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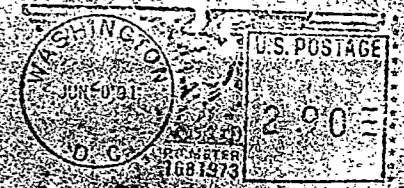
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The Terrible Hours of the Turks

By WILLIAM L. WORDEN

Sat. Eve. Post
2-3-51

Trapped in the hills when the South Koreans on their flank fled in panic, the valiant and mustachioed Turks came back to fight again. And brought their weapons with them.

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA.

THE major drew a pasteboard box from the pocket of his greatcoat and extracted one of the half dozen Turkish cigarettes still remaining, but he paused before lighting it to stare up the twisting mountain road. A field gun and a truck waited in front of his jeep, and a company of walking infantry, ahead of the truck, seized a brief rest to build a dozen fires from pine needles and dry grass. Farther up the pass more companies of infantry were already resuming their march, four abreast in close columns, and other trucks and guns ground up behind them in low gear, inching around the hairpin turns, only a single track between the cliffs on one side and the chasms on the other.

But the major did not look at his own people. Instead, he stared frankly at a straggling line of men scuffling down along the edge of the road and skidding down to it from the top of the ridge through the underbrush. These were Koreans, some still in the full uniform of the Republic of Korea army, others with parts of uniforms and bits of civilian winter clothing. More than half had thrown away their helmets and rifles, and even those still with full equipment walked with feet dragging.

The major lighted his cigarette and frowned at the difficulty of expressing himself in English. "Tell me," he said, "are the communist soldiers like those?" His gesture toward the disorganized South Koreans was a nod of disgust. He paused again and suddenly put a boot forward and kicked sidewise, raising a small cloud of dust on top of the frozen

ground. "If they are," he said, "the Turks will brush them aside . . . like that."

It was late afternoon when the major spoke, and the Turkish brigade of between 5000 and 6000 troops was on its way between the two unimportant North Korean towns of Kaecheon and Tokchon — and on its way to battle finally, after two uneasy months of waiting to get into the fight. They trained unhappily in the south, just waited, and only once, in a brief action against guerrillas, had any opportunity to demonstrate that their trip from Turkey — the longest made by any of the polyglot United Nations forces — was more than a political gesture in the Korean war.

Again at Kaecheon the Turks had waited, this time as a reserve for an army corps driving up roughly the middle of the Korean peninsula to end the war. The abrupt and tragic reversal of that drive — the overnight metamorphosis of an attack into a hurried retreat — was the event which changed their status. The twenty-five-mile march from Kaecheon to Tokchon over a pass 3500 feet high was ordered to protect the flank of the American 2nd Division when an entire South Korean division beside it evaporated — broke and ran in the face of the enemy, as South Korean troops have done from the beginning of this war with monotonous regularity. The men straggling over the hill and walking past the Turkish major with their heads down had been members of that division.

The Turkish column began to move again. The lean major threw away his cigarette and settled deeper into the collar of his greatcoat. The close-packed columns resumed their marching, although a few men fell down from exhaustion in the bitter cold. The big trucks kept to the center of the road, and gunners bit their lips as artillery pieces rounded turns within inches of the road's edge, with precipitous drops just beyond that edge.

They reached the top of the pass and a few units got over it on the downgrade toward Tokchon, already reported surrounded by the enemy. One patrol went up the left fork of a road, reconnoitering, and a larger group reached the fork.

After a battle it is almost impossible to reconstruct exactly the details of what happened. Some of the men are dead, and others disagree. It is that way with this battle. There is violent disagreement about who issued the orders, at what time and what they originally said.

But there is no argument about the order which reached the troops on the pass. There the bulk of the Turkish battalion received an order which said, in Turkish: "Defend your present positions; turn the vehicles around."

It is doubtful whether there is a counterpart in modern military history for the terrible position in which the Turks were at that moment. On their right was a chasm, on their left the high peaks from which an enemy equipped with no more than heavy rocks could have killed scores of them. The enemy was ahead on the highway and attacked immedi-

PHOTOGRAPHY BY LARRY KEIGHLEY

Here, on the precarious road to Tokchon, the Turks were ordered to halt. Two hours after this picture was taken, the Reds attacked from all sides.

At a Pyongyang field hospital, Capt. Iylan Guna stops to see how his men are doing. In the fighting retreat, some wounded had to be left behind.



Photo Copy Preservation

ately against the advance unit trying to find a way to Tokchon. The bulk of the troops could not advance against orders, and to turn the vehicles on that skinny mountain road appeared quite impossible.

It was not impossible—not quite. The vehicles were turned. Guns were unlimbered and hauled around by men sweating even in the near-zero weather. The Turks were equipped with both one-and-a-half- and two-and-a-half-ton American trucks, the first an obsolete military model, the second the standard transport vehicle for the whole American Army. These were turned, with the rear wheels throwing gravel into the chasm and the bumpers nudging the base of the cliff. Turkish truckers have driven American military policemen mad since their arrival in Korea, with their habit of driving on the left-hand side of the road when it suits their convenience and stopping, almost always, in the exact center, so that they block traffic in both directions. But on this mountain pass they demonstrated that they knew what they were doing. All vehicles were turned, even the one which, damaged in a collision earlier, had been nursed up the pass by its driver despite the fact that he could turn the wheels only from straight ahead to half left, but not to the right at all. He backed and filled on every right turn, swinging to the left as he backed.

Then the Chinese communists hit. Brigadier Tahsin Yazici, trained in the Prussian command tradition, estimates that there were at least 20,000 Chinese, and perhaps twice that number. The reconnaissance unit found them in front, and ten minutes later was also attacked from the rear. The two hours which the survivors required to get back to the main body of troops were particularly tragic, because senior American military advisers were with the advance party. They were not able to ask for confirmation of the strange orders until dark had fallen, and no changes were possible.

The story of a battle is always a collection of isolated details. One Turkish battalion was in contact with a South Korean division on its flank. The Turkish lieutenant colonel was busy repelling the mass attacks on his front line. His first notice that the ROK division was falling back came when a new mass of Chinese communists attacked from that direction. This colonel, Nodik Poyragape, says simply, "The Koreans were there! One hour later—no message to me—the communists were in the same place."

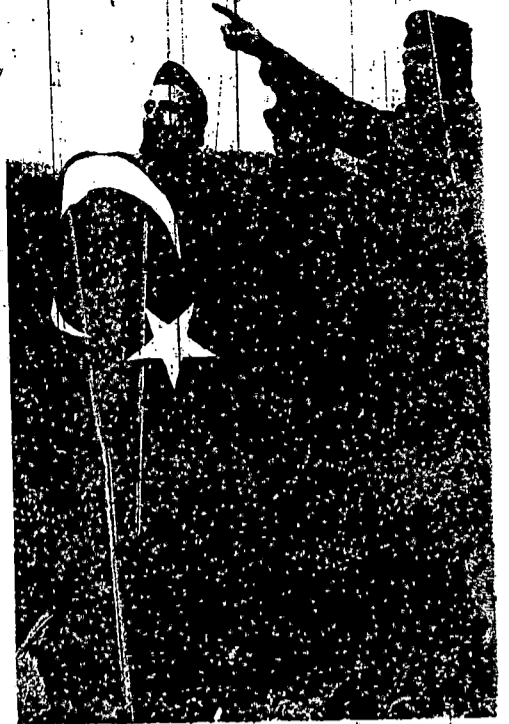
A Turkish company had two men killed in a village and the guerrillas vanished into the thatched huts. The Turks burned the village. From another quarter they received sudden fire, and as suddenly, more than 100 figures appeared in the dusk. The Turks opened fire. Hours later they discovered that the 100 killed by their volleys were not communists, but ROK stragglers and civilians driven ahead by the communists. It was not the first time such a thing happened in this war.

One after another, Turkish companies repelled frontal attacks, only to turn and fight again as the Chinese struck from behind them. One company, attacked by a mass, perhaps an entire regiment, fired until its ammunition was exhausted. Then dark little Turkish soldiers with luxuriant mustaches did what Turks have always done. No need to fix bayonets. They were already fixed. Small men in greatcoats rose from their positions at a shouted order and ran forward in a bayonet charge.

Here they discovered something that old China hands have long known, but which armies forgot—the Chinese hate knives and cannot stand the sight of bayonets. These Chinese fired only a few more rounds. Then, for the first time in this war, they turned and ran. The Turks killed nobody with their bayonets. Slowed by greatcoats and heavy boots, they couldn't catch anybody to kill.

The battle went on for nearly two days and nights in all. The Turks had been ordered—or understood they had been ordered—to hold that road in the mountains. They held it while Chinese dead piled up in front of them, and on the flanks, and behind. They held it with rifles, and with bayonets when the rifles had no more ammunition. The Turkish training is to repel a charge, then to charge themselves. On impossible terrain, the Turks charged uphill against the mortars and machine guns.

When they could not hold any longer, they backed away slowly. The road climbs a canyon which narrows at the top. As the Turks backed down it, Chinese fired from across the canyon and from above the road on the same side. Going up, the Turks had been very suspicious of the disorganized thousands coming down the sides of the road—South Korean soldiers, civilians, people who said they were civilians and men who said nothing at all and did not look up when the Turkish columns passed. Now these suspicions were justified. All along that narrow and lonely road weary little countrymen dropped



A Turkish artillery officer and two of his men look around for a good place to fly their flag.

their rice sacks and pulled rifles out of them. Men wearing South Korean uniforms took them off and exposed the Chinese uniforms underneath. Each village was a threat and every haystack required investigating. Turks with bullets through their brains fell off vehicles when the countryside appeared deserted, and yelling mobs of Chinese attacked in the dark.

Still the Turks backed up slowly. They left dead behind and evacuated their wounded when they could. Men who had marched twenty-five miles and fought two days now marched another twenty-five and kept going.

The American 2nd Division meanwhile was fighting its own way back. With roads directly behind Tokchon already closed by encircling Chinese, the American infantrymen (Continued on Page 6B)

Brigadier Tahsin Yazici (left), commander of the brigade, estimates that his soldiers were hit by at least 20,000 Chinese—perhaps twice as many.



The intrepid Turkish troops stand aside in disgust as elements of the ROK 7th Division, abandoning their positions, file past them toward the rear.



THE TERRIBLE HOURS OF THE TURKS

(Continued from Page 29)

and trucks followed the same route out that the Turks had taken. Vehicles of the two nations were locked in painfully slow convoys, and the monster prima movers and tank retrievers of the Americans blasted their sirens to clear a way through walking Turks.

With only half a dozen American advisers at the beginning, the Turks now had virtually none—one disappeared on a volunteer mission to destroy an American headquarters the Turks found intact, with maps and secret information still in the tents. Other advisers were hopelessly snarled in the traffic.

Turkish is a language with few lingual relatives. A lone soldier or lost truck driver, unless he could make himself understood by signs, had no way of asking for supplies, rations or even road directions. So they followed the general movement of troops, not knowing where they were going in this unknown country, but hoping for the best.

Even the main body of the brigade had language difficulties to add to its many others. Unable to find exact directions, three different battalions went down three different roads—fortunately all leading toward Pyongyang and in the proper direction of retreat. But they did not know with any exactness where they were going and could not report to any American headquarters where they were.

As far as the Americans were concerned, the Turks virtually vanished—the remnants of six thousand men, lost among endless other thousands.

Like Americans in general, American headquarters officers are notoriously impatient with language difficulties. Three days after the stand on the mountain road, many of them were ready to write off the Turks. "Dispersed" was the kindest word used and "routed" was at the other extreme. It was very simple. Nobody could find the Turks. Ergo, the Turks must have run away. In a bitter retreat, when whole American corps were in imminent danger and entire divisions of Koreans were vanishing overnight, officers and men running together, this was only one more tragedy, and a small one at that.

American truck drivers cursed at confused Turkish columns on the jammed roads, and American military policemen, freezing and covered with dust, impatiently waved straggling vehicles to the side while organized American and British convoys roared past. Nobody had time to find parts for the broken-down Turkish trucks—American-made, lend-leased to Turkey, and now brought back from Turkey with this force—which were obsolete as well as a traffic menace. Turkish wounded were picked up and given the same treatment as the thousands of American casualties, and American soldiers, as they always can do, made room for one more on crowded trucks and brought back the single men to whom they could not talk—only offer wafely parts of their rations and cigarettes. But as a fighting machine, the Turkish expeditionary force was finished, kaput and nearly forgotten. That was at the end of November.

But they—the staff officers, the correspondents and the impatient military police—wrote off the Turks a little too soon. In an evacuation-hospital tent at Pyongyang airfield a wounded Turkish

soldier tried again and again to make the medical orderly understand something. In desperation, the orderly finally called a Turkish captain, also awaiting air evacuation for near-pneumonia. And the captain, in halting English, explained.

"The soldier," he said, "wants his weapon, his rifle. It was at the main hospital, and he does not want to fly without it."

Five solid minutes of translating were required to explain to the wounded Turk that his weapon had been taken away deliberately, would not be allowed on an evacuation airplane anyhow, and that he did not need to worry about it.

This single incident was a tip-off. Capt. Tarik Suben on Thanksgiving Day had bivouacked his ordnance company on a roadside flat near Pyongyang. The fact that their dinner that day was turkey had made a paragraph for war correspondents writing holiday feature stories.

And later the ordnance company was back at the same field. Captain Tarik—Turkish family names are written first—explained, "We were separated from other units, so we returned by the same route we took forward. Yes, we brought back all our vehicles except those which were wrecked."

On the other side of the city, other Turkish units gathered—most of a battalion, other infantry stragglers, truck companies. There in a field the men bivouacked. They had neither rations nor sleeping bags, but each of them did have one thing—he still had his rifle.

And at still another spot on the perimeter of the city the artillery battalion pulled in to wait for orders. Many of the men who went forward with Capt. Kavaklipinar Halil and Gultekin Galip were gone, but the battalion still had one important thing: it had its guns, except for a single broken-down piece which had been carefully destroyed.

Later still a small change was made in the situation maps at United Nations force headquarters. Near Pyongyang the map drawers had to make room for an organization which hadn't been shown for days. Once again, in a reserve position, battered but still fit for action, the maps showed the Turkish brigade.

Brigadier Tahsin is a general who believes generals should not talk politics. He says through an interpreter only that the Turkish Government wished to aid the United Nations, and so sent one of the first expeditionary forces to the aid of United States and British troops in Korea. He refuses to comment on the obvious additional consideration: that Turkey sits in the path of Russian aggression and that the sending of this force was a logical thing for a nation which may soon need United Nations help itself against the Russians.

There were other considerations. Turks last fought a major battle against Allied troops during World War I. Since that time, the army which beat the British and others has conducted only occasional antiguerrilla drives against the Kurdish tribesmen, plus the six years of deadly monotonous border patrolling during Turkey's neutrality in World War II. Nobody, including the Turks themselves, really knew how good this army would be in a 1950 battle—and the Korean campaign was an opportunity to find out. All the Turkish officers volunteered for the brigade, and many of the men, just ending their two years of compulsory service, chose to come halfway across the world to fight when they could have gone home instead.

The Turkish Army was largely equipped by the Germans prior to World War II, and German methods were the standard order of procedure. The brigade which came to Korea had been using German-type rifles and artillery pieces, but changed to American-made weapons just before leaving Turkey and brought them along. One of the reasons given by American officers for keeping the brigade out of action for so long during the northward advance was the expressed belief that the men were not yet sufficiently familiar with their new weapons.

In Korea the Turks found other new difficulties. Turkish infantrymen normally hike wherever they go. This sets a maximum speed of movement much slower than the standard required by American tactics. However, this speed can be maintained by Turks or Koreans or Chinese, walking armies all, even when there is no gasoline or the movement has to go where there are no

roads. This is a lesson sadly learned by the Americans in the last bitter days of November.

As a result of all these things, the Turkish brigade which went into action was somewhat motley, for all the terrific build-up given to it by Istanbul and Ankara newspapers in special editions and full pages of pictures. The pride of Turkey, it nevertheless moved partly on American combat boots because its own Turkish-made footgear had worn out in training or on long marches during those parts of the trip north from Pusan which were not made by railroad. Its officers were generally competent, but had not picked up certain essentials of modern war movement—to keep the troops separated and at the side of the road to avoid traffic jams, to march the troops in single file rather than in closely packed columns which were juicy targets for any enemy guerrilla machine guns or ambushes. Although they had studied the Turkish-English phrase books issued, the men had not picked up even enough phrases to understand simple directions. Americans were able to assign only half a dozen Turkish-speaking advisers; and these were insufficient to take care of all the translation needs for 6000 men.

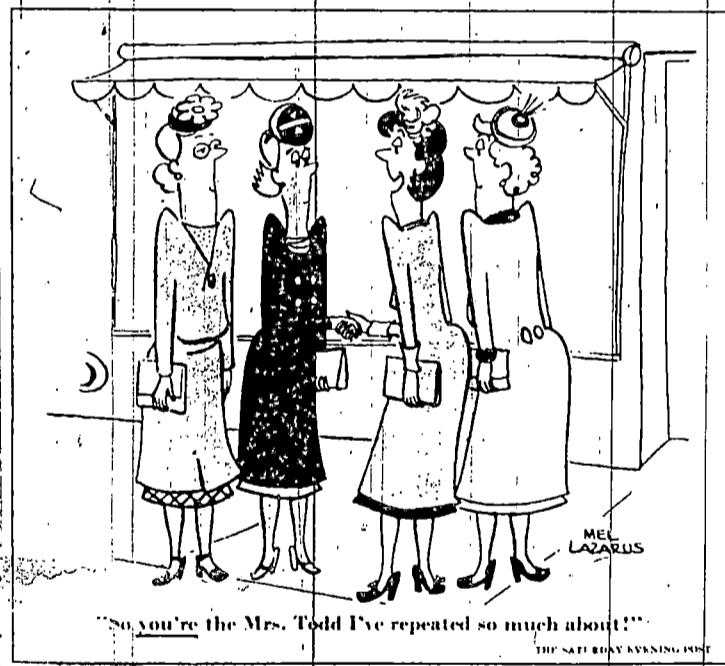
Some things which might have been expected to make for difficulties did not do so. Turkish troops take their religion more casually than many other Moslems. Many live up to such rituals as the morning bow to the East religiously enough, but when supply plans which had called for pork-free rations to be issued to them broke down under battle pressure, the Turks did not worry too much about it. An officer merely shrugged. "We don't tell the men that the American food has no pork in it," he said. "We just neglect to tell them it has."

As a matter of fact, Turks liked the ration and even what beer and whisky was available occasionally. Again an officer explained. As far as they were concerned, Moslems could not drink wine, but nothing had been said about other alcoholic beverages.

Psychologically, the Turks were frequently better off in Korea than the Americans. They came to fight, and that was the only thing they wanted to do. Before the battle on the pass, their officers were considerable nuisances around various headquarters, always with the same question: When will the Turks get to fight? And the matter of what they were fighting for was no problem at all. They were fighting for the United Nations, against communism, and no Turk who had ever looked at the northern borders of his own country needed to have the communist menace explained.

In this Korean tragedy, Turkish women have reason to weep, for more than a quarter of their men are already dead, wounded or missing—as women weep now in Pittsburgh and Tacoma, Bangkok, Sydney and Belfast and a thousand other cities in the free world. Like others, the Turks hoped for a quick victory, which would show their value to the world. What they got was a terrible mauling on a frozen mountain and a lesson in treachery and ambush along with their beating.

But the Turks did not run. More important, they left their dead, their wounded and their personal supplies. But they came back with their vehicles and dragging their guns. So they can fight again, and will. Everybody knows where the Turkish Army is now. In defeat, Turkey can be proud of it.



1 night Ankara
1 night Istanbul

King Taylor
Museum Austrian

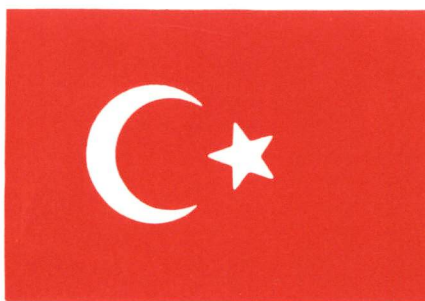
State Dinner
Embassy Meeting

2500 km van
in Ankara
5000 in Turkey
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pp: provide support
all activities
Embassy
Coral
Amb. Ambassador
July 4 party - Amb. Residence
garden
Looking over Ankara
Embassy -

BLUE Mosque

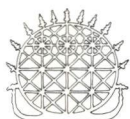
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Businessmen, Editors + Columnists



TURKEY

IN BRIEF

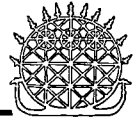


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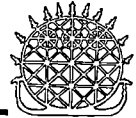
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Geography



Turkey is situated on an area where Europe meets Asia, creating a link between these two continents. The European part of the country is called Thrace, while the Asian part is known as Anatolia (or Asia Minor). It is bordered to the northwest by Greece and Bulgaria, to the east by the U.S.S.R. and Iran, and to the south by Iraq and Syria.

The Turkish peninsula is bathed by four seas: the Mediterranean to the south, the Aegean to the west, the Sea of Marmara between the European and Asian land masses, and the Black Sea to the north. The entire coastline spans more than 8,000 kilometers (approximately 5,000 miles) in length.

It extends between latitudes 42 °N and 36 °N and longitudes 25 ° 40'E and 44 °48'E, covering an area of 780, 576 sq. kilometers (roughly 301,000 sq. miles) with a time difference seven hours ahead of the U.S. Eastern Standard Time. Its shape approximates a rectangle, roughly 650 kilometers (404 miles) in width and 1,565 kilometers (972 miles) in length. If compared with North America from the points of position and climate, it coincides with the mid region.

Turkey's topography is extremely varied from region to region. The major part of the country consists of highland plateaus surrounded by mountains of varying altitudes along the Black Sea and the Mediterranean coasts. These rise toward the east and display volcanic features. The mountains are the continuation of ranges stretching over Europe mostly capped with snow, glaciers and small lakes.

In addition to some fifty lakes (Lake Van, Salt Lake, Manyas, and Lake Egirdir are some worth mentioning) which cover a total area of 9,000 sq. kilometers (3,474 sq. miles), there are rivers of various lengths and characteristics. Some flow from the peaks of mountains lying parallel to the coast and reach the sea very quickly. Others, originating on mountain slopes, cut through the ranges of mountains and flow along deep valleys, where they either end in Turkey as the result of interior drainage or leave Turkish territory to feed other rivers, lakes and seas. Some of the more notable are Kızılırmak, Sakarya, Yeşilirmak, Seyhan, Ceyhan, Fırat and Dicle (the Euphrates and the Tigris).

Since Turkey is a country of four seasons, it is renowned for its rich flora and fauna. It is one of the rare countries that is able to meet its own food production needs. Along the coastline, forests provide an abundant shelter for various kinds of animals, as well as some 400 species of birds. In central and southeastern Anatolia, steppes represent the primary flora; while in the east, natural pastures cover a vast area.

The agricultural sector continues to occupy the first place in the composition of national income, consumption and exports. Mostly cereals are sown, primarily wheat. There is a wealth of different vegetables and fruits. Nuts, fruits, tobacco and cotton are the most important crops.

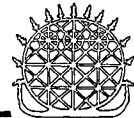
The natural environment also favors stockbreeding. Sheep, goats, cows, horses and donkeys are the most common. Efforts to develop the fishing and poultry industry have also been made.

Turkey has rich underground resources, all of which are not in use at present. Iron, copper, lead, zinc, mercury, chrome, and manganese are the most produced metals, while sulphur, boron, asbestos, and emery remain the commonly produced non-metals. Coal and lignite are other underground resources meeting the country's needs. Not all reserves of oil are in production.

Average Temperatures at Selected Areas (Weather Stations): F°

	Marmara Region (Istanbul)	Aegean Region (Izmir)	Mediterranean Region (Antalya)	Central Anatolia (Ankara)	Black Sea Region (Trabzon)	Eastern Anatolia (Van)	Southeastern Anatolia (Diyarbakir)
January	41	48	50	32	45	28	36
February	43	50	52	34	45	28	39
March	45	52	55	41	46	32	46
April	54	61	61	52	54	41	57
May	63	68	68	61	61	54	66
June	70	77	77	68	68	61	86
July	75	82	82	73	73	68	88
August	75	81	82	73	73	66	88
September	68	73	77	64	68	57	79
October	59	64	68	55	61	45	63
November	54	57	59	46	55	36	50
December	46	50	54	36	50	31	39

History



It is known that Turks first lived in Central Asia around 2000 B.C. Later, we observe some of them leaving Central Asia and spreading around, establishing many states and empires independent from each other within a vast area of Asia and Europe. Although their expansion was widespread, we will only be able to mention a few here.

The Great Hun Empire (during the 3rd Century B.C.) is generally considered the milestone in Turkish history. During the reign of this empire, Turks migrated toward the northwest, traveled through Finland and down to Central Europe to settle—they even reached Rome. Some of the Turks preferred to travel to the southwest, settling in the area covering Northern India, Afghanistan and Turkistan. By the 6th Century A.D., the Gok Turks took over power and established an Empire extending between the Black Sea and the Indian Ocean.

Other Empires, such as the Avar Empire (6-9 Century A.D.) developed in Central Asia; the Hazar Empire (5-10 Century A.D.) at Crimea and the Volga region; the First Uygur Empire at Central Asia; the Second Uygur Empire (lasting through the 14th Century); and many others. Each subsequently passed from power.

Around the 10th Century, Turks embraced the religion of Islam. After this significant change, the Karahanid Empire (10th and 11th Century) of Central Asia and the Ghaznavid Empire (10th through 12th Century) developed in areas of today's Iran, Afghanistan and Northern India.

Part of the Turks traveling toward the southwest came to Anatolia. In 1071 A.D., they fought a crucial war with the Byzantine Empire and settled in Asia Minor (which covers most of today's Turkey). There, they established many small feudal states and some empires. Before going any further in this brief outline of Turkish history, we must take a quick look at the long history of Anatolia (Asia Minor) before the entry of the Turks. It is known that Anatolia has a history of settled living for 10,000 to 12,000 years. With such a unique history, it has embraced more than twenty cultures and civilizations for which it deserves the fame of being the cradle of civilization.

Among these nations, the Hittites founded one of the greatest states and civilizations of the Bronze Age around the 15th to 12th Centuries B.C. The Hittite Empire was equal in strength and civilization to ancient Egypt. During the 12th Century, the Hittite Empire's reign was seized by the Thracians. Then, the neo-Hittites continued to rule the area until 750 B.C. when the Phrygians (750-300 B.C.) took over. The Phrygians lived under the strong influence of the Hittites and Urartus (900-600 B.C.).

The Lydians, Lycians and Carians of southwestern Anatolia also provided important contributions to the Anatolian culture and civilization (6th Century B.C.). Alexander the Great brought the Hellenistic Age (334 B.C.). The Romans (30 B.C. - 395 A.D.) continued to rule Byzantium until the 11th Century. The Byzantine era in Anatolia began to shrink with the arrival of Turks to the region (11th Century A.D.).

The Seljuk Empire was the first Turkish empire in Anatolia. After the Seljuks, Anatolia was divided into small states, but its unity was again accomplished by the Ottoman Turks. Their first settlement was around Bursa (at the end of the 13th Century).

The Ottomans built the largest empire in recent history within a very short time. After the conquest of Istanbul in 1453, the empire spread to Vienna in the west, Crimea in the north, the Arabian Gulf in the southeast and all of Northern Africa and Sudan, covering an area of 8 million sq. miles. Under the rule of Suleyman the Magnificent (1520-1566), the empire reached the zenith of its power. The Aegean, the Black Sea, and the eastern Mediterranean Sea became known as Ottoman lakes.

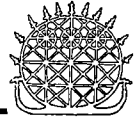
The 600 years of Ottoman reign can be attributed to its governmental system. Such a large territory of numerous races, cultures and religions could only be kept under one state by adopting an advanced liberty toward diverse religions, languages and cultures. It was the general Ottoman practice to allow religious minorities great autonomy in observing the rituals of their faith.

The 18th Century was the turning point for Ottoman power. The weakening of the empire continued until World War I (1914). During this war, the Ottoman armies fought on several different fronts throughout the far-reaching borders of the Empire, but lost. Many new states emerged from the old empire. Anatolia was also divided and occupied by allied forces. This was the actual end of the Ottoman empire.

Mustafa Kemal (ATATÜRK), an Army general, led the nation in its war of independence (1919-1922). There was not an army, no arms or ammunition, no government or treasury. Atatürk

established an army with insufficient supplies, and established a government based on national sovereignty. After many miraculous victories, the occupying forces were pushed out of the country and today's Republic of Turkey was established (1923). After the peace, the young Republic consolidated all its means for economic development and, by the policy for peace, succeeded in remaining out of World War II.

Government and the Constitution



I. Introduction

The main legal principles of the Turkish State are summarized in Article 2 of the Constitution:

“The Republic of Turkey is a democratic, secular and social State governed by the rule of law; bearing in mind the concepts of public peace, national solidarity and justice; respecting human rights; loyal to the nationalism of Atatürk, and based on the fundamental tenets set forth in the Preamble of the Constitution.”

Freedom of culture and religion prevailed during the Ottoman Empire, allowing the many nations and races within its boundaries to remain autonomous. The fact that the Ottoman Empire was the longest lived in recent history may be attributed to these freedoms, despite the lack of any written Constitution. The first attempts to create a written Constitution occurred in 1839 and 1856. Although the documents adopted during these two attempts remained in force only temporarily, they provided the basic elements of a Constitution.

The 1876 Constitution was the first legal document to force a Parliament and the right of election to share the sovereignty of the Emperor. The Constitution of 1906 placed some additional limitations on the Emperor, while increasing the power of the Parliament and the government.

The First World War (1914-1918) brought the Ottoman Empire to an end. By the Occupation of Istanbul, the Parliament was dissolved and the Constitution was abolished. The members of Parliament were sent to exile to an island by the occupying forces.

During the Independence War, the “Turkish Grand National Assembly” held their first meeting on April 23, 1920 to serve as the legislative body of the new Turkish state. This assembly prepared the new legal structure of the Turkish Republic. The new Republic was proclaimed on October 29, 1923 and the new Constitution was adopted in 1924. That Constitution served as the legal backbone of today's modern Turkish Republic. In 1946, Turkey adopted a multi-party political system. The Constitution of 1924 was replaced by others in 1961 and 1982. All three Constitutions of the Republic have been based on the principles of parliamentary democracy, human rights, national sovereignty, division of powers, private ownership and secularization.

II. Major Principles of the Constitution

The Constitution (with 177 Articles) establishes the structure of the Republic within the following principles:

- The Turkish Republic is a democratic, secular and social state governed by law;
- It should be governed to maintain public peace, national solidarity, justice, human rights and the objectives of Atatürk;
- The language of the State is Turkish;
- Sovereignty is vested in the nation without any conditions or restrictions. Sovereignty is exercised by organizations authorized by the nation.
- Legislative power is carried by the Parliament elected by the nation. This power cannot be delegated (transferred) to any one else;
- Judicial power is exercised by the independent courts on behalf of the Turkish nation;
- All individuals are equal, irrespective of language, race, religion, color, sex, or political beliefs;
- Laws cannot be contradict those principles stated in the Constitution.

III. Structure of the State

In accordance with the Constitution, the structure of the state is based on the principle of “division of power,” to create a balanced and self-controlled system. The power is divided into “legislative power,” “executive power,” and “judicial power,” balanced to secure freedoms and powers to control each other (self-control).

A. Legislative Power:

The “Turkish Grand National Assembly” is a parliament with one House, elected by the nation for a term of five years to exercise legislative power on behalf of the nation. The basic functions of this Assembly are:

- to adopt, to amend, or to repeal laws;
- to approve or to dismiss the Council of Ministers;
- to supervise and to question Ministers or the Council of Ministers;
- to debate, to amend and to approve annual budgets;
- to ratify international agreements;
- to grant amnesty or pardons

Members of Parliament do not have any liability for their words (either oral or written) during the course of their legislative duties. The country is divided into constituencies. The number of representatives of each is calculated according to its population. Every Turkish citizen over the age of eighteen can vote.

Elections are supervised by the “Supreme Council of Elections,” which solves all disputes or appeals. In each province, the local “Board of Election” runs and controls the election under the supervision and guidelines of the Supreme Council. Members of the Council and Boards are elected among independent judges.

B. Executive Power:

The President of the Republic is the Head of State (not the head of government as in the United States). The main functions of the President are:

- to represent the State and the country;
- to insure the implementation of the Constitution;
- to coordinate legislative, judicial and executive functions;
- act as the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces;
- to ratify laws and government decrees.

The President is elected by the Grand National Assembly for a period of seven years. The President may ratify or return the laws for a second debate, may call for a referendum.

Executive power is exercised by the "Council of Ministers," headed by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President from the members of Parliament. The Prime Minister names the Ministers for approval by the President. The new Government (Council of Ministers) reads their program at the Parliament and the vote of confidence follows. There are 30 Ministers in the Council.

Ministers and other members of the administration can be sued in independent "administrative" courts for their misuse of power, administrative errors or functions against any law.

C. Judicial Power:

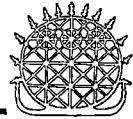
Judicial power is exercised by independent courts. No authority or power can instruct the judges or public prosecutors of the courts. These cannot be discharged, replaced or retired by executive authorities except for the reasons clearly stated by the appropriate laws.

There are three categories of courts in the Turkish judiciary system:

- Courts of justice deal with legal, commercial and criminal cases. The decisions of these courts may be reviewed by the supreme court of justice upon the appeal of the parties involved.
- The decisions or functions of the executive power (including the Prime Minister and Ministers or any governmental department) can be appealed in administrative courts if these functions or decisions are against the law. The decisions of these administrative courts may also be reviewed by the high administrative court.

The laws and decisions of the Grand National Assembly can be examined by the "Constitutional Court" if they contradict the Constitution. If found, contradictory, this court may cancel the decisions or laws of the Parliament.

Social Structure



The historical richness and the colorful culture of the Turkish nation which developed over thousands of years have contributed to the unique social structure of today's Turkey.

Less than one-half of the Turkish population lives within the boundaries of today's Republic of Turkey. In the early years of the Republic, it was about 12 million. According to the 1990 census, the population of the country numbers over 57 million, with a balanced figure of males and females. In recent years, the annual population growth has been 2.3%.

The language of the nation is Turkish. Evolving over thousands of years, Turkish has gained a strong structure with simple grammar and a rich vocabulary. The Latin alphabet is used with some additional letters: ç (as in church), ş (as in shell), ü (as in few), ö (as in girl).

99% of the population believes in the Moslem religion. However, there are followers of Christian and Jewish sects as well. Turkey is a secular state with freedom of religion and worship. In addition to its numerous mosques, there are several churches and synagogues.

47% of the population lives in rural settlements and small towns. Major cities such as Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Adana and Bursa show the significance of rapid industrialization and growth of commerce. Migration continues to the cities from rural areas, while provincial towns are also experiencing considerable growth due to the increase of technology and industrialization consequently creating the need for an additional work force. Recent employment figures confirm this fact by 17% work force employment in agriculture, 33% in industry and 50% in the service sector and construction.

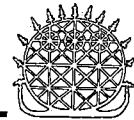
The industrial life is balanced by trade unions throughout the country. These unions are tied together in union associations of each sector such as the textile workers; the hotel, restaurant and catering workers' union; and, the transportation workers' union. Sectoral associations of these unions form the Turkish National Assembly of Trade Unions which represents millions of workers all over the country. To balance this organization, employers also have a union to maintain industrial peace and fair relations. Disputes among unions and employers in collective bargaining negotiations are solved by a mixed and independent supreme commission.

