

TURKISH



panorama



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GENERAL OUTLOOK OF TURKEY

Today's Turkey stretches between Asia and Europe, and has always been a source of international exchange of culture since the early days of history because of the "Kings Road" starting from the Lydian capital, Sardes, in Western Anatolia and reaching Persepolis, the capital of the Persian Empire in the East. It also played an important part in the progress of civilization in ancient times since it facilitated the introduction of goods to the West.

Documented history of Anatolia began around the year 2000 B.C. The period between 2000–1500 B.C., the Bronze Age, had been an era in which the city states emerged and flourished, as was depicted on tablets unearthed at the Kanish (Kultepe), Hattusas (Bogazkoy), and Alisar excavations near Kayseri. The Aegean migrations started around 1200 B.C., destroyed the Hittite culture, and Anatolia became an object of imperial ambitions and went under the hegemonies of the Urartus in the East, and the Phrygians in the West. In the no man's land between these two powers, city states emerged as the remnants of the Hittites in Central Anatolia.

Due to these developments, one today comes across these remains of various civilizations through Turkey.

Including the lakes, Turkey, with her territories of 814,578 square kilometers, ranks second in size

among European countries, and third among her neighbours after the USSR and Iran. With a population of 44,736,957, Turkey is also important as far as her manpower is concerned.

Ninety-seven percent of Turkey's territories spread across the Anatolian Peninsula, measuring 1,600 kilometers from east to west, and 640 kilometers from north to south, while the remainder is in the Thracian peninsula. Her neighbours are the USSR and Iran in the east, Iraq and Syria in the south, Greece and Bulgaria in the west.

Anatolia is a mountainous plateau with an average altitude of 1,100 meters, having a climate exhibiting considerable regional variations. The altitude rises toward the east. Its highest peak is Agri Dagi (Mt. Ararat) with an altitude of 5,165 meters which is in Eastern Anatolia. Mt. Ararat, which is said to be the site of the Noah's ark., becomes a place of interest for foreign visitors and archeologists practically in all seasons.

Turkey, which has 67 administrative provinces, is divided into seven regions according to geographical locations, namely ' the Marmara, the Black Sea, Eastern Anatolia, Southeastern Anatolia, the Mediterranean, the Aegean and Central Anatolia. The climate of the Black Sea region in the north is cooler and rainy than the Mediterranean region on the south. Although there are differences in climate, in which some regions are covered with snow for at least three months of the year, sub-tropical products such as banana, tea, citrus fruits and cotton are cultivated in other regions of the country. One can see in Turkey both winter and summer conditions at the same time.

In some areas the sun shines, with its all glory, during 260 days of the year.

Thanks to recent measures and studies, Turkey has made significant progress in the field of economy by extending employment areas, giving importance to the development of industry, public works and exports in particular.

ANKARA

Since its promulgation as the capital of the new Republic of Turkey in 1923, Ankara has marked considerable development, and assumed a character of a modern city with a population of 2,854,689.



Founded by the Phrygians around VIIIth Century B.C., the city has a dual identity, both as old and new. The Citadel and its walls, which were built before the Romans, surrounds a great portion of the Old Town. The Hittite and the Anatolian Civilizations Museum is also in this sector. The Ataturk's Mausoleum the founder of Modern turkey, is on the top of a hill in the new sector of the city dominating the scene as a magnificent monument. The capital city with its Turkish Grand National Assembly buildings, four universities, the opera and theatres enjoys a highly active social and cultural life.

ISTANBUL

Istanbul, a bridge between Europe and Asia, and one of the most beautiful cities in the world, is a city of myth and history. Founded by the Magarans during the VIIth Century B.C., it had been the capital of the Byzantine Empire until 1453 and of the Ottoman



Empire since then. Having a unique collection of Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman masterpieces of art and culture, Istanbul has its own share of natural beauties. Magnificent mosques have been planned and constructed by famous Turkish architects, particularly by Sinan who constructed the Suleymaniye Mosque and whose technique has never been matched in any place in the world, the triple wall of fortifications built in the IVth Century and encircling most parts of the city, the Ayasofya and Kariye museums, the Topkapi Palace, the Anadolu and the Rumeli, fortresses and the Grand Bazaar are all points of interest for visitors. Separating the European and Asiatic sections of Istanbul, the Bosphorus is a masterpiece of nature. With a population of 4,741,890 stretching to Europe

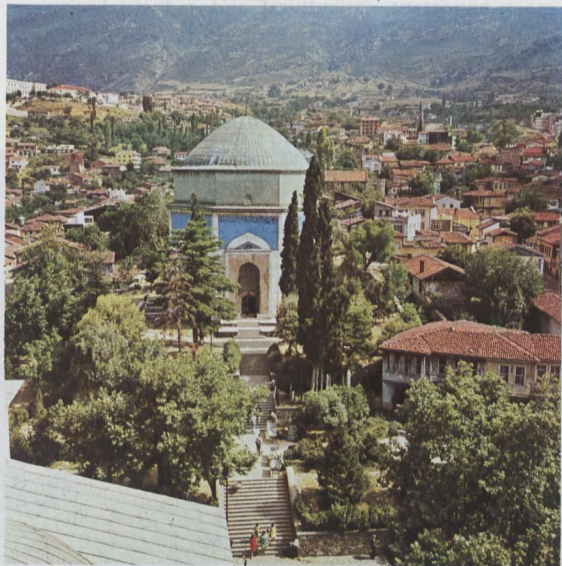


and Asia, Istanbul is the largest import, export and trade center of Turkey.

IZMIR

Izmir, Turkey's largest and most populated city of the Aegean region in the west, was founded around 3,000 B.C. The city, which was destroyed many times during the course of history, and re-built, has an extremely modern appearance today. It is Turkey's third largest city with a population of 1,976,763, and an important port for Turkey's exports.

