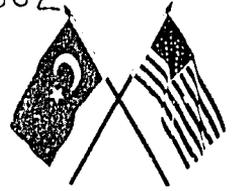


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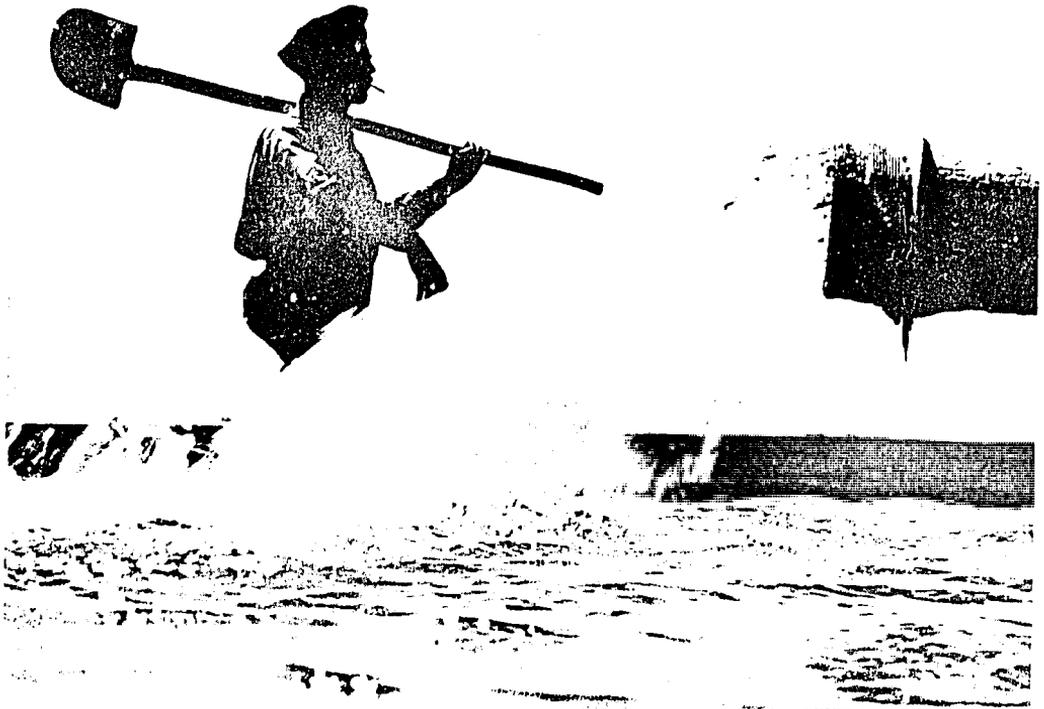
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Turkey's
LAND
and
WATER
Resources

Land is the body of Turkey...



If all irrigable
lands in Turkey
are irrigated and
all essential
improvements
in farming
are instuted on
irrigated and
rain-fed lands,
total agricultral
income from crops
can reach
the level of
30 billion T.L.
per year.

Land is the body of Turkey, and
water is its life blood.

Only when both of these ele-
ments are used to their full extent
can Turkey hope to reach the goal
of becoming a fully developed
country – the type of country her
friend and ally the United States
is aiding her to become.

Of Turkey's 30 million people,
more than two-thirds are farmers,
living and toiling in 60,000 villages.
Their livelihood depends on the
land they cultivate. As 77 percent
of Turkey's total exports consist of
agricultural commodities, it can be
claimed that the future and well-
being of the whole Nation depends
on the land and water resources of
the country.

Although much has been done
toward the development of agri-



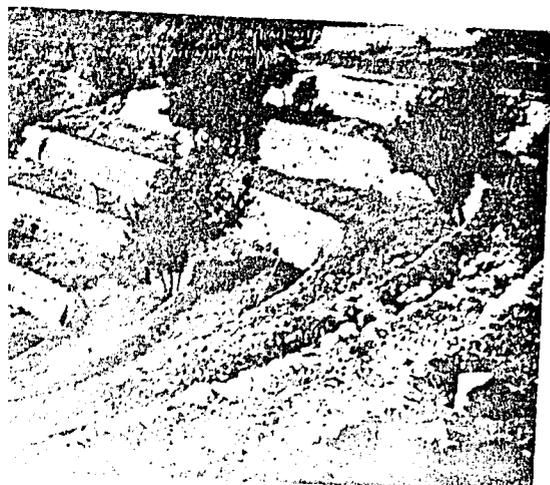
...water is its life blood.



*Land clearing
in the past
has promoted
flooding...*



*...and caused
severe erosion in
various sections
of the country...*



*...making
terracing
essential for
improvement.*

culture in Turkey since the end of World War II and especially since the inception of the Marshall Plan in 1948, the rapid growth of population which has now reached 3 percent per annum has made it imperative that even more has to be done—and done in a planned and orderly fashion.

The land under cultivation, in its present use and management, is not adequate to feed the rapidly growing population and at the same time produce crops for export. Land clearing in the past has promoted flooding and caused severe erosion in various sections of the country therefore, a considerable amount of land presently under cultivation will have to be re-converted to grass and woodlands.

There are no significant areas of "new" land that can be put under cultivation on the basis of land capability. Thus it is necessary to increase the per hectare yield of cultivable land to compensate for the land to be taken out of cultivation and, in addition, to increase production to catch up with the needs of the ever increasing population and to produce a surplus of exportable crops.

The total land suitable for cultivation in Turkey is 17 million hectares, of which about 5 million hectares are considered to be

irrigable. It is estimated that present agricultural income from crops can be subdivided as follows:

Rain-fed lands

7.5 billion T.L. (currently 20 million hectares at 375 T.L. per hectare per year or 750 T.L. per hectare under cultivation each second year.)

Irrigable lands

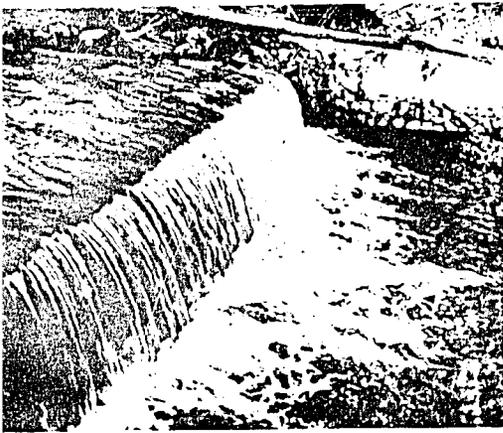
5.3 billion T.L.

1. 1 million hectares with private partial irrigation at 1,700 T.L. per hectare;
2. 225,000 hectares partial irrigation at 2,500 T.L. per hectare; and
3. 3,775,000 hectares non-irrigated at 800 T.L. per hectare.

By irrigating land and introducing better farm practices, improved seed, pest control, mechanization, and fertilizer; and by growing higher value crops, the current yield may be increased to 4,000 T.L. per hectare at 1962 prices. By introducing similar improvements on rain-fed lands, the present yield probably can be doubled.

Thus, if all irrigable lands in Turkey are irrigated and all essential improvements in farming are instituted on irrigated and rain-fed lands, total agricultural income from crops can reach the level of

35 billion T.L. per year. The 5 million hectares of irrigated land alone are capable of yielding 20 billion T.L. per year on the basis of one crop per year. By utilizing intensified irrigation practices and multiple use of land (two crops per year) under a revised cropping program, the land capability may be increased by 30-50 percent.



About 190 billion cubic meters of water annually flow through Turkey's streams and rivers.

A 6 percent annual increase in production from irrigable land can be achieved by supplying water for 106,000 hectares of additional irrigable land each year. If this increase in production is projected through 1967 – the last year of the first Turkish Five Year Development Plan – it will require a capability to fully irrigate 140,000 hectares

annually by 1967 to reach the set goal, (assuming a 6 percent rate of growth from 1963 through 1967 occurs).

This supposes that all of the essential elements of improved farming are applied by supplying landowners and operators with appropriate assistance from the Government at the right time and in sufficient amounts. Included are improved agricultural methods with modern soil and water conservation practices, efficient use of irrigation water supplies, better seed, adequate fertilizer, suitable equipment, crop protection, processing and marketing, adequate credit and other incentives to enable rapid participation in development by the farmer.

To supply these needs sufficient water must be available to furnish the necessary water for thirsty crops, provide water for the industries which are required to support agriculture such as power to produce machinery, run the processing plants, etc., and water for drinking and sanitary purposes.

Turkey is fortunate in having water in abundant supply. About 190 billion cubic meters of water flow through its streams and rivers annually, which, when compared with European countries, is second only in potential to those belonging

to Norway. Development of this potential, together with the development of the ground water potential, will furnish sufficient water to irrigate the potentially irrigable lands, produce 60-90 billion kwh of electric energy, provide water for industrial purposes, and drinking water and sanitary facilities. This development requires the construction of some 75 dams of various sizes, one of which will be one of the world's largest, and the drilling and development of some 30 to 40 thousand water wells.

Water resources must be developed to satisfy the thirst of people as well as that of the land. Water is needed for drinking, cooking, washing and cleanliness; it is needed for domestic animals, for gardens; it is needed for commerce and industry; it is needed critically for the health of the people because time that is spent in a sick bed or in caring for family members who are sick is a serious loss. Just as the water must be brought to the land, it must also be brought to the people, to the place of need in the quantity and quality needed at the time of need.

Twenty-eight thousand villages in Turkey are either without water or without enough water of quality suitable for their efficient survival.

Last year Turkey constructed water systems for more than 800 villages. This year an additional 1,600 villages will be served. Training of engineers, technical administrators, and engineering assistants to provide for this great need is an integral part of the Five Year Plan, through which economic designs and constructions will assure that



Engineers, technicians and farmers must work in close cooperation.

more people are served for less money, that efficient water use will protect the limited water resources, and that learned and experienced instructors will be available to Turkish institutions for teaching the young Turks who must be depended on for continuity in succeeding years.

This is what can be done, but even if all the necessary capital and equipment were available to

the Government, the Government cannot achieve this task single-handedly. It is the majority of the farm population which has to strive harder, learn faster, and accept and adapt themselves to modern agricultural techniques and methods. Only through the collective efforts of the farm population can Turkey become the fully developed country it is striving to be.

On the top of a hill in Ankara, Ataturk rests in his Mausoleum. This greatest of all Turks saved his country by fighting against impossible odds. He then relied on the simple peasant man and woman. They did not let him down. Today, once again, not one but all Turks rely on them.

It is said that in Turkey "the farmer hears with his eyes." Today there are thousands of well trained and dedicated Turkish engineers and technicians who have made it their life work to show and teach the farmer how to work better and live better. Hundreds of these men have been trained in the United States under the U.S.A.I.D. Participant program as the following pages will demonstrate. These specialists are scattered all over the country in key positions and their job is to teach and serve the farmers whom Ataturk called the "Masters of the Nation."

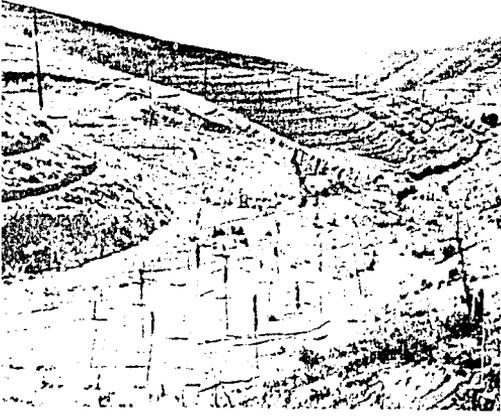
TÜRKİYE'NİN TOPRAK VE SU KUDRETİ

Toprak Türkiye'nin gövdesiyse, su da bu gövdeye hayat veren kandır.

Aneak bu iki unsur tam randımanlı bir şekilde kullanıldığı zaman Türkiye, batı ölçüleri ile iktisaden gelişmiş bir memleket haline gelebilecektir.

Türkiye'nin 30 milyonluk nüfusunun üçte ikisinden fazlasını 60.000 köyde yaşayan ve çalışan çiftçiler teşkil etmektedir. Bu milyonlarca çiftçi ailesinin istikbali sürdükleri ve ettikleri toprağa bağlıdır. Memleket umum ihracatının %77 sini zirai ihraç maddeleri teşkil ettiği gözönünde tutulursa Türkiye'nin refah, gelişme ve istikbalinin de toprak ve suyun saydahlı kullanılmasına bağlı olduğu iddia edilebilir.

Memlekette halen istihsale



açılabilcek "yeni" sahaların azlığı, artan nüfusun günlük ihtiyacının karşılanması ve tarımsal ilraat lüzumu karşısında, halen işlenmekte olan sahalarda hektar başına istihsafın artırılmasının ehemmiyeti belirir.

Türkiye'de halen tarıma elverişli 17 milyon hektar toprak mevcuttur. Bunun 5 milyon hektarı sulamaya elverişlidir.

Halen sulanmakta olan sahalarda hektar başına 1,700 ile 2,500 T.L. arasında bir gelir temin edilebilmektedir. Sulamaya elverişli olmayan sahalarda ise bu gelir ortalama olarak hektar başına 375 T.L. sını geçmemektedir.

Sulama, daha ileri tarım usullerinin benimsenmesi ve tatbiki, yüksek evsafılı tohum kullanılması,

haşerata karşı devamlı bir mücadele kampanyasının açılması ve idamesi, ve daha yüksek gelir getiren mahsul-lerin ekilmesi sayesinde, hektar başına 4,000 T.L.lık bir gelir temini mümkündür. Sulamaya elverişli olmayan sahalarda ise, yine ileri metodlar kullanarak verim takriben iki misline çıkarılabilir.