The nation's Social Security system is organized by three organizations: (1) the Government Pension Fund, which provides pensions for government employees; (2) the Institution of Social Insurance, which provides pension facilities for employees of the private sector; and, (3) the Institution of the Self-Employed, which provides the same benefits for the self-employed. These organizations provide retirement payments and cover health care expenses for their members. These services are available after working a certain number of years, during which time premiums are to be paid.

Government hospitals and health care facilities throughout the country provide their services for the public at large with minimum charges, while private hospitals, clinics and private medical specialists offer their services at slightly higher fees.

The family is an important and strong institution in Turkish life throughout history due to a deeply-rooted belief that the foundation of any civilization and the basis of progress rests on a strong family life.

Turkish women have always had a part in the social and economic life of Turkey. Women worked with their husbands on the farms in rural life. Generally, folkdances were and are performed by male and female participants together. Today, women have the same professional opportunities that men have in education, in professional life, in politics, etc. Turkish women have had the right to vote since 1927 and take part in political activities. Women contribute as members of parliament, cabinet ministers; doctors, lawyers, scientists, pilots, workers, etc. for the economy, industry and culture of the country.



Economy

TURKEY has been a fast growing economy since the early 1960s. Between 1963-72 real GNP (Gross National Product) growth was about 6.6% with moderate reliance on external resources. At the end of this period Turkey opted to maintain its growth momentum through rapid reserve decumulation and heavy short-term borrowing. This externally financed GNP growth, while averaging around 7.7% in 1973-76, came to an abrupt halt in mid 1977, as the massive external debt coupled with exogenous shocks like the rise in the world oil prices, stagflation in OECD economies and deterioration in the terms of external trade took their toll on the economy. GNP growth steadily declined from 4.0% in 1977 to a negative figure in 1979.

In the early 1980's, Turkey initiated an extensive stabilization program, including a wide-ranging program of structural reforms. The new strategy had and continues to have four major strands; monetary stability, export promotion, an enhanced role for the private sector especially in manufacturing and an increased reliance on market forces as opposed to regulation. Aided by real export growth averaging about 20% during the last decade, Turkey successfully recovered from a severe economic crisis and succeeded in turning around a virtually unsustainable balance of payments situation.

During the past ten years, Turkey has more than tripled its exports to \$11.6 billion while imports showed a two-fold increase to reach \$15.7 billion. Manufactured goods now make up almost 80% of total exports, an increase from a feeble 30% in 1980. The pattern of export led growth was prevalent across the entire manufacturing sector as all sub-sectors increased their outward orientation, some dramatically, such as textiles, leather and machinery. All these achievements were the result of a vigorous adherence to free-market policies and they were realized during a period of increasing tendency for protectionism in the world. Today, Turkey is probably the only non-oil-exporting, democratic developing country regularly paying its foreign debt while maintaining a remarkable growth rate averaging about 5% annually during the 1980s.

Despite the achievements in the manufacturing sector, agriculture has always been and continues to be a major drive of the economy. Although declining in relative importance, it still generates 18% of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) and about 18% of export earnings. Of the total area Turkey occupies, about half is agricultural land. About 3.2 million acres are irrigated (18% of the cropped area) with substantial increase planned for the 1990s as a result of ongoing works on the Tigris and especially Euphrates rivers. The Southeastern Anatolia project (GAP), as it is called, will not only establish an irrigation system for 4.2 million acres of land, but will also generate 26 billion kwh hydroelectric energy through 21 dams and 17 hydroelectric power plants.

Tourism is the other major sector of the Turkish Economy. The rapid increase in the number of tourists to Turkey has provided a sizable contribution to the economy while creating feasible investment opportunities for foreign investors. In fact, over the past decade the number of tourists has increased 350% to 4.5 million, while tourism revenues showed an eight-fold increase reaching \$2.5 billion in 1989.

The geographical location of Turkey holds an appreciable position for its prospective growth. Western European countries and, within that group, the European Community (Turkey is currently an associate member) are the leading trade and economic partners of the country. The EC alone has a share of around 42% in Turkey's external trade.

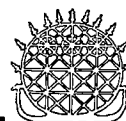
Middle Eastern and North African countries have the second largest share in Turkey's foreign trade by ratio of 27%. Considering the scope of development activities in these countries, Turkey shall continue to contribute to those efforts and benefit from these business opportunities. In addition to these, the opening of Eastern Europe offers glittering opportunities for Turkey.

Turkey's economic and commercial relations with the U.S. are growing year by year. Her imports from the States are valued around 2.1 billion dollars and her current exports are equaling roughly 1 billion dollars. Turkish imports from the U.S. are basically investment goods, coal and chemical products. U.S. imports from Turkey are composed of textiles, tobacco, unleaded gasoline and some metal products.

Volume of the bilateral trade exceeded 3 billion dollars in 1989 and Turkey is now one of the few countries with which the U.S. enjoys a trade surplus. In order to increase this mutually beneficial trade which currently does not reflect the potentials of the two countries, U.S. trade barriers should be reduced as is the case in Turkey.

For further details on Turkish economy and trade, please contact the Turkish Embassy, Economic and Commercial Counselor's Office located at 2523 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20008 in writing or call (202) 483-5366.

Foreign Relations



The guiding principle of Turkish foreign policy was first expounded by Atatürk, the founder of the modern Turkish Republic (1923), when he proclaimed, "Peace at Home, Peace in the World." It reflects the Turkish people's strong desire for peace and freedom, without which their aspiration for rapid socio-economic development cannot be realized. It is also indicative of Turkey's conviction that peace and progress at home depend on international conciliation and stability, to which Turkey strives to contribute.

Although a very great part of its territory lies in Asia, politically, economically and strategically Turkey is an integral part of Europe, or in more general terms, of the Western community of nations.

Turkey's Western orientation and legitimate security concerns prompted her to join NATO in 1952. Today, Turkey's contribution to Western defense and security are highlighted by her defense of one-third of the NATO/Warsaw Pact frontier and by her high level of defense spending, placing her among the top contributors to NATO. With her critical yet turbulent location, Turkey shares the longest border with the Soviet Union of any NATO country, guards the strategic straits to the Black Sea and maintains the largest complement of armed forces within NATO after the U.S., a force as large as the Greek, British, Portuguese, Danish, Norwegian, Dutch and Canadian forces combined.

However, Turkey's NATO participation is not only an expression of security concerns, but also of the democratic values and political will of the Turkish people. Turkey has long supported international cooperation in resolving global problems, making Turkey a model partner in the battle against drug trafficking and terrorism. Turkey began strict enforcement of anti-drug laws decades ago and today is in the vanguard of those nations actively fighting the scourge of drugs, a position widely recognized by the United Nations and the U.S. Government. Turkey has also been an active participant in the fight against international terrorism.

In addition to NATO, Turkey belongs to the Council of Europe and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (the OECD). Turkey also has an association agreement with the European Economic Community. She has submitted her application for full membership to the EC, and is actively working towards harmonizing all of her trade regulations and policies with EC standards.

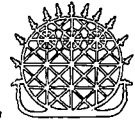
Even given her Western focus, Turkey's unique location and history allow her to be the only Western country that is also a member of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. This duality is an important element in the multi-dimensional nature of Turkish foreign policy.

In her relations with her neighbors, Turkey seeks to promote friendship and cooperation with all, based on respect for sovereignty, security, territorial integrity, non-intervention in internal affairs, equity, equality and a balance of mutual interests. Turkey pursues a policy that aims to create a "belt of peace and cooperation" around her, and believes that any problem that might arise between neighbors can and should be solved through constructive and result-oriented dialogue.

While politically anchored in democratic Europe and participating in Western defense, Turkey also has historic, cultural, economic and political links to the Middle East. Therefore, she follows developments in the region closely and hopes that a just and lasting peace there, can be restored to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. Turkey recognizes the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, as well as the right of all states in the region, including Israel, to live within secure and recognized borders. Turkey is the only regional country which has had longstanding relations and dialogue with all Middle Eastern countries.

Turks and Americans have come a long way since they were first together by their mutual effort in defense of freedom in Korea some forty years ago. Indeed, Turkish troops fought shoulder to shoulder with their American allies and gained a reputation for fearless valor and unequalled heroism. Predictably, Turkish-American relations gained momentum with Turkey's membership in NATO. In its infancy, our relationship was reflective of our strategic interdependence and for a long time, security cooperation was its dominant feature. However, in recent years consolidation of Turkish democratic achievements and significant economic strides have served to make our mature relationship increasingly multi-dimensional. The United States, a longstanding friend and ally, shall figure even more prominently in Turkey's global political and economic considerations.

Education



The Turkish Constitution secures equal opportunities for everyone. The educational system is also based on this principle. The opportunity for education for each and every one is guaranteed. For this reason, nearly all schools in Turkey may be attended free of charge.

The Turkish educational system can be defined under two main groups: Formal and Adult education. Formal education is divided into three stages: primary, high schools and universities. Most of these schools provide co-education because of the traditions and social structure.

The five year primary education program is compulsory for every child as soon as they reach the age of seven. Most elementary school students dress similarly in a type of uniform.

The high school education is divided into two stages, each stage lasting three years, for a total of six years. The high school programs are not different than the programs in the United States. The main distinction in the classroom structure is that the teachers instead of the students, go from class to class.

There are also high schools with special educational formats aimed at providing technical skills for students. Students attending these technical high schools take up jobs in industry after their graduation using the certain skills they learned: electronics, carpentry, etc. The same special schools are also available for girls providing skills in tailoring, cooking, handcrafts, etc.

In order to provide further opportunities for the children with limited finances, there are high schools with boarding facilities. These schools are free of charge and the students are placed according to the results of an examination.

Evening high schools are also available for adults and children who wish to learn but cannot do so during normal day school hours.

With very limited exceptions, high schools are at large owned by the government and provide free educational opportunities. Graduates of these high schools can attend universities after the university entrance examination. This centralized examination is administered by the Supreme Council of Higher Education and determines candidates for the enrollment of each university and faculty after evaluating the grades of related subjects, their high school results and their preferences according to the student capacity of each faculty.

The universities are comprised of various faculties. The faculties are schools providing education in certain subjects, similar to colleges and schools in the United States, such as the Faculty of Law, Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Trade, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, etc.

Universities charge a certain fee; however, generally, these tuition fees are extremely low. In order to give the opportunity of education to the student with higher success and talent, rather than financial means, the government and foundations also provide scholarships. There are 29 universities throughout Turkey and 211 schools (faculties), 114 institutes of graduate studies and 200 junior colleges.

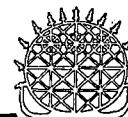
Universities also provide mixed education for boys and girls without any contingency for any sex. Talent and success are the major criteria for admittance. Currently, the literacy rate in Turkey is 80%.

For further details on education in Turkey, please contact the Turkish Embassy, Educational Counselor's Office, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Suite 306, Washington, D.C. 20036; (202) 467-0788.

The following chart provides some basic figures for the 1989-90 academic year:

Educational Institution	# of Institutions TOTAL (Pub./Pvt.)	# of Teachers TOTAL (Pub./Pvt.)	# of Students TOTAL (Pub./Pvt.)
Kindergartens	3,601 (3,400/201)	6,734 (6,300/434)	110,534 104,058/6,476)
Primary Schools	51,169 (51,014/155)	224,382 (222,318/2,064)	7,191,027 (7,147,936/43,091)
Junior High Schools	6,357 (6,186/171)	47,239 (45,597/1,642)	2,280,616 (2,224,449/56,167)
High Schools	1,700 (1,555/145)	61,277 (56,881/4,396)	750,091 (715,374/34,717)
Vocational-technical schools	1,605 (1,596/9)	44,423 (44,308/115)	542,956 (541,524/1,432)
Higher Education	29 Universities (211 schools— faculties) (114 institutes of graduate studies) (200 junior colleges)	29,614	551,718

Turkish Cuisine



Turkish cuisine is widely recognized as ranking with French and Chinese as one of the world's three great cuisines. While this recognition has been less prevalent in the United States than elsewhere, growing numbers of American visitors to Turkey have been impressed by the meticulous preparation, fresh ingredients, surprising contrasts, and unerring balance of composition inherent in Turkish

cuisine. Famous for its rich variety of dishes and superbly blending of spices and herbs, Turkish cuisine offers the greatest gastronomic excitement because it has evolved from the different civilizations and cultures which have inhabited its boundaries during its 10,000 year history.

While many of the well-known cuisines rely on certain elements such as the sauce in French cuisine and Italian cuisine's pasta, Turkish cuisine is as visually exciting to the appetite as the large variety of ingredients which create it, allowing endless variation in preparation and taste.

A typical Turkish meal begins with soup or "meze" (hors d'oeuvres), followed in succession by the main course (usually red meat, chicken or fish), vegetables cooked in olive oil, dessert and fresh fruit. Of course, no meal is complete without "Turkish coffee."

Soups: While the Turks share a love for traditionally popular soups known the world over (such as tomato, chicken, pasta and bean, etc.), there are ingredients in Turkish soups that make them flavorfully unique. For example, "wedding soup" combines chicken and beef broth, eggs, lemon and vegetables; lentil soup flavors the basic bean with beef broth, flour, butter and paprika; "tarhana" soup is made with a dried preparation of flour, yogurt, tomato and red pepper flakes; and, tripe soup features a sauce of vinegar and garlic. Although most meals begin with soup, tripe soup is served after a heavy dinner accompanied by alcoholic beverages.

Hors d'oeuvres: At dinners where alcoholic beverages are served, the first course is usually "meze," instead of soup. The "meze" tray consists of numerous appetizers including "börek" (pastry rolls filled with cheese or ground meat), the famous "dolma" (stuffed grape leaves, green pepper or eggplant), and çerkez tavuğu (chicken with walnut sauce). The "meze" tray features a dazzling array of salads and purees, ranging from eggplant to red caviar and lamb or veal, fried vegetables with yogurt sauce, and delicious varieties of seafood like mussels, shrimp or lobster.

The Main Course: Delicious varieties of seafood may be grilled, fried or stewed as the main dish. Those who favor grilled meat are likely to select "karışık ızgara" (mixed grill of lamb), "shish kebab" (chunks of lamb meat on skewers), or, "döner kebab" (lamb roasted on a vertical spit and sliced off as it cooks).

"Kofte" (meatballs) are another specialty which may be served grilled, fried or stewed with vegetables. There are so many varieties of casserole (or stewed) dishes, for virtually every taste. Some are served with rice or eggplant puree, while others are cooked together with a fresh variety of vegetables.

Fresh vegetables are widely used, either served hot (prepared with margarine) or cold (prepared with olive oil). The cold dishes are not only tasty, but exceedingly healthy. The use of vegetables creates endless variation . . . there are said to be over forty ways to prepare eggplant.

Vegetables cooked with olive oil are essentials of the Turkish table. These dishes are generally served at the beginning, among the hors d'oeuvres, or just after the main course. Peppers, eggplants, green beans and peas are the primary vegetables cooked with olive oil, which is also used as a main ingredient in salads. While minced meat, the main ingredient of hot stuffings, is prepared with margarine, cold rice stuffings are prepared with aromatic olive oil. Hot rice "pilav" is also served, either as a side dish or mixed with currants and pine nuts.

A salad, full of natural goodness and vitamins, is always featured at the Turkish table as a complement to the main course.

Fruits and Desserts: The final touch to any meal includes a tray of fresh, sun-ripened fruits or a dessert chosen from a variety of rich delights. Peaches, apples, pears, sultanas, raisins, figs, oranges and melons are but a few of the fruits that grow abundantly under the Turkish sun.

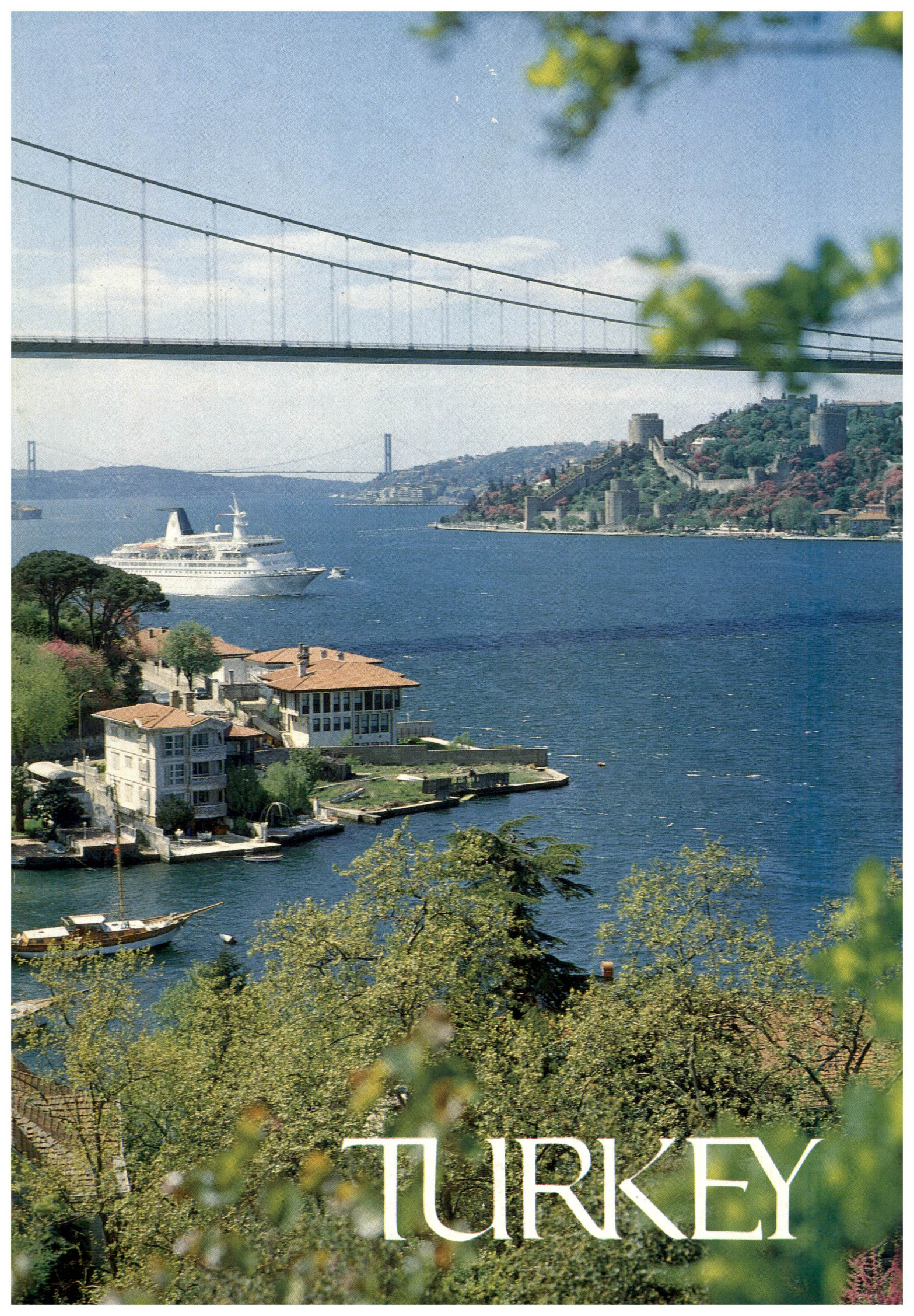
Some of the world's most tempting desserts come from Turkey. "Baklava" (a flaky pastry dipped in syrup), "bülbul yuvası" (or, bird's nest . . . thin pastry leaves with a walnut filling and lemon peel syrup), "revani" (semolina cake), "şekerpare" (sweet cookies), and "lokma" (Turkish fritters) are just a few. Puddings are delicious as well. Among the most popular are "muhallebi" (milk pudding), "sütlaç" (rice pudding) and "tavuk göğsü" (chicken breast pudding).

Turkish Coffee: "Kahve" (Turkish coffee) is the finale of the feast. Because of its rich aroma and taste, it is served in very small cups.

Beverages: The most popular beverage among Turks is water. A rich buttermilk (made of yogurt and water) is preferred with dishes of meat.

Turkey, with its abundance of sun and coastal waters, has produced some of the finest grapes for winemaking in the world. Rakı, a spirit similar in taste to anisette, is consumed as an alternate to wine. High quality vodka, gin and brandy are produced by the Turkish State Monopoly. State-run and privately owned factories produce both light and dark beer.

At the start or end of the meal, it is customary to hear "Afiyet Olsun," which means, "May what you eat bring you well-being." It is also similar to "bon appetit." To compliment the cook for a delicious meal, one says "Elinize sağlık," or, "Bless your hands."



TURKEY



Welcome to Turkey, a country that spans two continents, and which for over ten thousand years has been the home of the great cultures and civilizations of the world. Here you can enjoy the pleasures of east and west, old and new.

In Turkey you can see landscapes of incredible natural beauty, sites of great antiquity, towns and villages with lovely examples of architecture from Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman times. Then you can relax: with over eight thousand kilometres of coastline, innumerable gorgeous beaches, and four different seas, every taste is catered for.

Once you have visited Turkey, sampled the delicious food and marvellous local wines and drinks, enjoyed the friendliness and hospitality of the people you are sure to want to return again and again, each time making new discoveries and new friends.



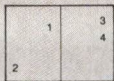
Istanbul

"There God, man, nature and art have together created and placed the most marvellous view that the human eye can contemplate on earth."

Lamartine's words are a fitting tribute to this unique city, rising from the sparkling waters of the Istanbul Boğazi (Bosphorus) into a striking skyline of domes and minarets, bridging the continents of Europe and Asia and linking the Black Sea to the sea of Marmara.

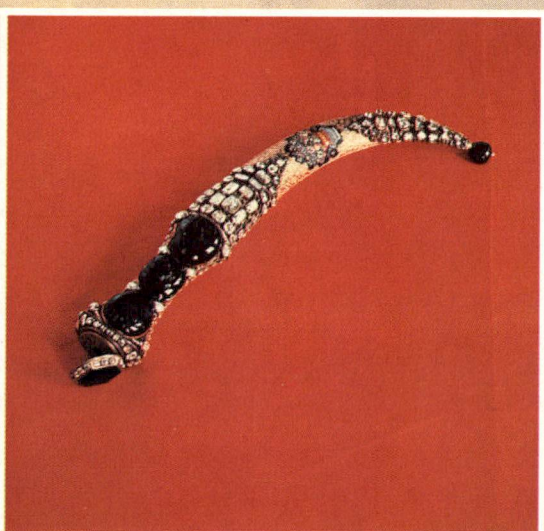
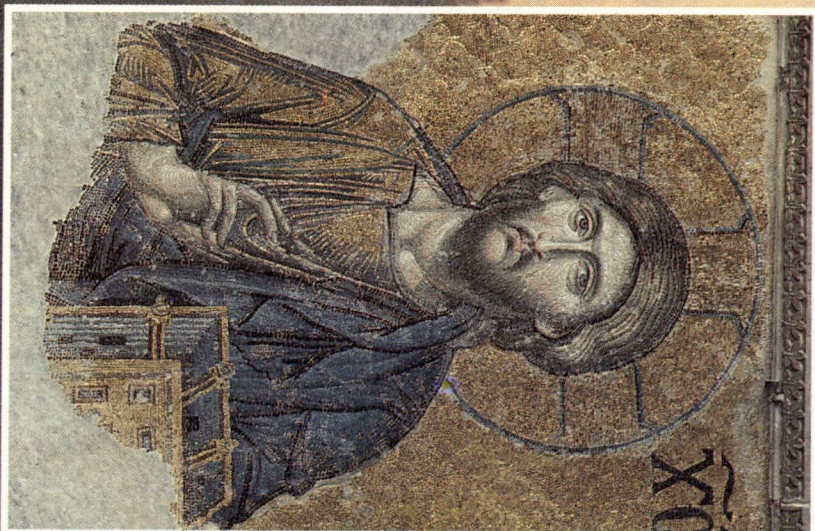
This strategic setting has dictated the city's destiny as an imperial capital for nearly 1,600 years. Founded 2,600 years ago, the city was made the Roman capital by the Emperor Constantine and following the division of the empire it became the Byzantine capital. Then, in 1453, the city that possessed the mightiest fortifications of the Western World fell to the Ottoman Turks, led by their tempestuous young sultan, Mehmet II.

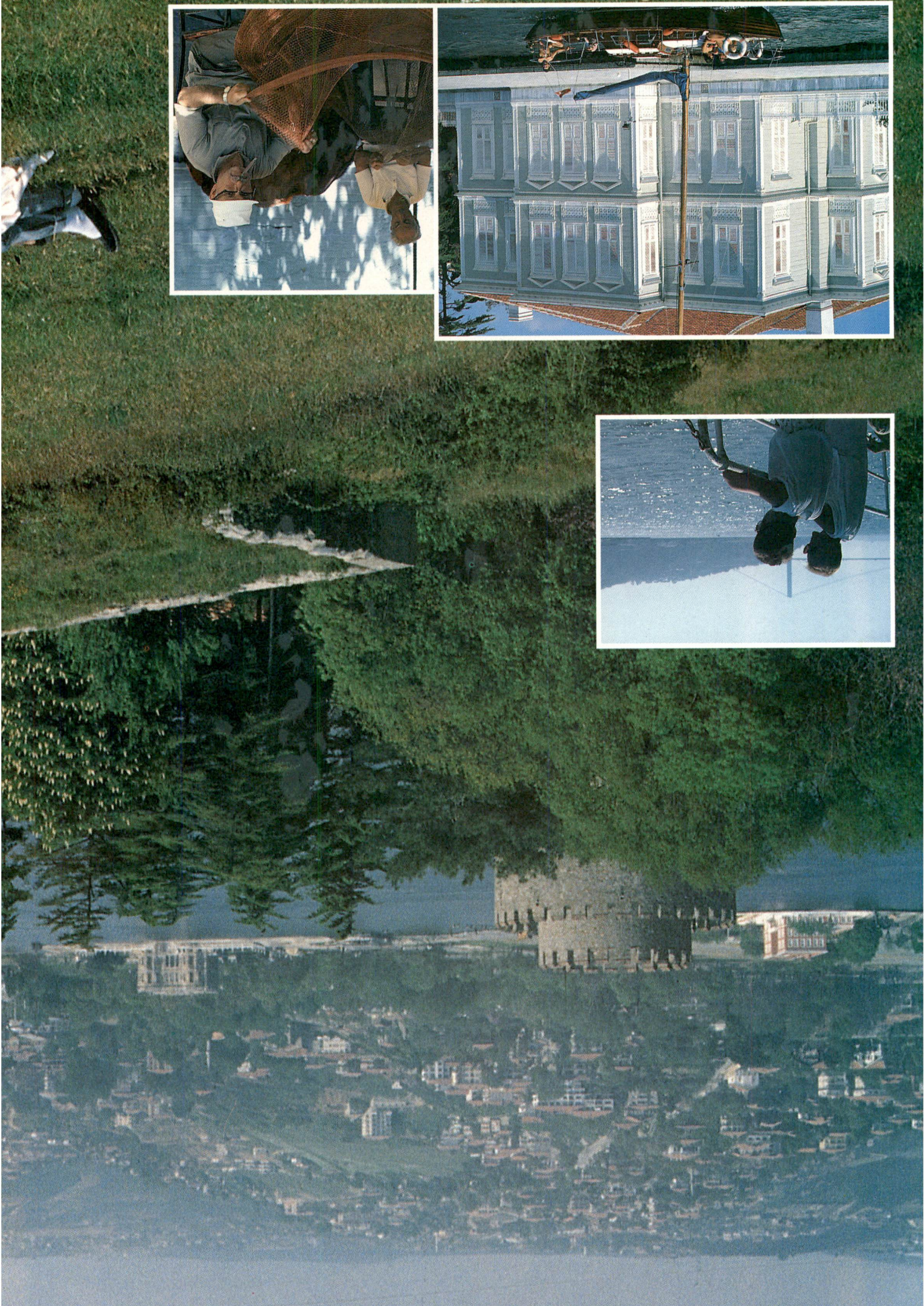
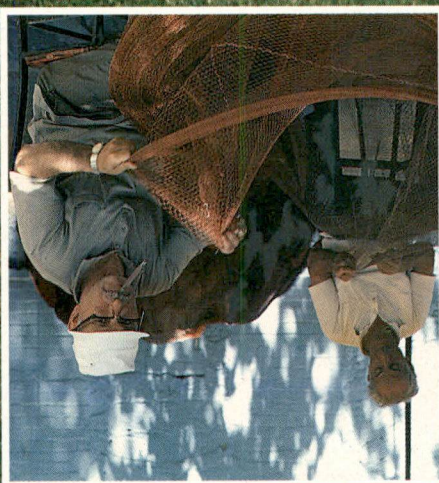
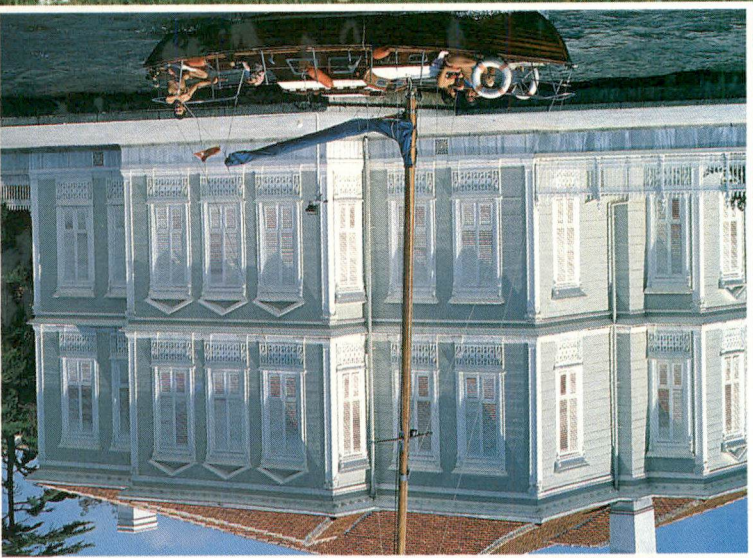
In this most cosmopolitan of cities, past and present are synthesized, in a blend of Byzantine brilliance with Ottoman opulence. This is a bustling port city, with great liners at anchor and its little fishing boats bobbing on the waves. Everywhere the city's contrasts are apparent, from the sirens of ships to the timeless sound of muezzins calling the faithful to prayer and from the sunlight flashing off the golden crescents on the domes of mosques to the hypnotic gaze of Byzantine mosaic figures.

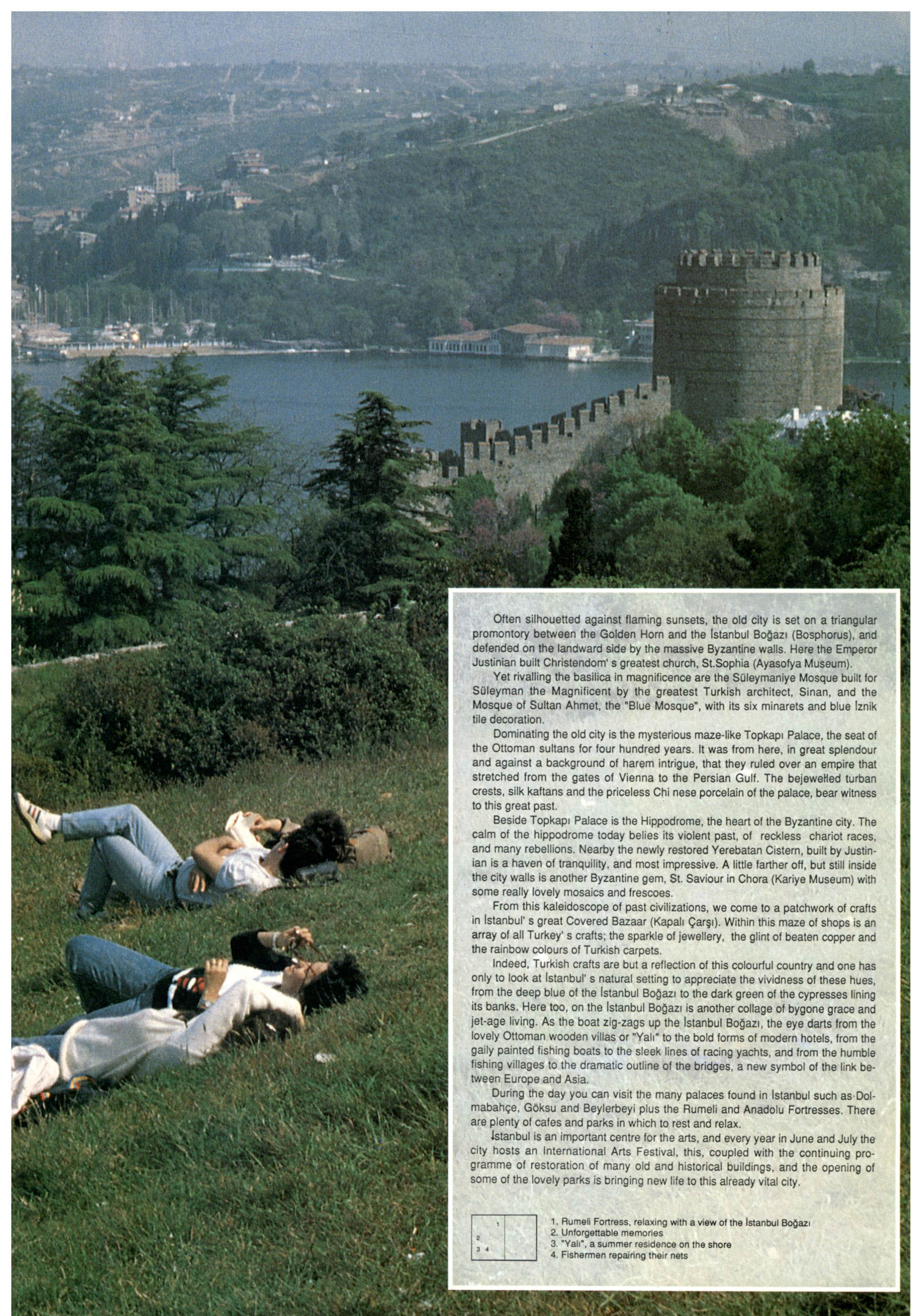


1. Istanbul, a silhouette of the city
2. Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror
3. Dagger from the Topkapı Palace Treasury
4. Mosaic in Ayasofya Museum









Often silhouetted against flaming sunsets, the old city is set on a triangular promontory between the Golden Horn and the İstanbul Boğazı (Bosphorus), and defended on the landward side by the massive Byzantine walls. Here the Emperor Justinian built Christendom's greatest church, St. Sophia (Ayasofya Museum).

Yet rivalling the basilica in magnificence are the Süleymaniye Mosque built for Süleyman the Magnificent by the greatest Turkish architect, Sinan, and the Mosque of Sultan Ahmet, the "Blue Mosque", with its six minarets and blue Iznik tile decoration.

Dominating the old city is the mysterious maze-like Topkapı Palace, the seat of the Ottoman sultans for four hundred years. It was from here, in great splendour and against a background of harem intrigue, that they ruled over an empire that stretched from the gates of Vienna to the Persian Gulf. The bejewelled turban crests, silk kaftans and the priceless Chi nese porcelain of the palace, bear witness to this great past.

Beside Topkapı Palace is the Hippodrome, the heart of the Byzantine city. The calm of the hippodrome today belies its violent past, of reckless chariot races, and many rebellions. Nearby the newly restored Yerebatan Cistern, built by Justinian is a haven of tranquility, and most impressive. A little farther off, but still inside the city walls is another Byzantine gem, St. Saviour in Chora (Kariye Museum) with some really lovely mosaics and frescoes.

