demand. Due to this, Turkey today has no stocks left from previous years.

"The hazelnut," says a leading exporter, "is a foodstuff, but it is also a luxury commodity. People have to eat bread, but they do not have to eat hazelnuts." He added: "We must try to convince our customers to consume more hazelnuts through improved marketing systems."

FINDIK BÜYÜK BİR GELİR KAYNAĞI

Uzun yıllardan beri fındık Türkiye'nin zirai ihraç maddeleri arasında önemli yerini muhafaza etmektedir. Halen fındık zirai ihraç maddeleri arasında üçüncü gelir.

Türkiye dünya'da en çok fındık istihsal eden memleketdir. Dünya istihsalı 60,000 ton civarında olup bunun 40,000 tonu Türkiye'de yetişir.

Beş Yıllık Kalkınma Planı çerçevesi içinde memlekette fındıklığın gelişmesine de büyük önem verilmektedir. Plan süresi içinde istihsal sahasının sadece %4 oranında artırılmasına karşılık, gerekli teknik usullerin uygulanması sonucu verim bakımından çok daha üstün bir aşamaya varılması umulmaktadır.

Fındık yetiştirilmesinde gübreleme çok önemli rol oynar. Bugün Karadeniz çevresinde ve öteki istihsal bölgelerinde müstahsil gübrelemeye gittikçe daha fazla önem vermektedir.

Fındıklığın gelişmesinde dış memleketlerde piyasalama imkânları sağlanması birineci derecede ehemmiyetli bir konudur. İhraçatçılar özellikle bu hususun Hükümet tarafından ele alınmasını ve sonuçlandırılmasını istemektedirler.

AMERICAN PROFESSOR Teaches Solid State Physics

An American professor who arrived in Ankara last October is teaching solid state physics and writing text material for the students at the Faculty of Science this year. He is Dr. George L. Montet from the Solid State Division of Argonne National Laboratory in Chicago.

Because there are no suitable textbooks available in his subject in Turkish, he is preparing complete lecture notes for all the students in his classes. In addition to teaching, Dr. Montet is also doing research and helping students at the Faculty with their problems in solid state physics.

An article by Dr. Montet which was entitled "Low Temperature Galvanomagnetic Properties of Graphites" appeared in the Journal of Nuclear Science and Engineering. He wrote another article on Random Paths on Plane Nets that will shortly be published in Mathematic Analyses and Applications.

Professor Montet and his family are enjoying their stay in Turkey very much. They have taken many tours to see the country and have found the people very helpful and hospitable. Dr. Montet feels that there is much to be done in modern science in Turkey, and he feels that opportunities should be expanded for Turkish students to obtain more advanced degrees. "Turkish science students," says Dr. Montet, "need opportunities to do research in laboratories and industry."

Dr. Montet has lectured on random paths of plane nets at METU, on radiation damage graphite at the Faculty of Science, and has participated in student discussions at the Faculty. He has also lectured on American higher education methods for scientists and engineers, a subject that interested a great number of the audience at the Faculty.

COTTON

Internal Demand is Growing

Combine a currently low level of consumption per capita, a rising demand, steadily increasing improvements in techniques—and the result is a fair picture of the cotton situation in Turkey today.

Most Ministry of Agriculture cotton technicians are men of long experience, particularly in the Aegean sector. Inspector Ruhi Tunakan, the senior cotton technical inspector for the sector, has dealt with cotton for 23 years. Although he does not plant one seed, or sell or export one kilo of cotton, he is generally considered one of the top men in that region—a region which produces the highest quality of Turkish cotton. About two million dekar (a dekar is 1/10th of a hectare) were sown to cotton in the Aegean sector this year.

Two other key men in the Aegean region are Hasbi Ilicali, Director;

*Cotton
planting in
Aegean sector.*





*Ministry
of Agriculture
specialist inspecting
cotton
seedlings in a
farm at Salibli, Aydin.*

and Bekir Büyükyazıcıoğlu, Deputy Director of the Nazilli Regional Agricultural Research Institute. Both of these agricultural engineers have been in the cotton industry for 26 years, having graduated together from the Ankara Agricultural Faculty. The Nazilli Institute has a technical staff of 11, and specializes in preparation of the best seed suitable for all the cotton growers in the district.