Böylece, memlekette sulamaya uygun bütün sahalara sulamaya tabi tutulduğu ve diğer sahalarda ileri metodlar tatbik edildiği takdirde Türkiye'de ziraat sektöründen elde edilebilecek milli gelir 35 milyar T.L. sını ulaşabilir.

Türkiye bu hedefe ulaşmak için gereken su ve toprağa sahiptir. Avrupa memleketleri arasında Norveç'ten sonra en çok su kaynakları bulunan memleket Türkiye'dir.

Fakat, asıl hedefe ulaşmak için büyük gayretlerin sarfedilmesi ve çiftçinin hükümet ile elele çalışması gerekmektedir.

Özlenen hedefe ulaşmak mümkündür. Fakat bu hedefe hükümet tek başına varamaz. Memleket nüfusunun büyük bir kısmını teşkil eden çiftçilerin daha fazla çalışmaları, daha çabuk yeni ve ileri metodları öğrenmeleri ve tatbik sahasına sokmaları ve Atatürk'ün dediği gibi "Köylü bu memleketin efendisidir" sözüne hak kazanmaları gerekmektedir.

TOPRAKSU

Proud Past — Difficult

*Never have so many
owed so much to so
few, a great leader
once told his people.*

In Turkey 30 million people are engaged in an all-out effort to better their own lot and the lot of the nation. And it is upon one great organization that many of these Turks rely — TOPRAKSU.

Topraksu (Directorate General of Soil Conservation and Farm Irrigation) has a short but proud past and a difficult but resolute future. Formed only in February 1960, this organization, linked to the Ministry of Agriculture, has a creditable list of achievements and a still longer list of future projects, all

within the scope of the Turkish Five Year Development Plan.

Topraksu is an organization formed primarily of technicians, many of whom had training in the United States under the U.S.A.I.D. Participant Training Program. Their goal is to serve the more than 4 million farm families in this country to work better and live better.

These technicians work with an adventurous spirit, because they realize that they are in the vanguard of development in their country. But there is nothing adventurous in their activity. Stability is their slogan.

Linking land and water development is the goal of the administrators and technicians of Topraksu. But every man in Topraksu stresses

*Naki Uner,
General Director
of Topraksu,
is one of the seventyone
participants
in this organization.*

Future

that he has to know as much about farm people as he knows about land and water to make the efforts successful. Once, stress these technicians, the farmer realizes that he is not a burden to the Nation, but that the Nation relies on him for the development and the very salvation of the country, then half the job is done.

And, they add, in this respect we ourselves have still a great deal to learn before we can teach.

Topraksu is one of the organizations in Turkey where a *Participant Journal* editor feels practically at home.

There are, today, 71 returned participants on active duty in Topraksu. The General Director, Naki Uner, is a participant. So was



*Real progress is
achieved when people
work together.*



his predecessor, the late Muzaffer Alap. The Assistant General Directors, Dursun Kesimoglu and Salih Uzunoglu, are also participants.

The heads of the Technical Group, Research Directorate, Study and Planning Group, Project and Operations Group, Soil and Fertilizer Research Directorate, Soil Conservation Research Directorate, and the Administrative Department are all participants. So are many of their assistants.

Of the fourteen Regional Directorates, the regional directors of the Izmir (Aegean), Istanbul (Thrace and Marmara), Ankara

(Central Anatolia), Konya, Kayseri, Samsun, Van, and Antalya regions are participants. In many other regions the assistant directors and the chief engineers are participants.

What do the Government and the people expect from Topraksu? Here is what Topraksu is charged by law to do:

1. Check the erosion of lands suitable for agriculture; prevent the accumulation of flood waters; conserve the water in the soil and secure the continuity and improvement of soil yields.

2. Improve and develop wild olive, carob, and gumtree plantations;

heath and scrub lands, and natural grazing lands, other than forest lands, owned by the State or individuals.

3. Render suitable for agriculture the alkaline, acid, stony or turfy lands owned by the State and private individuals.

4. Level lands suitable for agriculture; arrange field irrigation intakes; adopt the important on-farm irrigation practices for the purpose of realization of land irrigation by taking advantage of existing irrigation networks owned by the State and private parties.

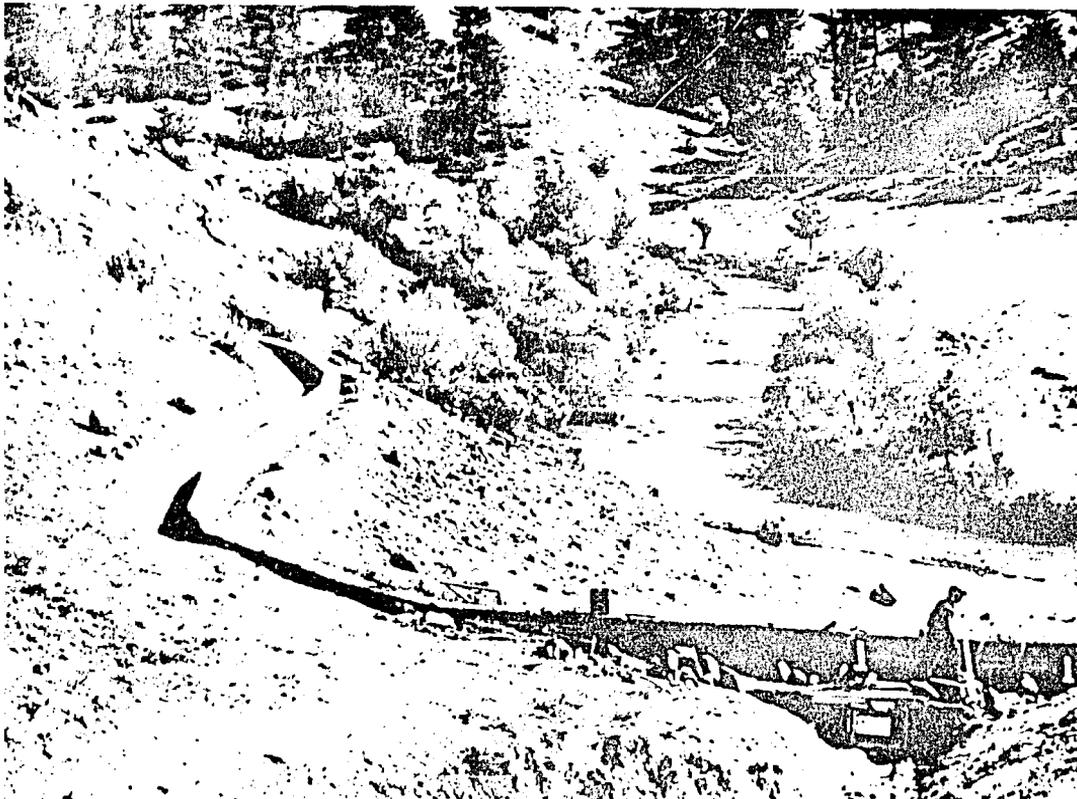
5. Install and develop irrigation in installations with a requirement of up to 500 liters per second of irrigation water.

6. Perform soil surveys; prepare soil maps in order to classify and group the soils from yield, irrigation, drainage, and soil conservation points of view.

7. Determine the procedure and standards to be followed in soil classification and soil studies.

8. Perform soil conservation and irrigation research work; train qualified personnel and provide technical assistance related to

The irrigation canal of the Goksun - Gucuk village near Maras.



Samples are being taken for soil classification and soil studies.



conservation of soils and soil yields, land reclamation and irrigation.

9. Foster corporations, joint ventures, operational organizations with rotating capital; arrange partnerships between operational

organizations, corporations and ventures dealing with activities in the field of water and land.

10. Effect consolidation of scattered holdings in accordance with existing regulations which will be restricted to special cases

required for efficient and economical soil conservation and farm irrigation.

Turkey is a country that badly needs an organization specializing in land and water, and based on modern working techniques. In Turkey, thousands of tons of soil are yearly swept away by uncontrolled run-off, floods, and wind-storms.

Topraksu is working on this problem and in its short but active life span thousands of terraces have been constructed and other practices established to check erosion. But Topraksu itself agrees that this is only a beginning. Erosion will be checked only when the 24 million farmers of Turkey have learned what this calamity will do to them and the country and when they themselves begin to help the nation carry out effective conservation practices.

Topraksu will do its utmost in the line of irrigation, land conservation, and the other multitudinous duties assigned to this organization. But real success in these ventures will only come when the farmers of Turkey look on Topraksu as an aide and a mentor only, not as the organization which has to do the actual work for them. The first principle of Topraksu is to safeguard the lands of the country and thereby

increase the agricultural output and income of the farmer and thus improve his living standard.

In the course of the Five Year Development Plan, Topraksu is expected to help farmers complete 1,133 small water projects, 127 agricultural irrigation projects, 119 soil conservation projects, 59 drainage and wasteland reclamation projects, and the setting up of 235 work camps. This total of 1,673 projects will entail investment by the State of 925,079,000 T.L. and will entail work on 795,860 hectares of land, with appropriate investment also by the landowners and operators.

In the Five Year Development Plan's investment for agriculture a large share is allotted to irrigation and water resources and to soil conservation. Topraksu expects to do its job as far as land and water is concerned. Where people are concerned Topraksu will help to its utmost. But the real success depends on the collaboration of the farmer himself.

This is really the beginning of the story. Good progress is expected to come in these five years. This story will then be regarded as a national scale success story—depending on what the farmer achieves in the field of helping himself.



*Dursun Kesimoğlu,
Topraksu Assistant General Director.*

TOPRAKSU ŞEREFLİ BİR GEÇMİŞ ZOR BİR GELECEK

Topraksu bilbassa teknik elemanlardan kurulmuş bir teşkilâttir. Şubat 1960 ta kurulan Topraksu'nun kısa fakat şereflî bir geçmişi, buna mukabil zorluklarla dolu fakat azimli bir geleceği vardır.

Topraksu'nun başlıca gayesi Türkiye'deki 4 milyon çiftçi ailesinin daha fazla ve bilerek çalışarak daha iyi bir hayat standardını temin edebilmeleri için gereken yardımı yapmaktır.

Bu teşkilâtın bir çoğu Partici-pant olan idarecileri ve teknisyenleri akıncı bir ruhla çalışmakta, her hangi bir macera peşinde koşmamaktadırlar. Zira esas parolaları stabîlitedir. Hedefleri ise, memleketin tarım alanındaki kalkınmasında toprak ve su unsurlarının beraberce kullanılmasının teminidir.

Topraksu'da çalışan herkes muvaffakiyetlerinin asıl anahtarının toprak ve su hakkındaki teknik bilgileri kadar, çiftçi ailesini yakından tanımaları olduğuna ehemmiyetle işaret etmektedir.

Bu teşkilâttâ çalışan bütün teknisyenler köylü'nün artık memlekete bir yük teşkil etmediğini, aksine, bütün memleketin varlığının kendisine bağlı olduğunu anlaması gerektiğine ve bu durumu köylü tam manasile kavradığı vakit, asıl hedefin yarısına ulaşılmış olunacağını ısrarla söylemektedirler.

Yandaki sahifede Topraksu kanununun birinci bölümünde Topraksu'ya Hükümetçe verilen vazife ve selâhiyetler gösterilmektedir.

TOPRAKSU KANUNU

Kanun No. : 7457

Kabul tarihi : 27/2/1963

BÖLÜM : I.

Vazife ve salâhiyetler

Madde 1 — Ziraat Vekâletine toprakların ve su kaynaklarının ziraate en uygun bir şekilde muhafazası ve kullanılması için gerekli işleri yapmak vazifesi verilmiş ve bu maksatla Ziraat Vekâleti bünyesinde "Toprak Muhafaza ve Zirai Sulama İşleri Umum Müdürlüğü" kurulmuştur. Bu kanunda "Toprak Muhafaza ve Zirai Sulama İşleri Umum Müdürlüğü" "TOPRAKSU" remzi ile ifade edilmiştir.

Madde 2 — Ziraat Vekâleti Toprak Muhafaza ve Zirai Sulama İşleri Umum Müdürlüğünün vazife ve salâhiyetleri şunlardır :

a) Ziraate elverişli topraklarda erozyonu durdurmak, sel sularının zararlarını önlemek, suyu toprakta muhafaza etmek ve toprak verimliliğinin devamlılığını sağlamak maksadıyla lüzumlu tedbirleri almak.

b) Devletin hüküm ve tasarrufu altında veya hususi mülkiyetindeki yabancı zeytinlik, harnupluk, sakızlık, fundalık, maki-lik, tabii mera ve benzerleri saraları en elverişli şekilde ıslah, imar ve ihya etmek.

c) Devletin hüküm ve tasarrufu altında veya hususi mülkiyetindeki taşlık, asitli, alkali veyatürbiyer toprakları ve kurutulmuş sahaları ziraate elverişli hale getirmek.

d) Devletçe ikmâl edilmiş sulama tesislerinden alınan veya her ne suretle olursa olsun ziraat sahalarında bulunan suyun ziraatte kullanılması ile ilgili arazi tesviyesi, tarla başı kanalları, tarla içi sulama ve drenaj tesisleri gibi zirai sulama hizmetlerini ve bu mevzuda gerekli diğer işleri yapmak.

e) Sulama suyu ihtiyacı saniyede 500 litreye kadar olan sulama tesislerini kurmak ve işletilmelerini sağlamak, aynı mahiyette evvelce yapılmış tesisleri ikmal, ıslah ve tevsi etmek ve işletilmelerini sağlamak. (Baraj ve elektrik istihsaline matul regülâtör inşası bu hükmün dışındadır. Saniyedeki sarlıyatı 500 litreden fazla olan sular üzerinde yapılacak tesisler için DSI ni muvafakati şarttır.)

f) Toprakların verimlilik, sulama, drenaj, açma, ıslah, arazi tevhid ve kullanılabilme kabiliyetleri bakımından her türlü etüd ve toprak tahlilleri ile sınıflandırılmasını ve toprak haritalarını yapmak.

g) (f) bendindeki maksatlar için memlekette yapılacak arazi sınıflandırılmasına ve toprak etüdlere esas olacak usul ve standartları tesbit etmek.

h) Toprak ve toprak verimliliğinin muhafazası, arazi ıslahı ve zirai sulama ile alakalı her türlü deneme ve araştırmalar yapmak; öğretim, eğitim ve teknik yardımla bulunmak ve örnek mahiyette çalışmalar yapmak.