From this kaleidoscope of past civilizations, we come to a patchwork of crafts in İstanbul's great Covered Bazaar (Kapalı Çarşı). Within this maze of shops is an array of all Turkey's crafts; the sparkle of jewellery, the glint of beaten copper and the rainbow colours of Turkish carpets.

Indeed, Turkish crafts are but a reflection of this colourful country and one has only to look at İstanbul's natural setting to appreciate the vividness of these hues, from the deep blue of the İstanbul Boğazı to the dark green of the cypresses lining its banks. Here too, on the İstanbul Boğazı is another collage of bygone grace and jet-age living. As the boat zig-zags up the İstanbul Boğazı, the eye darts from the lovely Ottoman wooden villas or "Yalı" to the bold forms of modern hotels, from the gaily painted fishing boats to the sleek lines of racing yachts, and from the humble fishing villages to the dramatic outline of the bridges, a new symbol of the link between Europe and Asia.

During the day you can visit the many palaces found in İstanbul such as Dolmabahçe, Gökusu and Beylerbeyi plus the Rumeli and Anadolu Fortresses. There are plenty of cafes and parks in which to rest and relax.

İstanbul is an important centre for the arts, and every year in June and July the city hosts an International Arts Festival, this, coupled with the continuing programme of restoration of many old and historical buildings, and the opening of some of the lovely parks is bringing new life to this already vital city.

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1. Rumeli Fortress, relaxing with a view of the İstanbul Boğazı
2. Unforgettable memories
3. "Yalı", a summer residence on the shore
4. Fishermen repairing their nets

Thrace and Marmara

The rolling hills, extensive vineyards, and sunflower fields of Thrace comprise the European part of Turkey, cut off from Turkey's Anatolian heartland in Asia by the Çanakkale Boğazı (Dardanelles), the sea of Marmara and the İstanbul Boğazı (Bosphorus).

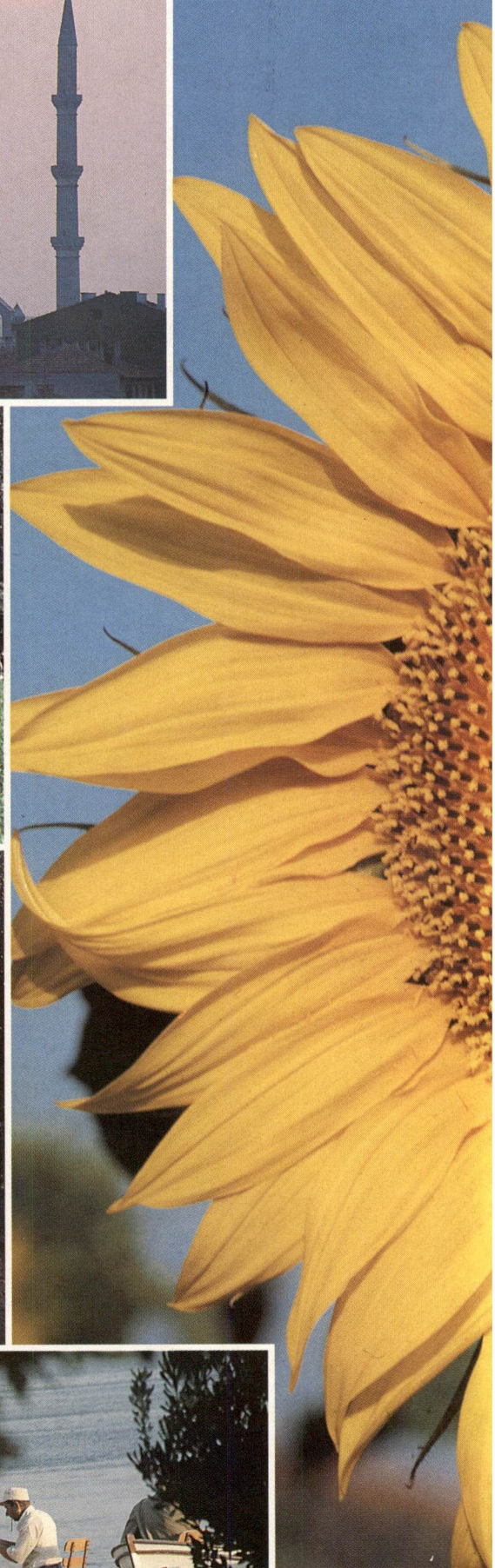
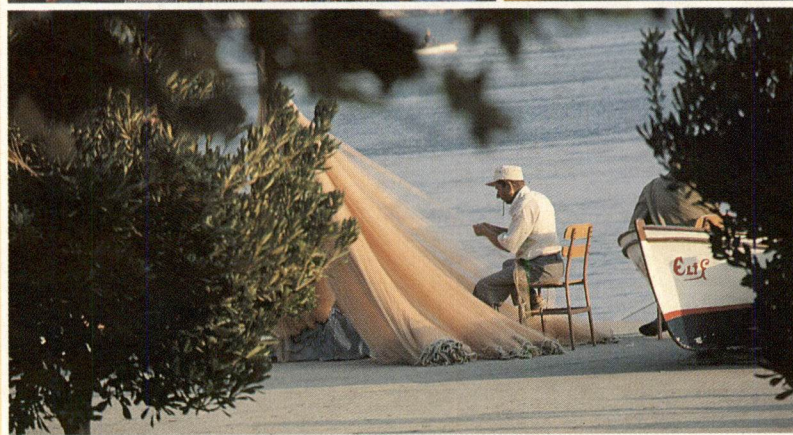
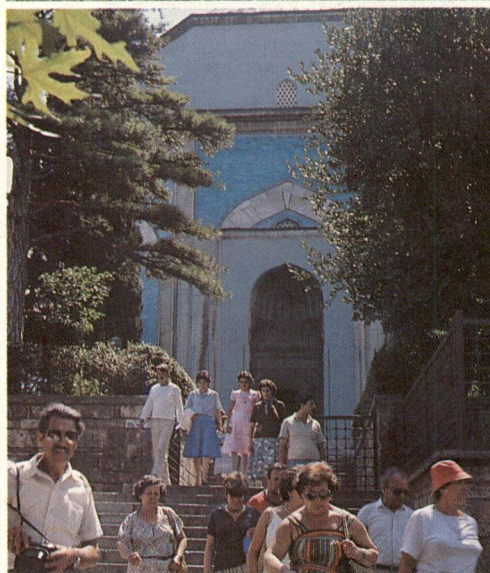
Standing at the gateway to the East is Edirne, dominated by one of the masterpieces of Ottoman art, the Selimiye Mosque. Its four great minarets stab the skyline and mark the transition from East to West.

As the demarcation line between East and West, the Marmara region has a turbulent past. It was from ancient Abydos that the Persian King Xerxes spanned the Çanakkale Boğazı (Dardanelles) with his flotilla of ships, and nearly 2,400 years later these same straits were the scene of General Mustafa Kemal's (later Atatürk) great First World War victory over the Allied invasion force. At Gebze, on the north coast of Marmara, Hannibal lies buried and a little further down the coast is İzmit, the ancient Nicomedeia and today a striking example of Turkey's industrialisation. In the region of İzmit is Hereke an important centre for the making of fine carpets for the Ottoman court, a tradition which survives to this day. İzmit south of İzmit, is the ancient Nicaea, site of the First Ecumenical Council (325 A.D.) and much later the town that provided the Ottomans with their magnificent tiles. It was from Bursa nearby that the tiny Ottoman principality expanded to become one of history's greatest empires. Many remains attest to the region's checkered history, from the Roman walls of İzmit to the elegant Ottoman buildings of Bursa, such as the Yeşil Mausoleum and Mosque and the Ulu Mosque.

The mountainous, forested southern coast of Marmara is particularly beautiful. The highest peak bordering the south coast is that of the pineclad Uludağ (2,543m) the ancient Mt. Olympus of Mysia. The mountain at the centre of a lovely national park is Turkey's liveliest ski resort in winter, and overlooks the thermal resort and historic city of Bursa.

The whole coast of Marmara is lined with sandy beaches, the main resorts are Yalova (also a thermal centre), Çınarcık, Armutlu, the northwest coast of Gemlik, Mudanya, Erdek, the Avşa and Marmara Is lands, Denizkent, Şarköy, and Silivri. The region between Şarköy and Tekirdağ produces some very fine wines, and each year hosts a Festival of Wine. In the city of Tekirdağ there are many fine examples of Ottoman architecture.

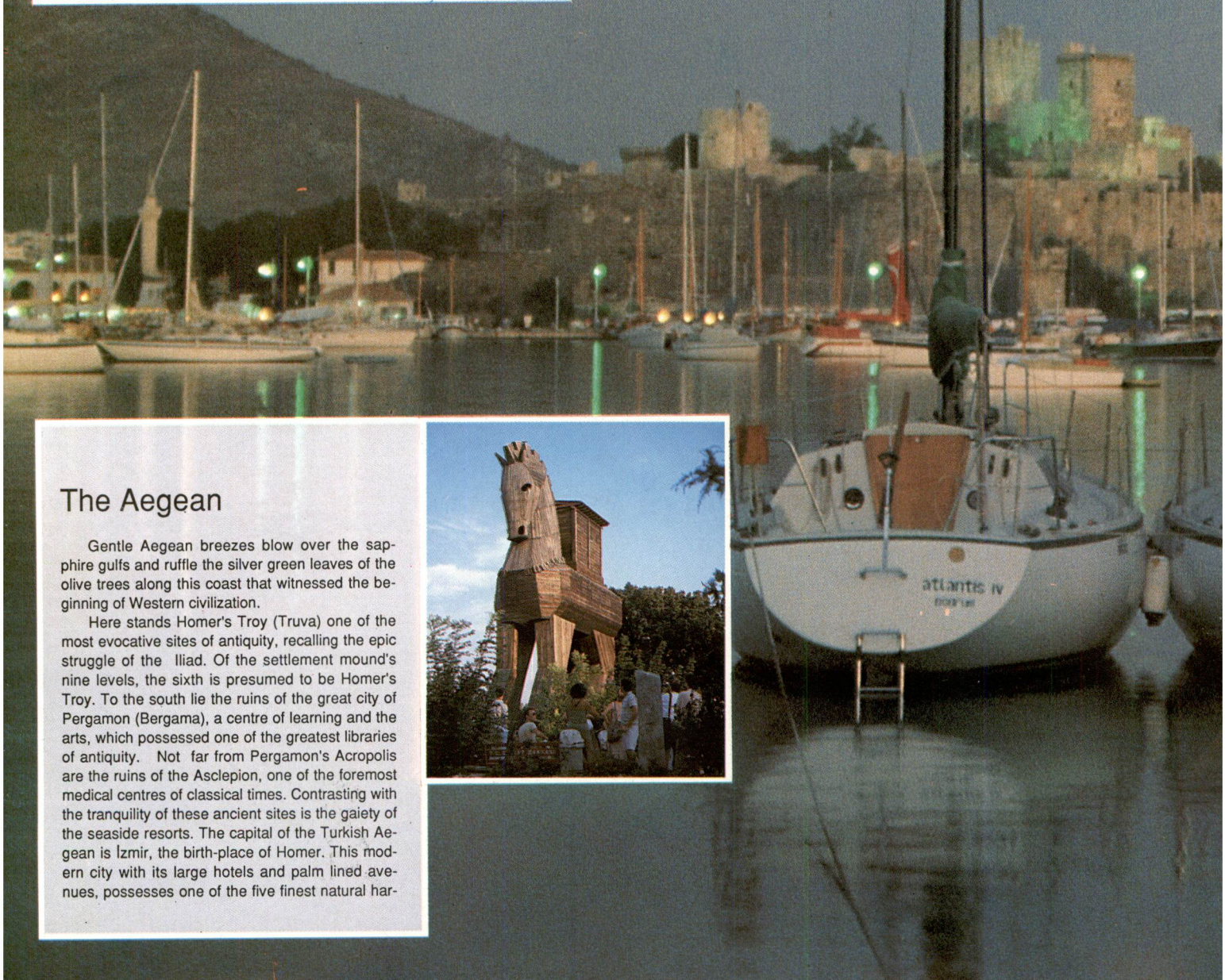
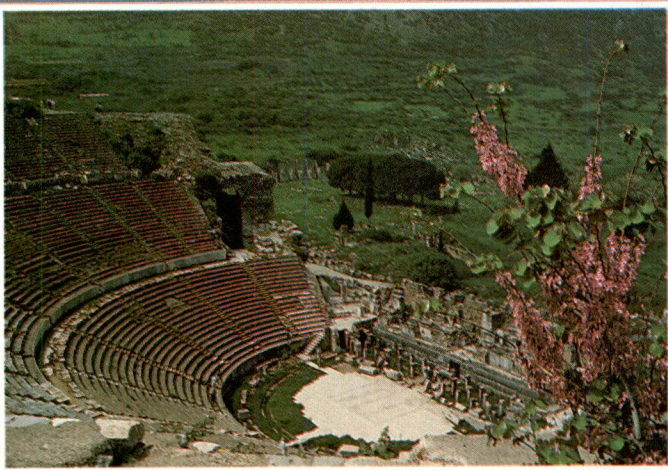
Farther south is the province of Balıkesir an area of outstanding countryside and many charming coastal holiday resorts. The province includes the important thermal centre of Gönen, and the harbour town of Bandırma also an important transport centre. To the south of Bandırma at the northeast corner of Manyas Lake is the Kuşçenneti (Bird Paradise) National Park, set aside especially for the preservation of various species of birds.



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1. A sunflower, the symbol of Thrace
2. Edirne, Selimiye Mosque
3. Edirne, traditional oil wrestling
4. Bursa, entrance of the Green Mausoleum
5. A fisherman repairing his nets





The Aegean

Gentle Aegean breezes blow over the sapphire gulfs and ruffle the silver green leaves of the olive trees along this coast that witnessed the beginning of Western civilization.

Here stands Homer's Troy (Truva) one of the most evocative sites of antiquity, recalling the epic struggle of the Iliad. Of the settlement mound's nine levels, the sixth is presumed to be Homer's Troy. To the south lie the ruins of the great city of Pergamon (Bergama), a centre of learning and the arts, which possessed one of the greatest libraries of antiquity. Not far from Pergamon's Acropolis are the ruins of the Asclepion, one of the foremost medical centres of classical times. Contrasting with the tranquility of these ancient sites is the gaiety of the seaside resorts. The capital of the Turkish Aegean is Izmir, the birth-place of Homer. This modern city with its large hotels and palm lined avenues, possesses one of the five finest natural har-





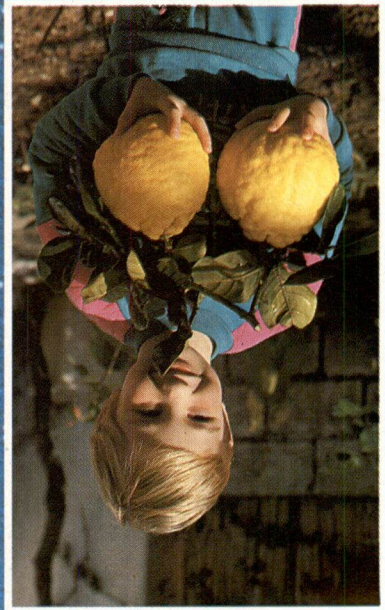
bours on the Mediterranean. Overlooking the city is Kadifekale (The Velvet Castle), originally built by one of Alexander the Great's generals. To the north of Izmir is the Gulf of Edremit, known as the "Olive Riviera" with its many delightful resorts, one of these is Ayvalık near to which is one of the best views of the Aegean coastline and islands. To the south is the little resort town of Foça whose inhabitants founded such towns as Marseilles and Nice. West of Izmir is the resort of Çeşme, famous for its crystal sea and thermal springs, and to the south is the attractive resort of Kuşadası, surrounded by many sandy bays. In the centre of Turkey's Aegean coast lies the region of ancient Ionia, with the ruins of Efes (Ephesus), Priene, Milet and Didim, all reflecting the timeless grace of Ionian architecture. Few cities can claim that their names are so closely linked with mankind's intellectual advancement as these cities of Western Anatolia. For it was here that thinking was first freed from superstition, that the foundations of experimental science were laid, and that "man became the measure of all things". Chief among these Ionian cities was Ephesus, the Roman Capital of Asia, of which St. Paul asked; "Is there a greater city?" Along Ephesus' "Arcadian Way" Mark Anthony and Cleopatra once rode in procession. In the great theatre St. Paul preached against the Ephesian's goddess Artemis, and in a little house outside the city, which can still be seen, the Virgin Mary spent her last days. The other Ionian cities also had important historical roles: Priene's chessboard layout is the oldest example of city planning, Milet gave its alphabet to the rest of the classical world, and Didim's Temple of Apollo with its famous oracle was one of the most sacred places of antiquity.

Aphrodisias (Geyre) was an important centre of art and culture and famous as the centre of the greatest sculpturing school of antiquity. A natural wonder are the calcified waterfalls of Pamukkale (near Denizli). Thermal spring waters, laden with calcium carbonate running off the plateau's edge, have formed this sparkling white petrified cascade of basins ringed by stalagmites. The thermal waters have been used since Roman times for their therapeutic powers, and behind the basins lie the ruins of the Roman city of Hierapolis.

In the south Aegean area are the resorts of Bodrum, Marmaris, Datça, Köyceğiz and Fethiye. Bodrum, the ancient Halicarnassus, is dominated by a castle built by the Knights of Rhodes, and today the town is the special haunt of young people. It was here that one of the Seven Wonders of the World the Tomb of Mausolos once stood, (another was the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus). Marmaris, a modern marina, is set in a deep fjord-like inlet where the pine woods come right down to the shore and to the west the picturesque yachting centre of Datça lies at the end of a peninsula of the same name. Köyceğiz has a particularly lovely natural setting beside a lake, which is linked by a channel, to the Mediterranean. Fethiye also lies in a deep bay and on the hills above are intriguing Lycian rock tombs. Close to Fethiye is the turquoise lagoon known as Ölüdeniz.

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1. Bodrum, under moonlight
2. Efes, The Theatre
3. Colourful night life in Bodrum
4. The wooden horse of Troy



The Mediterranean

Mark Anthony once gave part of Turkey's southern shore to Cleopatra as a wedding gift. Indeed, this coast has everything befitting so princely a gift. Set against the often snow-capped peaks of the Toros Mountains are the seemingly endless stretches of white sand, lapped by the translucent waters of the Mediterranean, which, perhaps because of its crystalline quality the Turk's call "Akdeniz" or "White Sea". The verdant shores are covered with pine forests, orange groves and banana plantations, splashed here and there with the vivid pink of wild oleander.

Here legend and history are interwoven into the fabric of this colourful region. In the mountains to the west of Antalya was the Chimera, the firebreathing monster that the hero Bellerophon slew. Near Antakya are the bay trees of the gardens of Daphne where the nymph was turned in to a bay tree by Zeus to escape the amorous advances of Apollo. Turning to more historical facts, it was from Tarsus that St. Paul came and in Kale (ancient Myra), St. Nicholas, or "Father Christmas," once lived.

Like Turkey's Aegean coast, her Mediterranean coast is also littered with ancient ruins. Atop the craggy peaks of the Beydağı Mountains west of Antalya is the ancient site of Termessos and farther south that of Arikanda. On the coastal plains are the Pamphylian cities of Perge, Aspendos and Side. Aspendos has the best preserved of theatres in Anatolia, while the ruins of Side are elegantly set on a promontory between two sandy bays.

The major resort of the region is Antalya which possesses one of the finest settings on the Mediterranean, with the crescent of Konyaaltı Beach sweeping away to the precipitous Lycian mountains (Beydağları) in the west. To the east of the city is the Lara Beach near to which the Düden waterfalls plunge off a cliff into the sea. Founded in the 2nd century B.C., this city, with its pretty yacht marina, is dominated by the curious Fluted Minaret.

West of Antalya is the attractive resort of Kemer, where pine woods stretch right down to the sandy shore, and near to which are the ruins of the ancient harbour of Phaselis. Farther along the coast are the holiday ports of Kaş, a delightful friendly village and Kekova, a yachtsman's paradise.

East of Antalya is a whole string of resorts beginning with Side, then farther along the coast is the former pirate stronghold of Alanya, which the Seljuk Sultan Alaeddin Keykubat made his Winter residence. Commanding a rugged promontory between two sandy beaches is an imposing 13th century Seljuk castle. At Anamur, there is yet another medieval castle set between two beaches.

The road from Anamur to Silifke clings to pine clad mountain slopes, which plunge spectacularly down into the Mediterranean. Beyond Silifke are the chasms known as "Heaven and hell", which are in fact collapsed caverns. In the chasm of "Heaven" is a ruined Byzantine chapel. A little farther along the coast is the ancient Korykos, and close by is a medieval castle, which faces another one on an island and which is known as Kizkalesi (Maiden's Castle), it has given this attractive area its name.

More broken columns and fallen capitals mark the sites of such Roman cities as Kanytelis (Kanlıdivane) and Pompeipolis (Viranşehir) on the way to Mersin, a modern and prosperous harbour city with a delightful palm lined promenade. From Tarsus the land flattens out into the cotton growing Çukurova Plain. In the middle of the plain is the prosperous city of Adana, the centre of Turkey's cotton industry. The eastern part of the Çukurova Plain was known in classical times as the Plain of Issos, and it was here that Alexander the Great defeated Darius. After this great victory, Alexander founded the port of Alexandria, now called Iskenderun. From Iskenderun the road leads through the Belen Pass to Antakya, the Biblical Antioch, where St. Peter founded the first Christian community. The grotto where he preached can be seen just outside the city. Of particular interest is the Antakya Archaeological Museum which houses one of the richest collections of Roman mosaics in the world, all of which were discovered in the environs of Antakya.



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1. Holiday among endless blue seas
2. Locally grown lemons
3. Kemer Marina
4. Aspendos Theatre
5. Antakya, "God Oceanos" mosaic in the Archaeological Museum

Central Anatolia

This region, the heartland of the country, is of a rugged, often startling beauty. It has been witness to several great cultures of the past and its importance is no less today as the cultural and political centre of modern Turkey.

On a hill overlooking the Turkish capital, Ankara, is Atatürk's Mausoleum-Anıtkabir, a monument to the man without whom this land of dramatic physical contrast would have been reduced to little more than a patch of steppeland. General Mustafa Kemal roused a people already exhausted by the Ottoman defeat in the First World War, drove the invading forces back, and won back for the Turks their homeland. Given the name Atatürk, or "Father of the Turks" Mustafa Kemal founded the modern democratic Republic of Turkey, based on Western laws. It was Atatürk who made the strategically placed Ankara, Turkey's capital, and the city is a monument to his vision of a modern westernized state.

Looking back over his country's 10,000 year heritage, Atatürk said; "The nation is ready and resolved to advance unhalting and undaunted on the path of civilization."

Even around Ankara, this path of civilization stretches back a long way: to the Hittites, a proud and warlike people who ruled an empire from the Black Sea to Palestine in the 2nd millennium B.C. and the Phrygians, a Thracian people who dominated the Anatolian plateau in the 1st millennium B.C.

The Hittite capital of Hattuşaş (now called Boğazkale) lies to the northeast of Ankara. The craggy hill of Hattuşaş was ringed by double walls and its gates were guarded by lion statues. Close to Hattuşaş is the Hittite open-air sanctuary of Yazılıkaya, and also near by is the Hittite city of Alacahöyük, with its double sphinx, still extant, guarding the city entrance.

To the southwest of Ankara, near Polatlı, is the site of the Phrygian capital of Gordion, where Alexander the Great cut the famous Gordion knot that gave him the key to Asia. Also at Gordion is the great earth tumulus of King Midas, famed in the legend of the Golden Touch. Farther west, and to the south of Eskişehir, lies "Phrygian Anatolia", and the cities of Pessinus (Balhisar) and Midas Şehri both former cult centres.

Mirroring the region's ancient civilizations is Ankara's Museum of Anatolian Civilizations with its unique collection of Hittite sun discs, stag cult figures, Hittite reliefs and Phrygian metalwork.

Fanning out from the foothills of the Toros Mountains is the Plain of Konya, another cradle of civilization. Here on the grassland in Neolithic times, the wild bull and leopard roamed, animals that became the cult figures of Çatalhöyük, one of the world's first cities. Excavations date from 8000 B.C., and the houses discovered were entered from the roof. This site lies south of Konya near Çumra. It was not until the 12th century that the Konya Plain experienced its second cultural Renaissance, when the city became the capital of the Seljuk Turks.

Migrating from the steppes of Central Asia, the Seljuks gave the Byzantines a crushing defeat in 1071 at Malazgirt, which opened the floodgates to the Turkish settlement of Anatolia. Under the enlightened rule of Sultan Alaeddin Keykubat, Seljuk culture reached its zenith in the 13th century. Seljuk art strikes a perfect balance between purity of line and intricacy of decoration, as reflected by Konya's many beautiful buildings, such as the Alaeddin Mosque, the Karatay Medrese and the İnce Minareli Medrese.

In this atmosphere learning and art flourished, and one of the great Moslem mystic movements was born. This sect, known to the west as the Whirling Dervishes of Konya, was founded by Mevlana Celaleddin Rumi, a mystic poet, whose tolerance and humanity were quite exceptional for his time. There was not a trace of fanaticism in Mevlana, and he wished to encompass all men in his teachings based on love. As the symbol of the shedding of earthly ties, Mevlana devised a special ceremony accompanied by the ethereal sound of the reed flute. This ceremony can still be seen in December, during the Mevlana Week. Mevlana lies buried in a striking green tiled türbe or mausoleum, which is a site of pilgrimage. Attached to the mausoleum is the former seminary of the dervish sect, which is now a museum of articles belonging to the order.

Beyşehir, southwest of Konya was an important Seljuk centre. Of interest are the beautiful Seljuk Eşrefoğlu Mosque and Mausoleum and the Kubad Abad Seljuk Summer Palace on the southwest side of Beyşehir lake.

Akşehir, west of Konya, is the birthplace of the famous Turkish humourist, Nasreddin Hoca whose jokes and tales have kept people laughing since the 13th century.

GÖREME

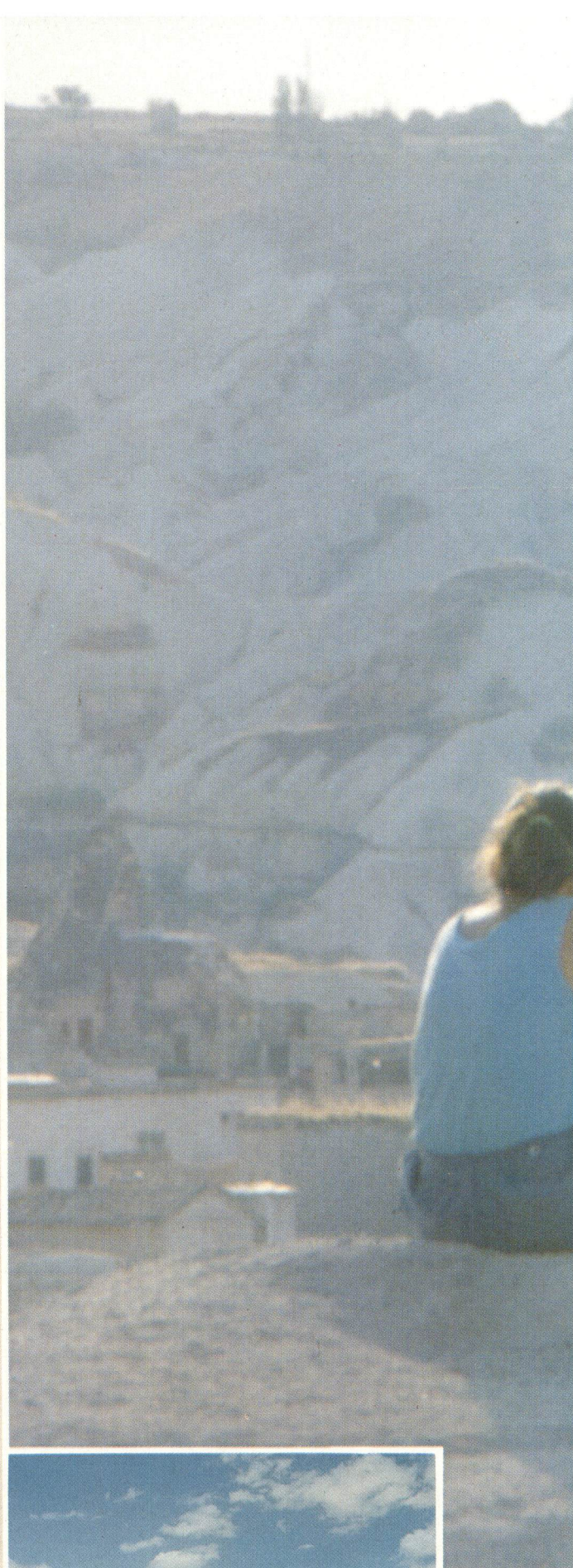
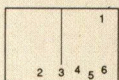
Violent eruptions of the volcanoes Erciyes Dağı and Hasan Dağı three million years ago, covered the surrounding plateau with tuff. From this brittle rock the wind and rain have eroded Göreme's spectacular, surreal landscape of rock cones, capped pinnacles and fretted ravines, in colours ranging from warm reds and golds to cool greens and greys.

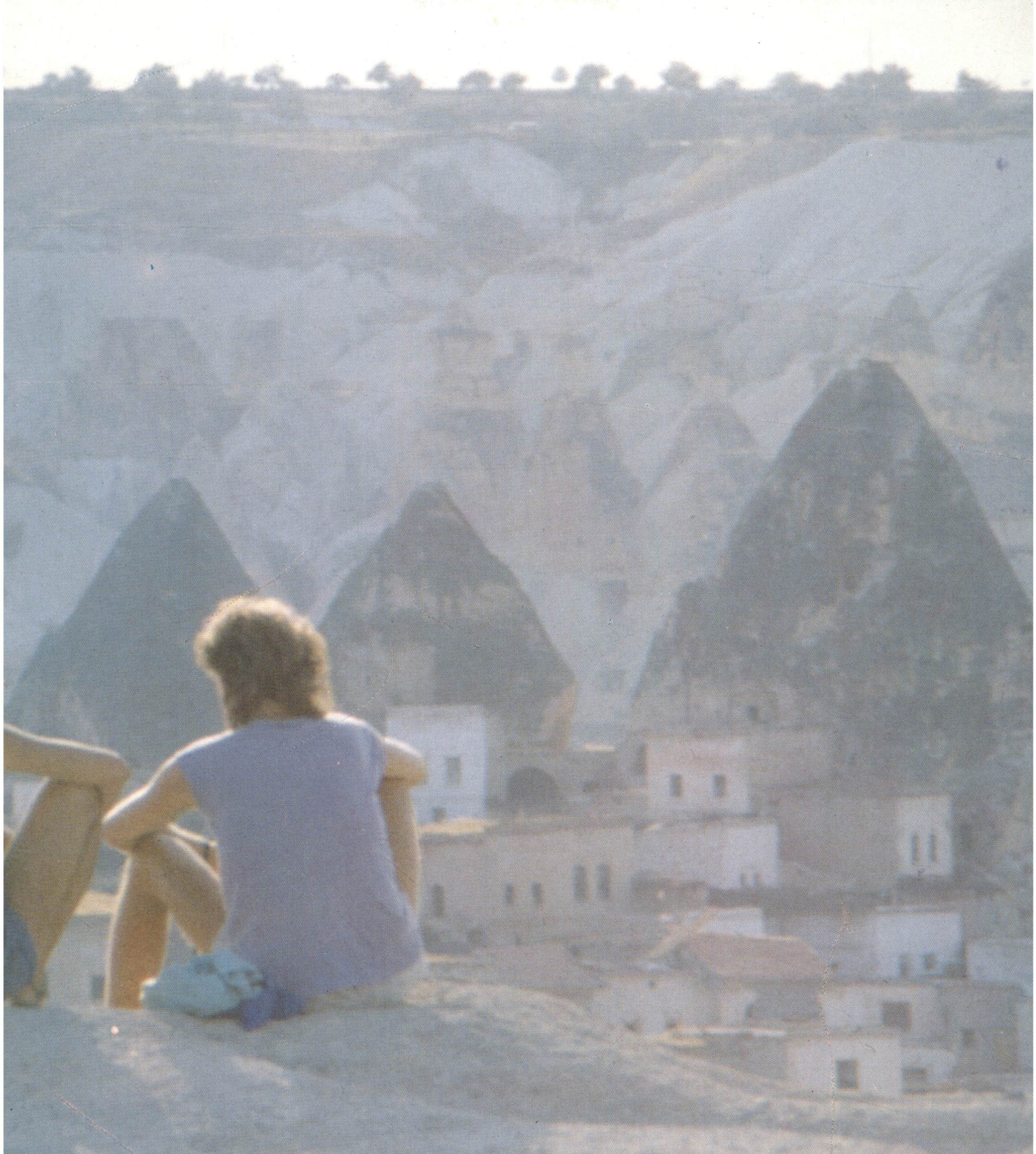
Göreme, known in Roman times as Cappadocia, is one of those rare regions in the world where the works of man blend unobtrusively into the landscape. Dwellings are known to have been hewn from the rock, as far back as 4,000 B.C.. During Byzantine times, chapels and monasteries were hollowed out of the rock, and their ochre toned frescoes simply reflect the hues of the surrounding landscape. Even today, troglodyte dwellings in rock cones and village houses of volcanic tuff merge harmoniously into the landscape.

The most interesting sites of the region include the rock churches of Göreme, the red coned monastic complex of Zelve, the villages of Ortahisar and Uçhisar clustered around rock pinnacles, the fascinating village of Güzelyurt, the canyon of İhlara, the lovely Soğanlı Valley, and the underground cities of Özkonak, Kaymaklı and Derinkuyu. Nearby is the village of Avanos with its beautiful old houses famous for its pottery and onyx. In the centre of the region is the city of Nevşehir and the town of Ürgüp around which are most of the region's best hotels.

On the fringe of the volcanic plateau are the cities of Kırşehir, Nevşehir, Kayseri, Aksaray, Karaman and Niğde, all once centres of the Seljuk Turks, whose art adds a different dimension to the region. It is intriguing that just as the region was the centre for the development of Christian monasticism in the 4th century, so too it proved a fertile area for the development of Islamic mysticism, science and art. Two humanitarian Moslem sects, the Ahi Brotherhood and the Bektashi Dervishes, originated in Kırşehir and Hacibektaş respectively, and several interesting buildings associated with these sects can still be seen.

1. Fascinating Göreme
2. Ankara, Atatürk Mausoleum
3. Tuff formation in Göreme
4. Konya, Seljuk double headed eagle symbol
5. Hattian Gods Symbol
6. Konya, the whirling dervishes





The Black Sea

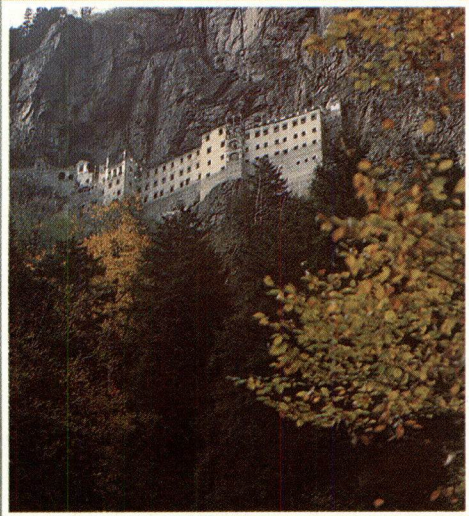
These verdant shores, where densely pine forested mountains give way to tea terraces, hazel nut groves and tobacco plantations, confound those who envisage Turkey as a sunbaked steppeland. The rugged Black Sea Mountains plunge steeply down towards the sea, making this coastline one of craggy cliffs and headlands interspersed with sandy beaches. Owing to the mountainous character of the region, much of the settlement is scattered over hill slopes, and the only agglomerated settlements are the towns and fishing villages on the narrow coastal belt.