Turkey first ventured into extensive cultivation of cotton in 1950, when mechanized agriculture first became possible. In 1951, however, only 50 thousand tons were produced. Since then there has been a steady rise in production and consumption with 245,000 tons produced in 1962. While this is a minor amount of cotton in terms of the world's largest producers, it

represents stable growth for Turkey. There is an increasing demand for cotton, and the steady development of local industry uses up most of the cotton output. It is anticipated that this will continue to be the cotton marketing situation, with a 20 percent increase in over-all production one of the goals of Turkey's new Five Year Plan.

At present, 6.3 million dekaras are sown to cotton in all of Turkey. The target by the end of the five years, 1967, is to increase this to 7 million dekaras. All but 100,000 tons of production will be assigned to meet the increasing demands of local industry.

Under the Five Year Plan, the most important factors pertaining to cotton are: seeds; distribution of seeds; judicious use of fertilizer; irrigation; crop rotation; ginning;



Inspector Rubi Tunakan inspecting cotton varieties obtained at Nazilli Cotton Institute.

plant protection; and standardization. The Regional Research Institutes and the Ministry of Agriculture prepare varieties of seeds and distribute them. Use of fertilizer; development of irrigation techniques, and crop rotation procedures are all being taught through agricultural extension and other means, and in each area there has been progress and improvement. Ginning factories exist in the Aegean and Adana sectors of the country. It is significant that most of the Five Year Plan factors point toward improved quality of product.

Cotton is a comparatively new and small-scale export commodity

for Turkey, and unlike some of the other agricultural exports, little in the way of increase is set forth as a Five Year Plan goal. In 1961, only 89,000 tons of Turkish cotton were exported; the 1967 goal is the export of 100,000 tons, or an increase over 1961 of but 11,000 tons for export. The attention and the concentration within the cotton-growing areas is the need to meet internal demand as that demand increases.

The year 1962 was Turkey's best production year for cotton. The future goals, if met, will not break world production records—but will instead maintain and improve the quality of Turkish cotton.

PAMUK

DAHİLİ İSTİHLÂKTE DEVAMLİ BİR ARTIŞ

Nüfus başına düşük bir istihlâk seviyesi, gittikçe artan bir talep, gittikçe artan bir istihsal ve teknik alanda kaydedilen muntazam ilerlemeler, bir arada mütalâa edilirse, sonuç bize Türkiye'nin bugünkü pamuk durumu üzerinde oldukça net bir fikir verir.

Bilhassa Ege bölgesinde vazife gören Tarım Bakanlığı pamuk uzmanları uzun senelerin tecrübe ve görgüsüne sahip teknik elemanlardır. Bunlar pamuğun ekiminden satışına kadar müstahsille yakın teması muhafaza eder, ve gereken bütün teknik bilgilerden faydalanmalarını sağlar.

Türkiye'de pamuk ekiminin geniş ölçüde ele alınması 1950 yılında makinalı ziraatla başlar. Ancak, 1951 yılında Türkiye'de sadece 50.000 ton pamuk istihsal edilmişken, bu istihsal 1962 yılında 245.000 ton'a yükselmiştir.

İstihsal'in büyük kısmı daimi gelişme arzeden dahili endüstriye gitmektedir. Beş Yıllık Kalkınma Plânı çerçevesi içinde 1962'ye oranla %20 bir artış öngörülmektedir.

Bugün 6.3 milyon dekar arazide pamuk ekilmektedir. Plân süresi içinde bunun 7 milyon dekara yükselleceği bildirilmektedir. 1961'de Türkiye 89.000 ton pamuk ihraç etmişti. Bunun 1967'ye kadar 100.000 ton'a yükselmesi beklenmektedir.

FISH FOR EXPORT

Future Market

Hydrobiologic Institute specialists dragging for mussels in Sea of Marmara.