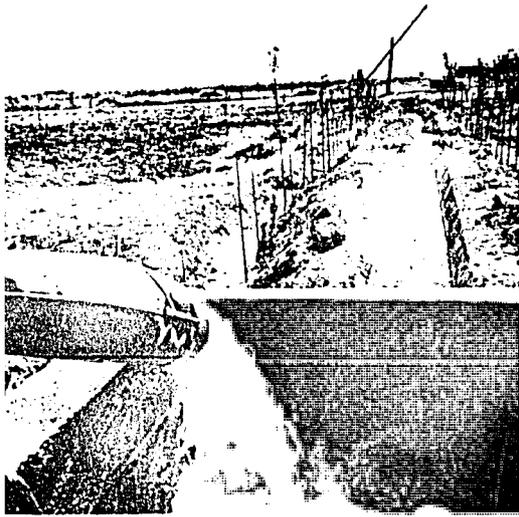
i) Zirai sulama, toprak muhafaza ve arazi ıslahı gibi faaliyetlerde icabı halinde birlikler, ortaklıklar, mütedavil sermayeli ve gerekirse hükmi şahsiyeti haiz işletmeler kurmak veya mütedavil sermayeli işletmelerini bu işlerle meşgul birliklere, şirketlere veya işletmelere ortak etmek, yahut bunlarla ve mütaahhitlerle her türlü anlaşmaları yapmak.

j) Ziraat Vekâletinin teklifi üzerine İcra Vekilleri Heyetince kabul edilecek yerlerde, toprak muhafaza ve zirai sulama tekniğinin zaruri kıldığı hollere munhasır kalmak şartıyla nizamnamesi gereğince arazi tevhidini sağlamak.

k) TOPRAKSU'nun vazifelerine dair işlerin yürütülmesi ve geliştirilmesi için lüzumlu müessese ve laboratuvarlar kurmak, garaj ve atelye, ambar ve depolar, idare binaları ve lojman gibi tesisleri yaptırmak ve bunları neçhiz ve bakımlarını temin etmek.

l) TOPRAKSU'nun çalışma mevzularına giren işlerin yapılmasında lüzumlu her türlü madde, malzeme, makina, ekipman ve taşıtları temin etmek; ve ekipmanları icabında ücret mukabilinde çalıştırmak veya kiraya vermek.

Madde 3 — Memlekette toprak muhafaza ve zirai sulama maksadıyla yapılacak her türlü toprak etüdlere ve toprak haritaları, tesbit edilen esaslara ve bunların icap ve neticelerine uygunluk bakımından, TOPRAKSU tarafından tetkik, murakabe ve tasdik edilir.



CREDIT Provides

This year the Agricultural Bank will extend credits amounting to 39 million T.L. to farmers for promotion of land preparation, farm irrigation, and soil conservation.

The Ministry of Agriculture has made available 20 million T.L. for this special project and the remaining 19 million T.L. have been obtained from U.S.A.I.D. /Turkey through the PL 480 Loan Fund.

Although the 39 million T.L. figure is new, the project in itself is not. It has been successfully administered, although with less funds, by the Ministry of Agriculture's General Directorate of Irrigated Agriculture (Topraksu) and the Agricultural Bank. The results

have been so promising that the Ministry of Agriculture and U.S.A.I.D. have decided to increase the funds allocated to this particular project.

All of the funds are administered jointly by the Agricultural Bank and Topraksu in keeping with a protocol based on the AID project agreement.

The assistant director of the Agriculture Credit Division of the Agriculture Bank, Oktay Ersoy, who was a participant in 1960 in an AID-sponsored training program which sent him to America, is the key man in the bank responsible for the allocations of these credits.

The credit of the success should not be attributed to these two organizations alone. If the farmers, who were the beneficiaries

In past years farmers have proved that they are capable of using irrigation and soil conservation credits well. Result: Ministry of Agriculture and U.S.A.I.D. have increased these credits to 39 million TL.

New Opportunities for Farmers

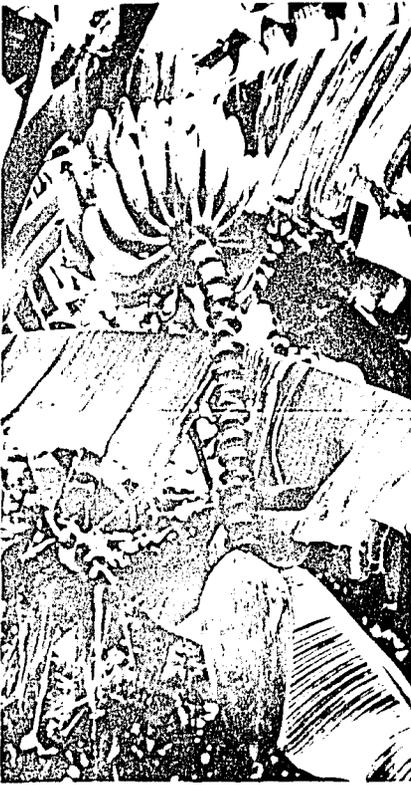
of this loan fund, had not proved themselves worthy of the financial credits extended to them for a specific purpose; if they had not demonstrated that they were capable of helping themselves, both the Ministry of Agriculture and U.S.A.I.D. would not have decided to increase the funds made available to this project.

Most Turkish farmers have little knowledge of efficient irrigation practices, land preparation for irrigation, or soil conservation practices. Land levelling and construction of feeder canals and drainage canals are essential to securing good results from irrigation. In most cases where irrigation is tried, many hectares of land are producing only one-third to one-half

of their potential capacity due to improper application of water or other poor practices.

This project is enabling and will further enable the putting into effect of proper practices for production as well as for demonstration purposes. Through the use of loan funds, the farmers will be able to pay for equipment, labor, and other essentials to production which are necessary to institute the proper land and irrigation practices to make effective use of water and land resources and thus increase production.

The Loan Fund for the promotion of land preparation, farm irrigation, and soil conservation is also significant in support of the objectives of the Turkish Five Year



*Development
of banana trees through
irrigation loan fund.
Mersin.*



*Farmer Tevfik Fikret
of Tece village near
Mersin obtained
33,000TL. from irrigation
loan fund with
which he improved
his citrus trees
and vegetable gardens.*

Development Plan for increasing agricultural productivity which, in turn, will provide for increased exports as well as better living standards and an increase in the Gross National Product.

In addition, the project is related to the large investments being made by the Turkish Government in the development of water resources. These investments will not yield the maximum return to the general economy of the country until the farmers are able to make efficient use of the water for irrigation purposes.

Until recent years agricultural credits were extended to farmers more for humanitarian reasons than economic necessity. Today the State no longer regards the farmer as an economic burden. Economic philosophy of Turkey today looks on the farmer as the vanguard of national economic progress. When a participant returns from his training in the United States he becomes the automatic mentor - cooperator to the thousands of farmers. In this particular project, the participants who are the top men and the key men of both the General Directorate of Topraksu and the Agricultural Bank are not serving their respective organizations alone, but also the farmers and therefore Turkey.

The central objective of this

project is to provide a dependable supply of credit to enable irrigation districts or associations, production cooperatives, groups of farmers, and individual farmers to make the most effective use of available water and land by carrying out land preparation, irrigation, and conservation practices approved by the General Directorate of Topraksu with advice and technical assistance from U.S.A.I.D./Turkey. Key man for Topraksu in the credit project is Faik Colpan, who went to America in 1959 under an AID-sponsored training project for land and water use.

Allocation of all credits to farmers or cooperatives is being made by mutual agreement of Topraksu and the Agricultural Bank. The maximum credit made to any individual farmer or cooperative cannot surpass 200,000 T.L.

This project has a dual purpose. The first is to help the farmer to help himself and thus the national economy. The second is designed to demonstrate the possibilities of increasing agricultural production and farm income when necessary credit is made available, which makes possible improved land use and better farming methods, primarily through expanded and improved irrigation and soil conservation practices.

ÇİFTÇİLER
İÇİN
YENİ
KREDİ
İMKÂN LARI



***Hükümetin nazarında çiftçi
milli ekonomik gelişmenin
öncüsüdür.***

oprak ıslahı ve muhafazası ile sulu ziraatin geliştirilmesi için bir kaç yıldan beri Ziraat Bankası kanalı ile çiftçilere verilmekte olan kredi hacmi geçenlerde 39 milyon liraya çıkarılmıştır.

Bu miktarın 20 milyon lirası Tarım Bakanlığı ve 19 milyon Lirası da PL-480 faslından U.S.A.I.D. tarafından sağlanmış ve Ziraat Bankasındaki hususi hesaba yatırılmıştır.

Tarım Bakanlığı Topraksu teşkilâtınca yürütülmekte olan bu kredi fonu projesi çok iyi sonuçlar verdiğinden, Bakanlık ve U.S.A.I.D. bu sahadaki yatırımları arttırmaya karar vermişlerdir.

Krediler Ziraat Bankası ile Topraksu teşkilâtının müşterek id-

resinde olup, liyakatli çiftçilere dağıtılmaktadır.

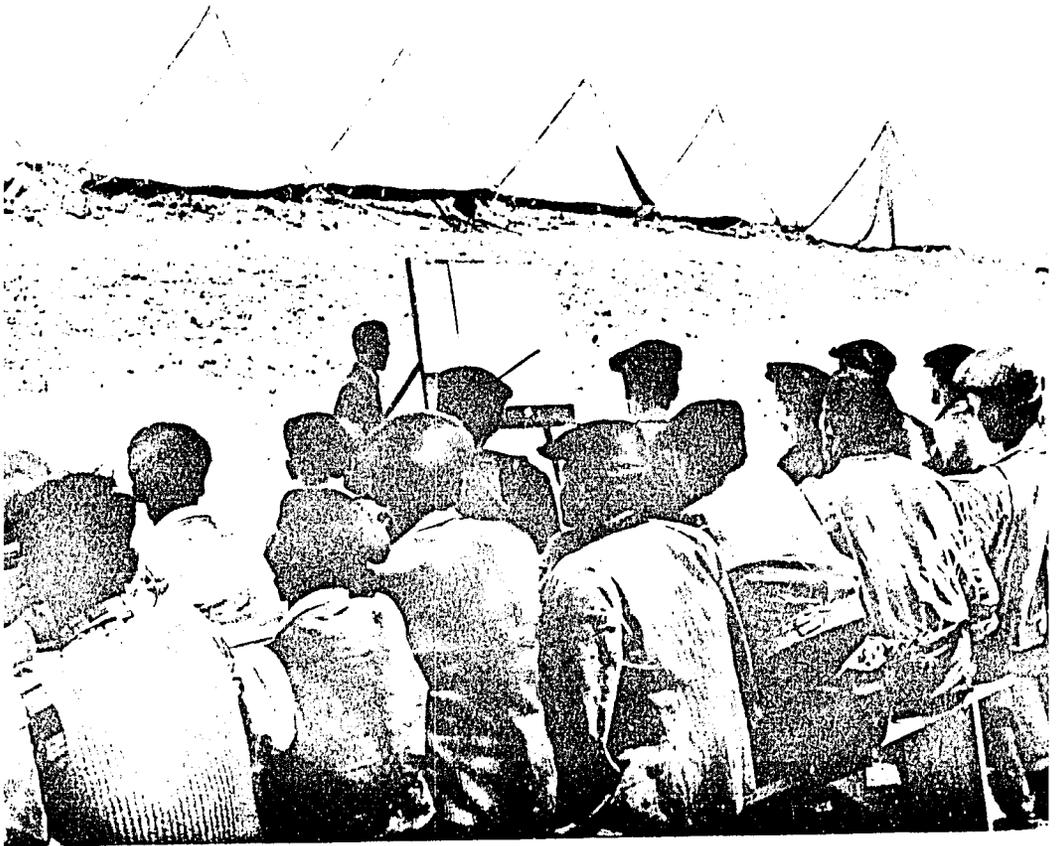
Bu projenin hedefi; Topraksu ve Amerikalı uzmanlara tasvip edilmiş, mevcut su ve araziden azami derecede istifade eden toprak muhafaza, sulama ve arazi ıslahı çalışmalarını için çiftçi veya istihsal kooperatiflerine güvenilir bir kredi kaynağı temin etmektir.