Cut off from the rest of Turkey by the Black Sea mountain chain, this coast has pursued a somewhat independent history. According to legend, these shores were the land of the Amazons, and an Amazon Queen is said to have founded Sinop. In the later Middle Ages the coast once again became the centre of an independent empire, the Empire of Trebizond (now Trabzon). In fact Trebizond was the last Byzantine city to hold out against the Ottoman turks and it was only eight years after the fall of Constantinople that the last Comnene emperor surrendered to Sultan Mehmet II, the Conqueror.

Along the western part of the Black Sea coast are several small resorts with sandy beaches, such as Kilyos (on the European side of the Black sea

coast.), Şile, Ağva and Akçakoca (on the Asian Side). The succession of resorts is interrupted by Ereğli and Zonguldak, Turkey's largest coal and steel centres. Beyond Zonguldak is the picturesque town of Amasra clustered around a Byzantine citadel on a promontory between two bays, while inland southeast of Zonguldak is the town of Safranbolu which has some of the most beautiful examples of Turkish domestic architecture.

Following the eastern Black Sea coast from Sinop to Hopa is a good scenic road which greatly facilitates sightseeing. Sinop is famous as the birthplace of the great satirist and philosopher, Diogenes, and there are several interesting Seljuk buildings. From Sinop to Samsun the road passes through maize and



tobacco plantations, for which the region is famous. Though the settlement of Samsun is ancient, little remains to testify to its past. Nevertheless, the town has an important place in modern Turkish history since it was here that Atatürk landed to organize the national resistance that liberated Turkish territory from foreign powers.

Covering the hill slopes from Samsun to Trabzon are hazel nut groves, which make Turkey the world's largest exporter of this crop. Ünye is an attractive resort surrounded by sandy beaches, as is nearby Ordu (ancient Cotyora) which was the starting point of Xenophon's march with ten thousand soldiers to Heraklia ad Pontus in 401 B.C.. Giresun is beautifully set around a high rocky peninsula, crowned by a By-



zantine fortress. The city is surrounded by lush cherry orchards and it was from here that the Roman general and gourmet, Lucullus, brought back the first cherry trees to Europe.

Trabzon was a well fortified city on a sloping table of ground between two ravines, and it was one of the few Byzantine cities to resist attacks by the Seljuk Turks and Mongols. Remains of Trabzon's Byzantine fortress can still be seen and also in the city there are many buildings, reflecting the two hundred year Comnene rule, such as the Church of St. Sophia (Ayasofya Museum) with its interesting frescoes and reliefs.

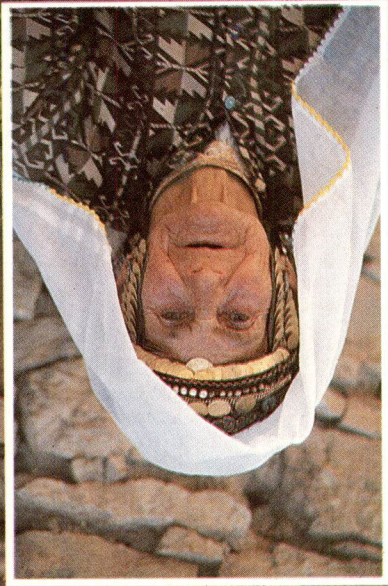
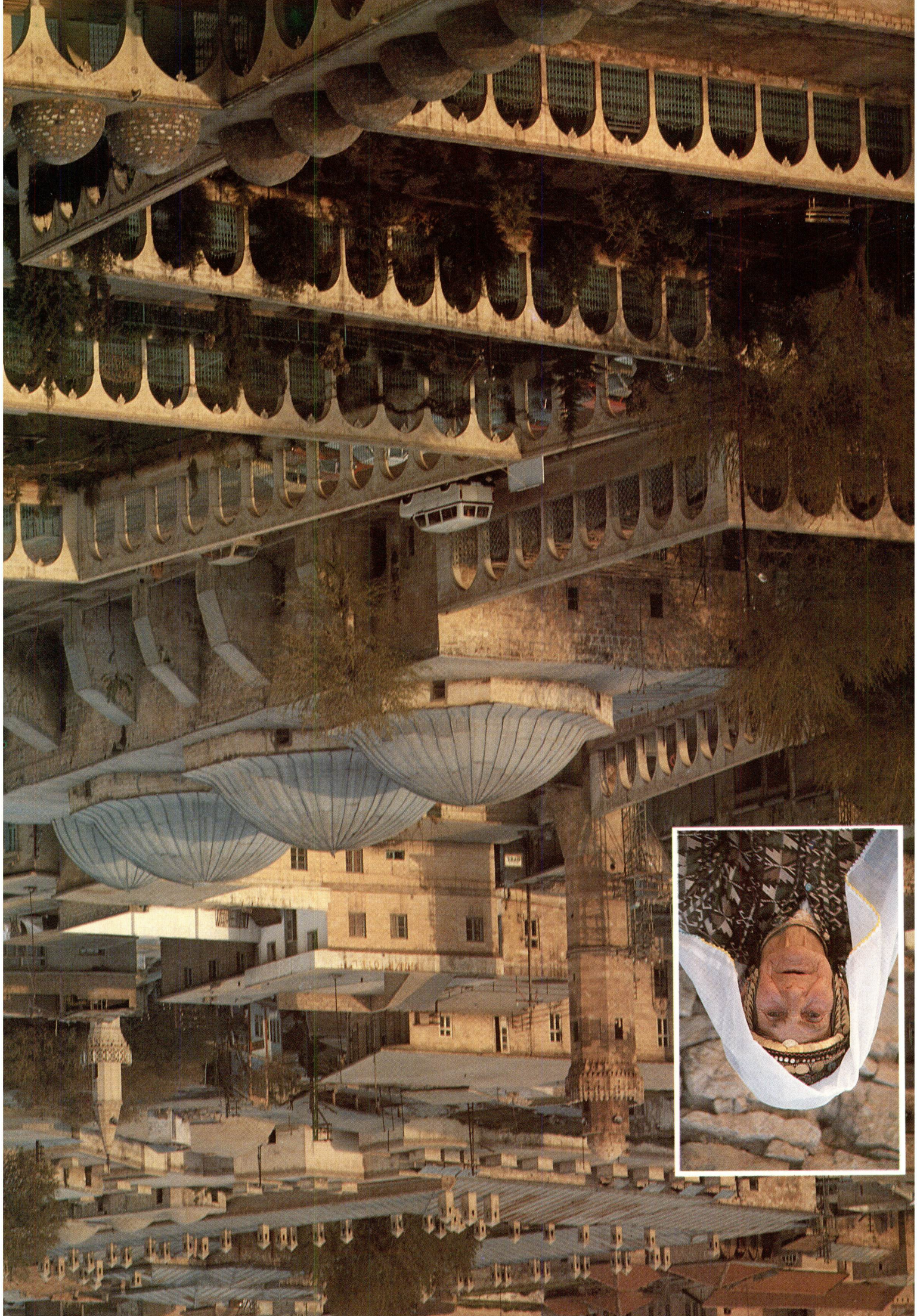
Outside Trabzon is the Monastery of Sumela, set like a swallow's nest in a sheer rockface, overlooking the incredibly beautiful Altındere National Park. Most of the monastery was built in the 14th century during the reign of Alexius III Comnene, and it contains some frescoes.

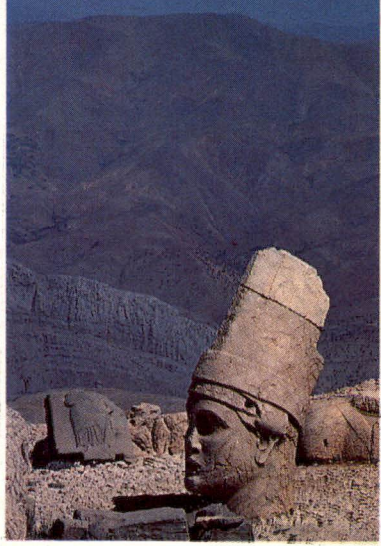
After Trabzon the land of the terraces begins, while covering the uncultivated slopes are purple wild rhododendrons, another plant that originated in this fertile region. Rize is the centre of this tea producing region, which now supplies the whole of Turkey with tea. Hopa is the last Black Sea harbour before the Russian border.

Inland from Hopa is Artvin, a lovely mountain city in the valley of the Çoruh river. The area has some notable Georgian churches, and the river is popular for white water rafting.

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1. Smiling faces, girls from the mountain villages of Rize
2. Trabzon, Sumela Monastery
3. Tea-time





The East and Southeast

Boldly contoured in crayon colours of ash grey, rust red, and tawny yellow, the great mass of Eastern Anatolia stretches away from the central plateau to the snowcapped peaks of the eastern border. It is an amazingly diverse land differing profoundly from the rest of the country. As the battlefield of Eastern and Western cultures between the Romans and Parthians, and the Byzantines and Sassanids, culminating in the final conquest of Anatolia by an Eastern people, the Seljuk Turks, this region has an active past.

In the area where the central steppe gives way to the more mountainous terrain of the east are the most important Seljuk centres of Sivas, Divriği, Battalgazi (outside modern Malatya), Harput (outside Elazığ), and Ahlat, all of which possess monuments testifying to the brilliant achievements of Seljuk art.

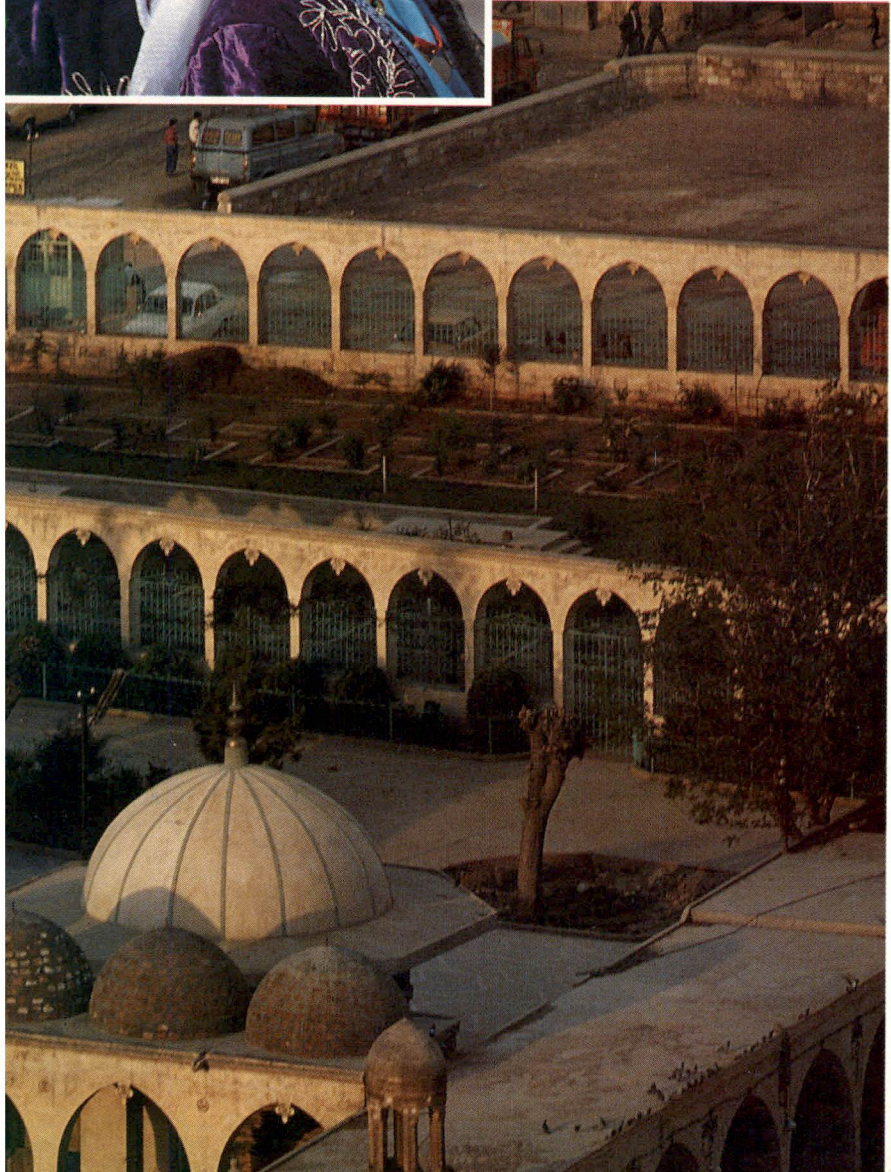
Situated at a height of 1,950 m. is Erzurum. In the city are mosques and mausoleums of the Seljuk and Mongol periods and the well preserved walls of the Byzantine fortress. To the north is the much fought over frontier city of Kars, dominated by a formidable fortress, and nearby are the ruins of 10th century Ani (Ocaklı).

Mt. Ağrı (5,165 m), Turkey's highest, is where Noah's Ark is believed to have come to rest. It is also where history is thought to have begun and stands as a dividing point between nations and empires. At the base of this mountain is the intriguing 17th century mosque and palace of İshak Paşa at Doğubayazıt. On the banks of the immense but beautiful Lake Van is the city of the same name, with its Urartu citadel dating back to the 1st millennium B.C. and mosques and mausoleums of the Seljuk and Ottoman periods. In the lake is Akdamar Island where stands the fascinating 10th century Church of the Holy Cross (Akdamar Museum).

In the region that was once Upper Mesopotamia in the basin of the Dicle (Tigris) and Fırat (Euphrates) Rivers, are the cities of Diyarbakır, Mardin, Siirt and Şanlıurfa, all former centres of the Hurri-Mitanni in the 2nd millennium B.C.. Diyarbakır is characterized by its massive black basalt walls while Mardin's striking white medieval architecture is peculiar to this city alone. Şanlıurfa is noteworthy for its connection with the life of Abraham. South of Şanlıurfa is the village of Harran (with its curious domed dwellings), believed to be mentioned in the book of Genesis and where Abraham lived for several years. Ahlat is also an important Seljuk centre with many monuments.

To the west of Şanlıurfa is Gaziantep, a province which is particularly noted for its production of pistachio nuts, considered to be the finest in Turkey. Very fine copper handicrafts are also produced here.

Finally, north of Adıyaman in the mountain vastness of the southeast is one of Turkey's most spectacular monuments, the funerary sanctuary of Nemrut Dağı, with its colossal toppled heads of gods, which was erected 2,000 years ago for King Antiochus I, a Commagene king.



2	3	6
	4	5
1		

1. Şanlıurfa, in the land of Abraham
2. Of Abraham's line!
3. Biblical Mount Ağrı
4. Traditional head-dress of women from Ağrı
5. Fresh pistachios from Gaziantep
6. Head of Apollo, Mount Nemrut

Turkish Cooking

Turkish cooking enjoys a World-wide reputation for its variety and quality, and yet it is still able to provide the visitor with new and pleasant surprises.

The dishes reflect a happy mixture of the culinary traditions of an essentially pastoral people with acquisitions made from contact with the mediterranean world. Using the enormous range of superbly fresh vegetables, fruits, meat and fish in all of which Turkey is self-sufficient, dishes never fail to impress.

Meals begin with meze (hors d'oeuvres) and you will be offered a large selection from which to make your choice. One of the most popular is the Dolma, vegetables such as peppers, aubergines and vine leaves are stuffed with rice, pine nuts and currants. Vegetables cooked in olive oil (Zeytinyađlı) and served cold are delicious, and of these Imam Bayıldı (the priest fainted), aubergine stuffed with tomatoes, onions and garlic, is deservedly the most famous. The aubergine has a special place in Turkish cooking and there are said to be over forty ways of cooking it, from Hünkar Beğendi, a lamb casserole with aubergine puree, Karnıyarık, aubergine stuffed with minced meat, to Patlıcan Dolması, aubergine stuffed with rice, pine nuts and currants

The pilav (pilaf) of either rice or cracked wheat is another Turkish speciality and these can be found made in a variety of ways, also typical is the börek a pastry made with phyllo or flaky pastry stuffed with meat, cheese or vegetables.

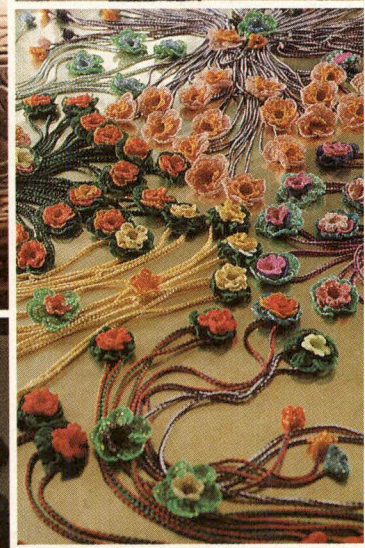
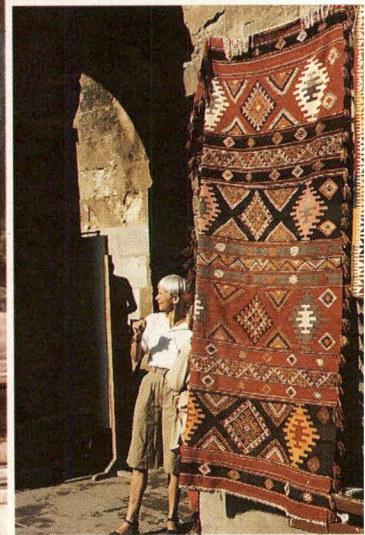
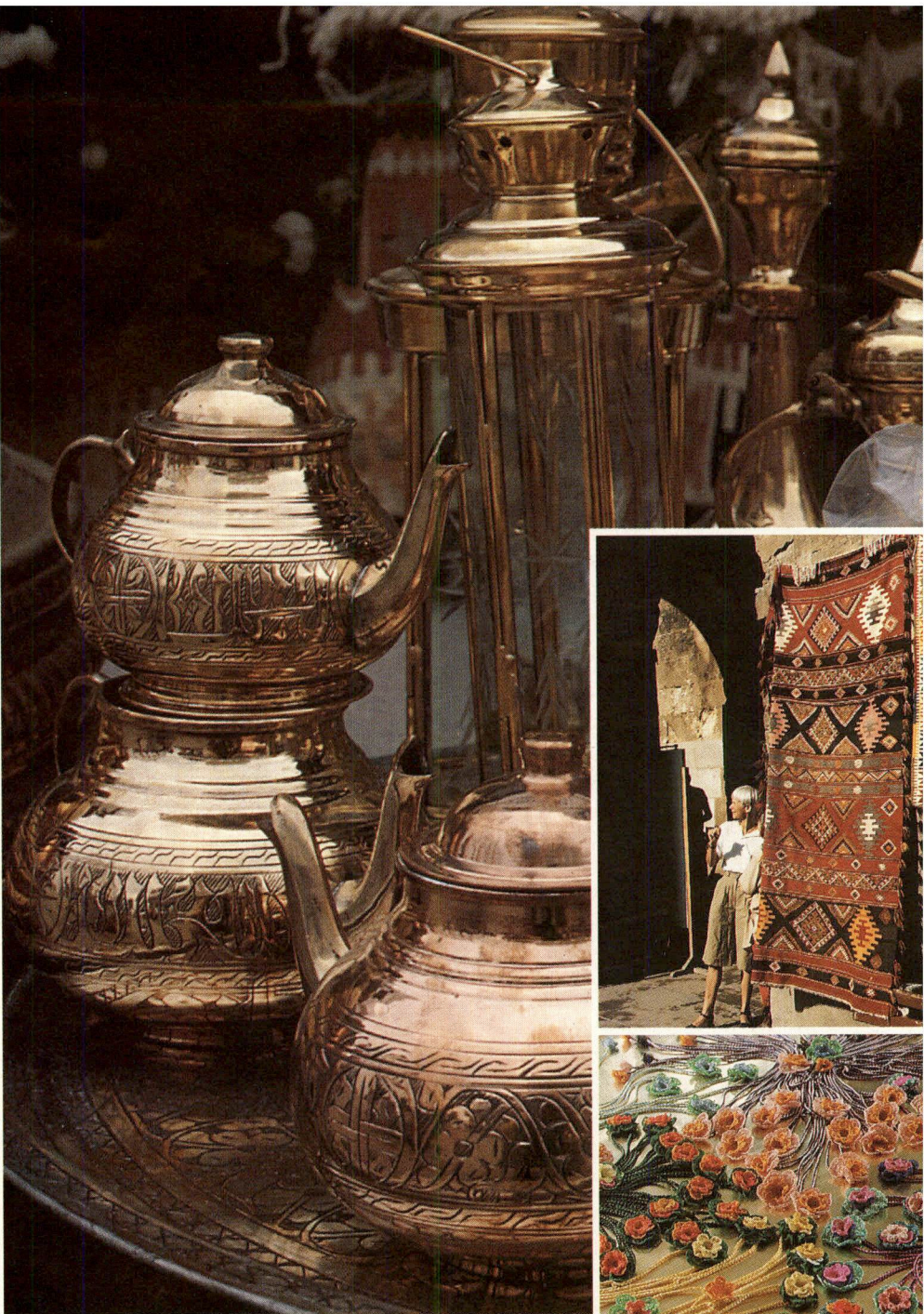
Lamb is the most popular meat and is to be found everywhere. The şiş kebab, cubes of lamb skewered and grilled over charcoal, is the most well-known of the Kebabs of which there is an endless variety. Equally well-known is the döner kebab a vertical spit of layered pieces of lamb grilled in front of charcoal, when served with tomato sauce and bubbling hot butter it becomes the delicious Iskender Kebab.

Surrounded on three sides by seas it should be no surprise that an incredible range of fish is found in Turkey; Mussels are one of the most popular shellfish and are particularly good deep fried (Midye tava) as is the calamari (kalamar). Fish is mostly grilled or fried and some of the most popular are ređ mul let (barbunya), swordfish (kılıç), bluefish (lüfer), turbot (kalkan), bass (levrek) and grouper (lagos), all are delicious.

The excellent natural yoghurt is an ingredient of many dishes, and when whisked with cold water it makes a delicious and refreshing drink, ayran.

Turkish desserts fall into two basic groups, those based on milk, such as "sütlaç" (rice pudding) and "tavuk göğsü" (chicken breast pudding), and those made from various pastries soaked in syrup, such as "baklava" (pastry stuffed with nuts in syrup) and "tel kadayıf" (shredded wheat stuffed with nuts in syrup). Many of these desserts are topped with "Kaymak" a thick cream. As if the sight of these desserts is not tempting enough, many of them have seductive names, such as "Hanım göbeđi" (lady's navel) and "Dişber dudađı" (lips of beauty). In summer many prefer to end their meal with the luscious fruits of the country: grapes, peaches, apricots, figs or a slice of melon.

Among alcoholic drinks are the light Turkish beer, excellent red and white wines and the national drink "Rakı" (anissette), which clouds when water is added, giving it the popular name of "lion's milk". The drinking of rakı is a veritable rite in itself, and it is traditionally accompanied by a variety of "meze".



Shopping

Shopping is one of the great pleasures when visiting Turkey, the rich variety of traditional crafts makes it impossible to leave without something.

There is a great range of places in which to shop, from modern stores and boutiques similar to their European counterparts to the colourful bazaars and bustling markets. The covered Bazaar (Kapalı Çarşı) in Istanbul is a labyrinth of small shops reflecting the range of Turkish crafts from carpet weaving to copper beating. Here you can find traditionally patterned carpets, brass samovars, and Ottoman style costumes embroidered in silver thread, and called Bindallı (a thousand branches).

What to buy? The carpet is perhaps the item most evocative of Turkey. Relax in a carpet shop with a cup of coffee or a glass of tea and savour the many carpets that will be displayed for your pleasure. Today Turkish carpets are better than ever with special care being taken in maintaining the integrity of the regional designs, the use of traditional dyes and the selection of the best quality wools. The flat weaves (Kilims) and the embroidered rugs (Cicim) are also very attractive, and now to be seen in the most fashionable European interiors.

Clothing is another popular choice, and Turkish cotton is some of the best in the world. The light cotton cloth (Şile bezi) is used for blouses, shirts and dresses and has become popular throughout Europe. The traditional headscarf (Yemeni) with embroidered lace flowers (Oya) is another popular item.

Turkey produces an enormous range of fine leather and suede coats, jackets and accessories, these are certainly not expensive and represent a good investment when you return home.

Metalwork, from gold and silver jewellery, rings, bracelets, necklaces etc. all finely set with precious and semi-precious stones typically turquoise and agate often prove irresistible. After decorating the person there is a very extensive range of fine copper and brassware to enhance the home. Carved onyx is another popular item as is the carved meerschaum stone which is unique to Eskişehir, and the material preferred for pipe bowls by the smoking cognoscente. The colourful traditionally decorated Kütahya plates are very popular and certainly add a touch of Ottoman opulence to their surroundings.

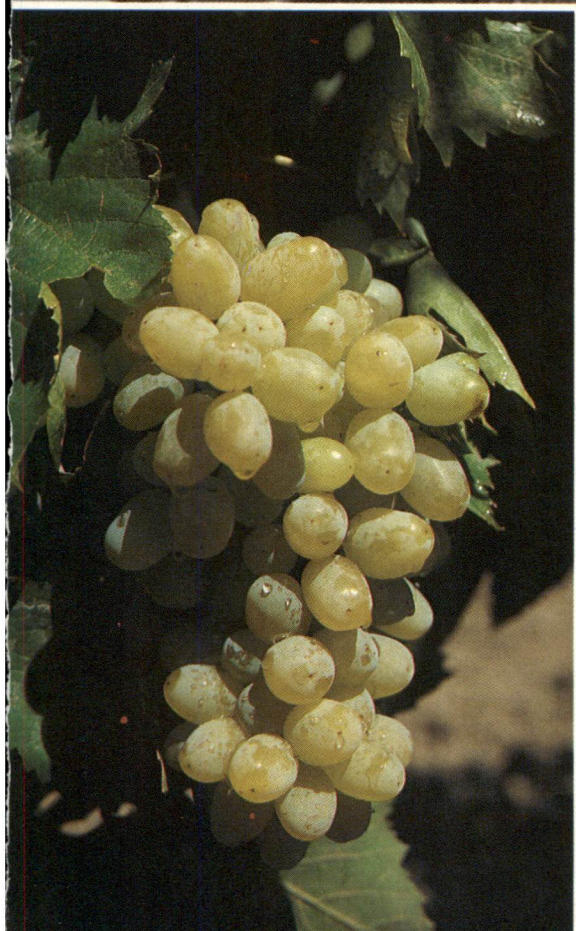
It is not easy to miss the Mısır Çarşısı (Spice Market) in Istanbul, just follow the heady aromas from the open sacks of mint, thyme, cinnamon, allspice and marvel at the range of herbs and spices. Here the spicy sausages (Sucuk) and the slabs of cured beef covered in red pepper (Pastırma) provide further temptations, as do the cheeses, be adventurous and try the cheese wrapped in goatskin (tulum) it is delicious as are the many varieties of pickled vegetable.

Dried fruits, pistachio nuts, candied chestnuts, turkish delight, sugared almonds and the national drink rakı all make delicious and typical presents for friends back home.

- 1, 2, 3, 4, Souvenirs
5. Döner kebab
6. Delicious Aegean grapes
7. Baklava, a famous turkish dessert
8. Dolma, stuffed vine leaves

Overleaf:

1. Regular summer visitors
2. Blue beads for good luck
3. Sponge fisherman
4. A chance to rest
5. Appreciating the antique
6. Relaxing at sea



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Published by the:



**MINISTRY OF TOURISM OF THE
TURKISH REPUBLIC**
General Directorate of Information

LAYOUT:
Seyhan ŞAHİNOĞLU

MAP:
Faruk KAPÇAK
Timoçin TULGAR

Front Cover:
The romance of the İstanbul Boğazi

Back Cover:
A birdseye view of Topkapı Palace
Inside front cover:
Pamukkale 'Cotton Castle'

PHOTOS: Abdülrezzat TANRIVERDİ, Abidin ÖZKAN, Adnan ATAÇ, Asım ERTAN, Cemal GÜLAS, Erdal YAZICI, Erdoğan YILGÖR, Fethi SABUNSOY, Halil TUNCER, Haluk KOÇOĞLU, Haluk ÖZÖZLÜ, Hasan YÜCEL, Hüsnü GÜRSEL, İbrahim AKTAŞ, İlhan BAŞTAN, Kadir KIR, Lütfi ÖZGÜNAYDIN, M.Eren ÇALIKOĞLU, Mehmet DEMİRKOL, Murat ÖCAL, Mustafa KAYA, Necmi EROL, O.Aziz YEŞİL, Orhan DURGUT, Özdemir ÇELEBİ, Sabit KALFAGİL, Sami GÜNER, Selçuk KIZILKAYAK, Şemsi GÜNER, Sıtkı FIRAT, Taneri SERPENGÜZEL, T.İlkay SOMEL, Timoçin TULGAR, Zeynel YEŞİLAY

Printed in Turkey by

GRAFİK SANATLAR MATBAACILIK A.Ş.
İplikçi, Pirhüsametin Sok. No. 8 Kasımpaşa - İST.
Tel: 150 17 86 - 150 40 79 Fax: 156 13 00
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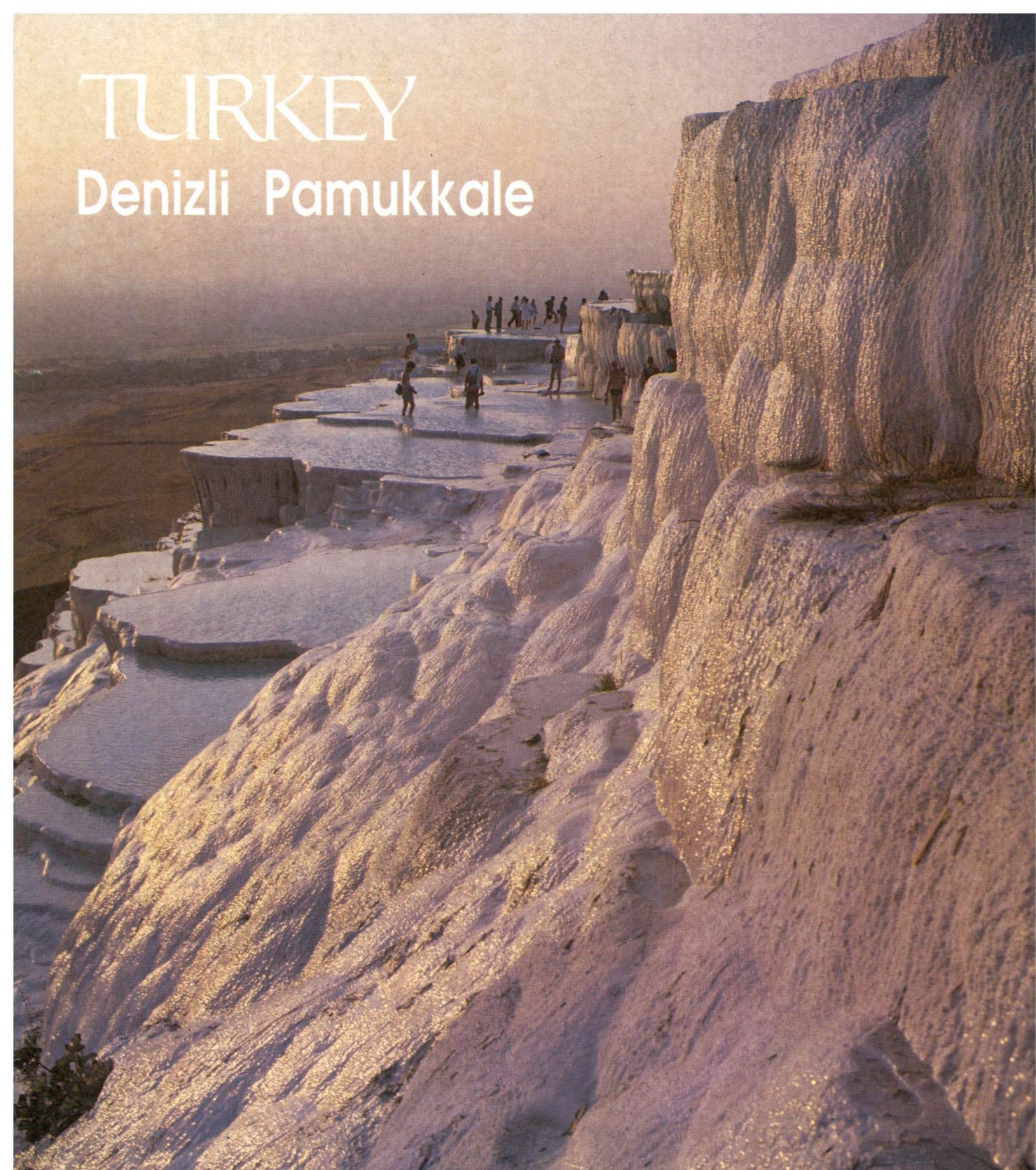
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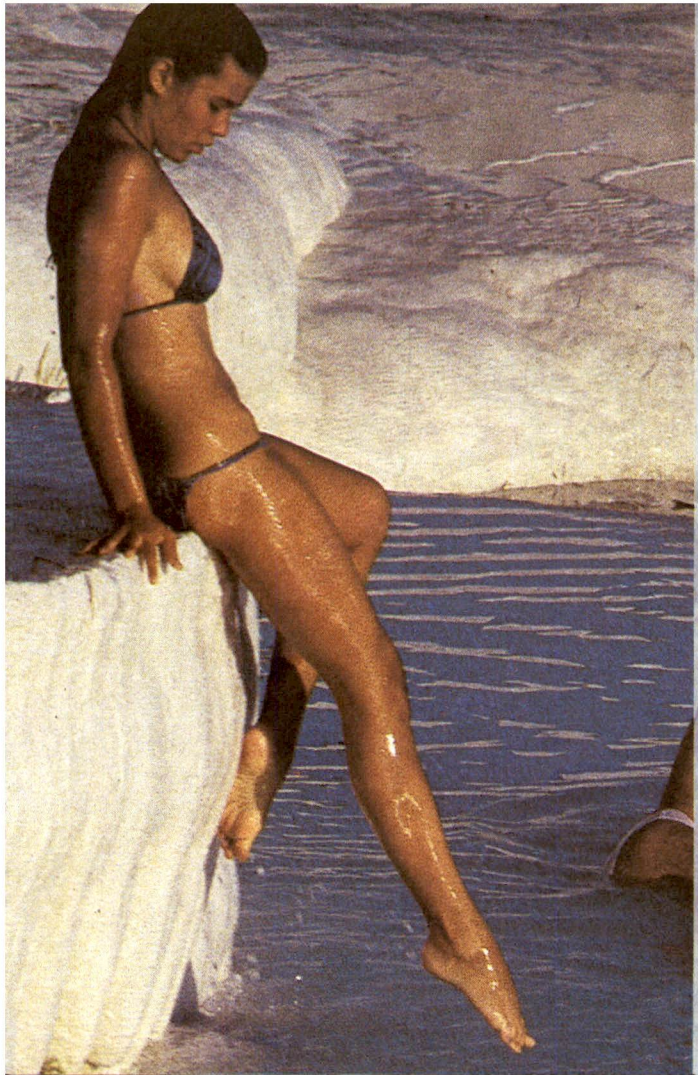




TURKEY

Denizli Pamukkale





DENİZLİ

Nestled against high mountains near the Büyük Menderes River (Meander) is the city of Denizli. Surrounded by the natural beauty of this verdant valley, the area is also rich in its cultural and historical remains. The Luvians were the first inhabitants, then later the Hittites occupied the area. It is no wonder this fertile plain became the site of a number of other civilizations: the Phrygians, Lydians, Persians, Macedonians, Romans, Byzantines, Seljuks and the Ottomans. The Denizli of today is a modern city of wide streets, parks and hotels. The Atatürk Ethnographical Museum, in the city centre is worth a visit for its folk art displays. While shopping in the Kaleiçi Çarşısı look for souvenirs of copper, jewellery, towels and silk blouses. Take your choice of the Çamlık, the İncilipınar or the Gökpinar parks in which to rest, picnic or walk through the forest in the shade of the pine trees. The fresh water springs and thermal baths have attracted many visitors. Industrially, weaving and agriculture are important.