The Turkish peninsula, surrounded by the Black Sea, the Marmara, the Aegean and the Mediterranean, is an ideal country for fishing. But, according to the most recent reports compiled by foreign specialists, only one-sixteenth of the possible catch is realized every year.

At present Turkey realizes about 100,000 tons of sea products yearly. Eighty-ninety percent of these are composed of large bonito (torik), bonito (palamut), mackerel (uskumru), small mackerel (istavrit), and sprat (hamsi).

The average catch has not increased in recent years however consumption has risen from 1 to 2-3 kilos per capita. This has caused exports to decrease which has been harmful to the national economy.

This is not a happy outlook. However, according to scientists at

*Istanbul Hydrobiologic
Institute Chemist Dr.
Necla Demir at work.*



the Hydrobiologic Institute in Istanbul, this is a situation that can be speedily rectified with proper planning, reorganization, and a concerted effort in the right directions.

Scientists of the Hydrobiologic Research Institute have succeeded in planting new varieties in several lakes and their experiments have been extremely successful in the lakes of Aband - trout - and Egridir and Mermere - Zander *Lucioperca Sandra*. The fish from Egridir and Mermere are now sought as export commodities. Dr. Fethi Aksiray of the Hydrobiologic Institute says that with a planned program such sweet water fish as eels, carp, catfish, and trout can, within a few years, become valuable export commodities.

The Agricultural Bank provides loans to fishermen from its own resources. This last year (1962) the Agricultural Bank extended fishing credits amounting to 19,500,000 TL,

of which 2,750,000 TL came from U.S.A.I.D. counterpart funds.

The larger portion of these loans goes to fishing cooperatives who then release funds to their members. The AID counterpart funds are used exclusively for intermediate and long-term loans for fishing equipment and supplies. The interest rate on the counterpart funds is five percent.

The fishing methods applied today by Turkey's 20,000 full time and 5,400 part time fishermen are the same as were used by their forefathers. These fishermen rely mostly on the migrating varieties of fish in Turkey's waters. A Japanese scientist invited to Turkey to study the fishing methods in this country pointed out: "Turkey's fishermen do not go after the fish, they wait for them to come."

Most of the fishing in the country is still controlled by intermediaries operating out of big towns. Although

Sweet water aquarium at Istanbul Hydrobiologic Institute. Aquarium worker explaining work done on crossbreeds to Ilham Artuz, chief of Salt Water Department.



cooperatives were formed in 1948, these were mostly active to get foreign aid motorboats, fishing nets and bank credits, but never used their cooperative functions for cooperative and united production. The average catch per fisherman is five tons a year, which is the lowest catch figure among Europe's 13 leading fishing countries. The highest - Iceland - is 99 tons per fisherman.

Ilham Artuz, Chief of sea fishing research of the Hydrobiologic Research Institute, says that for the development of fishing in Turkey the first MUST is proper marketing. He points out that the largest exports of fresh and frozen fish from Turkey go to Italy and Yugoslavia —both fishing countries. Mr. Artuz adds that these countries only buy

when their own production is insufficient, therefore Turkey's products must be made known in other markets.

This scientist is also very eager for the development of mussel fishing in Turkey. He says that due to the Steuer parasite recently found in the cultural mussel banks in Germany and Holland Turkey's mussels can easily be marketed in European countries. The Black Sea, says Artuz, is a virgin area for mussels. Better marketing would also improve the exportation of such sea products as sponges and shrimps, adds Artuz.

The dedicated scientists at the Hydrobiological Institute are doing an exemplary job with the facilities they have. They help fishermen with their forecasts, and the Agricultural Bank relies also on these same

forecasts in extending credits to fishermen.