The archeological museum located within the premises of the International Fair, which opens on the 20th August of every year, is a unique place of



interest depicting the history of the city. Other places of interest are the citadel (Kadıfekale), nearby Kusadasi and Gümlüür with their historic and touristic points of interest.

Izmir, situated around a bay resembling a horseshoe has an important place in Turkey's artistic and cultural life with its two universities and other cultural activities.

BURSA

Bursa, the first capital of the Ottoman State, is a historic city with its historic monuments, mosques and tombs of early Ottoman rulers encircled with every shade of green. Bursa, which is one of the most important agricultural and industrial centers of the country, also attracts quite a number of skifans in the winter because of Uludag (Mt. Olympus) which overlooks the city. Its thermal baths, silk and terrycloth are well-known throughout the country.



KONYA

Konya (the ancient Iconium) has been a capital for many Turkish states ruling in Central Anatolia, due to its strategical location, Along with well preserved remnants of historical buildings, particularly of the Seljuk era, the tomb and the museum of Mevlana Celaleddin-i Rumi, the founder of a very interesting school of humanitarian philosophy which spread throughout the world, are also in Konya attracting quite a number of visitors both from domestic and foreign schools of higher learning, especially during Mevlana Week held each year in December. Its Seljuk University has eight faculties, three institutes and four higher schools. The population of Konya is 1,562,139.

ADANA

With a 1,485,743 population, Adana is an important agricultural and industrial center with its cotton, citrus fruits and textile production. Cukurova University, functioning in Adana has given a new dimension and appearance to the city's educational and cultural life. It has highway connections to every part of Turkey and air connections to Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir.

SAMSUN

Samsun, one of the important ports of the Black Sea region has been an ancient settlement of the Anatolian peninsula dating to the VIIIth Century, B.C. It is one of the most active provinces of the region with a university having five faculties and three institutes as well as five schools of higher learning. It has a population of 1,008,113, engaged mostly in tobacco growing and fishing.

THE TURKS IN HISTORY

The most ancient homeland of the Turks is Central Asia. Bringing various Turkic tribes under one rule, they founded the greatest empire of that time in 220 B.C. Although the word "Turk" or in its original form "Türük" was simply the name of a Turkish tribe, all other tribes were called "Turk" after the Kok Türks' became a dominant power over the tribes speaking Turkish, a branch of the Ural-Altai languages.

The history of the Oghuz tribes dates back to the Hun Empire. The Oghuz, Yabgu State spread towards Khorasan, Persia and Asia Minor, and became a large Islam-Turk empire. The first Oghuz tribes started to infiltrate Anatolia through Van and Kars regions in 1018, which was followed by exploratory campaigns by Çağrı Bey in 1025.

The force drawing the Seljuks to the Anatolian peninsula, as a State, was the Byzantium Empire. Emperor Basileus Romanus Diogenes, who was determined to put an end to the infiltration of the Oghuz tribes in Ana-



tolia mobilized all of his forces with the objective of destroying the Oghuz State by capturing its capital in Rayy in the north of Central Persia, advanced toward eastern Anatolia causing the Seljuk Sultan, Alp Arslan to abandon his campaign against Syria and Egypt and to face the advancing Byzantine army. The battle which took place on the plains of Malazgirt (Manzikert) ended in the conclusive defeat of the Byzantine army, thus rendering a new channel for the course of history.

This military victory over the Byzantine Empire in August 1071, facilitated the Turkish expansion in Anatolia. The Turkish tribes headed by worthy commanders advanced until they reached Dragos Creek (Istanbul-Kartal) and established the Turkish hegemony there.

Suleiman Shah, who proclaimed Niceae the capital in 1078, was bestowed his title from the Great Seljuk Sultan, Melik Shah and became the first ruler of the first Turkish State in Anatolia.



The Turks had to evacuate the western parts of Anatolia reaching to the valleys of Sakarya temporarily because of counter attacks of the Byzantine forces which were reinforced by the Crusaders. But they were able to remain in Asia Minor, made Konya their capital, and founded four Turkish States there.

By rendering the Crusader attacks ineffective, they created a new Turkish culture and civilization inspired from the old civilizations of Anatolia in centers such as Konya, Kayseri, Ankara, Sivas, Amasya and Erzurum. However, this cultural development became weak as a result of continuous

raids and wars. The local beyliks (administrations) declared independence, and a new era called "Beyliks" began in the history of Anatolia.

Osman Bey, was the ruler of a frontier beylik (principality) called Kayi in the Sakarya Valley of northwestern Anatolia under the Seljuk Sultan, Alaeddin Keykubat III. Osman Bey, by his endeavors since 1290, laid the foundations of yet another Turkish State. This new state, founded by Osman Bey (Gazi) and his sons, fortified the Turkish hegemony in Anatolia and in the Balkans during the rule of Sultan Bayezid (The Lightning) and became an empire by the fall of Istanbul into the hands of the Turks in 1453 during the rule of Fatih Sultan Mehmet (The Conqueror).

During the reign of Kanuni Sultan Suleyman (The Magnificent), the Ottoman Empire, stretching from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic, and the Baltic Sea, became a political power dictating its influence and policies in the old hemisphere.

However, failing to keep pace with Europe in development, the Ottoman Empire began to decline. This decline started with the unsuccessful siege of Vienna in 1683, and continued until the division of the Ottoman territories in 1918 by the Entente Powers.