PAMUKKALE

Pamukkale is an extraordinary natural wonder. The calceous waters come out of the ground at a temperature of 35°C and tumble down the mountain side from a height of 100 metres, forming a myriad of pools. Cotton-coloured stalactites are formed as the water overflows the pools creating a breath-taking sight unequalled in the world. Water is the sole architect of this gleaming fairy-castle resembling cotton or snow, hence its name "Cotton Castle". In this wonderland are hot springs in abundance which are recommended for the treatment of heart diseases, circulatory problems, high blood pressure, nervous disorders, rheumatism and eye and skin diseases.

The road to Pamukkale, 19 km from Denizli, is lined with oleander bushes, which anticipate the relaxing atmosphere of this ideal holiday centre. The hotel pools are in garden like settings while the natural ones on the hillside outside, with their little splashing water falls, are particularly appreciated by sports lovers and sun bathers. The ruins of Hierapolis are the other main attraction. The city was founded in 190 B.C. by Eumenes II, king of Pergamon. In the 2nd and 3rd centuries it reached the high point in its development as a Roman thermal bath centre. Hierapolis has such extensive ruins that the following tourist route is suggested. After admiring the city walls, start with the octagonal Martyrium of St. Philip. Cross over to the 2nd century theatre to see some fine marble reliefs above the stage, all quite well preserved. Next to the Temple of Apollo is a holy area, a deep hole in the ground (Plutonium) used to emit noxious fumes (carbon dioxide)

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Enverpaşa Cad. 113/B, Tel: 13746-14500, Tlx: 59524

HOW TO GO

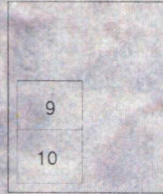
By plane to Izmir and then transfer to Denizli or Pamukkale by bus.

By bus from all over Turkey to Denizli, there is a continuous service between Denizli and Pamukkale.

By train from Izmir to Denizli

CLIMATE

The average July temperature is 26° C. The best seasons for a holiday are spring and autumn. Even summer is not torridly hot.



Published by the:
TURKISH MINISTRY OF TOURISM
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF INFORMATION AND PROMOTION

Layout :Derya SARAN

Photos : Akın ÖZBEKLİĞİL, Amil KUNT, Faruk EROL,
G.Hasan YILMAZ, Haluk ÖZÖZLÜ, Hasan YÜCEL,
Huriye GÜNER, İbrahim ZAMAN, Nazım TİMUROĞLU
Şemsi GÜNER, Tahsin AYDOĞMUŞ, Timoçin TULGAR

Printed in Turkey by: Grafik Sanatlar Matbaacılık Sanayi, A.Ş.
İstanbul - 1989

For free distribution

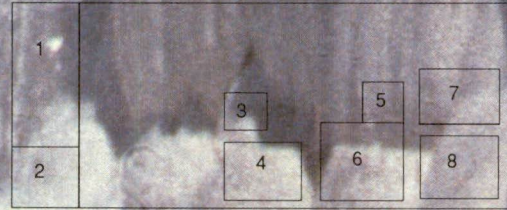
Front cover: Twilight over Pamukkale
Back cover: The Cockerel, symbol of Denizli
9. Taking refreshment
10. Temple of Aphrodite, Aphrodisias



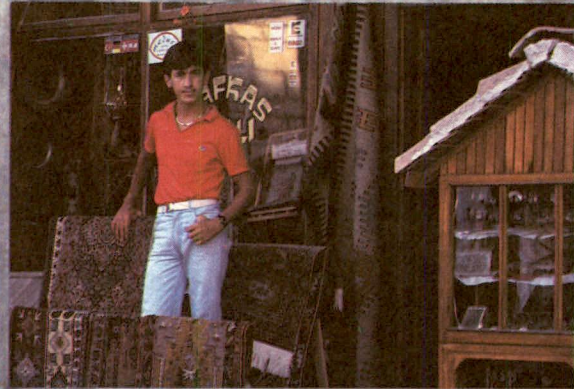
somely adorned with marble that was carved with skill, producing remarkable temples, monuments, theatre, baths and a magnificent stadium. Their reputation for the exquisite finesse of their statuary and marble craftsmanship soon spread to other parts of the then known world. It thus became the centre of the greatest sculpturing school of antiquity. A highlight of any visit are the marvellous remains now housed in the museum.

SULTANHISAR - NYSA

Of the best preserved ruins of this attractive city are the theatre and bouleterion. Walking through these ruins of Nysa in the quiet of the olive trees will give you a chance to reflect on this fine city of the 2nd century A. D.. In Sultanhisar, 90 km. from Pamukkale, there is an annual Art and Culture Festival in the spring.



1. Water nymph at Pamukkale
2. Columns from ancient Hierapolis
3. Tusan Motel, Pamukkale
4. On the terraces, Pamukkale
5. Rivals
6. The Koru Motel
7. Material pleasures
8. Karahayit thermal waters



which the priests said were fatal to all except themselves. A monumental fountain is nearby. In the pool of the Pamukkale Motel are large marble slabs belonging to a Roman bath. Then go to the basilica, up a colonnaded street, through memorial gates from Byzantine and Roman times and to the West Bath, ending up at the necropolis. This necropolis area stretches for 2 km and contains some of the best examples of tomb styles plus being one of the best preserved cemeteries in all of Turkey. The now restored East Bath is an archaeological museum housing many of the remains from Hierapolis.

A few shops in Pamukkale offer various calcified objects unique to this area. In contrast to this very white background the colourful kilims seem even more brilliant. Tours to other places of interest in the area are made from Pamukkale.

KARAHAYIT

This is another thermal centre 5km northwest from Pamukkale where the water has a high iron content. Photographs taken here have an interesting variation because of the red tones from the earth. There are some other thermal baths and camping grounds in the area.

AKHAN

This is the site of a 13th century Seljuk caravanserai. The mosque inside the caravanserai and the inscriptions over the doors are of the same period. One side of the caravanserai is overlaid with white marble, hence its name "White Inn." It is 17km from Pamukkale and 8km from Denizli on the Ankara road.

ESKİHİSAR - LAODICEA

In the upper valley of the Büyük Menderes River, near Eskişehir, is the ancient city of Laodicea, 17km from Pamukkale and 8 km from Denizli. The Seleucid ruler Antiochos II rebuilt the city in the 3rd century B.C. and named it after his wife. Like Ephesus and Miletos, Laodicea was on the main trade route to Syria and Mesopotamia. It has one of the seven churches of the Apocalypse. Even though Byzantines, Seljuks (1095), and Ottomans (1390) occupied the city, the ruins to be seen today - a theatre, gymnasium, aqueducts, walls, a church and a stadium - are mainly Roman. The ruins are not the only attraction; there is also the view across the valley to Pamukkale.

BULDAN

Natural beauty surrounds this lovely site 45 km. from Pamukkale. It is famous for its use of a gold-like thread in decorative embroidery work on cloth. The various items are attractively priced. With its little weaving workshops and the colourful, friendly shopping areas, Buldan is in a world of its own.

GÜNEY

Include Güney, 74 km. from Pamukkale, on your tour for a refreshing breath of endless green, and vineyards that produce some fine wines. Just 12 Km south of Güney tumbling waterfalls cascade into the Büyük Menderes River, and in the canyon below is a view of nature that will remain in your mind even if you forget your camera.

GEYRE - APHRODISIAS

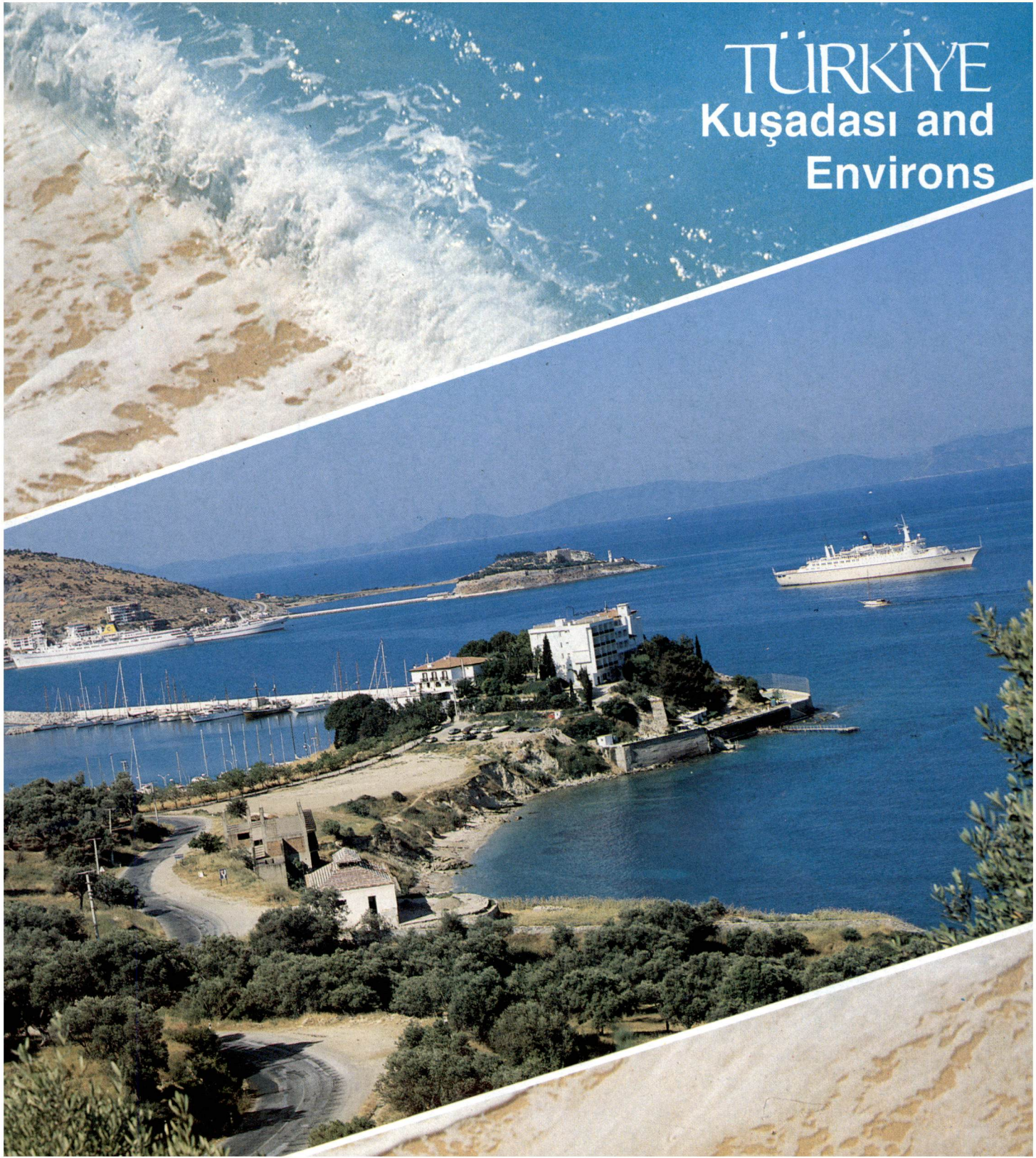
The history of this city goes back a long way but the important part of the city was built in the 1st century B.C. Today this site is 106 km. from Pamukkale and some of the richest art finds have come from the excavations of this city that was dedicated to Aphrodite, the goddess of love and fertility. The buildings are hand-





TÜRKİYE

Kuşadası and Environs



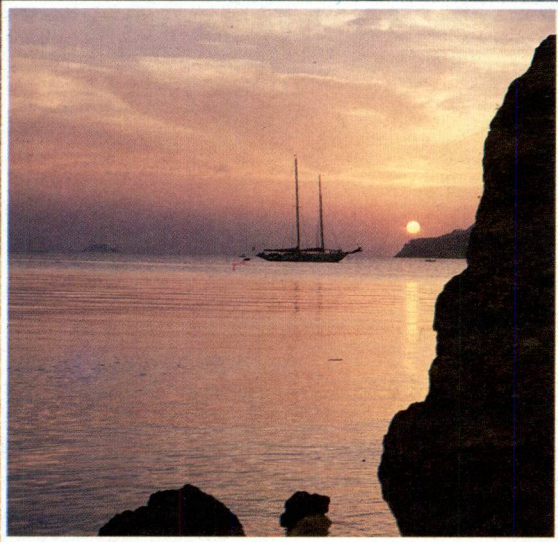
Kuşadası

Built on the shores of a glittering bay around a tiny islet covered with flowers, Kuşadası (Bird Island) is a holiday maker's paradise. Kuşadası, 90 km. from İzmir, was the ancient Sıklalonova, and is today one of the major gates of seaborne tourism in Türkiye.

Tourists are drawn here not only by the sun and sea but also by its ancient Mehmet Paşa Caravanserai now a hotel and restaurant. Kuşadası is a place of white minarets and shady terraces where one can sit, eat grilled fish and contemplate the many tempting bargains in its shops and boutiques. After a long day of excursions around the many sites of the region, Kuşadası provides the ideal atmosphere for relaxing in the restaurants that line Kordon Promenade and the harbour entrance, enjoying a delicious meal and pleasant scenery.

Kuşadası also possesses one of the best equipped yacht marinas in Türkiye providing all services and wintering both afloat and ashore. Scuba diving has also become very popular. But for those who come for just a beach holiday, the clear blue waters, golden sands, warm sun, and the lively discotheques and entertainments will make your holiday a never to be forgotten experience, a treasured memory.

Contributing to your lasting memories will be the delightful souvenirs and gifts you buy, for Kuşadası is famous too, as a shopping centre with many shops and stores. Most popular with tourists is the jewellery from simple coloured beads and bangles to the most sophisticated of settings in



Inviting, Clear Seas
Sunset in the Dilek National Park
A Typical Kuşadası Street
Temple of Hadrian, Efez
Traditional Silver Jewellery
Relaxing Night in a Caravanserai

gold and silver. Famous too, is the leatherware at very reasonable prices, and here you can also purchase a Turkish carpet or rug.

Just off shore, to the west of the town, is the small island of Güvercin Adası (Pigeon Island) reached by a pedestrian causeway, where a 14th-century castle of Turkish origin now houses a cafe in a beautiful garden setting.

Excursions from Kuşadası
Dilek National Park - 30 km.

For those with the time, a visit to Dilek National Park is a must. Here amidst incredibly beautiful surroundings are some of the most wonderful views and some of the rarest wild animals in Türkiye; including the Anatolian Cheetah and some of Türkiye's last wild horses. The park is a wildlife preserve and a haven for many species of animals and birds.

Efes - 16 km.

Efes (Ephesus) is one of those cities in Türkiye that will make an unforgettable impression on you. According to tradition it was one of the most important cities of antiquity and was founded by Androcles. However, the Lelegians and Carrians did inhabit the site earlier. The city was colonized by the 10th century B.C. by the Ionians. The parts of the city visited today are the remains of that established by Lysimachos, one of Alexander the Great's generals. During its Golden Age the city had a population of around 300,000, and it monopolized the wealth, art and culture, and was a principal port, of the Mediterranean. The people of Efes decorated their buildings and paid special ho-



mage to Artemis, the goddess of fertility and protector of the city. The temple erected in her honour was a centre for not only religious purposes but also for the exchange of ideas. St. Paul and St. John also lived and worked here, and Mary, the mother of Christ, lived her last days here.

Visits to the ruins of Efes usually begin in the eastern part of the city around the important Upper Agora. Clustered around this agora were the Varius Baths and the Odeon, both from the 2nd century, and the Prytaneion and the Temple of Domitian.

Leading westwards from the Upper Agora is the famous Curetes Street. Of particular interest here are the Pollio, Memmius, and Trajan Fountains, the elegant façade of the Temple of Hadrian, the Scholastika Baths and the Hercules Gate. Set on the hillside above the street are the Terraced Houses, often containing well-preserved frescoes and mosaics from the 2nd century A.D.

The many richly decorated, colonnaded atria and connecting rooms and galleries depict the level of culture and comfort of those days. The best preserved mosaic is that portraying Oceanus and Thetis.

At the start of the Marble Street is the Lower Agora. Just to the left as one approaches the Agora is the Celsus Library (2nd century A.D.), with its very elaborate facade. From the library enter the Lower Agora through the Gate of Mazaeus Mithridates to relive some of the grandeur of ancient Efes. Occupying a corner of the agora is the Serapis Temple where you will see massive marble remains with finely carved designs. The Grand Theatre, seating 25,000, the most spectacular monument of Efes now serves as a setting for the artistic and folklore shows of the International Efes Art, Culture and Tourism Festival held every year in May.

The Arcadian Way was the long main road, which was paved with marble and lined with columns on both sides, that stretched from the Grand Theatre to the old port, now totally silted up. On this road were four columns upon which stood statues of the four Evangelists.

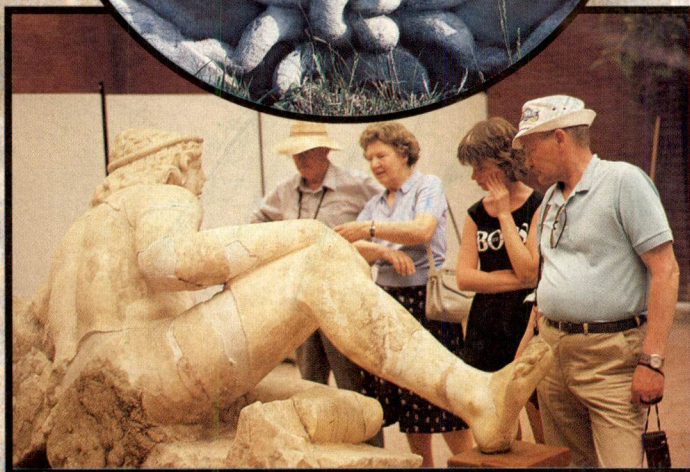
Down by the ancient harbour are the Harbour Gymnasium and Baths. These were constructed near the quay in order to receive with dignity those who arrived by sea.

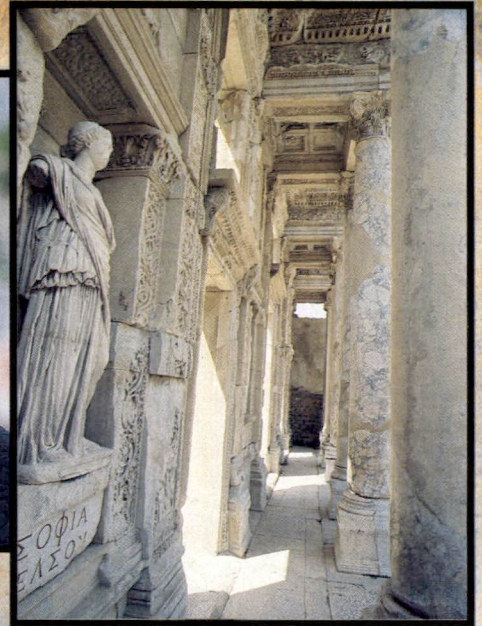
The Church of the Holy Virgin in Efes, was constructed in the first half of the 2nd century and played an important role in the early expansion of Christianity. This was the first church ever to bear her name. The House of the Virgin Mary on Bülbüldağı (Mt. Coressos), 6 km. from Efes, is where she is traditionally believed to have spent her last days. Just leaving Efes on the way to Selçuk see the Stadium and the Vedius Gymnasium. The road that leads beyond these ruins goes to an interesting graveyard dug into the northwestern slopes of Mt. Panayır, the layers and storeys of graves show how the VIP's of Efes were buried.

Selçuk - 18 km.

Farther on, between Selçuk and Efes, is the ruin of the Temple of Artemis, once numbered among the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, it was constructed entirely of marble.

The town itself is dominated by a Byzantine citadel that





overlooks the Basilica of St. John. The present structure was built by the Emperor Justinian in the 6th century A.D.. St. John lived for some time in this area and on his death was buried here. Next to the basilica is the Isa Bey Mosque with its typical Seljuk portal. It is one of the finest major works of Seljuk - Turkish stone work. The Efes Archaeological Museum in Selçuk displays many of the impressive works recovered from Ephesus and its surroundings. For those who want to stay and take in history in a modern setting, stay overnight at one of the many guest houses in Selçuk. Camel wrestling a popular sport, is seen during the month of January. For a day trip, Şirince, situated 7 km. west of Selçuk, is a comfortable town of old houses and relaxing gardens in which to sample the famous apple wine.

AYDIN (via Çamlık) 48 km.

Today Aydın, the province capital, is known for its fine figs but in ancient times it was known as Tralleis and was the centre of a well known sculpture school. Those remains seen today are from the 2nd century A.D.. After



1. The House of the Virgin Mary, Ephesus
2. Medusa the Gorgon, Didim
3. In Efes Museum, Selçuk
4. Ancient Priene, Güllübağçe
5. Traditional Costume from Aydın
6. The Library of Celsus, Ephesus
7. Artemis, Ephesus Museum
8. Relief Detail

1186 Seljuk influence was felt. The museum has displays from various periods.

Güllübahçe (Priene) 40 km.

Priene was one of the most active ports of the Ionian Federation. Making the site of particular interest is the system of geometric planning introduced in the 4th century B.C. by Hippodamos of Milet. The theatre is the most interesting monument of Priene, the lower tiers remain and the whole theatre retains its interesting character. Only a few columns remain of the Temple of Athena which was a classic example of Ionian architecture. The best preserved monuments are the bouleterion and the lower gymnasium.

Milet - 55 km.

Milet was a great Ionian port, with two lions that guarded its entrance, and the native city of several philosophers and sages. The theatre, reconstructed in the Roman period, is an impressive structure built against the slope of a hill. The cavea could seat an audience of 15,000 and most of the tiers are still intact, the theatre alone justifies a visit. The ruins of the Faustina Baths are well preserved and the agora area is strewn with delicately carved white marble ruins.

Didim - 75 km.

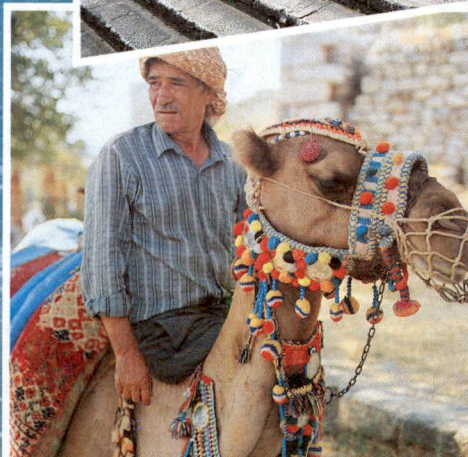
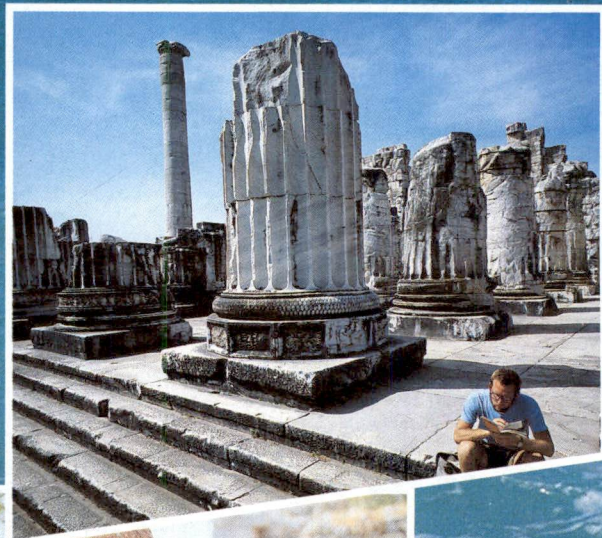
Didim possesses only a single monument, but it is nevertheless a marvellous site. The temple of Apollo was one of the most sacred places of antiquity, many times looted and burned, the sanctuary is still impressive and of an elegant beauty. The colossal marble temple (measuring 110 by 51 metres) was surrounded by a portico of double colonnades. The columns that remain standing allow one to visualize the full magnificence of the building. There was a holy processional way between Didim and Milet used by temple worshippers. Altinkum, 4 km. from Didim, and Akbük 14 km. from Didim are holiday areas with golden sands and good fish restaurants. They are also good places for sailing, swimming and relaxing.

Çamiçi (Bafa) Lake - 60 km.

Once a part of the sea but now cut off by land, this lake is in a pretty natural setting enjoyed by those who visit and stay in the guest facilities nearby. The Beş Parmak Mountains (ancient Latmos) line the eastern side of the lake and cast the reflection of their five peaks on the lake. Rocks strewn down the mountain sides give it a wild natural feeling softened by the colourful oleander, pine and olive trees.

Kapıkırı (Heraklia) 75 km

Endymion of mythology was from Heraklia and in love with the moon goddess Selene. The legend relates that she put him into an eternal sleep on this mountain. The city has several ruins worth seeing including the Athena Temple, Endymion's sanctuary, city walls and the necropolis by the harbour. The iconoclasts of Byzantine (8-9th century) times forced their opponents to use this area as a refuge. Their presence is evident today in the many monasteries

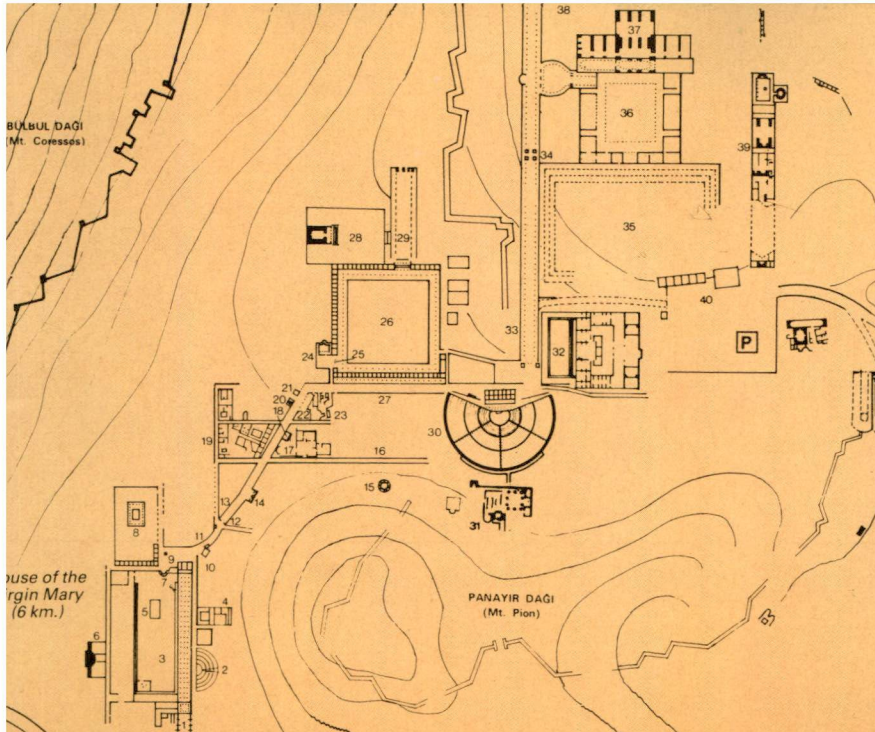


Efes Plan



Artemis Temple,
Efes archeological
Museum,
St. John Basilica,
Isabey Mosque,
Selçuk,

Kuşadası (17 km.)



- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Varius Baths | 11. Hydreium | 21. Byzantine Fountain | 31. Theatre palace |
| 2. Odeon | 12. Hercules Gate | 22. Latrines | 32. Theatre gymnasium |
| 3. Upper Agora | 13. Street of Curetes | 23. Brothel | 33. The Arcadian Way |
| 4. Prytaneium (Town Hall) | 14. Fountain of Trajan | 24. Celsus Library | 34. Four Evangelists Monument |
| 5. Temple of Isis | 15. Round tower on Panayır Dağı (Mt. Pion) | 25. Gate of Mazaesus and Mithridates on lower agora | 35. Verulanus Hall |
| 6. Monumental fountain | 16. Street to Panayır Dağı | 26. Lower Agora | 36. Harbour gymnasium |
| 7. Pollio Fountain | 17. Scholastika Baths | 27. Marble street | 37. Harbour baths |
| 8. Temple of Domitian | 18. Temple of Hadrian | 28. Temple of Serapis | 38. Ancient Ephesus harbour |
| 9. Domitian Square | 19. Terraced houses | 29. Western gate of lower agora | 39. The Church of the Holy Virgin |
| 10. Memmius Monument | 20. Octagon Tomb | 30. Great theatre | 40. Resting area (restaurant, cafe) |

they built on the mountain and on the islands of Lake Ba-

Karpuzlu - (Alinda) 100 km.

This ancient city is set high on the rocky eastern side of the Beş Parmak Mountains. The agora rests high on the first terrace atop massive support walls. The view from the theatre at its dizzy height gave the spectators more to contemplate than the entertainment. A system of aqueducts supplied the city with water. From the acropolis to the agora the panoramic scenery and engulfing beauty of the surroundings make this mountain side city a natural wonder.

How to Go

By plane; to Izmir transfer by bus to Selçuk and Kuşadası. All excursions are possible from Kuşadası.

By sea; May- Oct. car ferries from Italy, Greece, and Samos. Private yachts and cruises from all over the Mediterranean.

The Climate

The average July temperature is 28 °C, and the water temperature for that month is 26 °C. It is never excessively hot even in the height of summer. If you like cooler weather, try April, May, September or October.

AVERAGE AIR AND WATER TEMPERATURES FOR KUŞADASI

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Air	9	10	11	15	19	23	25	24	21	17	11	11
Water	15	15	15	16	19	22	24	23	22	20	18	17

USEFUL ADDRESSES

TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICES

Aydın - Central Office, Yeni Dört Yol Mevkii, Tel: (631) 14145-26266
Kuşadası - İskele Meydanı, Tel: (636) 11103-16295
Selçuk - Atatürk Mah. Agora Çarşısı, No: 35, Tel: (6451) 1328-1945-2712

TURKISH AIRLINES (THY)

Kuşadası - Osman Turizm (Travel Agency),

Atatürk Bulv., Yat Limanı Karşısı, Tel: (636) 14205-14416, Fax: 14416

TURKISH MARITIME LINES

Kuşadası - Liman İşletmesi (Harbour), Tel: (636) 11310-11581

MARINA

Kuşadası Marina - Yat Limanı (Harbour),

Tel: (636) 11752-11753, Tlx: 58527 TUYA TR., Fax: 11758

TERMINALS

Aydın - Otogar (Coach Terminal), Tel: (631) 17511

- Tren İstasyonu (Railway Station), Tel: (631) 11824

Kuşadası - Otogar (Coach Terminal), Tel: (636) 13981

- Liman Başkanlığı (Harbour Master), Tel: (636) 11752-11753, Tlx: 58527

Selçuk - Otogar (Coach Terminal), Tel: (6451) 1933

- Tren İstasyonu (Railway Station), Tel: (6451) 1006

CAMP SITES

Aydın - Tel: (631) 17739

CAMP SITES

Pamucak Turistik Tesisleri - Selçuk/Kuşadası

Kervansaray Mocamp - Kuşadası, 31'ler Mevkii, Tel: (636) 11109, Tlx: 58551

Küçüköğlü Camping - Kuşadası, Yavansu Mevkii, Tel: (636) 12476

Ölmez Camping - Kuşadası, Kadınlar Denizi, Tel: (636) 11154

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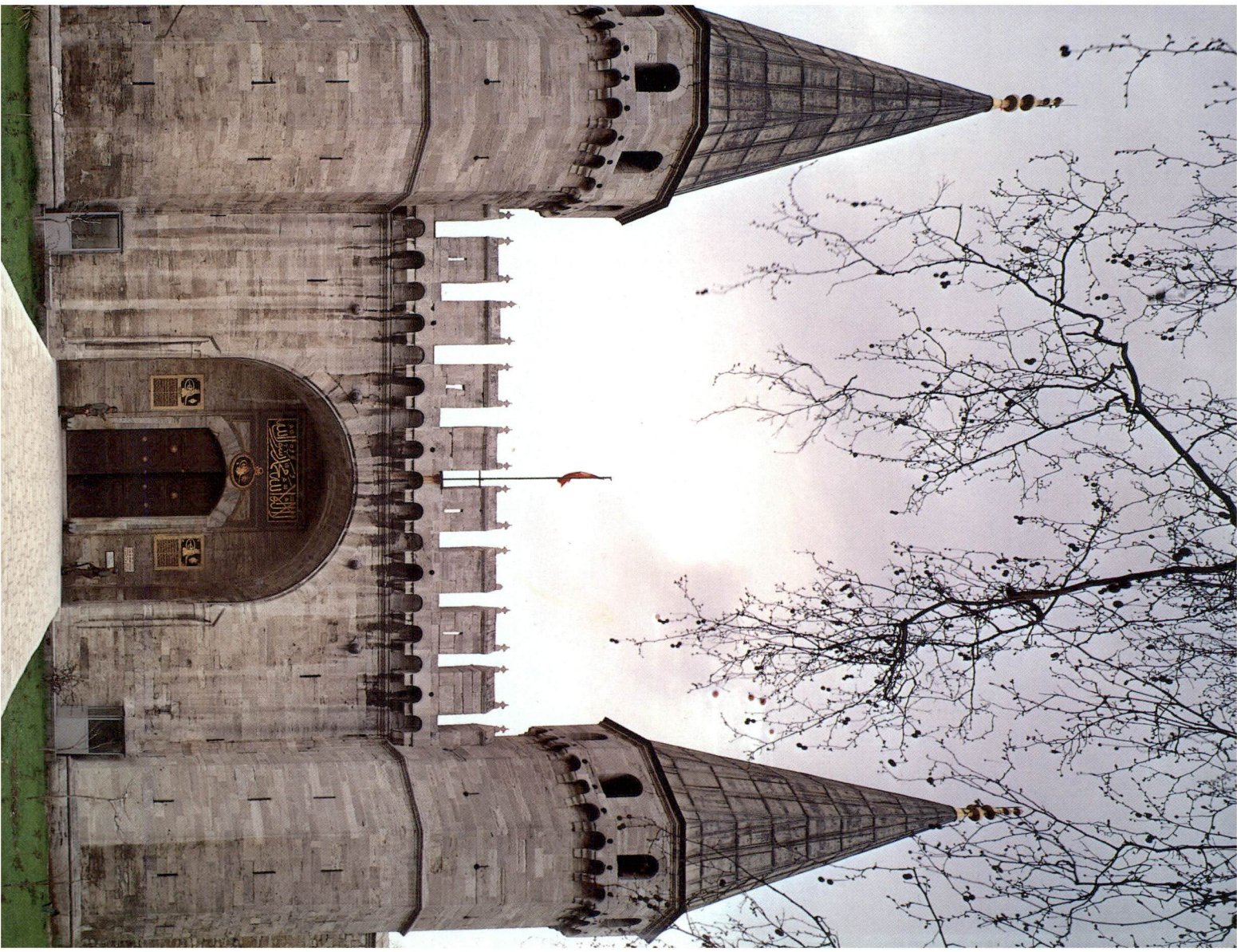
Cover: Aspects of a Holiday Paradise, Kuşadası

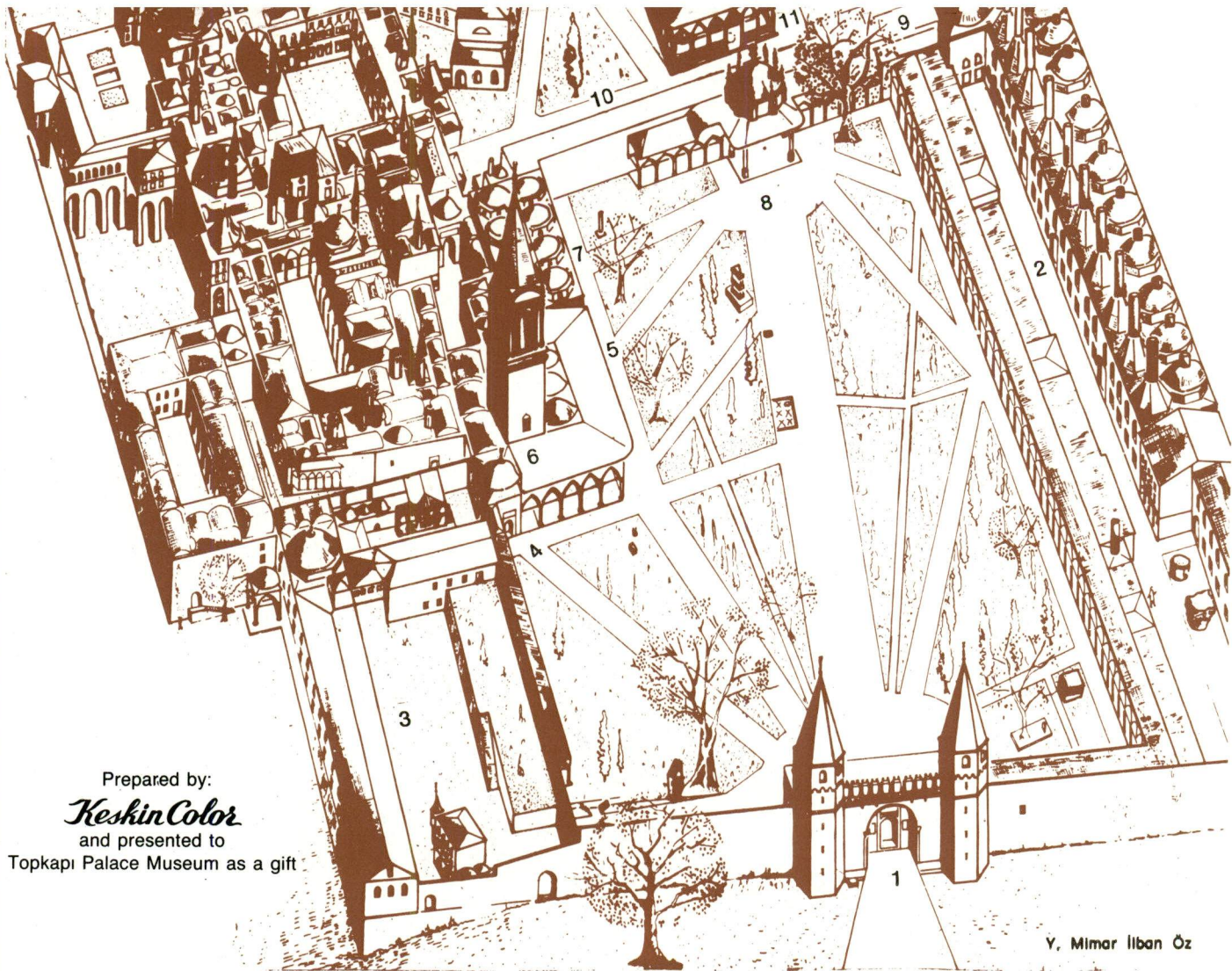
Layout: Handan Baral
Photos: Ara Güler

Abdullah Karakuş
C. Tayyar Yılmaz
Faruk Erol
İbrahim Zaman
Mehmet Hengiren
Mehmet Ataç
Merem Çoçakçoğlu
Murat Gürzumar
Sami Güner
Şemsi Güner
Timuçin Tulgar

Published by:
**THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM OF
THE TURKISH REPUBLIC**
General Directorate of Information
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Printed in Türkiye by: Erhan Matbaacılık
Koll. Şti.-İST.