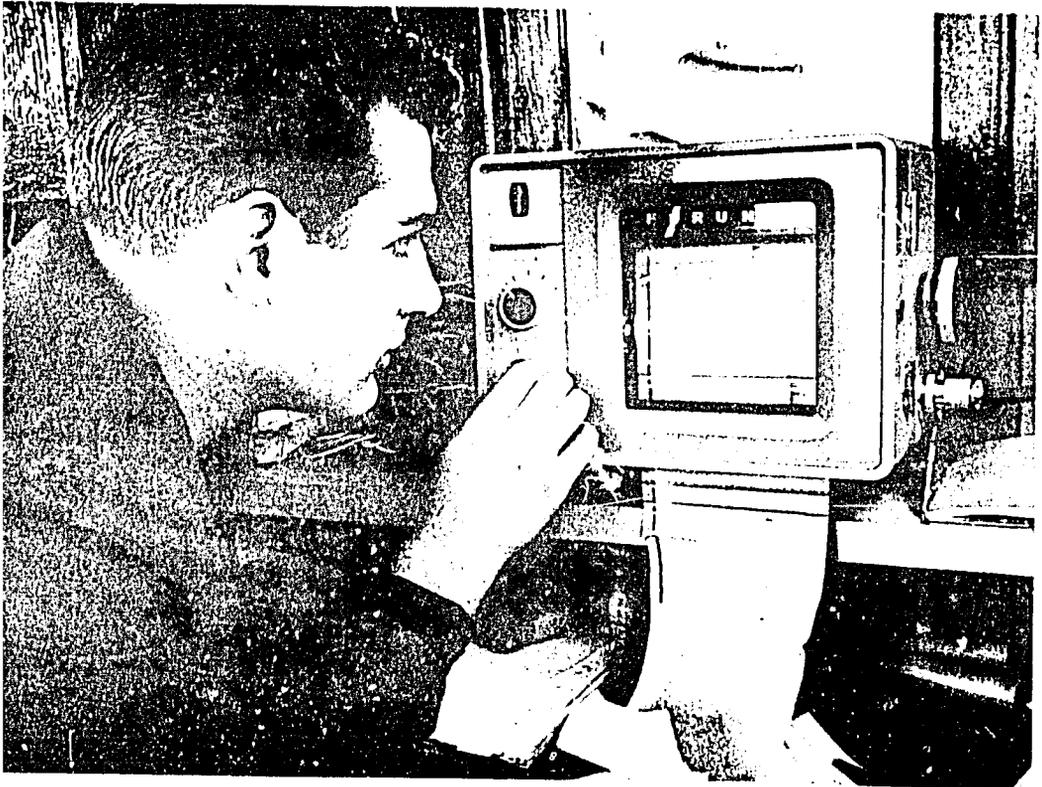
But for the development of fishing in Turkey more advanced technology is essential. For example, while the dolphin fishers in the Black Sea still use firearms to shoot these fish, the Russians use a new type of net, and as a result the catch is far greater and the valuable skin of the fish is not harmed.

All of Turkey's arable land is now being cultivated. In Turkey's Five Year Plan period, efforts will

be made to cultivate this land better. But the treasure that lies in the waters surrounding this country is there to be found. All that is needed is planning, better technology, a centralized organization, standardization, and an efficient marketing system.

Those who have studied Turkey's Five Year Plan will see that Turks will not any longer "wait for the fish to come." They will go after fish, but they will do it according to plan.

Hydrobiology Institute geophysician Refik Coskun establishing on sonar whereabouts of fish in Sea of Marmara.



BALIKÇILIĞIN İNKİŞAFI VE İHRACAT İMKÂNLARI

Karadeniz, Marmara, Ege ve Akdeniz’le çevrili Türkiye balıkçılık için ideal bir memleketdir. Fakat, yabancı uzmanların raporlarından anlaşıldığına göre bu sularda yapılan balıkçılık normal istihsalin ancak onaltıda biri oranındadır.

Bugün Türk sularında senede ortalama 100,000 ton balık avlanmaktadır. Son senelerde iç istihlâk nüfus başına 1 kilodan 2-3 kiloya yükselmiş, ihracat ise aynı oranda azalmıştır.

Türk balıkçılarının ilkel usullerle balık avına devam etmeleri yüzünden bu alanda beklenen gelişmeyi sağlamak mümkün olamamaktadır. Türkiye balıkçılığını inceleyen bir Japon uzmanı “Türk balıkçıları balığın peşinde koşmamakta, balığın kendilerine gelmesini beklemektedirler,” demektedir ve modern balıkçılıkta uygulanan usulleri salık vermektedir.