Proje başlıca iki gaye gütmektedir. Birincisi, çiftçinin kendi kendine yardımını sağlamakla milli ekonomiye hizmet etmesinin temini ve ikincisi de gereken sahalarda ve zamanında çiftçiye kredi temin edildiği vakit çiftçilerin toprak ve sudan elde edebileceği faydaların demonstrasyon usulü ile belirtilmesidir.

Bu kredi projesi, Beş Yıllık Kalkınma Programı çerçevesi içinde tarım maddelerinin istihsalinin artmasını, tarımsal maddeler ihracatının yükselmesini ve çiftçilerin hayat standartlarının iyiye doğru gitmesini de temin etmektedir.

Son yıllara kadar çiftçilere kredi tahsisi ekonomik zaruretten ziyade yardım gayesiyle yapıldı. Bugün ise Hükümet artık çiftçi zümresine verilen kredileri ekonomik bir angarya olarak mütalâa etmemektedir. Hükümetin nazarında çiftçi milli ekonomik gelişmenin öncüsüdür ve yeni ekonomik zihniyet bu yönden geliştirilmektedir.

The Work Camp Program



“The truest guidance in life is knowledge.”

ATATÜRK

For many years, many important people have made statements regarding the future of Turkey through the efforts of the farm population. The three greatest potentials of Turkey are land, water and people. This story deals principally with the people.

Although farmers constitute nearly 80 percent of Turkey's total population, they are uneducated when compared with farmers in Western countries. In most villages, a short ten years ago, the farmers still used outdated agricultural practices and systems of their forefathers. But today one can see improvements and changes.

In 1960 Topraksu became an independent General Directorate within the framework of the Ministry of Agriculture. One of the first major activities of this organization,

with financial and technical help from U.S.A.I.D./Turkey, was to open work camps in several agricultural areas of the country to teach young Turkish farmers the essential know-how for soil and water conservation, irrigation, drainage, and watershed protection—all essential to increase the productivity of farmers and thus better their living standards.

These camps and projects were modeled after the American “CCC” camps operated during the severe drought period existent there in the 30's and pilot demonstration projects already constructed by D.S.I.

A program of conservation work camps was begun in 1960 following watershed surveys and planning for the 40,000-hectare Hatip Creek watershed above the capital city of Ankara. Similar work camps were opened by the Forestry General

Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture with similar objectives, and these have been as successful as the Topraksu work camps.

Three objectives were decided upon for the conservation work camps:

First, to provide training in the skills used in applying up-to-date practices in soil and water conservation on-farm irrigation, drainage and watershed protection projects.

Second, to accomplish useful conservation work to increase the productivity of Turkey's farms and forest land; and

Third, to utilize labor resources, presently under-employed, for the economic development of agriculture in Turkey.

The program began in earnest in 1961 with the creation and operation of four soil and water conservation work camps and four forestry camps plus some agricultural training for Turkish army inductees to apply to their own village farming after their return to civilian life. Today there are seventy work camps in operation.

Each man comes to the Topraksu Work Camp as an unskilled laborer with a background in agriculture as a farmer, but with no formal training. At the camps the men are housed in tents of six to eight men each and are provided with work clothes

and tools. Substantial meals are served and nominal wages are paid to the trainees.

The men are utilized during the work day on projects preselected as suitable for their particular region, so that they are of real value as economically useful conservation demonstrations, in addition to their educational value. Each man is trained in proper methods of terracing, use of hand tools, irrigation practices, or whatever the immediate needs of the work project require. After work hours the trainees are given evening courses carried out by technical instructors from Topraksu.

When the work camp completes its schedule and the work project is finished, the men return to their villages and are expected to teach other farmers what has been learned at camp and to help carry out similar work in their villages. A few of the men return to the work camps for a second year as foremen of work crews, but generally there is a complete turnover between camp schedules.

Each camp has a program planned for the specific requirements of that region, but general agricultural methods are also taught and demonstrated at each camp.

With the supplemental effort of teaching Army conscripts basic

methods of conservation practices and improved farming methods, Turkey can now look forward to every village having a hard core trained men with new skills to apply against the old problems of earning a living from the soil. In addition the program can contribute something of lasting value by solving the important problems of erosion which have plagued the country for hundreds of years.

The enthusiasm with which the work camps have been accepted by the farmers is phenomenal. Each time a new work camp is opened, the farmers from nearby villages come to be present at the opening ceremony. The planners of Turkey share this enthusiasm.

Since selection of workers is limited to five per village, each 100-man camp reaches 20 villages. According to the Five Year Development Plan, 199,779,000 T.L. will be spent from 1963 to 1967 to open up an additional 235 Topraksu work camps within the plan period.

Topraksu depends on the cooperation of the farmers to succeed in its monumental task. The trainees of the work camps have already become the core of this cooperation.

One of the key men of Topraksu put it bluntly: "We have a long way to go. All we can now claim is that we have made a good beginning. We

see the future ahead. But it is not there to be grasped. We have to get there inch by inch. And every inch will mean hard work and sweat and good will. Otherwise the future we now see will only have been a mirage."

Farmers from the Ankara region working at the Hatip Cayi Work Camp. This camp is one of the first of seventy work camps opened and operated by Topraksu to date.



TOPRAKSU İŞÇİ EĞİTİM KAMP

1960 yılında Topraksu Teşkilâtı Ziraat Bakanlığına bağlı müstakil bir Genel Müdürlük olduktan sonra, ele aldığı ilk önemli faaliyetlerinden biri Topraksu işçi eğitim kamplarını açmak oldu.

U.S.A.I.D. mali ve teknik yardımıyla yürütülen bu programın gayesi muhtelif tarım sahalarında genç Türk işçilerine toprak ve su muhafazası, sulama, drenaj, ve sellere karşı korunma konularındaki bilgileri fiili bir şekilde öğretmek, bu çiftçilerin

daha teknik ve ileri metodlarla çalışarak yaşama seviyelerini yükseltmektir.

1961 de Topraksu ilk dört işçi kampını açmıştır. Aynı sene içinde Orman Umum Müdürlüğü de ormanlık tekniğini öğretici dört kamp açtıktan sonra genç köylü dimağlarının tarımsal eğitimi Ordu saflarına da intikal ettirildi.

Bu Topraksu kamplarına gelen her genç çiftçi acemi işçi vasfını haizdir. Kamplarda bu işçiler 6-8

They learn...



They work...



PLARI

“Hayatta en hakiki mürşit ilimdir.”

ATATÜRK

kişilik çadırlara yerleştirilirler, kendilerine iş elbiseleri ve yiyecekleri temin edilir, eğitimleri için gereken aletler kendilerine verilir, Geceleri verilen derslerin gündüz tatbik edilmesiyle eğitime geçilir.

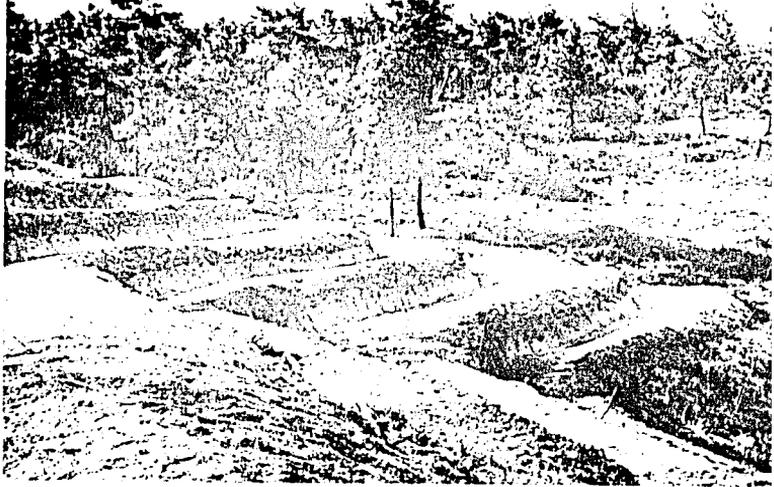
Kamplarda yetiştirilen çiftçilere genel tarım metodlarına ilâve olarak yaşadıkları bölgelerin toprak ve su hususiyetleri dikkate alınarak öğretim yapılır. Kampların kuruldukları yerler de tarım bölgelerinin temel ihtiyaçlarını karşılayacak şekilde

seçilir.

Topraksu işçi eğitim kampları köylüler tarafından büyük bir iştiyakla karşılanmaktadır. Nerede yeni bir kampın açılış merasimi yapılırsa, eivar köylerden binlerce çiftçi bu merasimde hazır bulunmak üzere gelmeyi ihmal etmezler.

Bugüne kadar 70 kamp açılmıştır. Beş Yıllık Kalkınma Plânına göre 1963 ile 1967 yılları arasında 199,779,000 TL. sarfı ile 235 kamp daha açılacaktır.

They achieve.



D S I

“...I am confident that if these recommendations are accepted in the spirit in which they are given, and implemented as suggested, that D.S.I. in the next decade will become one of the finest water resource agencies in the western world... ”

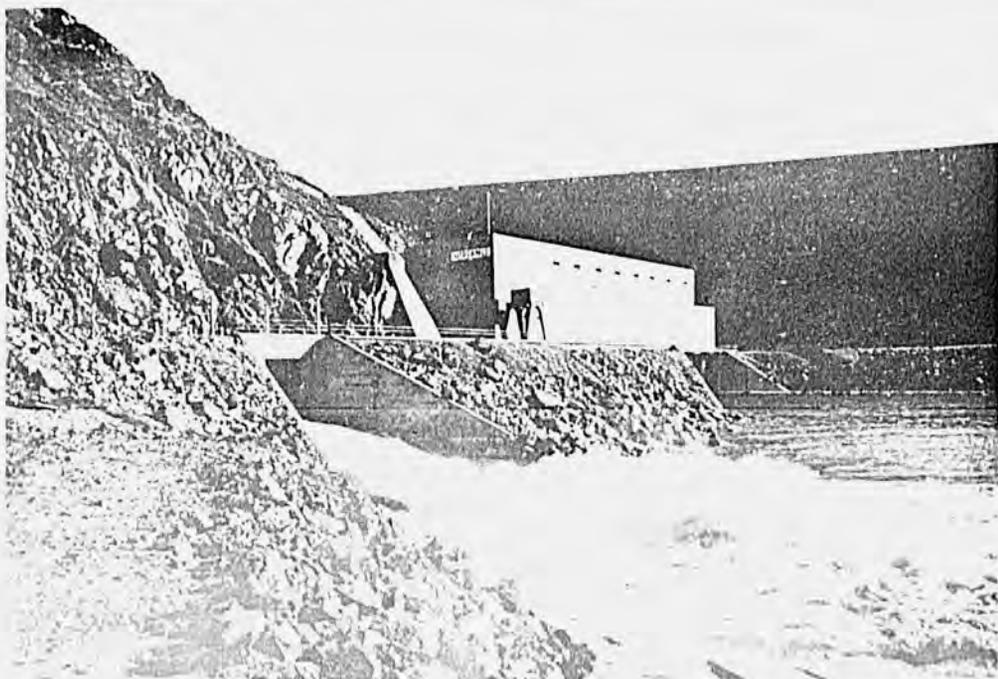
The above is part of a letter written by Mr. Alfred R. Golze, Assistant Commissioner of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, to Mr. Stuart H. Van Dyke, director U.S.A.I.D./ Turkey.

Mr. Golze came to Turkey to prepare a comprehensive report on the activities of the General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works (D.S.I.).

Today all of the American engi-

neers and technicians who have worked with their colleagues in D.S.I. since early 1954 when D.S.I. was created, stress that D.S.I. is on the way to becoming an exemplary organization for all Middle East and many European countries.

In 1954, D.S.I. began operation with a staff of 250. Today it has a staff of 13,000—in 1954 the budget was 129,024,017 T.L.; the FY 1963



Participants at Hattis Dam

of the U.S.A.D. and the U.S.A.E. are the following: (1) the U.S.A.D. is a Governmental Agency, and (2) the U.S.A.E. is a Governmental Agency.

The U.S.A.D. is a Governmental Agency, and the U.S.A.E. is a Governmental Agency. The U.S.A.D. is a Governmental Agency, and the U.S.A.E. is a Governmental Agency. The U.S.A.D. is a Governmental Agency, and the U.S.A.E. is a Governmental Agency.

In this report to U.S.A.D., Mr. Yildirim stated U.S.A.E. as follows: "The U.S.A.E. functions as a Bureau within the Ministry of Public Works, comparable to the Bureau of Reclamation in the Department of Interior in the United States. Its responsibilities are greater than the Bureau, as it includes some of the responsibilities of the Geological Survey,

the U.S.A.D. is a Governmental Agency, and the U.S.A.E. is a Governmental Agency. The U.S.A.D. is a Governmental Agency, and the U.S.A.E. is a Governmental Agency.

According to the above information of U.S.A.E. in Ankara or into any one of its Regional Directorates in U.S.A. provinces, it is unusual not to meet a participant who has had training in the U.S.

In the Ankara General Directorate, Neset Akınator, the Director General is a participant. Sabahattin Sayin and Arif Onat, two of the five Assistant General Directors are participants.

Attached to the General Directorate, Meliha Madenoglu, Office Chief of the General Director and the Chief

and Assistant Chief of the Training Department are participants.

The following are the nine departments linked to the General Directorate: Administrative Services, Investigation and Planning, Design and Construction, Operation and Maintenance, Dams and Hydroelectric Power Plants, Ground Water, Village Water Supply, Research and Testing, Machinery and Supply.