Prepared by:
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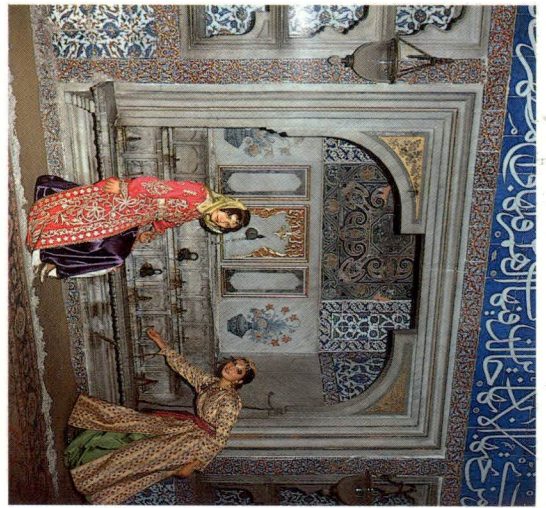
Military Band in front of Bagdat Pavillion



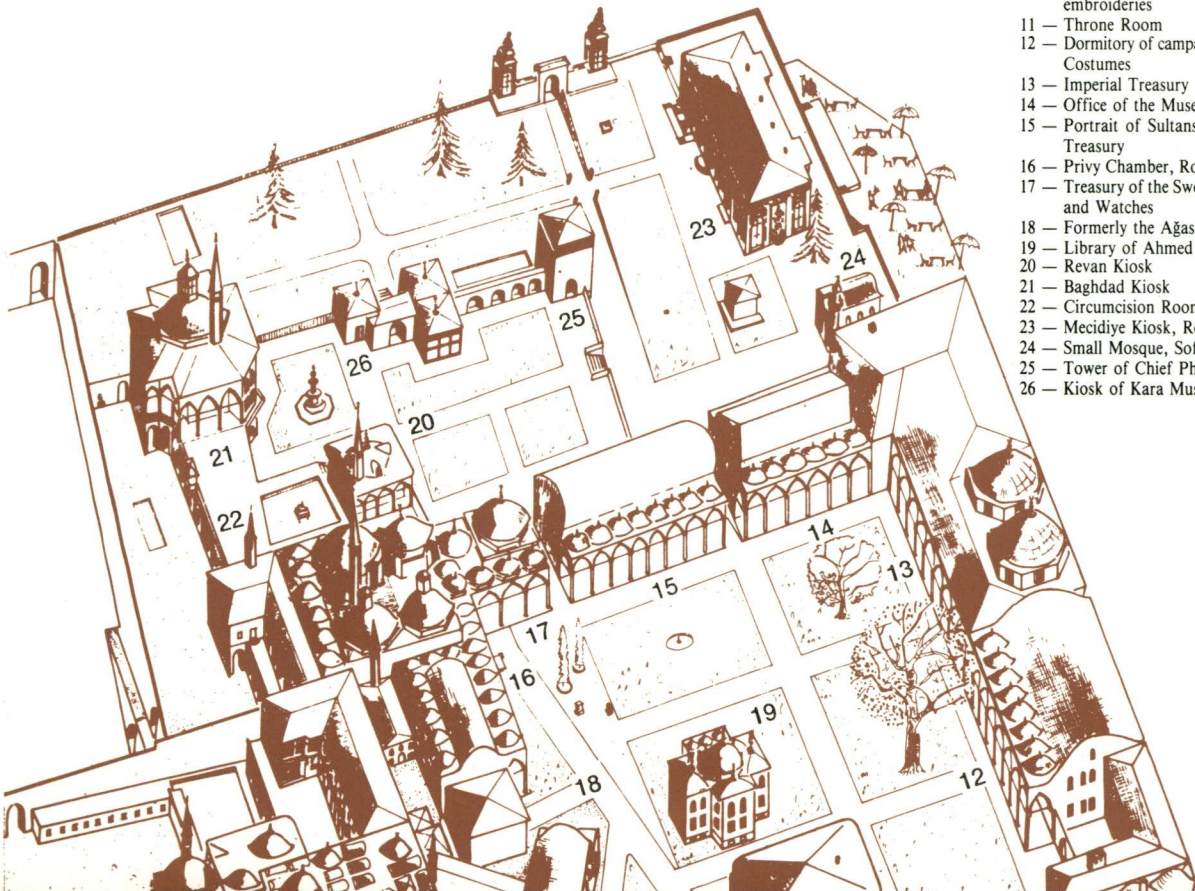
Dagger of Topkapı.



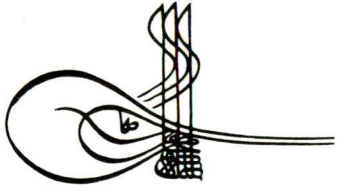
Topkapı Palace, Harem Hall Room of Murat the III rd.



Key to Plan of the Topkapı Palace Museum



- 1 — Gate of Salute, Middle Gate
- 2 — Kitchen court
- 3 — Privy Stable, Display of Coaches
- 4 — Carriage Gate to the Harem
- 5 — Divân-ı Hümâyün, Kubbealtı Council Hall
- 6 — Tower of Justice
- 7 — Finance Treasury, Arms and Armour display
- 8 — Gate of Felicity
- 9 — Quarters of chief White Eunuch
- 10 — Formerly the white eunuchs' quarters. Display of embroideries
- 11 — Throne Room
- 12 — Dormitory of campaign pages. Display of Sultans' Costumes
- 13 — Imperial Treasury
- 14 — Office of the Museum Directorate
- 15 — Portrait of Sultans, formerly the dormitory of Treasury
- 16 — Privy Chamber, Room of the Holy Mantle itself
- 17 — Treasury of the Sword Bearer, Display of Clocks and Watches
- 18 — Formerly the Ağas' Mosque, New Library
- 19 — Library of Ahmed III
- 20 — Revan Kiosk
- 21 — Baghdad Kiosk
- 22 — Circumcision Room
- 23 — Mecidiye Kiosk, Restaurant of lower level
- 24 — Small Mosque, Sofa
- 25 — Tower of Chief Physician
- 26 — Kiosk of Kara Mustafa Pasha



TOPKAPI PALACE MUSEUM

Süleyman I 'The Magnificent' 1520-1566

The Topkapı Palace, the administrative center of the Ottoman Empire and the private residence of the sultans, was constructed by Mehmet the Conqueror between 1472-1478. After its layout, additional buildings were built until the middle of Sultan Abdülmecid's reign. The palace became a museum in 1924. Among the palace-museums of the world the Topkapı Palace has one of the richest collections with its 20 temporary and permanent exhibition halls and store rooms containing 86.000 items. Today the main entrance to the museum is through the Gate of Salute (Babü's-Selâm) (1). This gate opens into the Second Court, an open area surrounded by colonnaded porticoes. Along the eastern side of the court are the Royal Kitchens, which, first built by Mehmed the Conqueror, were reconstructed by Sinan the Great after the fire of 1575 (2). Today these kitchens are used to display the collection of Chinese and Japanese porcelains from the XIII-XIX. centuries. The Helvahane kitchens, where confectionary was made, now house the collection of Kitchen Utensils from the Royal Kitchens. The Istanbul Glassware and Porcelains are exhibited in the former Confectioner's Mosque. The display of European Porcelains, Silverware and Crystals is in the dormitories once used for the cooks.

The western part of the Second Court is occupied by the display of Coaches, formerly the Privy Stables (3). Walking through the portico on the left side of the court, one can see the Gate of the Quarters of the Halberdiers with Tresses and the Carriages-Gate of the Harem (4). The definite construction date of the Harem, the residence of the Sultan and his family, is not known, but the inscription on the Gate of Carriages shows that it was restored in 1587. Next to the Harem is the Divanhane, or Council Hall (5). The place where the Sultan sat unseen to listen to the discussions of the Divan later became the Watch Tower (6). Adjacent to the Council Hall is the building which was formerly used as the Finance Treasury (7). It is now used to display the collection of Arms and Armour from VII-XX. centuries. It is one of the outstanding collections in the field of Near Eastern arms.

The third gate which leads to the inner palace is called the Gate of Felicity (Babü's-sa'âde) (8). The coronations, feasts and funeral ceremonies took place in front of this gate under the portico. On the right hand side of the gate is the former quarter of the Chief White Eunuch (9). On the left hand side of the gate are the former quarters of the white eunuchs where embroideries from the XVI-XIX. centuries are now displayed (10).

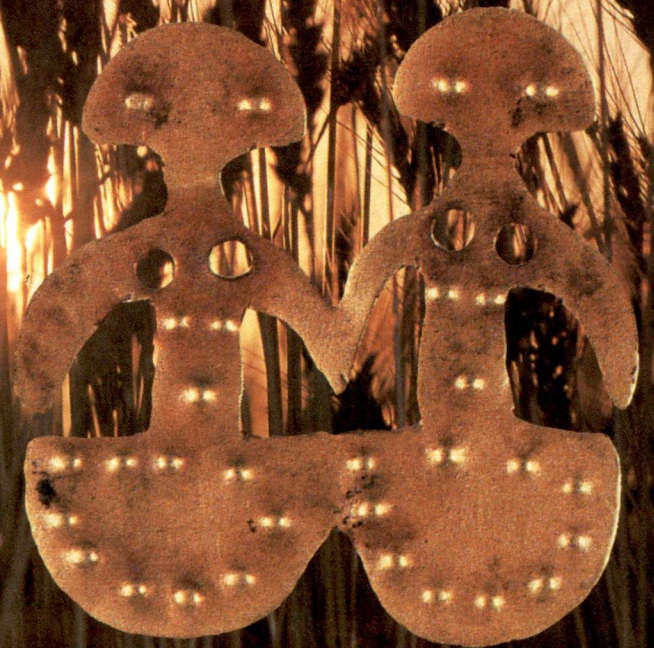
Through the Gate of Felicity one can approach the Third Court, which is shaped as a square surrounded by porticoes. Apart from the Throne Room (11), the Treasury, and the Pavilion of the Privy Chamber with the Holy Mantle, all the buildings around this court were used by the pages of the Palace Halls. These quarters are now exhibition halls. The Throne Room, which is located across from the Gate of Felicity, was the place where the Sultan accepted the viziers and the ambassadors of foreign countries. The inscription on the canopy of the throne is dated from the reign of Mehmed III. The dormitory of the Campaign pages, which was constructed during the reign of Murad IV, is on the right side of the court and now contains the display of Sultans' Costumes from Mehmed II, to Mehmed Reşat V (12). The rest of the eastern side of the court is occupied by the Pavilion of Fatih (Köşk), which later served sultans as the Imperial Treasury (13). The treasury has four rooms used for the display of many precious objects of gold and other jewels from different periods. The building on the north side of the court now serves as offices for the Museum Directorate (14). It was previously the Hall of Commissariat. The Sultans' Portraits Exhibition Hall (15) used to serve as the dormitory of the Agas of the Treasury. The final building on the north side, the Treasury of the Sword Bearer now houses the display of the Clocks and Watches collection (17). The pavilion of the Holy Mantle, the Privy Chamber of the Sultan, is the next building at the corner of the west side of the court, where the relics of the Prophet Muhammed are preserved (16). These relics, of which the Holy Mantle is the most sacred, were brought from Egypt by Selim I after its conquest in 1517. The Pavilion, which consists of four rooms was founded by Mehmed II as the Privy Chamber. Beyond the Privy Chamber, the building that stands out at an angle is Agalar Camii, the main mosque of the Agas of the Enderun, and now houses the manuscripts and miniatures collected from different libraries of the palace (18). In the center of the court, is the Library of Ahmed III. which carries typical characteristics of 18th Century Ottoman architecture (19).

Two short passages from the Third Court lead us to the Court with Kiosks, also known as the Fourth Court. It is not really a courtyard, but a garden on various levels with pavilions. On the marble terrace stand the Baghdad (21) and Revan Kiosks (20) both built by Murad IV to commemorate his victories. The baldachino with its gilded canopy ordered by Sultan Ibrahim is called İftariye. On the same side the Circumcision Room stands with its façade covered with best Ottoman tiles from various periods (22). The wooden building in the Tulip Garden, decorated with Turkish rococo, is called Sofa Kiosk or Kara Mustafa Pasha Kiosk and is dated from the 18th century (26). The last building constructed in the palace is the Mecidiye Kiosk (23), erected during the reign of Sultan Abdülmecid, who hardly used it, for he preferred to move to his new palace along the Bosphorus -the Dolmabahçe Palace, Although it ceased to be the residence of the Sultan, the Topkapı Palace preserved its former significance as the house of the Holy Relics. the Treasury and for coronations and various ceremonies.



TURKEY

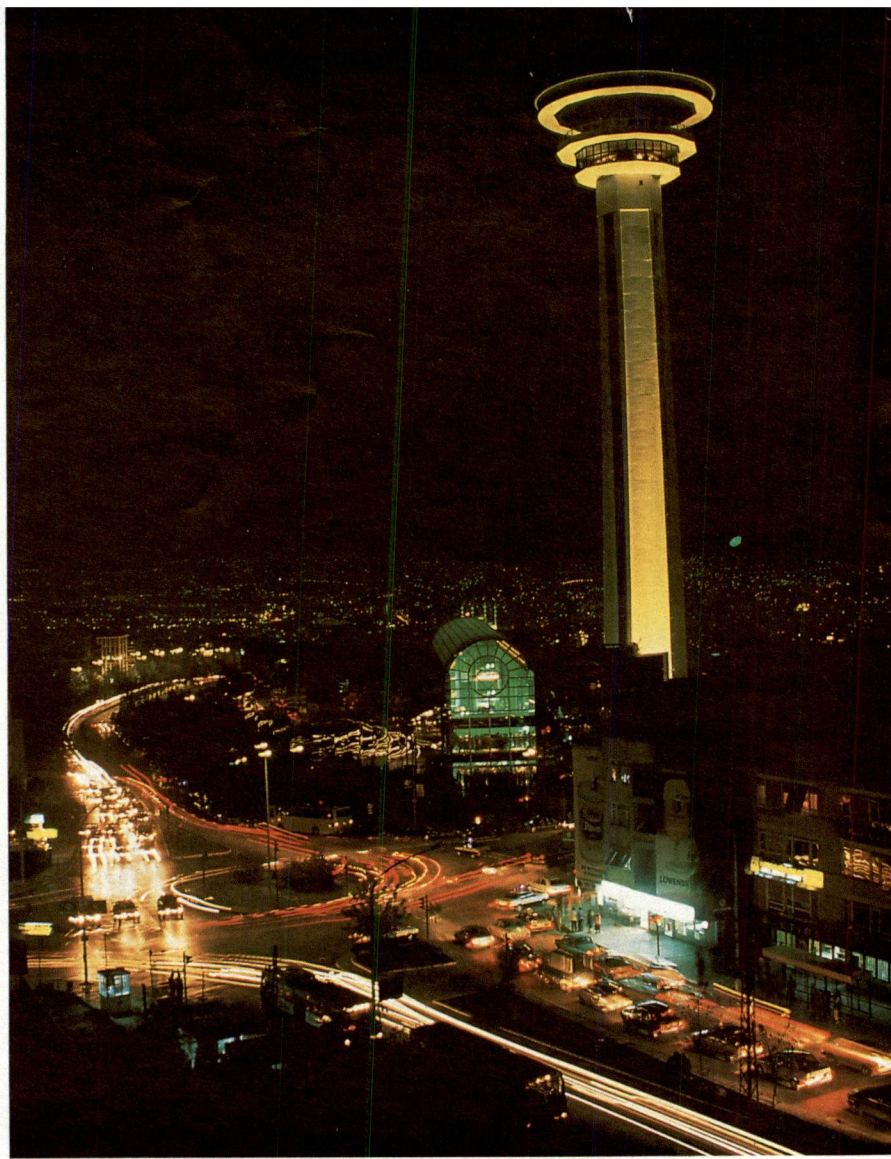
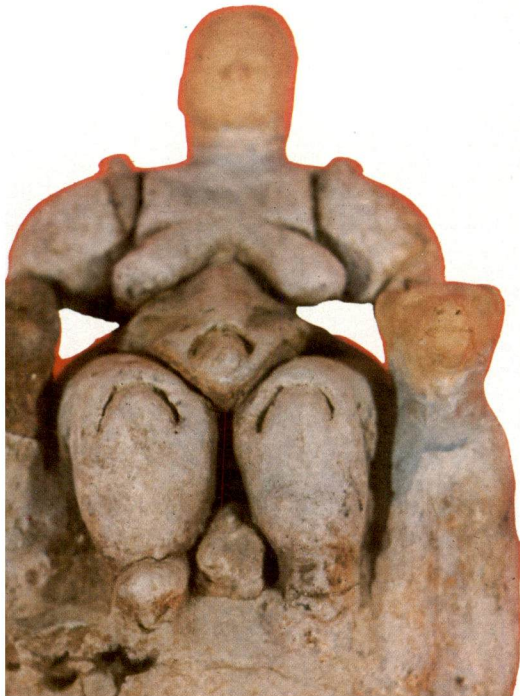
Central Anatolia



CENTRAL ANATOLIA

The tawny-yellow central Anatolian plateau, cleft by ravines and dominated by volcanic peaks, forms the heartland of Turkey. Covered with wheat fields, and lines of poplars in the valleys, this boldly contoured steppeland has a solitary majesty.

The plateau was one of the cradles of civilization. At Çatalhöyük remains of settlements from as early as the 8th millennium B.C. have been found. It has been the homeland of many peoples and the historic battleground of East and West. Here the Hattis, Hittites, Phrygians, Galatians, Romans and Byzantines established their rule, and in the 11th century the Turks made the plateau their home. In its turbulent history the plateau has seen many invaders such as Alexander the Great and Tamerlane. In the course of nine millennia the people of the plateau have reflected the dramatic contours of the surrounding landscape in their art, from the vigorous paintings of Çatalhöyük to the bold lines of Seljuk Turkish architecture, down to the impressive modern form of Atatürk's mausoleum.



ANKARA

Ankara, the capital of Turkey, is set in the strategic heart of Central Anatolia, a site chosen by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, founder of the Turkish Republic. Though the city is thoroughly modern in appearance, its origins date back to the Paleolithic and Neolithic Ages. Excavations have brought to light the remains of the early Bronze Age Hatti civilization that was followed in the 2nd millennium B.C. by the Hittites. Later settlers in the region were the Phrygians who established a city on the same site in the 10th century B.C.. The Lydians and Persians followed and then came the Galatians who made Ancyra their capital in the 3rd century B.C.. It was the Galatians who laid the foundations of the Ankara citadel. The region was conquered in turn by the Romans, Byzantines and Arabs until 1073 when it was captured by the Seljuk Turks commanded by Alpaslan. In 1402, the city passed into the hands of the Ottomans commanded by Yıldırım Beyazıt. However, it was not until



after the First World War that Ankara came to the forefront, as the centre of the national resistance led by Atatürk, which liberated the Turkish homeland from foreign powers. On the 13th October, 1923, Ankara was declared the capital of the new independent Turkey.

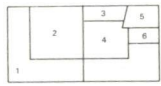
Dominating the modern part of the city is the imposing limestone Anıtkabir, the Mausoleum of Kemal Atatürk. Completed in 1953, this fusion of ancient and modern architectural concepts is a fine accomplishment of Turkish architecture. There is a museum displaying some of the gifts and personal items of Atatürk. Atatürk's house is situated in Çankaya next to the Presidential Palace and is also a museum which is open on Sunday afternoons.

The oldest parts of the city are in and around the ancient hisar or citadel. Inside the walls is the Seljuk Alaeddin Mosque of the 12th century and some very interesting examples of old houses. Close to the gate, Hisar Kapısı, is the beautifully restored bedesten (covered bazaar) housing the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations

and its priceless collection of Paleolithic, Neolithic, Hatti, Hittite and Phrygian works. (Open every day). Outside the citadel are the 13th century Arslanhane Mosque and the 14th century Ahi Evlan Mosque.

Beneath the citadel, near Ulus Meydanı (Nation Square) are such Roman remains as the baths from the 3rd century A.D., the column of Julian from the 4th century and the Temple of Augustus, built in the 2nd century B.C. in the Corinthian style. This temple is noted for the inscribed "Political Testament of Augustus" on its walls. In the 5th century the Byzantines converted the temple into a church. Excavations are continuing, near to the citadel, of a Roman theatre. Close by the temple is the 15th century mosque and mausoleum of Hacı Bayram.

From Ulus Meydanı, with its equestrian statue of Atatürk, continue down Atatürk Boulevard to the Ethnographical Museum, where there are some Seljuk carved wooden doors and other artefacts of daily life. Nearby is the Sculpture and Painting Museum. Ankara hosts two international festivals in April, "The Arts and Music Festival" and the famous "Children's Festival 23 Nisan".



1. Anatolian Mother Goddess
2. The Atakule Tower, Çankaya, Ankara
3. Decorated Interior Panel, Ethnographical Museum, Ankara
4. A Quiet Corner, Kuşulu Park, Ankara
5. Anıtkabir, Ankara
6. Music, an Important Part of the Ankara Scene

ESKİŞEHİR (231 km from Ankara)

Eskişehir was founded in the 1st milenium B.C. by the Phrygians, on the banks of the River Porsuk. Of interest is the 13th century Alaeddin Mosque and the 16th century Kurşunlu Mosque. Meerscham pipes and other souvenir items from this same stone are made in Eskişehir. There are three museums here; the Archaeological Museum has Phrygian objects and sculptures from the area; the Ottoman House Museum, a fine example of 19th century domestic architecture, houses a collection of local ethnographical items; the Atatürk Culture Museum has a photographic exhibition of Atatürk's life, personal effects, and a display of items made in Meerscham stone.

Sivrihisar (91 km. east of Eskişehir) A charming old town, full of typical Ottoman houses. The 13th century Ulu Mosque formerly a caravanserai is very interesting. Sivrihisar Kilims are particularly famous.

Seyit (Battal) Gazi (45 km. south of Eskişehir.) On the hillside above the town is the impressive 13th century mosque complex built in memory of the islamic hero Seyit Battal.

Yunus Emre Köyü (Sarıköy) (75 km. east of Eskişehir) This village is the burial place of Yunus Emre the great poet of the 13th century. Today his poetry is still read, and its message of love and humanity is as relevant as ever. Every May his name day is celebrated. In addition to his grave, visitors can see a small museum.

PHRYGIAN SITES

The most important Phrygian sites of Anatolia are to be found in the provinces of Ankara, Eskişehir and Afyon.

Yassihöyük (Gordion) (93 km. from Ankara on the Eskişehir road, turn right to Yassihöyük for the last 12 km.) This was the Phrygian capital, and the place where Alexander the Great cut the Gordion Knot to gain the key to Asia. The tumulus of King Midas, of the golden touch and the asses ears, can be visited, and nearby are the remains of the ancient city, which is still being excavated, and also a small museum.

Ballıhisar (Pessinus) (133 km. from Ankara on the Eskişehir road, turn right for the last 16 km.) An important cult centre, the most important remains being those of a temple to Cybele, the mother goddess. The small open-air museum has some interesting sculpture.

Midas Şehri (66 km. South of Eskişehir, past Seyitgazi) This site is of particular interest for the two open air cult temples cut into the rock surface, there are also inscriptions and a small complex of rock tombs. An interesting recent discovery is an underground passage from the site to the valley below. Close to Midas Şehri other Phrygian monuments can be found at Doğanlı Kale, Kümbet and Deveboynu.

Aslantaş and Aslankaya (34km. and 52km. respectively north of Afyon) These were both cult centres, and at the former there are two monumental lion reliefs and at Aslankaya there is a temple and a lion relief.

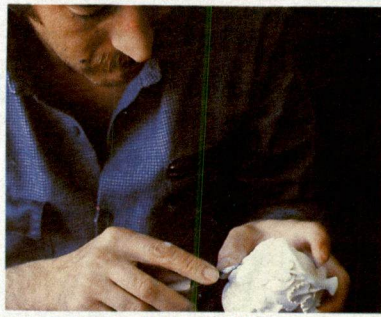
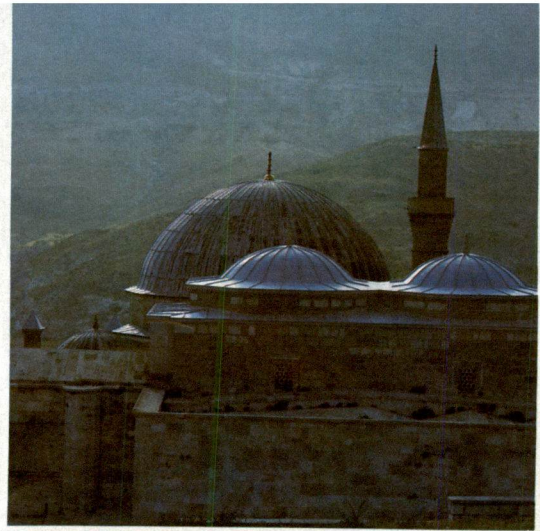
ÇORUM (242 km. from Ankara)

Is an important city on the road from central Anatolia to the Black Sea. Today the 13th century Ulu Cami and the 19th century clocktower are of particular interest. The region is noted for the fin est chickpeas in Turkey.

HITTITE SITES

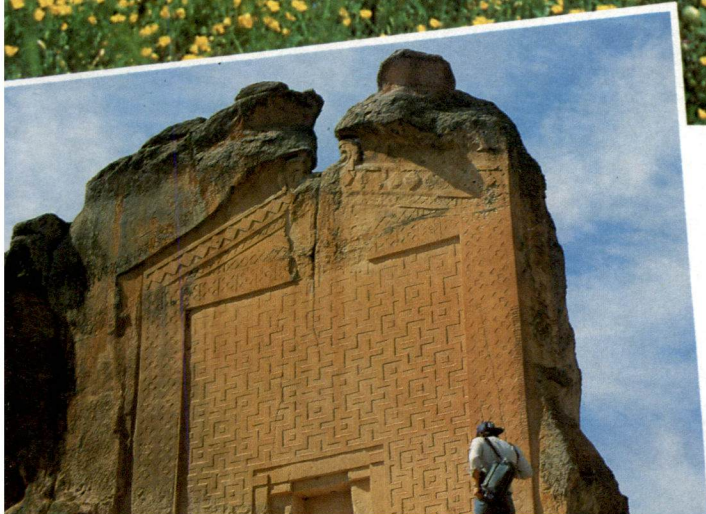
The important early Hittite sites are all to be found in the province of Çorum.

Boğazkale (Hattuşas) (181 km. from Ankara on the Samsun road, turn right for the last 29 km.). The Hittite city of Hattuşas is ringed with impressive double walls broken by the Royal Gate,



the Lion Gate and the Yer Kapı (an underground tunnel). The largest ruins are those of the great temple of the Storm God Teşup. Hattuşas was the Hittite religious centre, and was known as the city of Temples because there were over seventy temples in the city. In 1180 B.C. Hattuşas was devastated by the Phrygians. The city walls are now being extensively restored. The Acropolis of Hattuşas contains the government buildings, Imperial Palace and archives of the Hittite Empire. All of the ancient Hittite central region is today a national park.

Yazılıkaya (2 km. from Boğazkale) This open-air rock pantheon contains fine reliefs of Hittite gods and kings dating from the 13th century B.C..



Alacahöyük (36 km from Boğazkale) Before the arrival of the Hittites, the site was the centre of the flourishing Hattian, Bronze Age culture, and it was from the Royal Tombs of this period that the magnificent gold and bronze objects were uncovered that are now in the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations in Ankara. All the standing remains, such as the Sphinx Gate, date from Hittite times.



1. Seyit (Battal) Gazi Complex, Eskişehir
2. Hand Carving Meerschaum Stone
3. The Phrygian Temple, Yazılıkaya, Eskişehir
4. The Lion Gate Hattuşaş, Boğazkale, Çorum
5. Springtime at Yazılıkaya, Çorum

ÇANKIRI (130 km. from Ankara)

The Galatian settlement here in the 3rd century B.C. was called Gangrea and subsequently the town was known as Kangri. Above the city are the ruins of an 11th century fortress and in the city is the Ulu Mosque built by, Turkey's greatest architect, Sinan in the 16th century. Just outside the city is the Taş Mescit of 1235, a medieval hospital. To the North of Çankırı is the beautiful Ilgaz National Park and ski centre.

KIRIKKALE (75 from Ankara)

This rapidly expanding industrial centre is east of Ankara, on the important highway to the east and to the Black Sea.

YOZGAT (217 km from Ankara)

The city was founded in the 18th century by the Ottomans. Two buildings from this period are the Çapanoğlu Mosque and the adjoining Süleyman Bey Mosque. The 19th century Nizamoğlu Mansion an important work of Turkish domestic architecture now houses ethnographical exhibits. Çamlık National Park is 5 km south of Yozgat.

AMASYA (336 km from Ankara)

Set in a narrow gorge of the Yeşilirmak (Iris) River, Amasya dates from the 3rd century B.C..On the craggy rock face of the gorge are the ruins of the citadel, inside which are the remains of an Ottoman Palace and a secret underground passageway. Hewn from the rock face above the city are impressive Roman rock tombs which are illuminated at night. With its many important works of architecture the town is like an open air museum. Among the city's many historical buildings are the 13th century Seljuk Burmalı Minare Mosque, the 15th century Yıldırım Beyazıt Mosque and complex, the İlhanid hospital with lovely reliefs around its portal, the unusual octagonal Kapı Ağa Medrese, the Torumtay Mausoleum and the Gök Medrese. There is an Archaeological Museum with an interesting collection including the mummies of the Mongol İlhanid rulers of Amasya. In Amasya's Hatuniye quarter (Yalı Boyu) on the northern side of the Yeşilirmak River there are traditional old Turkish mansions, one of the loveliest is the 19th century Hazeranlar Konağı, which has been restored, and now houses an art gallery on the first floor and an ethnographical museum on the second. Various bridges over the river give the city a romantic atmosphere, visit one of the cafes, restaurants, teagardens, parks or hotels by the riverside. If you go to the top of Çakallar hill you will have a beautiful view of the city. Just 50km. N.E of Amasya is Borabay Lake, a popular place for a daytrip, set amidst outstanding scenery.

Merzifon (50 km northwest of Amasya)Of interest in the town are several Ottoman monuments including the Çelebi Sultan Mehmet Medrese and the Kara Mustafa Paşa Mosque.

TOKAT (422 km from Ankara)

The Tokat region has been an important centre of Turkish culture. Among the city's main historical buildings are the ruins of a 28 tower castle, the 12th century Garipler Mosque, the Yağbasan Medrese, the 16th century Ali Paşa Mosque and the 17th century Ulu Mosque. The Pervane Bey Darüşşifası (or Gök Medrese) one of Tokat's finest buildings, is now a museum. Spanning the Yeşilirmak is a 12th century Seljuk bridge. The Latifoğlu Mansion has recently been restored to its original state, and offers a fascinating glimpse of life in a 19th century Turkish home.





Niksar (69 km. northeast of Tokat) In Niksar, the onetime capital of the Turkish Danişmend Emirs, places of interest include the well preserved citadel, the 12th century Yağbasan Medrese, the Ulu Mosque and some very early Turkish monuments.