İstanbul’daki İdrobiyoloji Enstitüsü uzmanları Türkiye’nin balık ihracatının geniş ölçüde gelişmesi için ilk şartın yabancı ülkelerde piyasalama işlerinin ciddi bir şekilde ele alınması olduğunu ısrarla belirtmektedirler. Bu uzmanlar memleketimizden yapılan balık ihracatının birer balıkçılık ülkesi olan İtalya ve Yugoslavya’ya yapılmakta olduğuna işaret etmekte, Türk balıklarının öteki Avrupa memleketlerinde tanıtılması zorunluğu üzerinde durmaktadır.

Türkiye balıkçılığının istenilen şekilde gelişmesi için modern teknolojinin uygulanması gerekmektedir. Beş Yıllık Kalkınma Plânında balıkçılığa ve balık ihracatının artırılmasına önem verilmiş ve noksanların plânlı bir şekilde giderilmesi için gereken tedbirlerin alınması tasarlanmıştır.

Progress on Correction of Speech Difficulties

“People with speech difficulties are deprived of adequate communications for a happy and useful life,” says Dr. Kenneth Scott Wood, Fulbright lecturer in psychology and speech pathology at the Guidance and Research Center in Ankara, who has been helping Turkish specialists in speech guidance this year.

Dr. Wood directs the children’s clinic at the University of Oregon, where handicapped children are assisted—especially those with emotional problems, those who are slow learners, and those with various types of speech difficulties. The main function of this clinic is to train professional people in this field.

He came to Turkey to assist with new thinking in guidance work, rehabilitation of handicapped people and children with learning difficulties. He has taught a course on case study techniques at Gazi Teachers’ Training College, speech pathology and audiology at METU, and a seminar for twelve outstanding people from various parts of Turkey. He has also given lectures to school

inspectors and to high school teachers.

About his studies in Turkey, Dr. Wood says, “Turkey has many problems and cases that need attention. Since people don’t know that these services are available, the cases are not brought to the Center. One very severe problem which exists in most countries is the problem of children with cleft palates. A child born with this handicap cannot speak and often needs surgery. Many cases are not reported in villages and far cities. Even in Ankara locating these and other handicapped children is a problem. Approximately one percent of the children in Turkey need attention early in order to prevent their disabilities from getting worse.”

Dr. Wood enjoyed traveling in Turkey with his wife and daughter, and found the cities he visited “literally dripping with history.” He believes the Fulbright program has established a better understanding between American and Turkish people.

Dr. Wood will go back to the University of Oregon in June.

AGRICULTURE'S FINE ART

Turkey is a country where some of the best grapes in the world are grown. Although Turkey is well known for its raisins, especially in European countries, exports of fresh grapes have not yet been tackled.

Turkey's exports of raisins in the last three years have been:
1959-1960 - 80,648 tons bringing in \$21,004,000.

1960-1961 - 61,635 tons bringing in \$17,751,000.

1961-1962 - 71,712 tons bringing in \$18,625,000.

The estimated figure for 1962-1963 is over 70,000 tons. The principal buyers of Turkey's raisins are West Germany, Britain, Italy, Belgium, and Holland. Recently Scandinavian countries have shown great interest in Turkish wines and exports of this commodity, especially to Sweden and Denmark, have shown a healthy increase.

In the Five Year Plan an increase in the total vine-planted area is not envisaged. However, the expected increase of 15 percent in grape production will, it is hoped, be attained by the use of fertilizers, better tending of vines, and partly through the extension of pest control to all vine cultivating areas. The higher productivity of the new varieties of vines to replace the old ones is also taken into account.

According to the Five Year Planners, raisin exports are expected to increase by 20 percent by 1967. But what is more important than this increase is that fresh grapes exports, nil at present, are estimated to reach the figure of 15,000 tons by 1967.

Specialists in viticulture stress that the estimation of the planners regarding fresh grapes exports is very modest. They say that the distinctive feature of Turkey's grapes of being available to the

Vines being treated with sulphur at Horozkoy Viticulture Station.



export market over a long harvest season would create a steady demand for this export commodity.