Except in the Machinery and Supply Department every department is headed by a former participant. The Assistant Chief of the Machinery Supply Department is a participant and the chief is going to the United States this year as a participant.

Many of the Branch Chiefs of the above named departments are also participants, especially in the Investigation and Planning, Design and Construction, Dams and Hydroelectric Power Plants and in the Village Water Supply Department in which nearly all branch directors are participants.

The success of the Participant Program as far as D.S.I. goes can best be illustrated by the following example:

The participants in the Planning and Dams and Hydroelectric Plants Department completed the investigations and designs of the Cubuk II and the Sarmisaklar Dams, with their

own forces. And now these same participants are constructing these two dams, Cubuk II, being a 200 foot high dam, is considered a major undertaking by any standards.

Participants in the Regional Directorates are:

Regional Directorate No. I - BURSA - Director Mustafa Kasnakoglu; Director of Administrative Dept., Melih Seren.

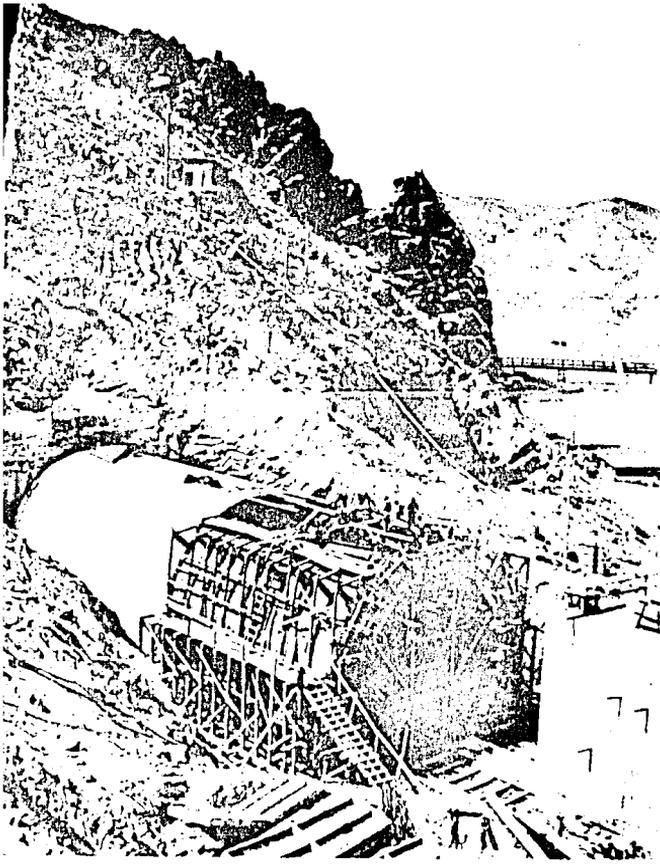
Regional Directorate No. II - IZMIR - Director Adnan Sancar; Assistant Director Ertugrul Tunali; and Mustafa Savci, Haluk Arisan, Erdogan Ugur, Hakki Hamamcioglu.

Regional Directorate No. III - ESKI-SHIR - Director Hazim Tutuncuoglu.

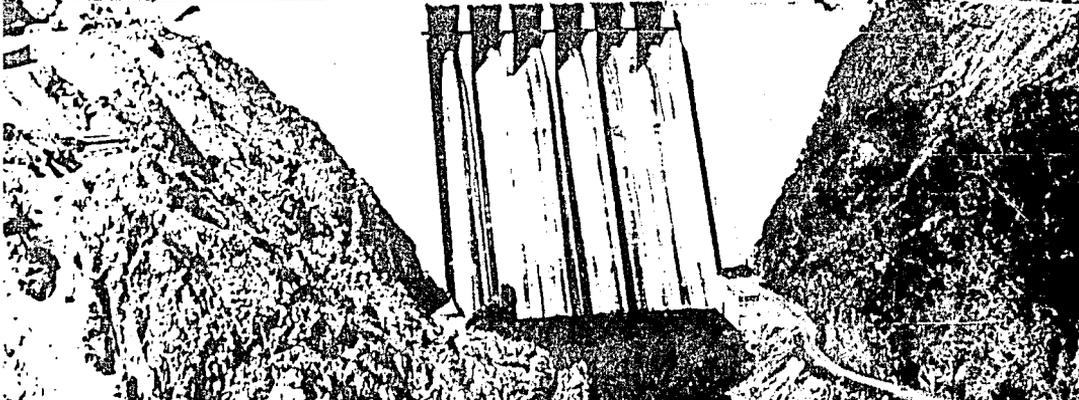
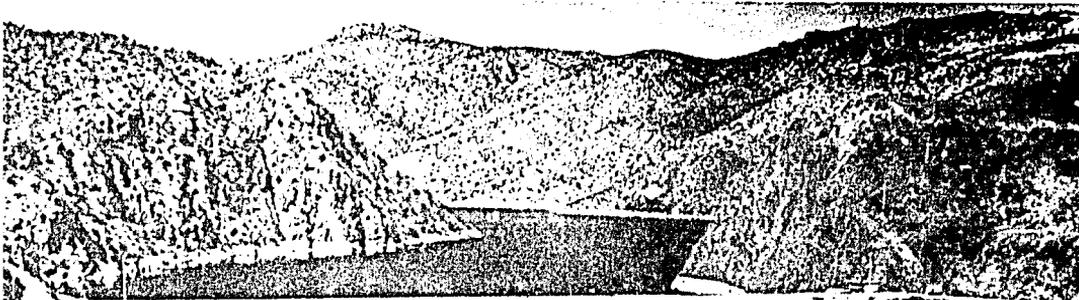
Regional Directorate No. IV - KONYA - Director Mehmet Sumra; Assistant Director Isfendiyar Tuncer; Chief Mechanical Engineer, Ali Ayhan Toker.

Regional Directorate No. V - ANKARA - linked to the Central Director and others of the General Directorate. Chief of Central Directorate is participant Zeki Torun.

Sarıyar Dam



*Kesik Köprü
Dam Tunnel
Construction.*

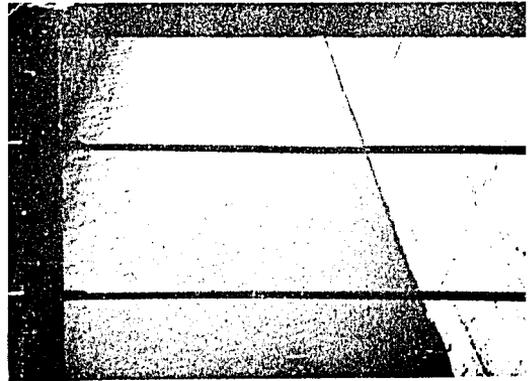


Regional Directorate No. VI - ADANA
- Director Muammer Aksoy; Assistant Director Suleyman Copur; Chief Regional Drilling Engineer Erdogan Ergun, and Dogan Tutuncu, Sadik Toksoz, Muzaffer Gizbili.

Regional Directorate No. VII-SAMSUN
- Director Hasan Ugurlu; Chief Mechanical Engineer Mustafa Atayurt.

Regional Directorate No. VIII - ERZURUM - Director Sabahattin Saygi; Assistant Director Ismet

*Aksu
irrigation
canal - Antalya*



*Aksu
regulator, Antalya.*

Camlibel.
Regional Directorate No. IX-ELAZIG
- Chief Maintenance Engineer
Vedat Talu.

Regional Directorate No. X - DIYAR-
BAKIR - Director Recai Kutan;
Asst. Director Erdogan Bilal.

Regional Directorate No. XI-EDIRNE
- Senior Technician Sabahattin
Caglayan.

Regional Directorate No. XIII -
ANTALYA - Director Abdurrahim
Erdem; Chief of Planning Section
Yilmaz Badur.

The Five Year Development
Plan of Turkey relies greatly on
D.S.I. The wise management, develop-
ment and use of the country's water
and land resources has been recog-
nized as vital by the planners,
particularly hydro-electric power, irri-
gation, rural and urban water supply,
and protection and conservation
necessities.

Turkey's total investment
program for water and hydro-power
during the Five Year Plan period
(1963 to 1967) is as follows:

PROJECTS	TOTAL COST MILLION TL.	FOREIGN EX. MILLION TL.	BENEFITS
Major Power Projects	2,560	1,120	6.4 billion kwh
Major Irrigation and Multi-purpose Projects	2,700	980	515,000 hectares
Power Transmission Systems	2,397	785	
Land Development of Irrigation Systems	1,230	113	447,000 hectares
Small Irrigation Projects D.S.I.: Topraksu:	400 160		158,000 hectares
Ground Water Projects	520	20	6,000 wells
Village Water Supply	565	4	2,500 wells
Soil and Water Conservation D.S.I.: Topraksu:	350 520	68	522,000 hectares

D S İ

DEVLET SU İŞLERİ

İlk Kadro : 250
Bugün : 13,000

1954 yılında faaliyete geçen Devlet Su İşleri (D.S.İ.) Genel Müdürlüğü ile o tarihtenberi işbirliği yapmış olan U.S.A.I.D. uzmanlarının hepsi bu teşkilâtın bütün Orta Şark ve birçok Avrupa memleketlerine numune teşkil edecek bir teşkilât haline gelmiş olduğu kanaatında ittifak etmektedirler.

D.S.İ. 1954 de faaliyete geçtiği zaman kadrosu 250 kişi, senelik bütçesi 129,024,017 TL. idi. Bugün D.S.İ. de 13,000 kişi çalışmaktadır ve senelik bütçesi 728,077,880 TL. sına yükselmiştir.

Bugüne kadar D.S.İ. inden 146 Participant Birleşik Amerika'ya gitmiştir. Bunlardan 119 u bu teşkilâtındaki görevlerinde devam etmektedirler.

Halen Umum Müdür olan Neşet Akmandor ve beş Umum Müdür Muaviniinden ikisi Participant'dır. Ayrıca dokuz şube müdüründen sekizi de Participant olup dokuzuncu şubenin müdürü de bu sene Participant olarak Birleşik Amerikaya gidecektir. 13 bölgenin onikisi olan Bursa, İzmir, Eskişehir, Konya, Ankara (Merkez), Adana, Samsun, Erzurum, Elâzığ, Diyarbakır, Edirne ve Antalyadaki Bölge Müdürleri de Participant'dır.

D.S.İ. indeki Participant'ların faaliyetini en iyi belirten misallerden biri halen Cubuk II ve Sarnısaklar barajlarının bütün proje ve plânlarının Barajlar Müdürlüğündeki Participant'lar tarafından hazırlandığı ve bu iki barajın yine bu Participant'lar tarafından inşa edilmekte olduğudur.

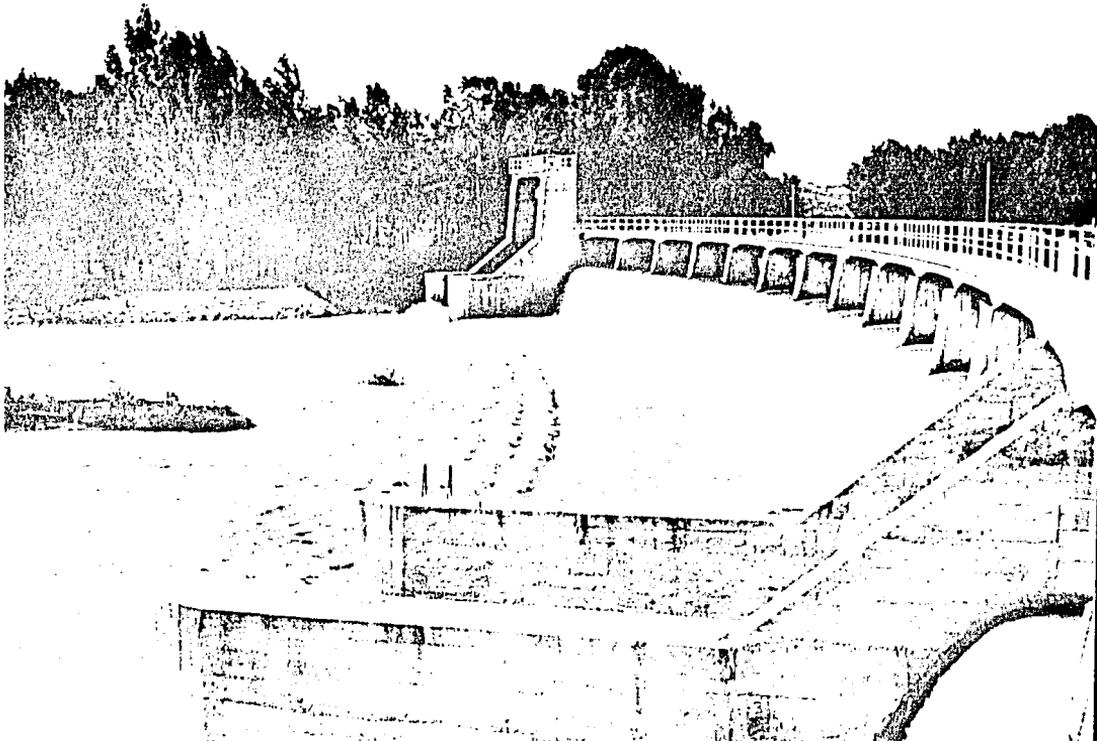
Beş Yıllık Kalkınma Plânı D.S.İ. lerine önemli görevler yüklemekte ve bu teşkilâtın büyük gayretler ve müspet sonuçlar beklemektedir.