Zile (67 km. west of Tokat) It was here that Julius Caesar said "Veni, vidi, vici" (I came, I saw, I conquered). Beneath the fortress is the restored Ulu Mosque of 1269.

1. Rooftops and Rock Tombs, Amasya
2. The Decorated Ceiling of a Mosque Fountain, Merzifon
3. Ilgaz Ski Centre, Çankırı
4. Red Amasya Apples
5. Tokat Museum, Formerly the Gök Medrese

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SİVAS (441 km. from Ankara)

Sivas was an important commercial centre at the crossroads of the Persia and Baghdad caravan routes. From 1142 to 1171 it was the capital of the Turkish Danişmend Emirs. In 1919, the National Congress that made the decision to liberate Turkey from occupying powers was held in Sivas. Today the 19th century building where the congress was held is the Atatürk Congress Museum, with a display about the War of Independence as well as an ethnographical and handicrafts exhibit. Sivas was and still is an important centre for fine carpets.

Of the many historical buildings the most important are the Danişmend Ulu Mosque, the 13th century İzzeddin Keykavus Şifahanesi and the beautifully decorated Gök Medrese. The Çifte Minare Medrese and the Buruciye Medrese were both built in 1271.

Kangal (68 km. south of Sivas) This town's claim to fame is

as the home of the dog of the same name. Used as sheep dogs, they have since proven themselves in the fields of police and security work. Twelve kilometres northeast of Kangal is the interesting spa of Balıklı Çermik, the hot waters are full of tiny fish which play an important part in the cure of skin complaints for which the spa is famous.

Divriği (165 km. southeast of Sivas) This was a Byzantine site that became the capital of the Turkish Mengücek Emirs in the 12th and 13th centuries. Above the town is a ruined citadel and beneath this is the magnificent Ulu Mosque completed in 1229 with an ornate portal in the baroque style. UNESCO has declared this mosque one of the important cultural heritages of the world.

KAYSERİ (314 km. from Ankara)

Kayseri was known as Caesarea in Roman times. The city lies at the foot of Mt. Erciyes (3,916 mts), an extinct volcano which



is today a ski centre. Close to the Byzantine fortress is the Huan Mosque and Medrese and the Mahperi Hatun Mausoleum, a complex erected in the 13th century by the wife of the Seljuk Sultan Alaeddin Keykubat, the Sultana Mahperi. Further to the south of the complex is the beautifully decorated Döner Kümbet of 1276, the Archaeological Museum and the Köşk Medrese, a Mongol building of classical simplicity. Near to the city's bedesten (covered bazaar) is the restored Ulu Mosque built in the 12th century. The Hacı Kılıç Mosque, north of the Çifte Medrese, is from 1249 and has much fine detail, particularly around the doors. Kayseri has many medreses (theological schools), the Çifte Medrese is one of the most interesting, because it was the first medieval school of anatomy, and the Sahabiye Medrese is one of the most beautiful, with a lovely Seljuk portal. Tightly knotted silk rugs make a beautiful and lasting memento of the city.

In Develi, to the south are three more important Seljuk buildings, the Ulu Mosque, the Şeyid-i Şerif Tomb and the Develi Tomb.

South of Kayseri (50 km) are the Sultan Marshes (Sazlığı) which are of interest to bird-lovers. Visitors should arrive early at the village of Ovaçiflik, where local villagers will greet them, and take them by boat through the marshes which are incredibly beautiful, as are the birds. April and May are the best months.

Kültepe (13 km. beyond Kayseri on the Sivas road, then left for a further 3 km.) This is the Hittite city of Kanesh, although today only the foundations can be seen. Many finds from this site are now in the Kayseri Archaeological Museum.

Sultan Han (46 km beyond Kayseri on the Sivas road) This caravanserai, built by the Seljuk Sultan Alaeddin Keykubat in the early 13th century, is one of the most beautiful in Turkey.

KIRŞEHİR (181 km. from Ankara)

Founded in ancient times, Kırşehir became in the Middle Ages, the centre of the Ahi Brotherhood, a Moslem sect based on moral and social ideals, that played an important role in the spiritual and political life of Anatolian towns. Among Kırşehir's many fine Seljuk buildings are the Cacabey Mosque 1272, (a former astronomical observatory), the Alaeddin Mosque of 1230 and the Ahi Evran Mosque, beside which is the mausoleum of the founder of the Ahi sect. On the Kayseri road out of Kırşehir is the attractive Aşık Paşa Mausoleum of 1333, built during the period of Mongol rule.

AKSARAY (221 km. from Ankara)

Important in Seljuk times, most of Aksaray's historical buildings date from the 14th century, such as the Ulu Mosque, the Zinciriye Medrese, and the Kızıl Minaret which is noted for its attractive decorative brickwork. Just 40 km to the west of the town is the well preserved caravanserai of Sultanhan, built by the Seljuk Sultan Alaeddin Keykubat and 15km. towards Nevşehir is the Ağzıkarahan Caravanserai, these are two of the most famous from the Seljuk period.

Ihlara (11 km. from Aksaray on the Nevşehir road, turn right for a further 32 km) The Melendiz River has eroded this impressive canyon into the walls of which Byzantine rock chapels covered with frescoes have been cut. Some of the best known are the Ağaçalı Kilisesi also known as the Daniel Church, the Yılanlı Kilise, also known as the Apocalypse Church and the Sümbüllü Kilise, the Hyacinth Church.

Güzelyurt (7 km. from Ihlara) Another interesting valley with dwellings dating from prehistoric periods Güzelyurt, has an underground city, buildings carved into the rock, interesting traditional buildings, churches, the Manastır valley and "fairy chimneys". Within this small area are all the features characteristic of the region. Sivişli Kaya is the most important church.



1. Flamingos at Sultan Sazlığı, Kayseri
2. The Çifte Minare Medrese, Sivas
3. A Seljuk Stone Carving, Kayseri
4. On the Summit of Mt. Erciyes, Kayseri

NEVŞEHİR (274 km. from Ankara)

This city is the capital of the area. The castle on the hill occupying the highest point of the city is Seljuk. The Kurşunlu Mosque built for the Grand Vezir Damat Ibrahim Pasha in 1726 by the architect Sinan is surrounded by a complex of buildings which include a medrese (theological school), a hospice and a library. The ablutions fountain in the courtyard still bears the original engraving. Nevşehir has a museum where local finds are displayed.

THE GÖREME REGION

Violent eruptions of the volcanoes Erciyes Dağı and Hasan Dağı three million years ago, covered the surrounding plateau with tuff. From this brittle rock the wind and rain have eroded Göreme's spectacular, surrealist landscapes of rock cones, capped pinnacles and fretted ravines, in colours ranging from warm reds and golds to cool greens and greys.

Göreme known in Roman times as Cappadocia, is one of those rare regions in the world where the works of man blend unobtrusively into the landscape. Dwellings are known to have been hewn from the rock as far back as 4,000 B.C.. During Byzantine times chapels and monasteries were hollowed out of the rock, and their ochre toned frescoes reflect the hues of the surrounding landscape. Even today, troglodyte dwellings in rock cones and village houses of volcanic tuff merge harmoniously into the landscape.

Ürgüp (20 km east of Nevşehir) This lively tourist centre is at the foot of a rock riddled with old dwellings. It is a good place to stay in order to tour the region. The country surrounding Ürgüp is particularly beautiful with lovely valleys, of many-coloured rock in unusual formations, into which numerous churches and homes have been carved. Keşlik monastery near Cemil Köy is an interesting early christian monastery, and Pancarlık Church some three kilometres along a track off the Mustafapaşa road, has a beautiful isolated setting and its interior has some interesting and well preserved frescoes. In the village of Taşkınpaşa is the Seljuk Mosque of Taşhunpaşa with an interesting portal. Mustafapaşa is worth visiting for the interesting old houses with carved decoration, there is also a restored medrese, and a three storey church carved into the rock. The valley of Kızılçukur is a lovely place, particularly at sunset, the Üzümlü (Grape) church in the valley is particularly attractive. Every October, in Ürgüp, there is a wine festival.

Göreme - Open - Air Museum (8 km northwest of Ürgüp) This monastic complex of rock churches and chapels covered with frescoes is one of the best known sites of Central Turkey. Most of the chapels date from the 10th and 13th centuries from the Byzantine and Seljuk periods and many of them are built on an inscribed cross plan with a central cupola supported by four columns. In the narthexes of several churches are rock cut tombs. Some of the most famous of the Göreme churches are the Elmalı Kilise, the smallest and newest of the group; the Yılanlı Kilise which has fascinating frescoes of the damned in the coil of serpents; the Barbara Kilisesi; and the Çarıklı Kilise. A short way from the main group on the road to the lower valley is the Tokalı Kilise or Buckle Church with beautiful frescoes of New Testament scenes.

Göreme - Çavuşın - Zelve On the road leading north from the Göreme Valley are the troglodyte town of Göreme with its houses attached to rock cones, Çavuşın, with its churches in a rock face, and the red-coned monastic complex of Zelve.

Avanos This is a charming small town, on the banks of the Kızılırmak river. The town has many lovely examples of old Turkish houses, and is a popular place in which to stay. The town is traditionally famous for its pottery, onyx ware, and for its carpets. On the road from Avanos to Ürgüp is the Seljuk caravanserai Sarıhan,



which has just been restored. The Özkonak Underground City, 21 km north of Avanos, is the largest underground city in the region.

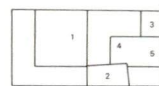
Uçhisar and Ortahisar On the road from Avanos to Nevşehir is the village of Uçhisar, clustered around a rock pinnacle, from which there is a splendid view of the whole erosion basin. Off the Nevşehir-Ürgüp road is Ortahisar, another village at the foot of a crag honeycombed with caves.

Soğanlı (63 km. southeast of Nevşehir) In this valley there are around sixty chapels, some of which have had the natural rock cones above them carved into domes, and some have frescoes.



Kaymaklı, Derinkuyu and Mazı (19 , 29 km and 30 km south of Nevşehir) These intriguing underground cities of rooms interconnected by tunnels sometimes seven levels deep, were used in Byzantine times as a place of refuge from raids.

Hacıbektaş (46 km north of Nevşehir) In the town is the beautifully preserved seminary of the Bektaşî order of dervishes and the mausoleum of the order's founder, the 13th century mystic, Hacı Bektaş Veli. Also of interest is the Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum.



1. Springtime in Göreme
2. A Restaurant in an Ancient Cave, Göreme
3. Who Can Resist?
4. The Buckle Church, Göreme
5. A Solitary Fairy Chimney

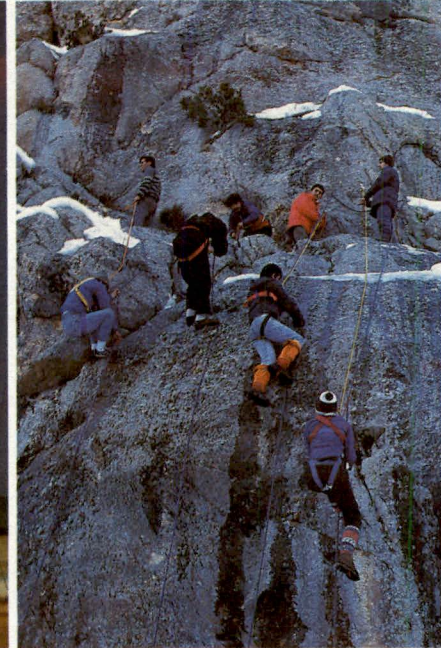
NIĞDE (341 km from Ankara)

The "Nahita" of Hittite times this city is situated in a valley flanked by volcanic peaks, and commands the ancient trade route from Anatolia to the Mediterranean. Niğde's castle owes its present form to the Seljuks, and from that period is the elegant Alaeddin Mosque. From the 14th century period of Mongol rule are the Sungur Bey Mosque, and the Hüdavend Hatun Mausoleum one of the finest in Anatolia. The 15th century Ak Medrese is now an archaeological museum.

Eskigümüş (9km.along the Niğde-Kayseri road, right turn 5km.) This Byzantine monastery and church,with massive columns and frescoe covered walls dates from the 10th and 11th centuries.The frescoes are amongst the best preserved in Turkey.

Bor (14 km south of Niğde) Bor was a former Hittite settlement and its historical buildings include the Seljuk Alaeddin Mosque and the Ottoman bedesten.

Kemerhisar (5 km south of Bor) This is the site of the important Roman city of Tyana. A further 1.5 km. will bring you to some Hittite ruins and a Roman aqueduct.



KONYA (263 km. from Ankara)

Konya is one of Turkey's oldest continuously inhabited sites, and was known as Iconium in Roman times. From the 12th to the 13th century Konya was the capital of the Seljuk Turks and one of the great cultural centres of Turkey. It was during this period that the Moslem mystic Mevlana Celeleddin Rumi founded the sect of the Whirling Dervishes. The striking green tiled mausoleum of Mevlana is Konya's most famous building. The former dervish seminary attached to the mausoleum is now a museum devoted to manuscripts of Mevlana's works and various accouterments of the sect. Every year in the first half of December the Commemoration of the Whirling Dervishes is held in Konya. On the ancient citadel mound is the Aleaddin Mosque, built in 1220 in the reign of the great Seljuk



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1. The Whirling Dervishes, Konya
2. The Mevlana Mausoleum, Konya
3. Rock Climbing on Aladağ Mountain, Niğde
4. Seljuk Tiles in the Karatay Medresesi, Konya
5. Anatolian Spring Colour



Sultan Alaeddin Keykubat. To one side of the mosque is a small remaining part of the Seljuk Palace and the Karatay Medrese, now a museum of Seljuk ceramics. At the other side of the mosque is the İnce Minareli Medrese of 1258, with its marvellous baroque Seljuk portal. Other Seljuk works are the Sırçalı Medrese and the Sahip Ata Complex, and also of interest is Konya's Archaeological Museum. The Koyunoğlu Museum has a varied collection including a natural history exhibit, a display of old Kilims, and within the museum complex is the restored İzzettin Koyunoğlu house, which illustrates the way of life of a prosperous Konya family.

Sille (10 km. north of Konya) Sille has a Byzantine church and several rock chapels with frescoes.

Çatalhöyük (45 km. south of Konya) This fascinating neolithic site dating back to the 8th millenium B.C. is one of the world's

oldest towns, and the mud houses were entered through holes in the roofs. The famous temple and mother goddess cult figures and neolithic frescoes from the site are now displayed in Ankara's Museum of Anatolian Civilizations.

İvriz (18km. beyond Ereğli, 168 km. east of Konya) At this Hittite site is one of Turkey's finest neo-Hittite reliefs of a king and fertility god.

Beyşehir (94 km. west of Konya) This town is set on the shores of Turkey's third largest lake, Beyşehir lake. Of particular interest are the beautiful Seljuk Eşrefoğlu Mosque and Medrese, and the Kubad-Abad Seljuk Summer Palace from the 13th century. On the beautiful Kızkalesi Island, opposite the Kubad-Abad Palace, is another Seljuk palace.

Eflatun Pınar (17 km. north of Beyşehir) Beside Beyşehir lake is this unusual Hittite monumental fountain.

Akşehir (130 km northwest of Konya) This town is famous as the birthplace of the 13th century humourist Nasrettin Hoca, whose mausoleum is here. Also of interest are the 13th century Ulu Mosque and the Altinkale Mescidi. The Sahip Ata Mausoleum now houses the town's museum.

KARAMAN (373 km. from Ankara)

This town was formerly the capital of the Karamanid Emirate, the first Turkish state to use Turkish as the official language as op

posed to Persian. Yunus Emre, the first great Turkish poet, to write in Turkish, lived here in the 13th century. The castles date from Seljuk times and among the many beautiful Karamanid buildings are the Araboğlu, Yunus Emre and Aktekke Mosques and the Hatuniye Medrese.

Alahan (50 km. south of Karaman) 3 km. up a steep narrow road are the remains of a beautiful Byzantine monastery. There is much still standing, and some of the carving is very fine. The location was well chosen as the view from the monastery is breathtaking.



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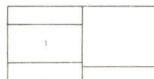
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1. The Dedegöl Mountains from Beyşehir Lake.



Published by the:
TURKISH MINISTRY OF TOURISM
 General Directorate of Information
 Layout: Derya SARAR

PHOTOS: Adnan ATAÇ, Ahmet KUZİK, Erkin SAYGI, Faruk AKBAŞ, Hakan GÖNENDİK, Haluk ÖZÖZLÜ, Hayri BENLİ, Hüsnü GÜRSEL, İbrahim AKTAŞ, Mustafa KAYA, Murat TURAN, Necmettin KÜLLAHCİ, Necmi EROL, Sabit KALFAĞİL, Sami GÜNER, Sıtkı FIRAT, Şefik BAYRAM, Taneri SERPENĞÜZEL, Tansu GÜRPINAR, Timoçin TULGAR

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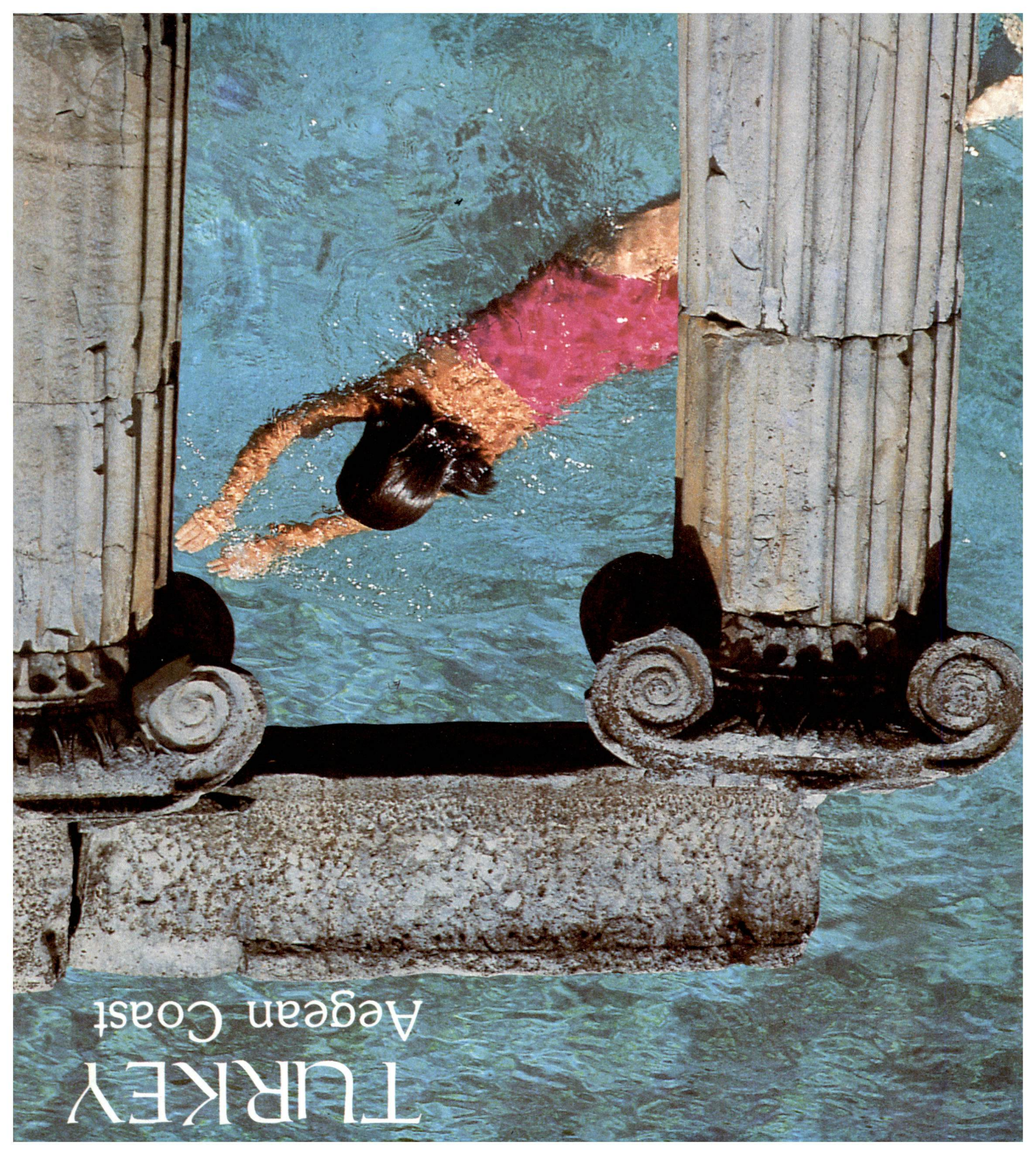
Front cover : The Summer Gold of the Anatolian Plateau

Hatti Idols (inset)

Back Cover : Portal Detail Ulu Mosque, Divriği

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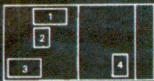
İŞARETLER — LEGEND / ÖLÇEK — SCALE : 1/2 850 000			
Otoyollar	Highways	Turistik merkez	Tourist center
Asfalt yollar	Asphalt roads	Havaalanı	Airport
Stabilize yollar	Stabilized roads	Küçük havaalanı	Stopport
Demiryolları	Railroad	Liman	Seaport
Dağ geçidi ve yük.	Mountain pass and altitude	Marina	Marina
Karayolu tünelleri	Tunnel	Yat rotaları	Recommended yacht route
Uluslararası yol no.	International road nr.	Şelale	Waterfall
Uzaklık (km)	Distance (km)	Termal	Spa/Thermal centre
Devlet sınırı	International boundary	Tarihi yer	Historical site
Gümrük kapıları	Port of entry	Millî park	National park
İl merkezi	Provincial center	Doğa güzelliği	Natural or scenic place
İlçe merkezi	District center	Kampingle	Camping
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TURKEY
Aegean Coast

The Aegean Coast

The shores of the Aegean present one of the loveliest landscapes in Turkey. The coastline is magnificent, lapped by crystal waters, abounding in vast beautiful beaches, olive groves, rocky and wooded shores all under a perfect blue sky. The Aegean coast is richly adorned with idyllic fishing villages, popular holiday villages and the remains of many ancient cities, the inheritance of more than 5.000 years of history, culture and mythology. Along the length of the coast all kinds of accommodation can be found to suit every taste and pocket. The Aegean is the perfect holiday centre for all kinds of people; lovers of clear blue seas, lovers of nature, sunworshippers, photographers, sportsmen, sailors and archaeologists; there is something for everyone.



1. Assos Harbour, Çanakkale
2. Coffee-break in Çanakkale
3. The Gallipoli Peninsula
4. A Modern Day, Wooden Horse of Troy





ÇANAKKALE : The city of Çanakkale lends its name to the straits that connect the sea of Marmara to the Aegean and whose shores touch both Europe and Asia. Passenger and car ferries run daily between Çanakkale on the Asian side and Eceabat and Kilitbahir on the European side. Colourful yachts on their way to and from the Marmara and Aegean seas make stopovers at the well equipped Çanakkale marina allowing tourists more time in this area. Hotels, restaurants and cafes along the promenade offer a place to enjoy the comings and goings of the harbour and views of Kilitbahir Fortress, in the distance, which is illuminated at night.

In 1451 Fatih Sultan Mehmet, who later conquered İstanbul built a fortress on the European side at Kilitbahir and one at Çimenlik on the Asian side, to control the passage of ships through the narrow (1200 metres) straits. The Çimenlik Fortress today is used as a Military Museum in memory of the Çanakkale Battle of World War I.

To honour the soldiers who gave their lives at Gelibolu, in Çanakkale province, this peninsula is now a national park of remembrance. There are memorial monuments in surroundings of natural beauty.

Truva (Troy): Homer in the Iliad immortalized Truva (Troy), with the stories of King Priam, Hector, Paris and the beautiful Helen who were from this city. Archaeological digs have revealed nine separate periods of settlement, and various ruins of city walls, typical house foundations, a temple and a theatre. There is also a symbolic wooden Trojan horse.

Behramkale : The village of Behramkale is situated on the site of the ancient city of Assos. On the acropolis lie the ruins of the famous temple of Athena, built during the 6th century B.C., and from the top of the acropolis a magnificent panorama of the Gulf of Edremit can be seen. The remains surrounding the acropolis have been well preserved. Below Assos is a small fishing village with guest houses and restaurants.

The Gulf of Edremit - The Olive Riviera

The gulf of Edremit is fringed by beautiful beaches and seaside resorts offering visitors a wide choice of hotels and guest houses overlooking the sea. Nearby are the resorts of Küçükkuuyu, Altınoluk, Akçay, (a thermal centre with numerous springs) Edremit, and Ören. It is in this region, according to mythology, that the world's first beauty contest was held. Under the shadow of Kaz Dağı (Mt. İda, 1774 metres) in Güzeloluk, west of Akçay, Paris gave the "Golden Apple" to Aphrodite in the famous "Judgement of Paris". However an understanding of mythology is not necessary to enjoy this green and pleasant place.

Ayvalık : After passing extensive groves of olive trees one comes to Ayvalık, a small, charming port with a

picturesque harbour surrounded by islands and encircled by beautiful pine woods. Nearby is the Şeytan Sofrası (Devil's Table) which offers a splendid panorama of the archipelago that prolongs the peninsula of Sarmisaklı and the little island of Alibey (Cunda). Here too, there are pleasant fish restaurants.

Bergama (Pergamum) : The site of Pergamum is one of the finest in Turkey, the city was a great centre of culture. The Asclepion located to the south west of the lower city, was a sanctuary dedicated to the god of health, Asclepius. On the Acropolis there are numerous remains including the celebrated library an impressive theatre, the temples of Trajan and Dionysos, the monumental altar of Zeus, the sanctuary of Demeter, the gymnasium situated on three terraces and the lower agora. In the town of Bergama visit the Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum which originally seems to have been the site of a temple dedicated to Serapis and then converted by the Byzantines into a basilica.

Close to Bergama is the harbour town of Dikili a holiday town much frequented by cruise-liners bringing visitors to Bergama (Pergamum) it has the ideal atmosphere for relaxing, and many pleasant restaurants line the Kordon Promenade. On route to İzmir a stop at the little port of Çandarlı, the ancient Pitane, is recommended to see the Genoese fortress, one of the best preserved in Turkey.

Foça : On the road from Bergama turn off for Foça at the road nearest to Aliağa and pass through some particularly lovely scenery. Foça, the ancient Phocaea, was a city of the Ionian Federation, and is today a modern, lively holiday village on two deeply indented bays. The plentiful accommodation, clean beaches and inviting restaurants, make it an attractive vacation spot. Sun bathers will find the natural terraces of Siren Rock Island perfect for sunbathing.

INTERIOR AEGEAN REGION

The fertile lands of the Aegean interior have been home to many important early civilizations. Today the cities, towns and villages contain the remains of these civilizations, a lot of interesting traditional Turkish architecture and many Ottoman mosques. There are many hot springs in the region and the adjacent resorts accommodate those seeking their pleasurable and beneficial effects.

KÜTAHYA : This is the home town of the world famous Kütahya tiles and their fine designs of the 16th and 17th centuries. Visit the workshops where they produce these tiles especially renowned for the cobalt blue on a milky white background.

Çavdarhisar (Aezani): This is an attractive ancient site southwest of Kütahya. A theatre, stadium and the temple of Zeus are the most important remains. At Murat Mountain also southwest of Kütahya are camping



facilities, hot springs and delightful scenery. The Başkomutan National Park and War of Independence Memorials are near to Dumlupınar.

AFYON : The imposing citadel was built during Byzantine times and guarded the route between the sea and the inner regions. The Archaeological Museum and the War of Independence Memorial are places of interest in this town. North of Afyon are monumental cult rocks from Phrygian times, the largest being, at Aslantaş and another at Aslankaya, where there are lion reliefs on the sides of the rock, and cult temples.

UŞAK : This city is an important weaving and carpet making centre. There is an Archaeological Museum which will be of interest to visitors.

MANİSA : Manisa is an attractive Aegean city with several splendid examples of Seljuk and Ottoman architecture. The early 16th century Sultan Mosque was built by Ayşe Sultana, mother of Süleyman the Magnificent. In her honour every year in March, in the grounds of this mosque there is a Spiced Candy Festival (Mesir Bayramı). The 16th century Muradiye Mosque was built by the great architect Sinan, and the medrese of this mosque today houses the Archaeological Museum. September sees the annual Harvest Festival bringing in the fruits of the vineyards with great celebration. The numerous vineyards seen in the region produce dried fruit for export and grapes for wine making. South of Manisa is the Sipil Dağı National Park where one can see the famous "crying rock" of Niobe.

Sart (Sardis): At Sart on the Sart Çayı (Pactole river) are the ruins of ancient Sardis which was the capital of the Lydian realm of Croesus. There are the remains of the Temple of Artemis and a restored gymnasium which testify to the past splendour of this ancient city. The important 3rd century synagogue is certainly worth a visit. Northeast of Manisa is Gördes, a pleasant town particularly famous for its very fine carpets.

İZMİR : İzmir is the third largest city in Turkey and the second port after İstanbul. It is situated along the shores of a very large bay, sheltered by encircling mountains. Contributing to the city's renown as "Beautiful İzmir" are the bay, endlessly furrowed by ships, the mild climate tempered in summer by refreshing sea breezes, the broad avenues lined with palm trees, houses in terraces up the hillsides and, above all, the liveliness and energy of the city which reaches a climax during the International Arts Festival (June/July) and the International Fair (August/September).

İzmir is the ideal centre from which to visit some of the most famous archaeological and touristic sites in Turkey. Historically, İzmir was founded in the first half of the 3rd millennium B.C., at present day Bayraklı. By 1,500 B.C. it came under Hittite influence then after 1,000 B.C. İzmir became one of the most important Ionian cities. In ancient times the city was known as Smyrna,



1. Yachts at Rest, Ayvalık
2. Kütahya Tile Panel
3. The Mesir Festival, Manisa
4. An Uşak Carpet Motif
5. Ancient Pergamum

and is believed to be the birthplace of Homer.

The ancient remains that can be seen today are a small reminder of the city's rich past. The Roman agora possesses some well preserved porticoes surrounding a central esplanade. Kadifekale, the "Velvet Fortress," situated on top of the ancient Mt. Pagos, dominates the city, built in the 3rd century B.C., it has been restored many times since. From this fortress, a magnificent view of the city as well as the Gulf of İzmir can be seen. At Konak there stands the clocktower and nearby you will find the lively, narrow streets of the Kemeraltı Bazaar where there is an infinite variety of antiques, jewellery and clothing as well as local produce.

In the centre of the city is the huge Kültür Park (Culture Park) where the annual International Fair takes place. Close to Konak Square is the Archaeological Museum containing a marvellous collection of antiquities dating from early western Anatolian civilizations. İzmir's elegant Kordonboyu, the long promenade lined with cafés, restaurants, bars and shops, is the ideal place to relax after an exciting day of sight-seeing and holidaying.

A ferry boat trip across the bay will take you to Karşıyaka, ancient Cordelia, where you will find the Olaf Palme Park beside the Open Air Museum which is scattered with ancient statues. There are many restaurants and cafes.

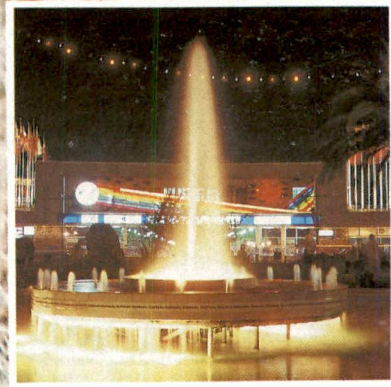
On the road to Çeşme is Balçova, one of the largest thermal centres in Turkey. Known as the Agamemnon Baths in ancient times, it has excellent facilities in beautiful surroundings.

The seven churches mentioned by St. John in the book of the Revelation are in Turkey and are conveniently near to İzmir. They are İzmir (Smyrna), Efes (Ephesus), Eskişehir (Laodicea), Alaşehir (Philadelphia), Sart (Sardis), Akhisar (Thyatira) and Bergama (Pergamum). Some of the sites are in a better state of preservation than others and tours of 1-4 days can be arranged to see several or all of them.

The Çeşme Peninsula

The small port of Çeşme, is dominated by a fortress and is much frequented for its thermal baths and those of Ilica, on the outskirts of the town, where there is vast sandy beach refreshed by summer breezes. The Altın Yunus Marina Complex, the excellent hotels and other tourist accommodation make it a pleasant place to stay. At İldırı northeast of Çeşme is the important ancient port of Erythrai, and from the acropolis there is a beautiful view of the İldırı Bay and islands.

On the road from İzmir to Çeşme there are two pleasant detours. First is Urla (Clazomenae) İskelesi, a peaceful place to stop for a fish dinner overlooking the sea. The view of the area from Güvendik hill, where





you will see islands dotting the bay, may tempt you to take out a boat in order to swim on their sandy shores. After Urla, turn north and you will pass lovely bays and peaceful landscapes on your way past the fishing villages of Balıkova and Mordoğan to Karaburun. At Karaburun there is a beautiful unspoiled setting of mountains and bays of clear, clean water. You can find nice hotels, teagardens and fish restaurants. Drive to the top of Manastır mountain for an unforgettable view of the Karaburun coastline.

On the southern part of the peninsula is Seferihisar where there is the small picturesque marina of Sigacık, an important yachting centre, surrounded by Genoese fortifications. From here it is easy to visit the antique site of Teos, noted for its Temple of Dionysos and the lovely beach of Altınkum. At Gümüldür there are beautiful beaches, excellent restaurants and hotels. At Ahmetbeyli (Claros) are the Apollon Temple and the remains of the colossal statue of Apollo, also there is a delightful beach with pleasant fish restaurants.

On the way from Ahmetbeyli south to Pamucak Beach is a winding panoramic coastal road to Efes.

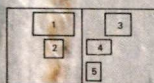
Efes (Ephesus) : A visit to Ephesus an important city of antiquity, is one of the highlights of any visit to Turkey. The city, which had many splendid buildings, was dedicated to the Goddess Artemis, whose temple was considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World. The town of Selçuk, close by, is dominated by a Byzantine citadel close to which is the basilica of St. John built, in the 5th century, on the site of the tomb of the Apostle. Next to the basilica is the İsa Bey Mosque with its typical Seljuk portal. The Archaeological Museum should not be missed, it houses an impressive collection of works recovered during the excavation of Ephesus. The Ephesus International Festival is held annually in May.

It is recorded that St. John brought the Virgin Mary to Ephesus, after the death of Christ, and that a small house (Meryemana Evi), was built for her on Bülbüldağı (Nightingale Mt.) where she spent her last days. This house is now a popular place of pilgrimage for Christians and Muslims, and has received the official sanction of the Vatican. Every year on the 15th August a commemoration ceremony is held.

AYDIN

The province capital of Aydın is known for its fine figs. In ancient times it was known as Tralleis and was the centre of a well known sculpture school. The remains seen today are from the 2nd century A.D. After 1186 the town came under Seljuk influence. The museum has displays from many different periods of time.