The Turkish nation, which was never enslaved in any period of its history and which maintained its integrity and independence, started its War of Independence, in 1919 under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the founder of the new Turkish Republic. The Turkish Grand National Assembly met in Ankara on 23 April 1920,



abolished the Ottoman Sultanate on 1 November 1922, and promulgated the republican regime for the administration of the country on 29 October 1923. The years following the conclusion of the Lausanne Peace Treaty (24 July 1923) have been a period in which the new Republic of Turkey has marked extraordinary progress with renewed vigour. The establishment of a laic state instead of a theocratic one, acceptance of the Civil Code instead of canonical laws, the recognition of women's rights, to vote or to be elected, the dress reform, adoption of the Latin alphabet instead of the Arabic one, and the application of modern principles in education are some of Ataturk's reforms.

As a result of the above-mentioned factors, membership in the world economy and the desire to develop gradually the economic ties with the European Economic Community, her special relationship with the Arab world and the Islamic Republic of Iran and her deep concern for peace and economic development in the Middle East and in the Eastern Mediterranean region constitute the main pillar of Turkish foreign policy. To this must be added Turkey's efforts to promote good neighbourly relations with the Soviet Union and the Balkan countries.

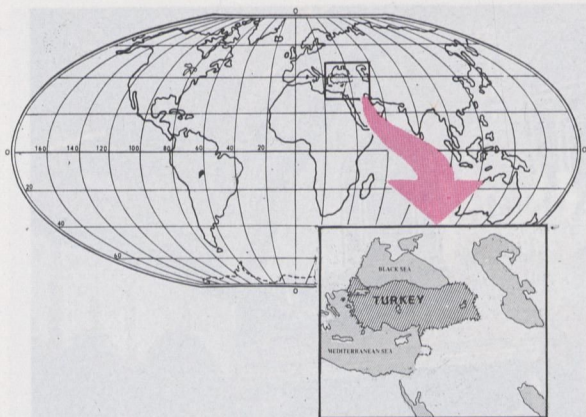
the country's historical heritage as Turkey, since time immemorial, has straddled two worlds and two cultures.

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TURKEY AND THE WORLD

The overriding factor which determines the nature and essential course of Turkish foreign policy is the country's geopolitical location. Turkey is, quite literally, a gateway between three continents' Europe, Asia, and Africa. All natural routes-land, sea and air-between the strategically crucial areas of these continents lead across Turkey, making her a strategic hub of worldwide significance. Due in part to these elemental facts of her geographic location, Turkey plays a key role in the delicate global balance, as well as in the regional equilibrium. The said geographical posture of Turkey is also reflected in





the country's historical heritage as Turkey, since time immemorable, has straddled two worlds and two cultures.

Another important factor which contributes to the shaping of Turkish foreign policy is the national aspiration of the Turkish people to achieve economic and social development within the framework of an efficient and smoothly functioning democracy. For this to materialize, Turkey needs stability and peace around her borders, as well as relations of multi-fold cooperation. It has been in fact this fundamental concern which has led Kemal Ataturk, the founding here of the Turkish Republic, to formulate the basic tenets of Turkish foreign policy as "Peace at home, peace in the world", an enlightening maxim emphasizing the inseparability and vital interdependence between domestic social harmony and international order and solidarity.

As a result of the above-mentioned factors, membership in the North Atlantic Alliance, the desire to develop gradually her association with the European Economic Community, her special relationship with the Arab world and the other Islamic countries with whom she shares a common cultural heritage and her deep concern for peace and reconciliation in the Middle East and in the Eastern Mediterranean basin constitute the main pillars of Turkish foreign policy. To these should be added Turkey's willingness to promote good neighbourly relations with the Soviet Union and the Balkan countries.

CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT

The Turkish Grand National Assembly, which held its first meeting in Ankara on 23 April 1920, proclaimed the Republic on 29 October 1923 after the National War of Independence. After being governed by a single party system until 1950, Turkey adopted the more democratic multi-party system for studies and to materialise the objectives of the 1924 Constitution was replaced by a completely new Constitution in 1961, introducing in-
formation: which as a bicameral parliament consisting of the National Assembly with 450 seats and a Senate of 100 seats. The President of the Republic used to be elected for a seven year term of office jointly by the National Assembly and the Senate.
The National Assembly (NDP) (TDP) was formed following the 12 September 1980 operation by the Turkish Armed Forces, a Constitutive Assembly was formed with the participation of 160



CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT

The Turkish Grand National Assembly, which held its first meeting in Ankara on 23 April 1920, proclaimed the the Republic on 29 October 1923 after the National War of Independence. After being governed by a single-party system until 1946, Turkey adopted the more democratic multi-party system.

The 1924 Constitution was replaced by a completely redrawn Constitution in 1961, introducing innovations such as a bicameral Parliament consisting of a National Assembly with 450, seats and a Senate of 183 seats. The President of the Republic used to be elected for a seven years term of office jointly by the National Assembly and the Senate.

Following the 12 September 1980 operation by the Turkish Armed Forces, a Consultative Assembly was formed with the participation of 160



members and a National Security Council. The new Constitution was drafted by the Consultative Assembly, and its final form by the National Security Council and submitted to a referendum on 7 November 1982. It was approved by 91.5 % of voters participating in referendum. Thus General Kenan Evren was elected the President of the Republic for a term of seven years.

After the referendum, political activities aimed at the formation of political parties, which are indispensable entities of democratic political life, commenced. Among the parties established, the Motherland Party (MP), the Nationalist Democracy Party (NDP) and the Populist party (PP) were found eligible to run in the general elections, which were held on 6 November, 1983.

CULTURAL LIFE

TURKISH THEATRE:

The roots of the Turkish theatre can be found in various forms of picturesque "shows" having an important place in Turkey's cultural heritage. The Kok Turks held ceremonies in the VIIIth Century to commemorate the events described in the Ergenekon Legend. The events depicted were enriched by music, songs, folk dances and poetry. There were permanent Seljuk drama troupes in Konya performing in the 12th Century. Even after their Islamization, the Turks were conducting their Sufist rites and rituals in the form of ballet. Turkish drama can be classified under the following headings:

Kukla (puppet show), Karagöz (shadow play), Orta Oyunu (theatrical representation with a central stage), and Contemporary Dramatical arts.