The Lower Seyhan Project

evlet Su Isleri (DSI) and Topraksu are undertaking jointly a huge development effort called the Lower Seyhan Project—a multi-purpose activity designed to provide flood control, irrigation, reclamation, and hydroelectric power for the Cukurova Plain, one of the most fertile areas in Southern Anatolia.

When this project is completed, a gross total of 186,244 hectares of land will have been developed for irrigated agriculture; the City of Adana and an area of 24,500 hectares will be protected from flooding; and an annual production of 419 million kwh of energy will be provided for the region by means of additional hydroelectric plants of 54,000 and

Berdan Regulator, Tarsus



6,300 kw capacity. The International Development Agency of the World Bank has allocated \$20 million for the project and there is anticipation that an additional \$26 million will be forthcoming if the work to be done by DSI and Topraksu is satisfactorily completed.

This is a huge project, with annual costs estimated at 120 million TL. and the total cost computed at 1,9 billion TL. However, the annual benefits which will accrue due to realization of the project are pegged at 607 million TL. Broken down, these benefits are expected to be gained from the following:

Irrigation, 550 million TL; power, 40 million TL; flood control, 7 million TL; fisheries, 10 million TL. This will be a benefit-to-cost ratio of 5 to 1 for the project, if the full use of land is realized as the work of the project develops.

In the Seyhan region U.S.A.I.D. is also helping the Turks in the over-all development projects that are being undertaken, although the AID Mission is not yet directly associated with the Lower Seyhan Dam Project.

The AID team, which will include an agricultural economist, a general economist, an agricultural materials advisor, an industrial economist, an advisor on food

processing, two secretaries, and several transportation advisors, will be stationed in Adana and will help and advise the Turks to prepare the studies for the Seyhan, Berdan, Ceyhan, and Amik projects.

These American advisors and technicians will work with the Turkish Ministry of Reconstruction and the Regional Planning Office, in addition to the Adana Region officials of DSI and Topraksu.

DSI and Topraksu engineers say that 186,244 hectares of the total project area of 220,000 hectares can be used for irrigated agriculture. This is the delta plain area formed by the Seyhan, Ceyhan, and Berdan rivers. The Seyhan river divides the area into two main sectors—the Tarsus plain and the Yuregir plain. Only one-sixth of the project area is now irrigated, and this is through use of an inadequate irrigation network and pumping from wells and rivers. Because of this, many of the farm families in the area practice dry farming on a single-crop basis.

Because of the length of the growing season in the area, the very favorable climatic conditions, availability of abundant power resources, and the industry surrounding the delta which must rely on agricultural products, the Lower Seyhan project holds great promise. Proper crop rotation, growing of higher value

crops, and improved irrigation practices are anticipated; if they all occur, it is estimated that at the end of the development period, the gross return from one decare of land will be 674.34 TL.—today it is 182.38 TL per decare. That is the improvement which is anticipated as a direct result of the project.

This project and its progress will be observed very carefully—(it is a pilot project which could be a model and lead to others of a similar nature in the world as well as in Turkey.) But first, years of hard work, thoughtful planning, and cooperative effort must be achieved—successfully.

AŞAĞI SEYHAN PROJESİ

Aşağı Seyhan Projesi Güney Anadolu'nun en münbit bölgelerinden biri olan Çukurova'yı taşkınlardan korumak, sulamak, ıslah etmek, bol ve ucuz elektrik enerjisi-ne kavuşturmak gayesile hazırlanmış çok maksatlı bir projedir.

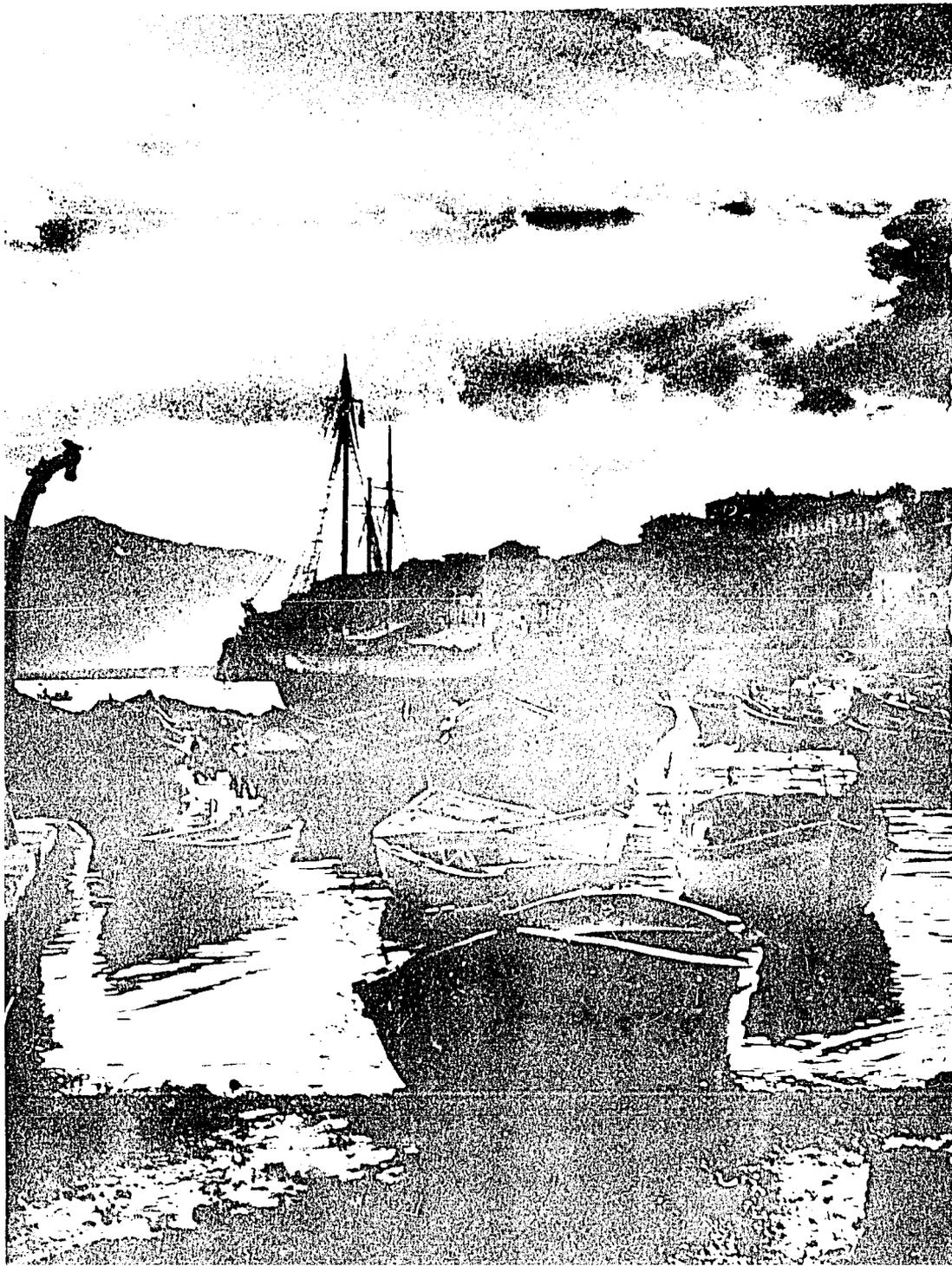
Bu proje Dünya Bankası'ndan temin edilen ilk 20 milyon dolarlık finansman ile tahakkuk safhasına girmiştir.

Projenin tahakkuku ile 186,244 hektar arazinin sulama ve ıslahı, 24,500 hektarlık ziraat sahası ile Adana şehrinin taşkından korunması temin edilmiş, 54,000 ve 6,300 KW lık iki hidroelektrik santrali ve bunların temin edeceği ucuz enerji bölgenin istihlakine arz edilmiş olacaktır.

Projenin toplam maliyeti takriben 1,9 milyar TL. olarak hesaplanmaktadır. Buna mukabil senelik gider 120 milyon TL. projenin tahakkuku ile senelik gelir artışı ise 610 milyon TL. olarak hesaplanmaktadır.

Bu proje sahası Doğu'da Ceyhan, Batı'da Berdan nehirleri, kuzeyde Toroslar, güneyde ise Akdeniz'le çevrili olup Seyhan, Ceyhan ve Berdan ırmaklarının meydana getirdiği 220,000 hektarlık bir delta ova üzerinde yer almaktadır.

Halen bu sahanın aneak altıda biri, o da gayet iptidai bir şekilde sulanabilmektedir.



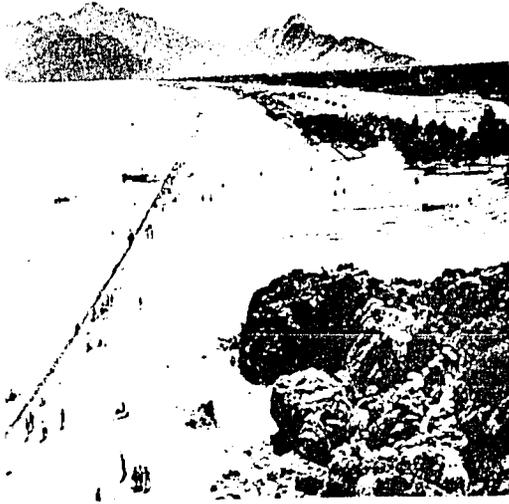
PHOTOGRAPHS BY ATTILA TORUNOĞLU



ANTALYA

PAST : 10,000 years
FUTURE : unlimited
potential for tourism

In the second century B.C. Attalus II, King of Pergamum (Bergama) was looking for new Lebensraum. Along the southern Mediterranean coast his warriors found a spot of such phenomenal scenic beauty, of such geographic perfection that they stopped searching and called this place Attalia, after their King, and build the fortified city of Attalia.



One of Antalya's many natural beaches.

But, as the warriors of Pergamum were not the last to look for Lebensraum they also were not the first to discover this land of beauty which today is called Antalya.

Excavations conducted near Kara-In have proved that the region which is Antalya today dates back to prehistoric ages as far back as the Paleolithic era.

After King Attalus II built Attalia first the Romans and then the Byzantines took over control of this city and land of beauty. The Seleuk Turks annexed Antalya in 1299 and in 1391 the city was taken over by the Ottoman Turks.

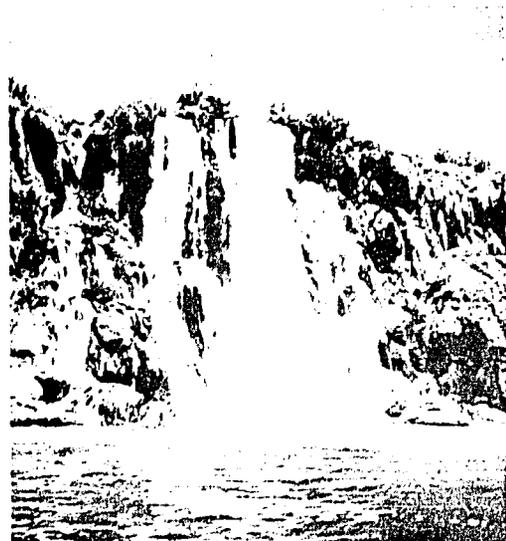
But, for tourists who are interested in archeology and history, the Turks, the Byzantines and the Romans are moderns.

In the 13th century B.C. the Achaeans who had occupied the the Aegean islands set foot on the

shore of Pamphylia, now the province of Antalya. In the 7th century B.C. colonists from Aeolia and Ionia penetrated into Pamphylia and built numerous cities among which Perge, Sylleum, Aspendos and Side are only a few that draw thousands of tourists each year to Antalya.

The tourist who enters the city through Hadrian's marble portal finds himself surrounded with the mystery of ten thousand years of history. Then if he so wills he can relax in most modern hotels and motels, bathe and sun himself at the most beautiful beaches of the Mediterranean.

Some have called the Antalya region the Riviera of Turkey. But, foreigners who have visited Antalya state that this is not a compliment for Antalya. The beauty of Antalya, say these visitors, does not need to be compared to any place.



Dudem waterfalls.

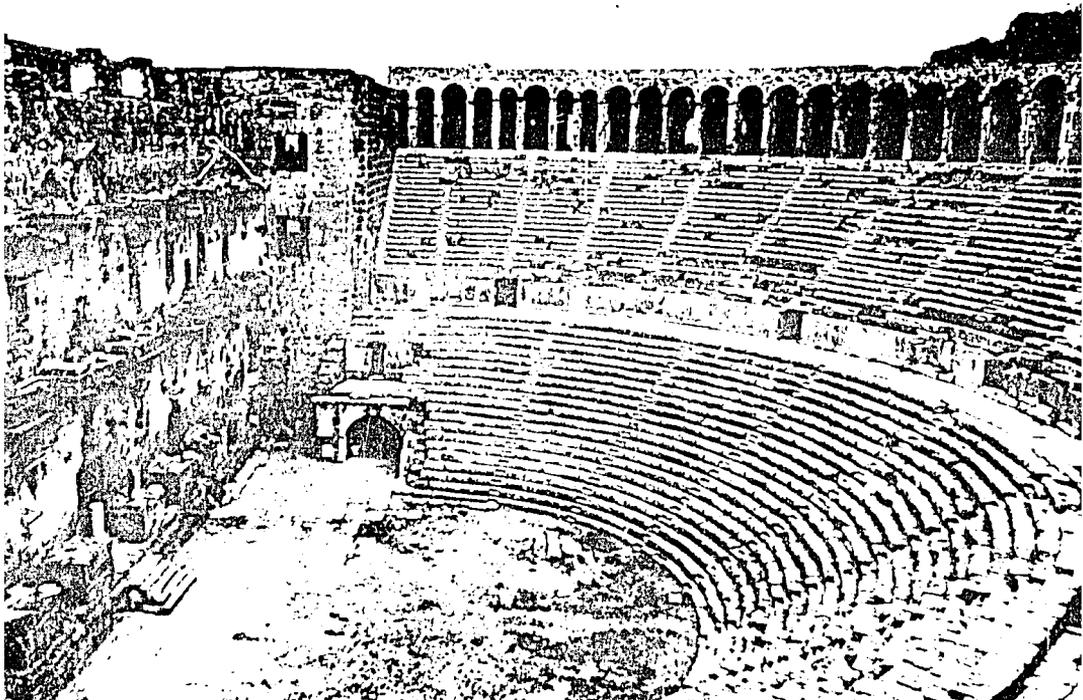


Minaret of Selcuk Mosque.