They also stress that marketing, packing, and a strict control of standardization will be essential. Ali Riza Altan, the energetic director of the Manisa Viticulture Station, the first and most important in Turkey, says: "Viticulture is the fine art of agriculture."

Altan, who reminds one of a perpetual motion machine, points at the vineyards of the Manisa Station, and says: "These grapes are the best in the world." He adds: "Yet the soil farmed in this area and in most of the Aegean sector is better and more suitable for viticulture than the soil we have at this station."

Altan says that more than any other agricultural phase, viticulture needs "listening to advice" by the vine growers. Late frosts in spring

and early frosts in autumn are the biggest danger to wine grape growers. This spring there was a late frost. Not one vine at the Station suffered. But in adjoining vineyards owned by farmers, nearly the whole crops were ruined, because the "farmers would not listen."

In 1871 the "Floksera" ruined nearly all the vineyards in the Aegean sector. The pest was completely wiped out after the Horozkoy American-type vine station was opened in 1930 near Manisa. In 1944 this station became the Manisa Viticulture Station.

This year this station distributed 200,000 vines to farmers. Next year it will distribute 450,000. All the stations and agricultural units which produce tested vines distributed 4.5 million vines this year. Although this figure sounds high, it is nevertheless inadequate—the demand is 20 million.



Ali Rıza Altan, director of Horozkoy Viticulture Station, explaining superior yield capacity of "Double arm cordon type vine" to Muntaz Erdem (center of picture), Technical Agricultural Director of Izmir.

In addition to tested vines, the stations make available to vineyard cultivators another important product—knowledge of the results of research conducted at these stations. These include:

1. Research on plants according to areas;
2. Plant cultivation techniques;
3. Agricultural technological research and findings; and

4. Soil, water and fertilizer research.

Turkey's raisins have a past and a future and a reputation that has to be maintained. Turkey's Aegean grapes have a bright future. Turkey's wines are being sought more and more each day.

The road to success is open, and the dedicated specialists are doing their job.

TARIMIN GÜZEL SANATLARI

Türkiye dünyanın en nefis üzüm-
lerini yetiştiren ülkelerinden
biridir. Türk kuru üzümleri eskiden
beri Avrupa'da tanınmakta ve isten-
mektedir. Buna karşılık yaş üzüm
ihraatı son yıllara kadar ciddi bir
şekilde ele alınmamıştır.

Son üç yıl içinde Türkiye yılda
ortalama 70,000 ton kuru üzüm ihraç
etmiş ve senede 19 milyon dolar
tutarında döviz sağlamıştır.

1963 ihracatının da gene 70,000
ton civarında olacağı tahmin edil-
mektedir. Kuru üzümlerimizin başlıca
alıcıları Batı Almanya, İngiltere,
İtalya, Belçika ve Hollanda'dır.

Beş Yıllık Plân süresi içinde
kuru üzüm ihracatının %15 bir yükse-
liş kaydedeceği hesaplanmaktadır.
Ayrıca, bu süre içinde yaş üzüm
ihraatının da artacağına muhakkak
nazariyle bakılmaktadır.

Bağcılığı tarımın güzel sanat-
ları olarak adlandıran Manisa, Horoz-
köy Bağcılık İstasyonu Müdürü Ali
Rıza Altan, bağ yetiştiricilerinin
daha teknik ve randımanlı bir şekilde
çalışmasıyla Ege bölgesinde dünya-
nın en iyi üzümlerinin yetiştirilebi-
leceğini söylemektedir.

Bu yıl Tarım Bakanlığına bağlı
bağcılık istasyonlarıyla tarım teşek-
küllerince üzüm yetiştiricilerine 4,5
milyon fidan dağıtılmıştır. Bu küçüm-
senecek bir rakam olmamakla
beraber, yıllık ihtiyaç olan 20 milyon
fidanı karşılamaktan uzaktır.

Kuru ve yaş üzümlerimizden
başka, Türk şarapları da Avrupa'da
gittikçe artan bir rağbet görmektedir.

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