Although puppet shows were almost identical with their Greco-Roman counterparts, Karagöz (the shadow play) is a beautiful and important example of Turkish genius. The event is depicted with figures made of camel skins and naimated by sticks held in the hands of the performer on a white screen cloth illuminated from behind. One of the traditional forms of Turkish drama, Orta Oyunu is considered the pioneer of Turkey's contemporary drama arts.



Similar in style to the Italian Commedia dell'arte, the Turkish Orta Oyunu is based primarily on the creative abilities of players along with music, dance and poetry.

Public story telling and mimic was, and is, a unique one-man show displaying the perfect ability of mime of the performer in lengthy monologues.

The contemporary Turkish theatre, according to the western concept, started in the Tanzimat (political reforms of Abdülmejid in 1839 and the period after) era by the introduction of European plays performed by French and Italian troupes. However, there was drama in Istanbul even before this date, but it later diminished. Plays were staged in embassies or on private premises and in buildings.

The first Turkish play performed in 1859 in Istanbul was "Sair Evlenmesi" (The Poet's Wedding) written by the esteemed and patriotic Turkish journalist-poet, Ibrahim Sinasi. Another great Turkish poet, Namik Kemal, made the theatre an avenue to propagate his patriotic views. "Vatan yahut Silistre" (Fatherland or Silistre) was among his most popular staged works.

Another dramatist, Ahmet Vefik Pasha, devoted all of his life to translating the works of the master Moliere. He was absorbed by his work so much that his translations became almost adaptations.

The Turkish theatre defending westernization all through its development, reached maturity with the promulgation of the 1908 Constitution.

The establishment of the Darul Bedai-i Osmani (Ottoman City Theatre) was an important step toward the progress and improvement of the Turkish theatre and stage techniques. Andre Antoine, who rendered personality to the French theatre, was given the task of organizing the Darul Bedai-i Osmani. Its first play was Emile Fabre's "Kil Evi" (The Clay House) performed in 1916. The theatre performed Halit Fahri Ozansoy's ("Baykus" (The Owl) in 1917.

After the departure of Andre Antoine, Muhsin Ertugrul was given a post. He was the greatest name in Turkish drama of his time. The Istanbul Municipality Theatre became a national art institution under his direction and for the first time, Turkish women appeared on stage.



With the promulgation of the Republic in 1923, the lyric and dramatic arts assumed new meaning and significance in the country. In this transition period, the State supported the theatre, opera and ballet in many ways. The future actors and actresses of Turkey emerged from the halls of the State Opera and Ballet under the auspices of the director Carl Ebert, a German refugee producer who fled from the Nazi Germany in 1936 and took refuge in Turkey.

The State Theatre, which was established in 1946, is now performing in 11 halls in five leading cities, as well as in various smaller towns and villages of the country.

The repertoire of the Theatre ranges from the works of classical masters such as Moliere and Shakes-

peare to the contemporary plays of Brecht and Albee. The post-war school of playwrights includes Refik Erduran, Haldun Taner, Cahit Atay, Recep Bilginer, Turгут Ozakman, Necati Cumali, Gungor Dilmen, Sermet Çağın and Orhan Asena.

The Opera repertoire includes, the works of classical writers and composers, and also the works of Turkish playwrights and composers. Examples of these works are: Adnan Saygun's "Kerem", Nevit Kodallı's "Gilgamesh" and "Van Gogh", Sebahattin Kalender's "Nasrettin Hoca", and Ferit Tüzün's "Midas Ears". Suna Korad, Ferhan Onat, Ayhan Baran and Atilla Manizade are some of the Turkish opera singers with international fame. Soprano Leyla Gencer, who presently resides in Italy, gives frequent performances at La Scala, Milano.

The State Opera employs about a hundred performers of classical ballet. The State Ballet was established in 1947 under the direction of Dame Ninette de Valois of the London Royal Ballet. It performs, along with classical productions, the works of Turkish composers. Meric Sumen and Oytun Turfanda are the two dancers and choreographers that have international acclaim.

MUSIC

Musically speaking, Turkey is one of the richest countries in the world, producing music in three categories.

1. Folk music: Created by the people of rural areas it is sung by the masses. Although monophonic, it has a rich and colorful melodic line and a wide spectrum of composition.



2. Classical music: Generally speaking, it was composed by and for the educated. Although lacking polyphonic freedom, it displays rich variety both in rhythm and melody.

Turks have their own traditional military music (Mehter), whose roots go back to Central Asia.

3. Contemporary music: Developed particularly after the proclamation of the Republic, it marked speedy progress. State conservatories in Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir, the State Opera and Ballet, the Presidential Philharmonic Orchestra and Turkish musical archives are principle institutions maintaining the liveliness of Turkish music.

Promising young artists in the branches of fine arts are granted State scholarships to be educated and trained abroad. Famous virtuosi who have benefited

from these scholarships include pianists. Idil Biret, Verda Erman, violonists Suna Kan, Ayla Erduran, Atilla Aydintan and Ismail Aşan. Among the noted Turkish contemporary composers are Adnan Saygun, Cemal Resit Rey, Ferit Alnar Necil Kazim Akses and Ulvi Cemal Erkin. They are followed by a younger generation led by Bulent Tarcan, Bulent Arel, Sebattin Kalender, Ilhan Usmanbas, Nevit Kodalli and Ferit Tuzun.

Young people in Turkey are creating their own pop and jazz according to the international style.