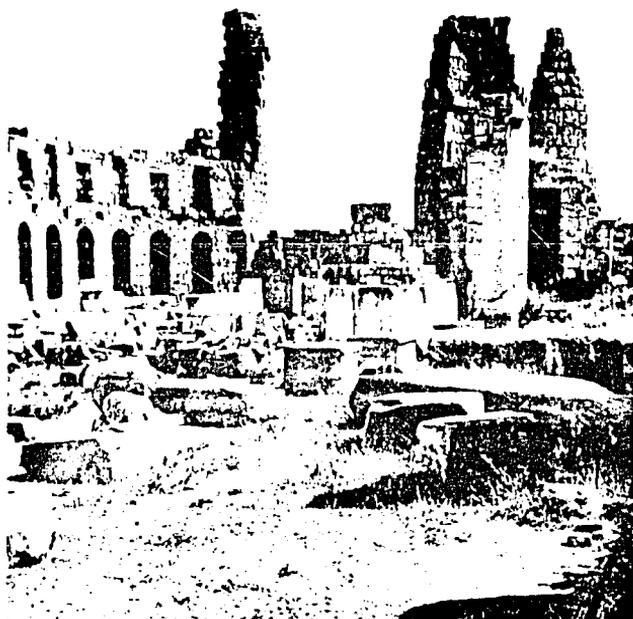
Hadrian's marble portal.



Aspendus theater. Could hold 20,000 spectators.



Ruins of city of Perge.



Columns of Perge mark



Side — once an important commercial center, especially for slave trading in the Mediterranean



Historic tombstone in Side.

*Bust
in Antalya
Museum.*

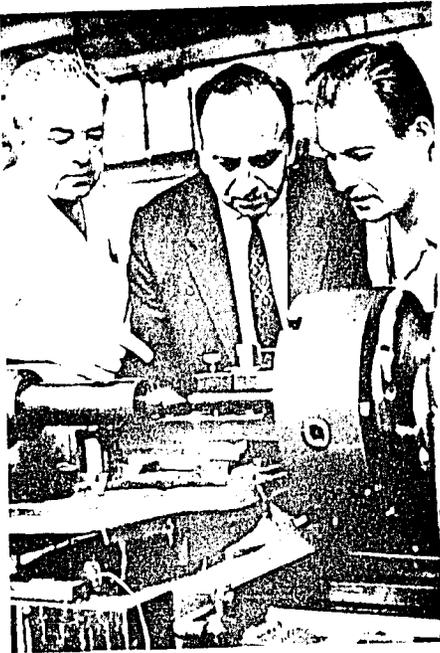


Region.

Participant Provides

“Lift” for Industry A striking example of import substitution.

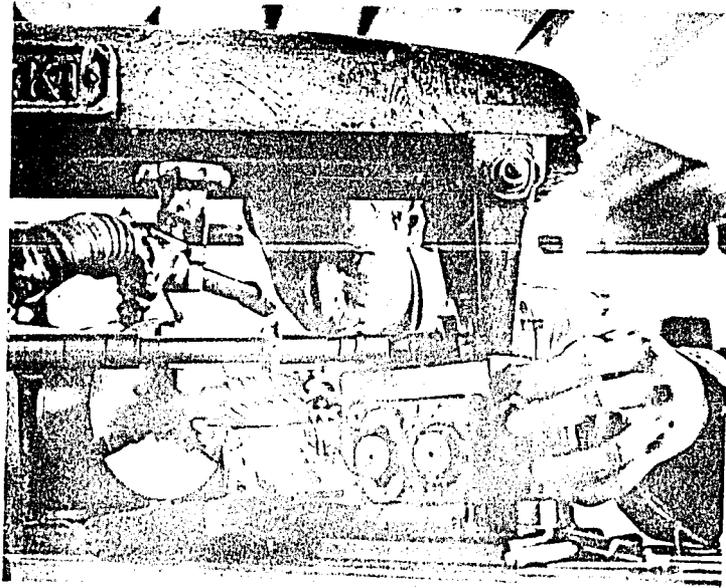
Burhan Marti inspecting at MKE.



When Burhan Marti was director of the Industrial Assistance Commission of the Union of Chambers of Commerce, in Ankara, his primary job was to assist the private sector in activities that would lead to the manufacture of articles which would act as import substitutions. Then, believing in what he preached, he entered private enterprise himself and became an engineering consultant and investment promoter.

Burhan Marti is a 1946 graduate from Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a B.S. degree in mechanical engineering and an M.S. degree in aeronautical engineering. He went to the United States under the U.S.A.I.D. Participant Training program in 1957. Following his

Jacks must be at least as good as European types.



training program, he returned to Turkey and served another four years in his post at the Union of Chambers of Commerce.

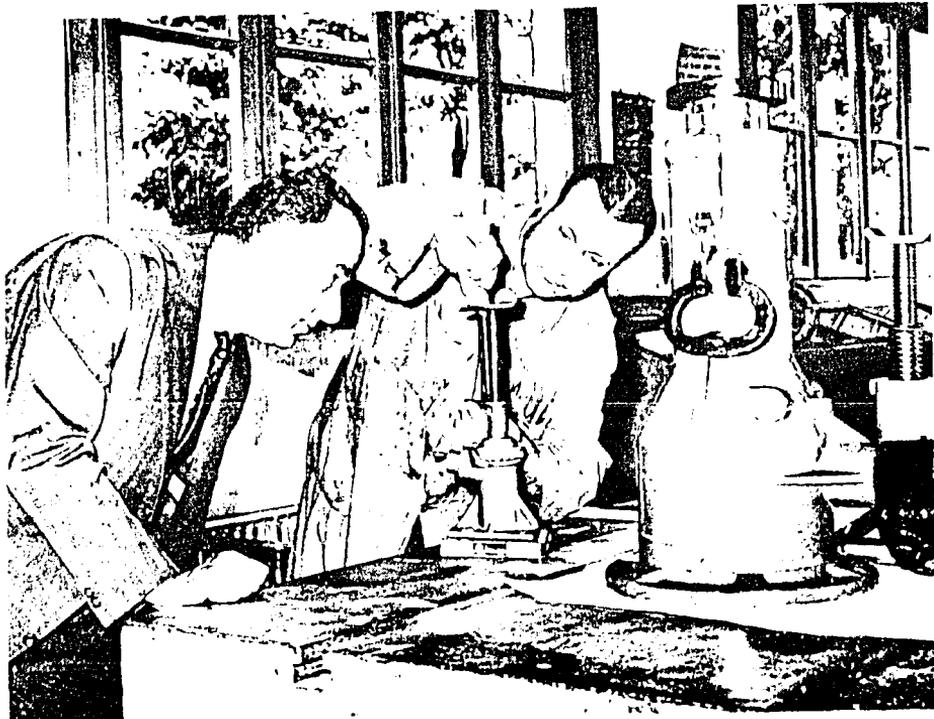
Burhan Marti's first enterprise was to manufacture industrial lift jacks—the first ever made in Turkey. But they had to be as good or better than any lift jack ever imported into Turkey, both in material and performance.

Marti did not have the necessary capital to open up his own factory, so he approached the Machine and Chemical Industries Factories (M.K.E.) in Ankara, a State Enterprise with many years of experience in the manufacture of industrial machines. The joint effort of Marti and M.K.E. can be regarded as a

striking example of how private and State enterprise can work together.

Production of the jacks designed and ordered by Marti and manufactured by M.K.E. began in February, 1962. Today, mechanical jacks of 1, 1.5, 8 and 50 tons are being mass-produced. Hydraulic jacks up to 15 tons have been designed and tested and are going into production shortly.

Marti has a stipulation in his contract with M.K.E.: While being their customer, he also acts as technical supervisor and consultant for M.K.E. in all phases of the manufacturing of the different types of mechanical and hydraulic jacks he orders. This is essential, says Marti, as he personally guarantees all his customers that the jacks



Participant Marti inspecting mechanical jacks manufactured at MKE. Jack at right is a 50 ton jack.

produced and delivered will be of a quality in no way inferior to imported goods.

Already the Otosan Ford Assembly Factory, the State Hydraulic Works General Directorate, the Turkish State Railroads (TCDD), and the Highway Department are among Marti's customers. Otosan's first order was for 1,000 jacks and 500 have already been delivered. Other firms in Turkey are also interested.

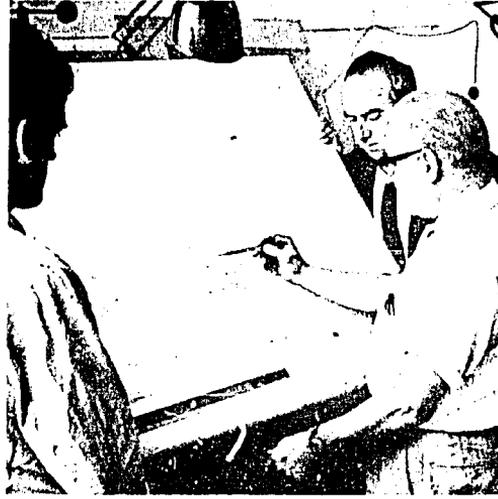
On July 4, 1963 the Official Trade Gazette informed the public that now M.K.E. was in a position to manufacture all the types of lift jacks needed in the country, and

that this commodity would be stricken off the future import quota lists.

This item in the official gazette is the greatest commendation Marti and M.K.E. could have received. At a most conservative estimate a minimum of 10,000 jacks of various types are imported yearly.

Says Burhan Marti: "The manufacture of jacks in Turkey is not an industrial miracle. For me this is only a beginning. I just happened to think of jacks first." "And," he added, "there are countless technicians and engineers in Turkey who can think and plan and design as well as I can. The first step is the most important—they must begin."

BİR PARTICIPANT'IN ÖZEL SEKTÖRE HİZMETİ



Hydraulic jack designed at MKE.

Burhan Martı Ticaret Odaları Sanayi Yardım Komisyonu Müdürü iken 1957 senesinde Participant olarak Birleşik Amerika'ya gönderildi.

Massachusetts Teknoloji Enstitüsünden 1946 senesinde mezun olan Martı, Participant olarak Birleşik Amerika'da staj gördükten sonra memleketine avdet etmiş ve dört yıl eski vazifesinde hizmet ettikten sonra serbest ticarete atılmıştır.

Martı ilk olarak Türkiye'de kriko imaline girişmiştir. Makina Kimya Endüstrisi Kurumu ile anlaşan bu Participant bu fabrikada 1 tondan 50 tona kadar mekanik kriko imaline muvaffak olmuştur. Bu krikolar kalite ve dayanıklılık bakımından hiç bir şekilde bugüne kadar ithal edilen

krikolardan düm olmayıp, birçoklarından da üstün bulunmaktadır.

Halen hidrolik kriko imalininin proje ve tecrübe safhası ikmal edilmiş olup bu tip krikolar yakında M.K.E. fabrikalarında Burhan Martı'nın teknik kontrolü altında seri imalât safhasına girecektir.

Martı birçok yerli ve yabancı teşekkülden külliyetli kriko siparişleri almıştır. Hükümet ise M.K.E. fabrikalarında imal edilen krikoların yüksek vasıflarını gözönünde bulundurarak bundan sonra yeni ithalat kotalarında kriko bulunmayacağını ilân etmiştir.

Burhan Martı ve M.K.E. fabrikaları Devlet ve serbest teşekküllerin elele çalışabileceklerini bir kere daha ispat etmişlerdir.

KENTERS

VISIT THE UNITED STATES

Thousands of Turks have seen the Kenters.
Now the Kenters will see the world.



Yıldız and Müşfik Kenter.

A well-known Istanbul theater group, the Kent Players, gave a number of performances in Ankara this summer. Miss Yıldız Kenter and her brother, Mr. Müşfik Kenter, the leading actress and actor of the group, had leading roles in the four plays produced by the group. Miss Kenter directed *The Sea Gull* by Anton Chekov and *Mary-Mary* by Jean Kerr. The other plays that were performed were *The Chairs* and *The Lesson* by Eugene Ionesco; and *The Rose of the Sea* by Necati Cumali.

Miss Kenter is a graduate of the State Conservatory in Ankara.

After her graduation she won a scholarship to take courses and attend academies in England. On her return she taught staging at the State Conservatory and took parts in many plays at the State Theater in Ankara.