LITERATURE

The original homeland of the Turk in Central Asia is also the source of Turkish literature. Turkish, a branch of the Ural-Altai languages and spoken today by approximately 70 million people, also emerged from this region. The first literary productions were poems circulated from amongst the people. The first written documents are Orkhon inscriptions in Central Asia. Until the 9th. century, Turkish literature developed independently but later came under the influence of Arabs and Persians. Thus a new form of literature called "Divan" or "Court" literature was born. The leading representatives of this form were Fuzuli, Baki, Nedim and Nefi.

Parallel to this movement the mystical poets Mevlana and Yunus Emre created Sufist literature forms and propagated their views and philosophies through this form of poetry.

Among the prose writers, Evliya Celebi with his famous book of travels (Seyahatname), Katip Celebi with his works on history, and Naima with historical accounts were writers who were greatly

acclaimed in their times.

Popular poetry and prose were almost free of the influence of Arabic and Persian Literary forms, and succeeded in maintaining their independent development. Karacaoglan and Asik Omer were the two leading names in popular poetry.

The 19th century marked the transition to Western literary forms, since contacts with the west increased considerably. Turkish poets and prose writers started according to the Western style. Divan poetry became simpler, and vanished completely in the 20th century when Turkish poets and writers started to use their own language which became greatly purified. The new way of life introduced with the proclamation of the Republic, did not fail to influence Turkish literary forms.

FINE ARTS

The Seljuks brought with them to Anatolia a tradition of Central Asian Turkish art, and the palaces and buildings which they constructed from the 11th to the 13th centuries were decorated with reliefs and carved stones. Following the example of the Seljuks, the Ottomans, particularly after conquering Istanbul, developed miniature paintings and glazed tile-making.

The foundation of contemporary Turkish painting was laid in 1793, when drawing became part of the curriculum in military schools. Since then contacts were established with western artists. The second period in Turkish painting started with the opening of the School of Fine Arts in 1883 in Istanbul. After World War I, the connection with Paris grew even stronger, and many Turkish painters settled there.



Today, the works of Turkish artists are made in a specially developed Turkish style.

Sculpture in the western style began to be practiced a few years after the opening of the Istanbul Schools of Fine Arts. Experimenting in new techniques and materials, contemporary Turkish sculptors produce figurative and non-figurative works.

Ceramics has a unique place in Turkish fine arts. The leading institution in this field is the Fine Arts Faculty of Istanbul Mimar Sinan University.

ARCHITECTURE

The mosques, medreses (moslem seminaries) and caravanserais in Konya, Kayseri and Sivas are

typical examples of Seljuk architecture, and they symbolize a highly advanced culture.

Architecture also made considerable progress during the Ottoman era. The most beautiful examples of this era belong to the 16th and the 17th centuries.

The Suleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul and The Selimiye Mosque in Edirne which are still intact as the product of unmatched genius.

In the first years of the Republic, Turkish architects sought to combine Ottoman with Western styles. Today, they closely follow the new trends in international architecture, and are concerned with contemporary subjects such as planning holiday villages, university campuses, preservation of historic monuments and construction of industrial complexes.



THE PRESS

Although it is a known fact that the first printed book appeared in Turkey in 1470, documents reveal that the first book, which started to be typeset in 1727, was printed in Turkey, centuries after, in 1729. This date is accepted as the start of publications in Turkey.

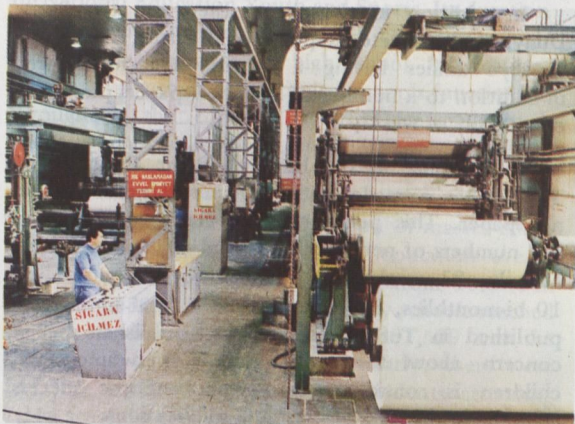
The first book published was the "Vankulu Lugati" (Lexicon Vankulu) written towards the end of the 16th century by Cevheri and translated into Turkish by Muderris Mehmet Efendi. This "Arabic-Turkish" dictionary was a manual for civil servants and those studying the works of Arab authors.

The first newspaper published in Turkish in Turkey was in 1831 and called "Takvim-i Veka'i". This was followed by Ceride-i Havadis in 1840, Tercuman-i Ahval on 21 October 1860, and Tasvir-i Efkâr in 1862. Newspapers were printed in many provinces and towns of Turkey in the beginning of the National War of Independence (1919). They

contributed a lot to the national unity and integrity during those years.

The founder of Modern Turkey, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, even in the early days Turkey's War of National Independence rendered the press great importance. With the personal directions of Atatürk, Irade-i Milliye (National Will) and Hakimiyet-i Milliye (National Sovereignty) were published between 1919-1920, and Anadolu Ajansi (Anatolian News Agency), which has offered great services to the development of the mass media organs in Turkey, was founded in 1920. This was followed by Akdeniz Haber Ajansi, Ankara Ajansi, Hurriyet Haber Ajansi, Turk Haberler Ajansi, Ulusal Basın Ajansi. Several other news agencies were established in later years. Equipped with modern communications facilities, these news agencies are functioning today with contemporary journalism concepts.

The Directorate General of Press and Information, established in 1920, is a government agency facilitating



the work of the press. The broadcasting unit established within the structure of the Directorate General was turned over to the TRT (Radio and Television Administration of Turkey) founded in 1963 and has a monopoly on the radio and television transmissions in Turkey.

Today, the press in Turkey is making a speedy and considerable progress. There are 29 newspapers published in Istanbul, 13 in Ankara, 5 in Izmir, 5 in Konya, 4 in Bursa and 3 in Adana. Most of these newspapers are dailies offering domestic and international developments, events and innovations in fields of science, technology, economics and arts to their readers in detail.

Bulvar, Cumhuriyet, Günaydın, Günes, Hürriyet, Milliyet, Tan, Tercüman, Yeni Asır whose circulations range between 80,000 – 800,000 are published daily and circulated throughout the country.

In addition to the above, there are the Baris, Dünya, Milli Gazete, Rapor, Son Havadis, Tasvir and Turkiye dailies having a countrywide circulations, in addition to a number of local newspapers published either daily or weekly.

In no time in the history of the Republic of Turkey has a reader satisfied himself with a single newspaper. This peculiarity has increased the kinds and numbers of periodicals. A total of 135 magazines, 1 daily, 27 weeklies, 4 fortnightlies, 83 monthlies, 10 bi-monthlies, 8 quarterlies and 2 semi-annuals are published in Turkey presently. A publishers special concern about the reading needs of women and children is considered as a symbol of the success achieved in the field of press and publications.

EDUCATION

Primary education is free and compulsory for all Turkish children, and is administered by the Ministry of National Education Youth and Sports. Its duration is five years, which consists of a 3 years junior high school and 3 years senior high school. In addition, there are vocational and technical schools functioning throughout the country, as well congregational minority schools, mostly in Istanbul.

The adoption of the Latin alphabet replacing the Arab script facilitated the education of masses considerably. The literacy rate of the population over 6 years of age reached 74 % in 1981 from 10,6 % in 1927. In 1982, the number of primary schools reached 46,234, the number of students 5,837,529 and the number of teachers 209,408. Similarly, there were 141,766 teachers, and 2,193,876 students attending 7,154 secondary schools in the same year.

Higher education in Turkey is under the supervision of the Higher Education Council, which is a permanent, autonomous institution having legal entity.

Graduates of secondary schools are able to attend higher education institutions after passing tests arranged by the Central Selection and Placement Organization.

As of 1982, there are 27 universities functioning in Turkey. The breakdown is as follows:

Six in Istanbul, four in Ankara, two in Izmir, and one each in Edirne, Bursa, Eskisehir, Konya, Antalya, Kayseri, Sivas, Adana, Samsun, Trabzon, Erzurum, Malatya, Elazig, Diyarbakir and Van.

The number of students attending 406 universities higher schools and institutes during the 1981/1982 academic year was 313,000 and the teaching staff was 15,777.



ECONOMY

For many years, Turkey was only an agricultural country, but following the proclamation of the Republic in 1923, however, great importance was given to industrialisation and textile, steel-iron, cement, paper and sugar plants were set up.

More than 50 % of the population work in the agricultural field. Approximately 20 % of the Gross National Product comes from agriculture. The share of agricultural exports in the overall exports was 24 % during January–November 1984.

Intensive measures have been taken in order to better promote agriculture, which has an economic aspect, with modern technology. As a result, a 464 % increase was recorded in the number of tractors since 1970. Irrigation systems are being continually extended and new systems are being constructed. The rise in production achieved due to technology is proof of its proper utilisation.



Turkey. The breakdown is as follows:

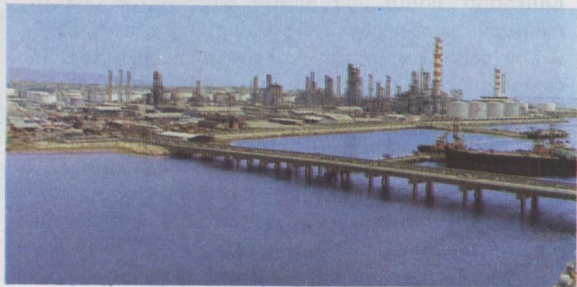
Grains, citrus fruits, tea, olives and tobacco are among the main agricultural produce. Domestic oil production meets only 14 % of the country's requirements. There are four oil refineries in Turkey. The drive for industrialisation began systematically in 1963. The number of steel-iron works are increasing rapidly.

For the Fifth Five-Year development Plan period, an average of 6.3 % rate of development has been envisaged. Considering the stagnation witnessed in recent years, it is clear that this is a positive development.





The rate of development envisaged by the 4th Five-Year Economic Development Plan (1980-1985) is 8 %. The realization of the rate of development in the 3rd Five-Year Development Plan (1974-1979) at 6.5 % against the envisaged rate of 7.4 % underlines Turkey's achievement in planned development.





SPORTS

As was included in the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey, Turkey attaches great importance to the training and protection of youth and encourages the spread of sports among the masses.

The General Directorate of Physical Training, which was established by a directive of Ataturk in 1938 and is attached to the Ministry of National Education Youth and Sports is given the task of managing games, physical training and sports activities which develop physical and mental abilities in compliance with national objectives. The General Directorate is a member of the International University Sports' Federation (FISU), the international School Sports' Federation (ISF), the World Girl Scouts' Association (WAGS), and the European Boy Scouts Organization (World Bureau), and several other international bodies.

The organization has 23 board federations under

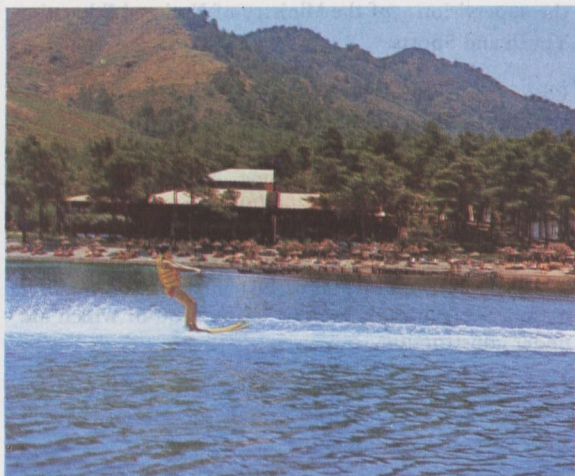
the supervision of the Ministry of National Education Youth and Sports.