In 1955 she went to New York on a Rockefeller Foundation grant and attended the Theater Wing, Neighborhood Playhouse, and Actor's Studio. She took trips to Chicago, Washington and North Carolina and attended the Stratford Shakespeare Festival in Canada the same year.

The Kenters have a Rockefeller Foundation grant this summer to visit England, Canada, and the United States for three months. They will attend rehearsals of plays, exchange ideas with directors and theater people, and observe the new movements in the theater field in these three countries.

After eleven years of teaching and acting experience in Ankara, the Kenters founded their own private theater company in Istanbul in 1959.

Miss Kenter evaluates the plays through the eyes of the audience. According to her, plays should have not only serious educational purposes, but should also entertain. If the seriousness can be concealed behind an amusing plot, the result is satisfactory to both the writer and the public.

FULBRIGHT PROFESSOR ESTABLISHES AMERICAN LITERATURE PROGRAM

An American Fulbright Professor, acting as both administrator and teacher, has created a two-year certificate program in American Literature within the English Department of the Faculty of Letters in Istanbul. He is Professor Lyle Glazier from the State University of New York.

Professor Glazier worked as Chair Professor of American literature and culture in Istanbul for two years. He left Turkey in June after final examinations for the first students.

Dr. Glazier had a Turkish assistant and an American lecturer who assisted him and also taught courses in his department. The first year class in the English Department is a survey of major authors in American literature; and the second academic year is made up of two courses, one each semester, in whatever specialty the Fulbright Chair Professor may have. Last year Dr. Glazier gave a course called the American Character, dealing with aspects of American life such as puritanism, the frontier, immigration, and the Negro industrial revolution, using an important book on each of these topics. The second semester course dealt with the contemporary American novel. He is about to finish a book entitled "Contemporary American Novels."

Professor Glazier and the members of the English Department discussed the possibility of making this a program in which students could major in American Literature within the English Department with minor in English Literature. Now a student can only major in English Literature with a minor in American Literature.

Dr. Sencer Tonguç, Assistant Professor of English Literature at

the English Department of Faculty of Letters at İstanbul University, worked with Dr. Glazier to start the new certificate program in American Literature.

Dr. Tonguç is a Fulbright grantee who spent a year at the University of Michigan working with Professor Hans Kurath, author of the *Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada*. Now he is using this atlas as a reference book for his research work on the development of American English and the effect of cultural and historical events in this development. He hopes to publish this work as a book in the near future.

Professor Glazier also taught an adult education class in English at Bağlarbasi Girls' College in İstanbul last year. His stay in Turkey he values as two happy and profitable years. He found the faculty members and the students friendly, hospitable and cooperative. He has learned much about the United States from having a look at it through new eyes by living in Turkey, he says.

Dr. Glazier has now returned to Buffalo to work at New York University as director of American studies.

NEW STEPS IN TECHNICAL EDUCATION

To utilize technical assistance received from international organizations and individual countries in the most effective way, a general directorate of educational aids and technical cooperation has been established within the framework of the Ministry of Education.

Mr. Ahmet Güleç, Fulbright grantee who studied education at the University of Kansas in 1958, has been assigned assistant director in this new organization. The department helps technical education at all levels through the utilization of audio-visual means and is in charge of research, planning, production and distribution of educational aids. Mr. Güleç reports that the educational aid center which will speed the improvement of technical education in Turkey was completed in June and will be operating in September.

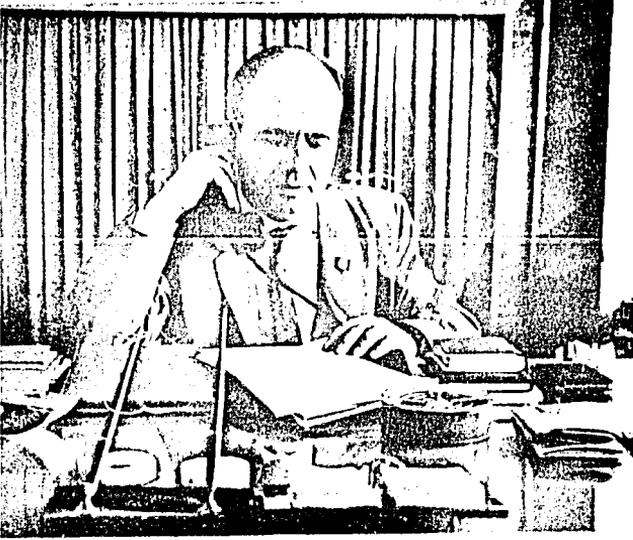
Meanwhile, the educational film center that prepares, produces, and distributes various kinds of audio-visual aids will develop an educational media center. This will include educational radio and television broadcasts and will supply all types of educational media to be used, starting from primary school through university.

A Technical Education and Translation Bureau is also being established. It will follow the foreign publications on new technical education methods and study how they can be used in Turkish technical education. A number of science textbooks are translated and are ready for publication at the translation bureau.

Mr. Güleç has been working on a project for forming an acting secretariat of the National Research Council in Turkey. Questionnaires were sent and a report is being prepared listing scientific research in Turkey.

Presently the department arranges research funds for the members of technical schools through the AID programs. This encourages many assistant professors and professors to spend more time on research.

Seyfettin Demirsoy



Turkish

Seyfettin Demirsoy, president of the Turkish Confederation of Free Trade Unions, looked out of the huge glass windows of "Solidarity House", on the busy Detroit river and made a brief—but accurate—comparison of trade unionism in the United States and in Turkey: "Here you are troubled because automation is causing unemployment among your workers. In Turkey we are just making our first steps forward in the processes of Collective Bargaining."

Mr. Demirsoy spent much of June and July of this year visiting labor organizations in America as an A.I.D. participant. Solidarity House

is the International Headquarters of the United Automobile Workers (UAW), which, with 1,150,000 members, is one of America's largest unions.

Most of the talk was of contract negotiations. The heads of some of the UAW's departments explained the basic concepts of contracts negotiated with the auto manufacturing companies and the process of bargaining in America.

"It is obvious that here is a union which works very hard and very diligently for its workers," Mr. Demirsoy said. "But one of its problems is placement of members in jobs after the union has gained

Labor Leader Studies

American Methods

for them a high standard of working conditions and wages. In Turkey we are just about to start in with Collective Bargaining and in the United States it is already an old story."

Mr. Demirsoy said national laws recently passed in Turkey have paved the way for a new era in trade unionism in that country. "Our Constitution of 1960 provides that the right to strike is a basic right of labor and laws pertaining to the right of Collective Bargaining have passed the National Assembly and must now be approved by the Senate," he said.

"Automation, as it troubles you, is no problem in Turkey; we are not basically an industrial nation and

this has not affected us a great deal as yet," he added.

Mr. Demirsoy was impressed by the scope of the labor contract in the United States. "It covers not only basic working conditions and wages, but also medical care, hospitalization, insurance benefits, unemployment wages, and now, I am told, even a share of the profits of the company," he said, and added: "These are thing for us to strive for."

Mr. Demirsoy also visited the Ford Motor Company assembly line and the Ford steel mill. He visited with several Detroit-area Turkish families during a weekend in Detroit and attended services at a mosque here.

Türk-İş Başkanı Amerika Metodlarını Tetkik Ediyor



Seyfettin Demirsoy, President, and Halil Tunc, General Secretary of Turkey's Free Labor Trade Unions.

Türk-İş Başkanı Sayın Seyfettin Demirsoy bu yılın Haziran ve Temmuz aylarında Birleşik Amerika'da Participant olarak bulunmuş ve işçi problemleri konusunu tetkik etmiştir.

Bay Demirsoy Birleşik Amerika'da bu memleketin en ileri gelen işçi sendikalarını ziyaret etmiş ve işçi ile işverenler arasındaki çalışma problemlerini yakından takip etmek imkânını bulmuştur.

Birleşmiş Otomobil İşçileri Sendikasını da ziyaret eden Bay Demirsoy, Birleşik Amerika'nın en büyük sendikalarından biri olan ve 1,150,000 üyesi bulunan bu sendikanın faaliyeti hakkında sitayişkâr sözler söylemiş ve burada işçilere temin edilen haklar hakkında şöyle demiştir:

“Burada işçilere yalnız iş ve yövmiye temin edilmekle kalmıyor, aynı zamanda sağlık, sigorta, işsizlik ücretleri ve hatta firmanın kârından hisse gibi menfaatler temin ediliyor. Biz de şimdi işçimize bu hakları temin etmek için çalışmalyız.”

Ford Motor Şirketinin montaj hattı ve Ford Çelik Fabrikasını da ziyaret eden Bay Demirsoy, Detroit'de yerleşmiş birçok Türk ailesini de ziyaret etmek fırsatını bulabilmiş, ve Detroit'de camiye de gidebilmiştir.

“STORY OF A NEWSPAPER”

STORY OF A GRANTEE

A new educational film named “Story of a Newspaper” was shown at Büyük Sinema in Ankara in early June.

Mr. Zeyyat Gören, a grantee, prepared the movie script. He explains that the purpose of the film was to show the importance of individual freedom and its connection with freedom of press.

Mr. Gören has been in the United States several times. His first trip was in 1952 on a State Department program, during which he toured the States and covered the Presidential elections. In 1955 he attended a seminar of United Nations. He was invited to an RPR meeting in 1958 and to a press seminar by the American Press Institute in 1960. He is now the foreign news editor of *Hürriyet*.

In making the movie Mr. Gören referred to his observations of the United States as his main source. The film relates the story of preparation of a newspaper, from paper making out of wood from the forest to a published paper on a breakfast table.

He says his observations in the United States have changed his way of working. He introduced the

American classified advertisement to Turkey through his newspaper, *Hürriyet*, after he returned from the United States. He also reorganized the editorial structure of *Hürriyet*, following the American system which stresses objectivity of news.

Mr. Gören also studied public relations in the United States and he has represented Globe Press, a world-wide public relations firm, in Turkey since 1956. Presently he is working on a new project to add a promotion department to his newspaper. He explains that a promotion department of a newspaper is equivalent to the public relations department of an organization, and *Hürriyet* will be the first Turkish newspaper to have such a department.

Mr. Gören's articles about the American Press Institute and press seminars in the United States have appeared in the monthly publication of *Hürriyet* for Turkish journalists.

The journalist has rendered great service in the establishment of the Turkish Press Institute. He is one of the Turkish journalists who organized the first Turkish press seminar, and he participated in the discussions.

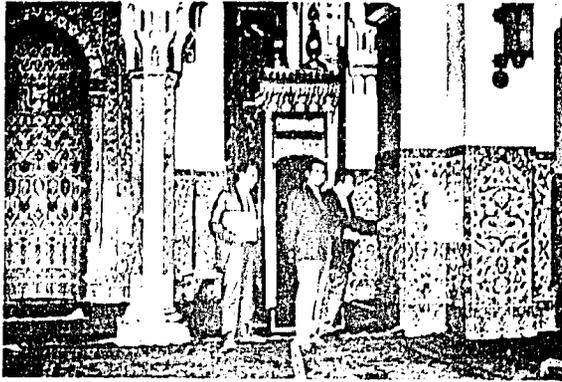


LETTER FROM THE STATES

Mrs. Shafiga Gozubuyuk, a *Participant Journal* editor, has been visiting Turkish participants now in America on AID-sponsored training programs. She has interviewed participants in New York, Washington, Chicago, and in several cities in California, and will be reporting from America on her conversations beginning in the next issue of the *Participant Journal*.

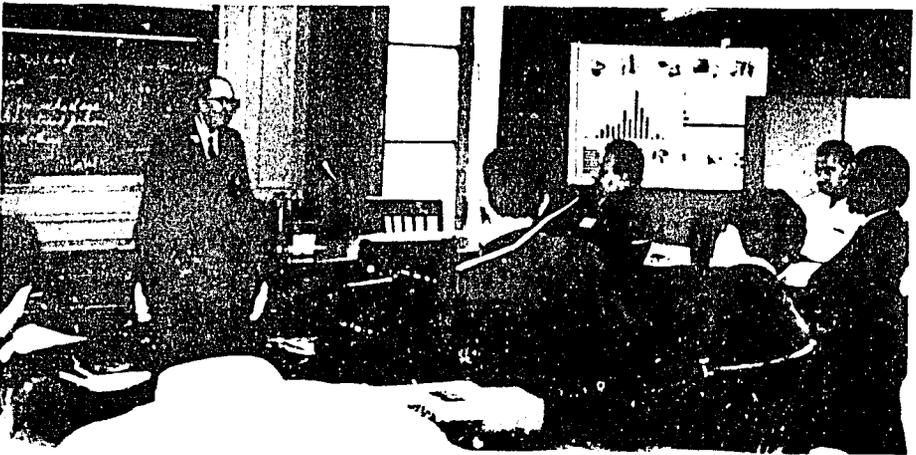
Written in informal fashion and illustrated with "snap shot" photographs she herself has taken, Mrs. Gozubuyuk will be telling the stories of just what the participants have experienced in the United States—their programs, their social activities, their impressions, and their activities. Watch for the first of these "Reports from the States" in the November issue.

Özdemir Aktan, Nibat Yapar, and Sezer Özil in front of the White House, residence of the President of the United States.



This beautiful Cami in Washington was built through contributions from most of the Moslem countries. Here the three participants examine the magnificent Kütahya tiles from Turkey.

Nibat Yapar, in front of the chart, listens to one of the orientation lectures all participants receive after their arrival in Washington.



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