Both amateur and professional sports clubs are established in accordance with the provisions of the Law of Associations, and are registered by the General Directorate of Physical Training. At present there are 1,600 sports clubs and 250,000 licensed sportsmen in Turkey. Turkish sportsmen and teams participated in 8 World, 29 European and 33 Balkan competitions in 1982, and won a total of 281 medals. The number of sports facilities in Turkey is 534, 180 of which are under construction.

Studies aimed at the popularization of sports by constructing new facilities for all age groups, also in rural areas, are continuing.

Turkish national sports are wrestling, horseback riding and archery. A wrestling is "yagli gures", literally "greased wrestling". In yagli gures, the contestants, who wear long, tight leather breeches,





pour olive oil over themselves to make holds more difficult. The annual contest is held in Kirkpinar, Edirne in June which attracts a large number of Turkish and foreign visitors.

The most popular branch of sports in Turkey is soccer (football). However swimming, rowing, sailing, mountain climbing, tennis and fencing are also popular sports. Bursa, Kayseri, Erzurum and Ankara are suitable for winter sports, skiing in particular. Bursa, with its modern facilities, is the center of winter sports in Turkey.

TRAVEL IN TURKEY

Turkey, in the shape of a giant peninsula, can be reached by land, sea and air.

BY AIR' Most of the major airlines of the world have regularly scheduled flights to Turkey's Istanbul and Ankara airports. In addition to the above, the Izmir, Antalya, Adana, and Dalaman airports are open to charter flights.

BY SEA' Visitors who want to come to Turkey by sea may disembark at about 30 ports stretching from Istanbul to Izmir including other ports along the Aegean and Mediterranean coasts. The ports of Istanbul and Izmir have regular shipping connections with the major ports of the Mediterranean. There are also regular ferry services between Italian ports in the Adriatic and Izmir, as well as regular cruises between Istanbul and the Black Sea ports. In recent years, several tourism agencies have been organizing "Blue Voyage" cruises between the Aegean and Mediterranean ports. Tours

start from London, Paris, Geneva and Rome, and visitors arriving at Mugla's Dalaman airport are put aboard the ships for the cruise, and return to their countries from Dalaman airport after concluding the "Blue Voyage". The Blue Voyage lasts about 7 to 15 days.

BY LAND: Visitors who want to come to Turkey by land may come by car, bus or train. There are regular daily train runs between Istanbul and the major European cities. On the trains departing from Istanbul, one can reach European cities in the west and Iraq and Syria in the east. There is also a direct railroad connection between Turkey and Iran. Visitors by car or bus may come to Turkey either from Greece or Bulgaria. There are two checkpoints at the Bulgarian, and one at the Greek borders for entry and exit.



After crossing Bulgaria the "E-5" highway reaches Kapikule at the Turkish border near Edirne, and then proceeds towards Istanbul. Another point of entry for visitors coming to Turkey via Bulgaria is "Derekoy". The road to Derekoy from Bulgaria joins the "E-5" highway later in Turkey. The third point of entry in the south is the Ipsala border gate, suitable for visitors coming to Turkey via Greece.

Thanks to the attention paid and importance attached to highway transportation during the past three decades, Turkey is the possessor of an extensive highway network. The length of highways, which are repaired and maintained by the General Directorate of State Highways, is approximately 60,000 kilometers, 40,000 kilometers of which are asphalt, and the remainder stabilized. Fierce winter conditions prevailing especially in the Eastern Anatolian provinces are overcome by the continuing snow fighting activities of the General Directorate. The highways stretching along the coastal regions of Turkey offer, especially in the Aegean and Eastern Black Sea regions, a magnificent panorama for visitors.

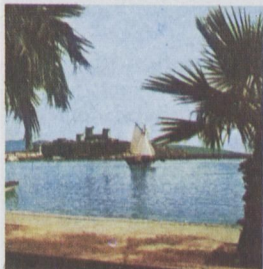
The railroads whose total length is 8,000 kilometers link the major cities of the country. There are sleeping cars, berths and pullman facilities on railroad lines.

Turkish Airlines with its modern fleet of DC-10, DC-9, B-727, B-70, F-28 jet aircrafts, and DHC-7 turbo-jet carriers have regularly scheduled domestic flights to 15 provinces in Turkey.

Maritime transport is vitally important for Turkey who has a 8,000-kilometer coastline. Passenger and cargo ships sailing from Istanbul stop over at the ports along the Black Sea, Marmara, Aegean and Mediter-

anean. Furthermore ferry services between the European and Asiatic shores of Istanbul, and runs to and from the Princes' Islands leave unforgettable memories in the minds of visitors.

There are also regular ferry services between the two shores of Lake Van, which is Turkey's largest lake, having a surface area of 3,738 square kilometers.



USEFUL INFORMATION

The currency unit of the Republic of Turkey is the Turkish Lira (TL.)

One Turkish Lira is 100 Kurush.

Office Hours

9.00 – 12.30 and 13.30 – 18.00 hours.

Time : Turkey is two hours and 08 minutes ahead of G.M.T.

Feast Days and Official Holidays

- | | |
|------------|--|
| January 1 | : New Year |
| April 23 | : National Sovereignty and
Children's Day |
| May 19 | : Youth and Sports Day |
| August 30 | : Victory Day |
| October 29 | : Republic Day |

In addition, to these, offices are closed for three and half days during Ramazan Bayram (Ramazan Holiday) and, four and a half days during Kurban Bayram (the Sacrifice Holiday).

Furthermore ferry services between the European and Asiatic shores of Istanbul, and runs to and from the Princes' Islands leave unforgettable memories in the minds of visitors.

There are also regular ferry services between the
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230 34 95

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Press Counsellor's Office
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235 26 22

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Amelias, 44/6
Athens - 199

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32 36 684

Tlx : 21 63 34

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Turkish Embassy,
Press Counsellor's Office
125 - H Ramma 6/3
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TURKISH REPUBLIC
OF NORTHERN
CYPRUS

Turkiye Buyukceliligi
Basin Musavirligi
Hurriyet Meydani
Lefkosa

Tel : 73 717

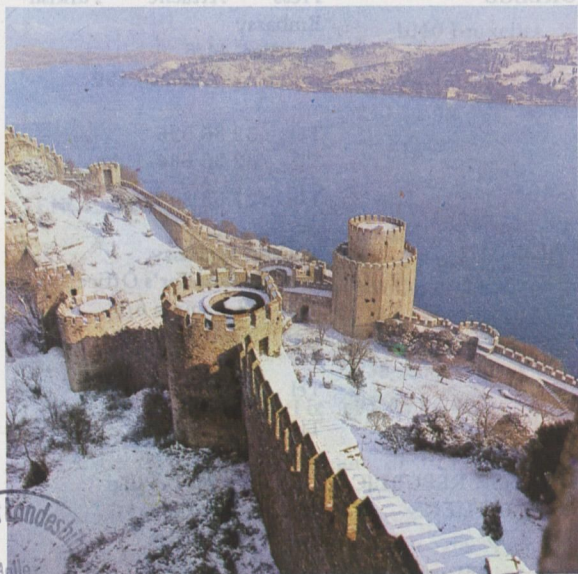
71 270

Tlx : 57 188

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U.S.A. Turkish Embassy
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513 8239

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Vesterbrogade 11A,
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22 83 74

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Tlx - 52 81 90

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23 30 82

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562 7984

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24 40 06

Tlx : 15 221

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734 8682

Tlx : 89 54 905

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24 87 014

Tlx : 44 345

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Informationsbyrå,
Kungsgatan 3,
S-111 43 Stockholm

Tel : 21 86 20

21 86 30

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Fremdenverkehrs
Angelegenheiten
Und Information,
Talstrasse 74,
8001, Zurich

Tel : 22 10 810

22 10 812

Tlx : 81 37 52

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Ambasciata di Turchia

Ufficio Turismo

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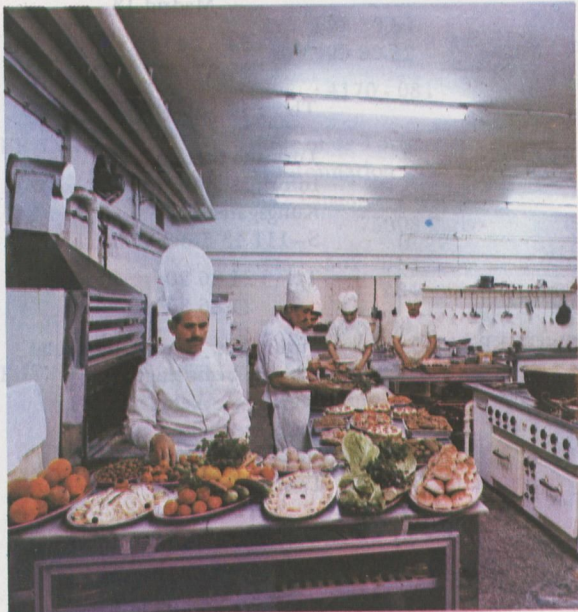
Piazza Della Repubblica 56,

00185 Roma

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47 41 697

Tlx : 61 21 31



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Turkish Information and
Tourist Office,
33-6, 2-Chome
Jingumae Shibuya-ku
Tokyo

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470 51 31

Tlx : J - 22 856

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Turkish Embassy
Information Counsellor's
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P.O. Box : 15518
Deaya/KUWAIT

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42 42 98

Tlx : 46 228

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Turkish Embassy
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Medina Road, Kilo 6,
Al Musaidiya Street
P.O. Box : 6966
Jaddah

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54 873

Tlx : 402 631

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67 11 80 (Operator)

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Tlx: 22 504

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Tlx: 52 185

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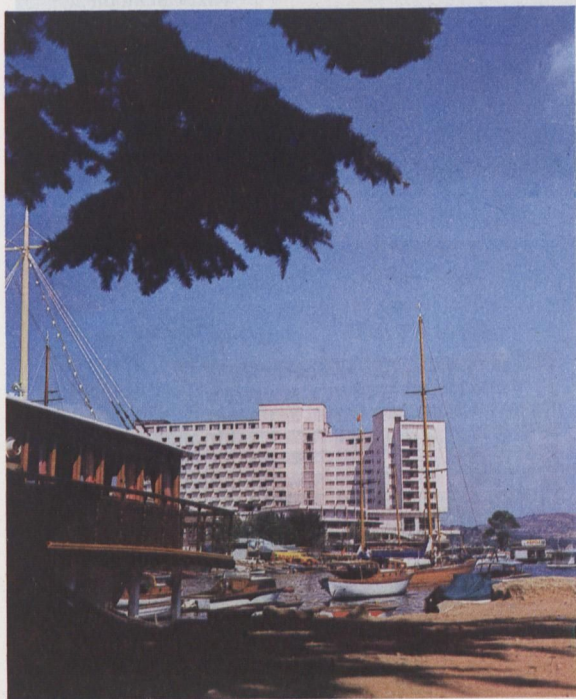
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