Kuşadası : Kuşadası, "Bird Island," is a lovely port built along the shores of a glittering bay around a tiny islet covered with flowers. It is a terraced town over



1. The Kordon Promenade, Izmir
2. The International Fair, Izmir
3. The Çeşme Coast
4. Flavoursome Figs
5. Traditional Costume of the Region

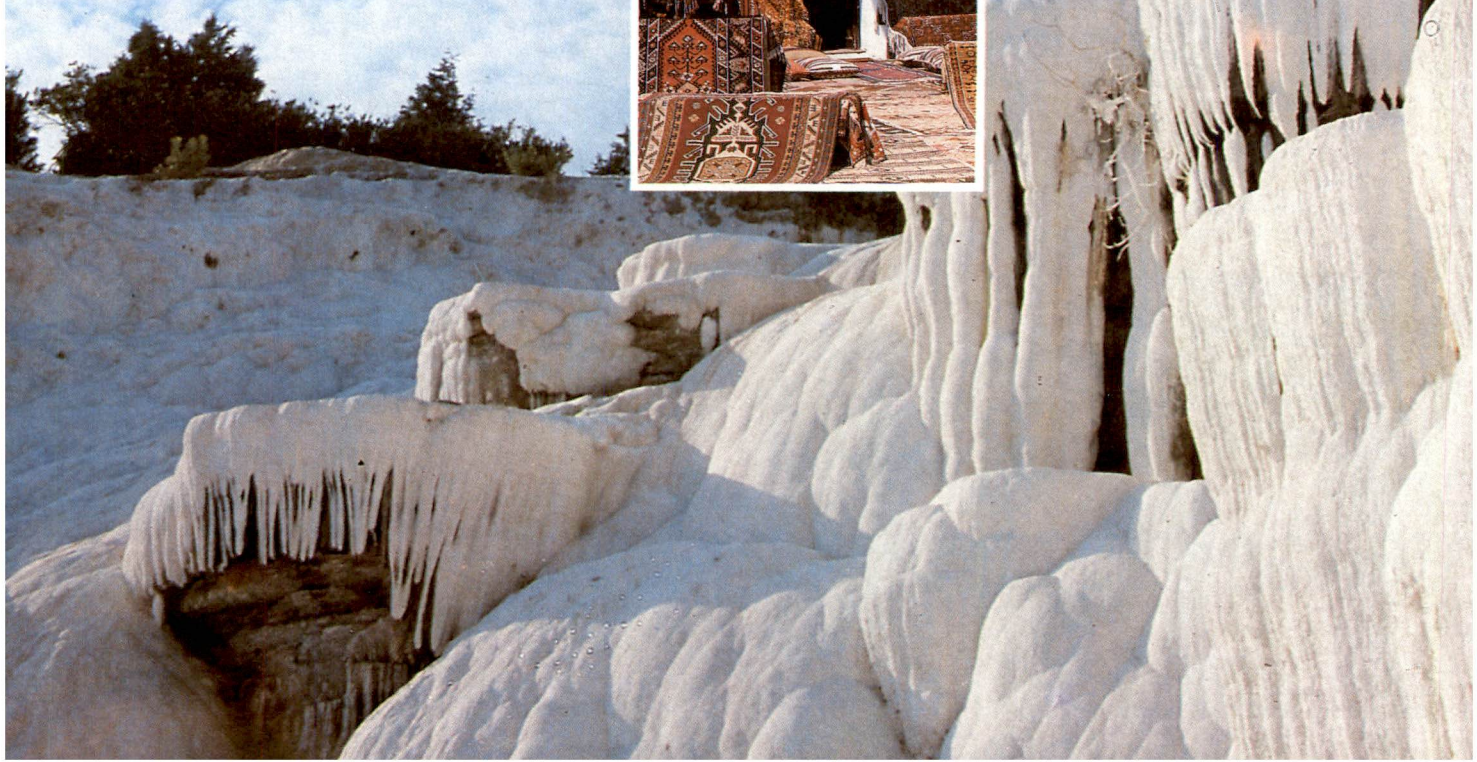
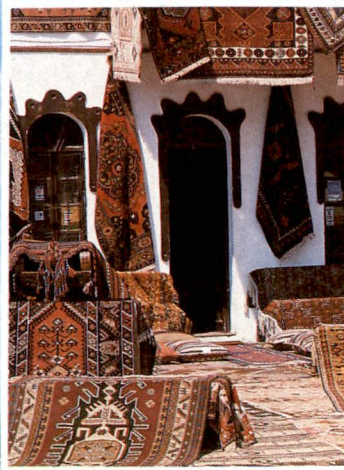
looking the most beautiful bay of the Aegean and seems to have been created purely for the delight of the holidaymaker.

The Kuşadası Marina is a large, modern facility with all services.

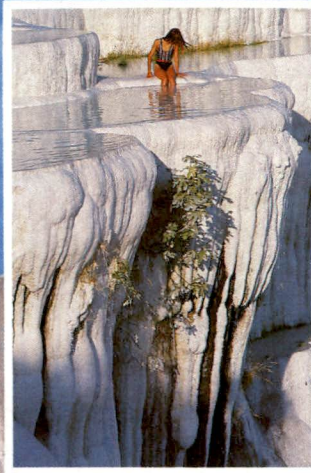
The Menderes Valley : The valley of the River Menderes, known to the west as the Meander, has been the cradle of civilisations. Set amidst pines, olives and oleander is the magnificent Çamiçi (Bafa) Lake, it is a lovely peaceful place to stay whether in a guest house or camping. To the east of the lake rise the five peaks of the Beşparmak Mountains. The ruins of the ancient city of Heraklia are close to the lake while the ruins of Alinda are to be found on the eastern slopes of the Beşparmak Mountains. The valley has witnessed the rise and fall of several great historical cities, notably Priene, Miletos, Didyma Aphrodisias and Hierapolis.

Güllübahçe (Priene) : Priene was one of the most active ports of the Ionian Federation. Making the site of particular interest is the system of geometric planning introduced in the 4th century B.C. by Hippodamos of Miletos.

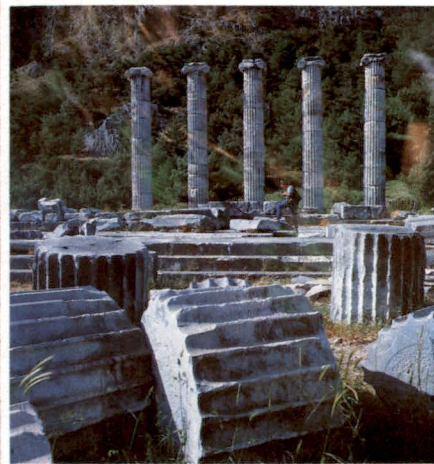
Milet (Miletos) : Miletos, like Priene was a great Ionian port and the native city of several philosophers and sages. The theatre itself justifies a visit. The ruins of the Faustina baths are well preserved and there is an archaeological museum.



Didim (Didyma) : Didyma only possesses a single monument , but it is nevertheless a marvellous site. The Temple of Apollo was one of the most sacred places of antiquity; many times looted and burned, the sanctuary is still impressive and of an elegant beauty. The colossal temple was surrounded by a portico of double colonnades. Not far from the site is the beautiful beach of Altinkum where there are many guest houses.



Geyre - Aphrodisias : The history of this city goes back a long way but the important part of the city was built in the 1st century B.C.. Some of the richest art finds have come from the excavations of this city, which was dedicated to Aphrodite, the goddess of love and fertility. The buildings are handsomely adorned with marble that was carved with skill, producing remarkable temples, monuments, a theatre, baths and a magnificent stadium. Their reputation for the exquisite finesse of their statuary and marble craftsmanship soon spread to other parts of the then known world. It thus became the centre of the greatest sculpturing school of antiquity. A highlight of any visit are the marvellous sculptures now housed in the museum.



Pamukkale (Hierapolis) : Pamukkale is a beautiful and spectacular natural site, unique in the world with its fairylike, dazzling white, petrified cascade. Thermal spring waters laden with calcareous salts running off the plateau's edge have created this fantastic formation of stalactites, cataracts and basins. The thermal waters have been used since Roman times for their therapeutic powers. Situated on the plateau are both the thermal centre with its motels and thermal pools and the ruins of the ancient city of Hierapolis.

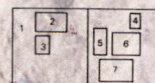


Karahayit : This is another thermal centre northwest of Pamukkale where the water has a high iron content. Photographs taken here have an interesting variation because of the red tones of the formations created by the water. There are thermal baths and camping grounds in the area.

Southern Aegean: This region falls in the province of Muğla and has many places of interest to the tourist. The main resort centres are Bodrum, Marmaris, Datça, Köyceğiz and Fethiye, all have excellent holiday facilities. Bodrum and Marmaris also have large yacht marinas. The climate is excellent and the beaches extensive with lovely blue sea ideal for swimming and diving, and the surrounding countryside is very beautiful. More detailed information on the South Aegean can be found in our brochure "The Sunny South Aegean".



1. The Dazzling Terraces of Pamukkale
2. Kuşadası's Modern Marina
3. Carpets Galore
4. Water Nymph
5. Artemis, Efes Museum
6. Ancient Priene
7. Temple Detail, Ephesus



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1. Dalyan
2. Rock Tombs at Fethiye



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MINISTRY OF TOURISM OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC
 General Directorate of Information

Layout: Handan BARAL

PHOTOS: Ara GÜLER, Doğan YAŞAR, Hasan YÜCEL, Hasan KARATAŞ, Hüseyin TANBOĞA, İbrahim ZAMAN, İbrahim AKTAŞ, Murat SOLAKOĞLU, M. Erem ÇALIKOĞLU, Muharrem ŞİMŞEK, Mustafa KAYA, Neşet ÖZMEN, Sami GÜNER, Sıtkı FIRAT, Şefik BAYRAM, Şemsi GÜNER, Timoçin TULGAR

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TÜRKİYE

Travel guide



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Front cover : Romantic İstanbul
 Back cover : İstanbul, Arnavutköy
 Layout : Dilek ÜNLÜEL
 Photos : Haluk Özözlü, Huriye Güner



Published by the :
 MINISTRY OF TOURISM OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC
 General Directorate of Information
 Printed in Türkiye by :
 GRAFİK SANATLAR MATBAACILIK A.Ş.
 Tel : 150 17 86 - 150 40 79
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The information contained in this bulletin is from 1990 and is subject to change.

CAMP SİTES

ADANA

Raşit Ener Camping Gime Bulvarı, Iskenderun Yolu, Tel : (9-71) 212758-212759

ANKARA

Altınok Camping, Ankara - İstanbul Yolu 20. km, Susuzköy,

Tel : (9-4) 3414406-3417291

Yayla Mocamp Kızılcahamam, Ankara İstanbul Yolu 110. km.

ANTALYA

Erman Camping, Kemer, Beldibi, Tel : (9-3214)1112

Kervansaray Mocamp, Alanya 110. km. Tel : (9-323) 15259

Baklavacı Camping, Manavgat, Sorgun Ormanı, (9-3211) 1425

AYDIN

Kervansaray Mocamp, İzmir-Kuşadası Yolu, 31'ler Mevkii,

Tel : (9-636) 11109, Tlx : 58551

BALIKESİR

Altın Camping Burhaniye / Ören, Tel (9-6731) 2432

Saltur Mocamp, Bandırma, Tel : (1989) 2002

BURSA

Kervansaray Kumluk Mocamp, Yalova - Bursa Yolu 6. km., Tel : (9-24) 148968

EDİRNE

Kervansaray Ayşekadın Mocamp, Ayşekadın, İstanbul Cad.,

Tel : (9-181) 11290, Tlx : 22295

Fifi Mocamp, Demirkapı Mev., E-5 Karayolu, Tel : (9-181) 11554, Tlx : 37217

İSTANBUL

Ataköy Mocamp, Sahilyolu, Tel : (9-1) 5596000 (6 Lines), Tlx: 28894, Fax : 5596047

Kervansaray Kartaltepe Mocamp, Bakırköy, Çobançeşme Mev., Tel : (9-1) 5594488

Yeşilyurt Camping, Yeşilköy-38400, Sahilyolu 2 km, Tel : (9-1) 5744230, Tlx : 28603

İZMİR

Kervansaray Inçiraltı Mocamp, Balçova, Tel : (9-51) 154760, Tlx : 58551,

U Camp, Urla / Çamaltı, Tel : (9-544) 51021

MERSİN (İçel)

Kervansaray Kızkalesi Mocamp, Erdemli / Kızkalesi, E-24 Karayolu üzeri, Tel : (9-7585) 1149-1221

MUĞLA

Aktur Camping, Dâtça/Aktur Tatil Sitesi, Emacı Köyü, Tel : (9-6146) 1168, Fax : 1167

Deniz Camping, Fethiye, Ölüdeniz, Tel : (9-615) 6012

Amazon Camping, Marmaris, Hisarönü Köyü, Tel : (9-612) 16824

NEVŞEHİR

Dinler Göreme Mocamp, Göreme, Nevşehir - ürgüp Yolu, 2. km. Tel : (4857) 1428

Paris Mocamp, Aksaray Mevkii, Tel : (4869) 1428

Koru Mocamp, Uğhisar, Tel : (9-4856) 1190

WELCOME TO TÜRKİYE

Türkiye is a paradise of sun, sea, mountains, and lakes and offers the holiday maker a complete change from the cares and routine of everyday life. From April to October, most parts of Türkiye have a perfect climate, providing the ideal conditions in which the visitor can relax on the sandy beaches or enjoy the peace of mountains and lakes.

Türkiye has a magnificent past, and is a land full of historic treasures covering twelve successive civilizations. Even a person who spends only a few weeks in Türkiye can see something of this great past.

There is no doubt that one visit will not be enough, and you will want to come back again and again as you discover one extraordinary place after another. All of them, no matter how different, have one thing in common, the friendly and hospitable people of this unique country.

TÜRKİYE IN BRIEF

GEOGRAPHY

Türkiye's land mass is 780.000 sq km, with 97 % in Asia (the Anatolian plateau) and 3 % in Europe (Thrace). The European and Asian sides are divided by the İstanbul Boğazı (Bosphorus), the Sea of Marmara, and the Çanakkale Boğazı (Dardanelles). Anatolia is a high plateau region rising progressively towards the east, and is broken by the valleys of about fifteen rivers, including the Dicle (Tigris) and the Fırat (Euphrates). There are numerous lakes and some, such as Lake Van, are as large as inland seas. In the north, the eastern Black Sea Mountain chain runs parallel to the Black Sea; in the south, the Toros Mountains sweep down almost to the narrow, fertile coastal plain along the sea coast. Türkiye enjoys a variety of climates, changing from the temperate climate of the Black Sea region, to the continental climate of the interior, then, to the Mediterranean climate of the Aegean and Mediterranean coastal regions. The coastline of Türkiye's four seas is more than 8.000 km in length.

POPULATION

Türkiye has 57 million inhabitants, 47% of whom live in the countryside. The major cities are: İstanbul (7.4 mil); Ankara, the capital (3.2 mil); İzmir (2.7 mil); Adana (1.9 mil); Antalya (1.1 mil); and Bursa (1.6 mil).

LANGUAGE

The Turkish language is neither Indo-European nor Semitic, but belongs to the Ural-Altai group and has an affinity to the Finno-Hungarian languages. Turkish is written with Roman characters and is spoken by some 150 million people in the world.

RELIGION

The Turkish population is 99% Moslem. Türkiye is a secular state which guarantees complete freedom of worship to non-Moslems.

ECONOMY

Agriculture : This plays a very important role in the Turkish economy. The main crops are wheat, rice, cotton, tea, tobacco, hazelnuts, and fruit. Sheep are Türkiye's most important livestock, and Türkiye is the major European wool producer.

Southeast Anatolia Project (GAP)

GAP is a multi-purpose, integrated, development project comprising dams, hydro-electric power plants, and irrigation facilities to be built on the Fırat (Euphrates) and Dicle (Tigris) rivers. It will affect the agricultural, transportation, education, tourism, health, and other sectors. Included in the project is the Atatürk dam which will be the fourth largest in the world.

Natural resources : The principal minerals extracted are coal, chrome (an important export), iron, copper, bauxite, and sulphur.

Industry : Industry is developing rapidly and is directed mainly towards the processing of agricultural products, metallurgy, textiles, and the manufacture of automobiles and agricultural machinery.

POLITICAL STRUCTURE

The Turkish Republic is a parliamentary democracy. Türkiye is a founding member of OECD; a member of NATO and the Council of Europe; and an associate member of the EEC.

PREPARATION FOR YOUR TRIP

WHERE TO OBTAIN INFORMATION

For all information concerning a trip to Türkiye, contact your nearest Turkish Tourist Information Office abroad or in Türkiye. In Türkiye, there are information offices in all principal cities and tourist centres (see Useful Addresses).

WHEN TO GO

Marmara, Aegean, and Mediterranean coasts: These coasts have a typical Mediterranean climate with hot summers and mild winters. The swimming season becomes shorter the further north one goes: Marmara and North Aegean-June to September, South Aegean and Mediterranean - April to November.

Black Sea coast: Temperate climate with warm summers, mild winters, and a relatively high rainfall. Swimming season: June to September.

Central and Eastern Anatolia : These areas have a steppe climate with hot, dry summer; mild winters; and a relatively high rainfall.

AVERAGE AIR AND WATER TEMPERATURES FOR MAJOR REGIONS

		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Antalya	Air	10	11	13	16	20	25	28	28	25	20	15	12
	Water	17	17	17	18	21	24	27	28	27	25	22	19
Izmir	Air	9	10	11	16	20	25	28	27	23	18	15	10
	Water	11	11	12	15	20	24	26	26	24	21	17	13
İstanbul	Air	5	6	7	12	16	21	23	23	20	16	12	8
	Water	9	7	8	11	15	20	23	23	21	17	14	11
Trabzon	Air	6	6	7	11	15	20	22	22	19	15	12	9
	Water	10	9	9	10	14	20	24	25	24	20	16	13
Ankara	Air	-0	1	5	11	16	20	23	23	18	13	8	2
Erzurum	Air	-9	-7	-3	5	11	15	19	20	15	9	2	-5
Diyarbakır	Air	2	4	8	14	19	26	31	31	25	17	10	4

WHAT TO TAKE

- Marmara, Aegean, and Mediterranean coasts-Take light, cotton summer clothing and cardigans for evening.
- Black Sea, Central and Eastern-Anatolia - Besides summer wear, warmer clothing should be taken for cool evenings at high altitudes.

Shoes and hats

- Comfortable shoes are necessary for visiting archaeological and historical sites.
- Sun hats and sun glasses are advisable in the height of summer.
- Headscarves should be taken by women for visiting mosques.

HOW TO COME TO TÜRKİYE

BY AIR

Turkish Airlines (THY): THY has regular flights in Boeing 727's, DC9's, and Airbus 310's, for Ankara, İstanbul, İzmir, Antalya, Adana, and Dalaman from the principal capitals and the important cities of the world.

International airlines: Most international airlines have regular flights from all major cities of the world to Türkiye's international airports.

Reductions: There are THY reductions for sports groups, for families and for ex-

CITY - Town	Category Class	NAME - ADDRESSES TELEPHONE
ŞANLIURFA (9-871)	☆☆☆	Harran Oteli, Atatürk Bulv., Tel : 34743, Fax : 34818
	☆☆	Turban Urfa Oteli, Köprübaşı Cad., No : 74, Tel : 13521-13520, Fax : 14314
Birecik (9-8761)	M2	Mirkelem Moteli, Karşiyaka, Köprübaşı, Tel : 1272
ŞIRNAK		
Cizre (9-8436)	☆☆	Kadıoğlu Oteli, Yenidörtöl Cıvanı, Tel : 1281, Fax : 2177
TEKİRDAĞ (9-186)	☆	Yat Oteli, Yalı Cad., No : 8-59100, Tel : 11054
Kumbağ (9-1863)	M1	Militur Tur. Tesisleri, Kumbağ Köyü, Tel : 4002
TOKAT (9-475)	☆☆☆☆	Tokat Oteli, Demir Köprü Mev., Tel : 16863, Fax : 13175
	☆	Plevne Oteli, Gaziosmanpaşa Bul. No : 83-60030, Tel : 12207
	☆	Turist Oteli, Cumhuriyet Mey.-60002, Tel : 11610
Zile (9-4761)	☆	İleri Turistik Tesisleri Çevre Yolu, No : 37, Tel : 1382
TRABZON (9-031)	☆☆	Özgür Oteli, Atatürk Alanı, No : 29-61030, Tel : 11319, Tlx : 83227
	☆	Horon Oteli, Sıra Mağazaları, No : 125-61100, Tel : 11199, Tlx : 83111, Fax : 16860
Akçaabat (9-041)	☆☆	Sumela Oteli, İstiklal Cad., Çınarlı Sok. No : 6, Tel : 84067
Of (9-0441)	☆	Çaykent Oteli, Sahil Cad., No : 52-61830, Tel : 2424
Vakfıkebir (9-0451)	☆☆	Vakfıkebir Oteli, Tel : 1725, Fax : 1662
TUNCELI (9-8191)	☆	Alabalık Oteli, Kışla Cad., Tel : 1093
Ovacık (9-8195)	P	Tekinoğlu Pansiyon, Yeşilyazı Cad., No : 20, Tel : 1079
UŞAK (9-641)	☆☆☆	Şehlan I Oteli, İsmet Paşa Cad., No : 39/A-64100, Tel : 33841, Fax : 15420
	☆☆	Ağaoglu Oteli, İsmetpaşa Cad., No : 62-64100, Tel : 33815, Fax : 33813
	☆☆	Onarslan Oteli, Evren Bulv., No : 3-64100, Tel : 12100
	☆☆	Şahlan II Oteli, Mimar Sinan Cad., No : 1, Tel : 33440
VAN (9-061)	☆☆☆	Akdamar Oteli, Kazım Karabekir Cad., No : 56-65001, Tel : 18100 (5 Lines), Tlx : 73164, Fax : 20868
	☆☆☆	Büyük Urartu Oteli, Hastane Sok., No : 60, Tel : 20660
	☆☆	Büyük Asur Oteli, Cumhuriyet Cad., Tel : 18792, Fax : 19461
	☆	Çaldıran Oteli, Sihke Cad., Tel : 12716
	☆	Güzel Paris Oteli, İrfan Baştuğ Cad., No : 20, Tel : 13739
	☆	Tekin Oteli, Küçük Cami Cıvanı, Tel : 13010
YOZGAT (9-473)	☆☆	Yılmaz Oteli, Ankara Cad., No : 14-66200, Tel : 11107, Tlx : 44832, Fax : 11992
Sorgun (9-4735)	☆	Karakaya Oteli, Sivas Aşfaht, Mobil Karşısı, Tel : 2393
ZONGULDAK (9-381)	☆☆	Konak Oteli, Nizam Cad., No : 8, Tel : 37250, Fax : 39604
	☆	Ay Oteli, Gazipaşa Cad., No : 61-67040, Tel : 11310
	☆	Otel 67, Fevzipaşa Cad., No : 1, Tel : 16767
Amasra (9-3895)	P	Nur Aile Pansiyonu, Çamlı Sok., Tel : 1015
Bartın (9-389)	☆☆	Bartur Oteli, Tuzcular Köyü, Dörtkök Mev., Tel : 12636

CITY - Town	Category Class	NAME - ADDRESSES-TELEPHONE
		Tlx : 49748
	☆☆	Epok Oteli , Hükümet Cad., No : 39, Tel : 1168, Fax : 1642
	☆☆	Orsan Kapadokya Oteli , Kayseri Cad., No : 15 - 50200, Tel : 2115, Tlx : 49672
	☆☆	Uçhisar Oteli , Aksaray Cad., No : 35, Tel : 5672, Fax : 3857
	☆	Şems Oteli , Atatürk Bulv., No : 29-50000, Tel : 3597, Fax : 10834
Avanos (9-4861)	☆	Viva Oteli , Kayseri Cad., No : 45, Tel : 1326
	☆☆	Venessa Oteli , Köprübaşı Mev., Tel : 1201, Tlx : 49715
Gülşehir (9-4866)	☆	Gülşehir Belediye Oteli , Kızılırmak Cad., Tel : 1028, Tlx : 49730
Hacıbektaş (9-4867)	☆☆	Village Hause Oteli , Karşıhamam Mev., Tel : 1026
Ortahisar (9-4869)	☆☆☆	Yeni Yükseller Oteli , Kayseri Yolu Üzeri, Tel : 1171
Uçhisar (9-4856)	M1	Kaya Motel , Tel : 1007
ÜRGÜP (9-4868)	☆☆☆☆	Mustafa Oteli , Tuzulu, Tel : 2288, Tlx : 49685
	☆☆	Boytaş Tepe Oteli , Teslimiye Tepesi, Tel : 1154, Tlx : 49615
	M1	Boytaş Motel , Kayseri Yolu, Tel : 1259, Tlx : 49615
	M1	Turban Ürgüp Moteli , Ürgüp, Tel : 2290/95, Fax : 2229
	Ö	Alfina Oteli , Karağendere Mah., No : 25, Tel : 1822, Tlx : 49686, Fax : 2424
NIĞDE		
Bor (9-4835)	☆	Tyana Oteli , Hükümet Mey., No : 18, Tel : 2050
Ulukışla (9-4838)	☆	Çiftelhan Oteli , Çiftelhan Kaplıcaları, Tel : 1241
ORDU (9-371)	☆☆☆	Belde Oteli , Kırzılimanı Mah., Tel : 13987, Tlx : 74521
	☆☆	Turist Oteli , Atatürk Bul. No : 134, Tel : 14273
	M2	Denizcan Motel , Güzelyalı Mah. Tel : 12001
Fatsa (9-3721)	M2	Dolunay Motel , Samsun-Trabzon Karayolu, Tel : 1528
Perşembe (9-3717)	☆	Vona Oteli , Aktaş Mevkii-52750, Tel : 1755
Ünye (9-373)	☆	Kumsal Oteli , Gölevi Köyü, Tel : 14490
RİZE (9-054)	☆☆	Keleş Oteli , Palandöken Cad., No : 2-53020, Tel : 14612, Fax : 11895
SAKARYA (9-261)	☆☆☆	Baltürk Oteli , Ankara Cad., No : 53, Tel : 33920 (4 Lines), Fax : 14710
"Adapazarı"	☆☆☆	Sapanca Vakıf Oteli , Rüstempaşa Mah., Kumbaz Sok., No : 10, Tel : 4780, Fax : 3019
Sapanca (9-2641)	☆☆☆	Turban Büyük Samsun Oteli , Atatürk Bulv., Tel : 110750, Tlx : 82173
SAMSUN (9-36)	☆☆	Vidinli Oteli , Kazımpaşa Cad., No : 4, Tel : 116050, Tlx : 82147
	☆☆	Yafeya Oteli , Cumhuriyet Mey., Tel : 151131, Fax : 151135
	☆	Burç Oteli , Kazımpaşa Cad., No : 36, Tel : 115480, Fax : 113787
	☆	Gökçe Oteli , Sahil Cad., No : 2, Tel : 117952
	☆	Tuğra Oteli , Cumhuriyet Cad., No : 42-55030, Tel : 151141, Fax : 151142
Bafra (9-375)	M2	Bafra Belediye Moteli , Çetinkaya Köprü Yanı, Tel : 11524
SİİRT (9-844)	☆☆	Erdef Oteli , Cumhuriyet Cad., No : 9-56001, Tel : 11081
SİNOP (9-376)	☆☆	Melia Kasım Oteli , Gazi Cad., No : 49-57000, Tel : 14210, Fax : 11625
Gerze (9-3768)	M2	Gerze Köşkburnu Tur. Tesisleri , Köşkburnu Mevkii, Tel : 1081
SİVAS (9-477)	☆☆	Köşk Oteli , Atatürk Cad., No : 11-58030, Tel : 11150, Fax : 39350
	☆☆	Madımak Oteli , Eski Belediye Sok., No : 4, Tel : 18027
	☆	Sultan Oteli , Belediye Sok. No : 18-58060, Tel : 12986

cursions (6 days minimum, 1 month maximum), and for inclusive tours of Türkiye organized by a travel agent.

BY SEA

Passenger Ferries : Apart from the numerous cruises in the Mediterranean, several foreign shipping companies have regular services to the ports of Istanbul, Izmir, Kuşadası, Bodrum, Marmaris, Alanya, and Antalya.

Car Ferries : Turkish Maritime Lines sail every week, from the beginning of April to the end of October, to Venice-Piraeus-Izmir-Istanbul and Antalya. The Orient Express sails every week, from the end of March to the beginning of November, to Venice - Istanbul - Kuşadası. The Mersin-Magosa (Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus) line runs three times a week throughout the year. The Taşucu - Girne line runs daily except Sunday, from April 3rd to October 30th.

Ferry lines between Türkiye and the Greek Islands

Ayvalık - Midilli (Lesbos)

1-April to 30 October - Mon., Wed., Fri. Departure time : 08:30 hrs. Price : \$ 25 adult one way, \$ 35 same day return; cars : \$ 50 up to 950 kg., \$ 60 up to 1250 kg., \$ 70 up to 1500 kg., \$ 90 - \$ 120 for caravans. Crossing : 2 hrs.

Çeşme - Sakız (Chios)

In May - Wed., Thurs., Sun. In June - Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sun. From 1 July to 10 September - every day. 11-30 in September - Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sun. In October - Tues., Thurs., Sun. From 1 November to 15 April -Thurs. From 16 April to 30 April - Tues., Thurs. Price : \$ 20 adult open return, \$ 20 same day return, \$ 30 open return. Cars : \$ 50 up to 750 kg, \$ 60 up to 1000 kg, \$ 70 up to 1250 kg, \$ 80 up to 1500 kg, \$ 100- \$ 130 for caravans. Departure time : 10:00 a.m. Crossing : 1 hrs.

Kuşadası - Sisam (Samos)

Daily service April to October. Price : \$ 25 adult one way, \$ 30 same day return, \$ 45 return open date; vehicles: \$ 50 up to 1000 kg, \$ 55 up to 1200 kg, \$ 65 up to 1500 kg, \$ 80 over 1500 kg, Crossing : 2 hrs.

Bodrum - İstanköy (Cos)

Daily service in summer : 9:00 a.m. Price: \$ 12.50 adult one way, \$ 17 same day return, \$ 25 open return. Cars: \$ 50; minibus : \$ 75; caravans: \$ 100. Crossing : 2hrs.

Marmaris - Rodos (Rhodes)

Monday, Thursday and Saturday in winter, and everyday, except Sunday, in the summer. Departure time : 08:30 a.m. Price : \$ 20 adult one way, \$ 25 same day return, \$ 36 open return. cars: \$ 36; minibus : \$ 100; caravans : \$ 150. Crossing: 3 hrs.

The prices and times given above are correct at the time of going to press, but may be subject to change.

Information and reservation : Contact the local Tourist Information Office or your travel agent for additional information.

Reduction: The Turkish Maritime Lines has reductions on return tickets, on cruises for students, journalists, and groups.

BY RAIL

The Istanbul Express has a daily departure for Istanbul from Munich, Vienna, and Athens, with connecting services at Belgrade and Sofia.

Trains, with sleeping-cars, depart weekly for Istanbul from Budapest, Bucharest and Moscow.

Reductions are available for young people and students, 26 years and younger.

BY ROAD

By private car : London - Istanbul, approximately 3,000 km.

Northern Route : Ostend to Brussels, Cologne and Frankfurt; from Frankfurt there are two alternative routes- 1) Nuremberg, Linz, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, or 2) Stuttgart, Munich, Salzburg, Ljubliana, Zagreb, Belgrade; and from Belgrade to Nis, Sofia, Edirne, and Istanbul.

Southern Route: Calais to Paris : Geneva, Venice, Ljubliana, Belgrade, Sofia, Istanbul. Driving south from Munich to Venice, one can use the car ferry service to Istanbul, Izmir, and Kuşadası.

By coach

There are regular services between Türkiye and Austria, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece; also Iraq, Iran, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Syria.

Coach Companies**In Türkiye :**

Companies: Bosfor Turizm, Ulusoy Turizm, and Varan Turizm

1.Company : Bosfor Turizm

Central Office : Istanbul - Taksim, Mete Cad., No : 14,
Tel : 1517000 (5 Lines), Tlx : 24324 ibos tr, Fax : 1432525

2. Company : Ulusoy Turizm,

Central Office : Istanbul/Merter, Çırpıcı Mevkii, Fabrikalar Yolu, Ulusoy Tesisleri,
Tel : 5025407/8-5755582, Tlx : 28900, Fax : 5846100

3. Company : Varan Turizm

Central Office : Istanbul-Bakırköy, Yeni Bosna, Köyalı Mevkii,
Tel : 5155000 (10 Lines)

Turkish Coach CompaniesAbroad:**Germany**

Company : Bosfor Turizm.

Münich - Seidlstr. 2, 800 München 2, Tel : 59 24 95/6 - 59 40 02,
Telex : 529388 mbos D, Fax : 59 75 56.

Company : Varan Turizm

Berlin - 1000 Berlin 44, Maybachufer 11, Tel : (030) 694 33 33

Company : Ulusoy Turizm

Karlsruhe : Sophien Str., 126, Tel : (0721) 856231 - 853430

Frankfurt : Kaiser Str., 64/A, Tel : (069) 236914

France

Company : Bosfor Turizm

Paris - 3 - 5 Avenue de la Porte, de la Villette 75019 Paris,
Tel : 40389393 - 42051210, Tlx : 210 192

Company : Varan Turizm

Strasbourg - 67800, BISCHHEIM, 2 Avenue De l'Energie,
Tel : 88810232 - 88813343

Austria

Company : Varan Turizm

Vienna - 1040 wien, Südtirolerplatz 7, Tel : (0222) 65 65 93 - 650 96 02

Salzburg - 5020 Salzburg, Kaiserschützenstr 12, Tel : (0662) 75068

Innsbruck - 6020 Innsbruck, Hofgasse 2; Tel : (05222) 575378

Company : Bosfor Turizm

Vienna - 1040 Wien, Argentinierstr., 67, Süd Bahnhof,
Tel : 5050644-5057016, Tlx : 136878 W bos A, Fax : 5050942

Netherlands

Company : Ulusoy Turizm

Rotterdam - Nieuwe Binnenveg 1, 3014, Tel : (010) 4362600

Company : Varan Turizm

Den Haag - 2526 Den Haag, Vaillantlaan 317, Tel : (070) 3896670 - 3894618

Belgium

Company : Ulusoy Turizm

Brussels - Place de la Reine 19, Tel : 02/2176382

Switzerland

Company : Varan Turizm

CITY - Town	Category Class	NAME - ADDRESSES-TELEPHONE
	☆☆	Karadeniz Oteli, Atatürk Cad., Tel : 12837, Fax : 11064
	☆☆	Marbella Oteli, Siteler Mah., Tel : 11049, Tlx : 50593
	☆☆	Orkide Oteli, Siteler Mah., Tel : 12580
	☆☆	Öztek Oteli, Çıdır Mev., Tel : 16887
	☆☆	Paradise Oteli, Armutlan, Kenan Evren Bulv., No : 207, Tel : 11599, Fax : 13637
	☆☆	Posedon Oteli, Dergah Mev., Uzunyalı-48700, Tel : 11840, Fax : 11842
	☆☆	Reisoğlu Oteli, Kemeraltı Mah., No : 19, Tel :
	☆☆	Selen Oteli, Kemal Elgin Bulv., Tel : 12304, Tlx : 52677
	☆☆	Vİlla Söi Oteli, Dergah Mev., Uzunyalı, Tel : 16637, Tlx : 50552, Fax : 14635
	☆☆	Yunus Oteli, Kemeraltı Mah., Uzunyalı-48701, Tel : 11799, Fax : 13877
	☆☆	Zarif Oteli, Uzunyalı Cad., No : 26, Tel : 14306 12208
	☆	Çubuk Oteli, Atatürk Cad.; Konti Sok. No : 1-48700, Tel : 16774 (3 Lines), Fax : 16776
	☆	Marmaris Oteli, Atatürk Cad., No : 54-48700, Tel : 11173, Tlx : 50514, Fax : 14643
	☆	Murathan Oteli, Kenan Evren Bulv., Tel : 11850
	☆	Yüzbaşı Oteli, Siteler Mah., Tatil Köyü Kavşağı-48700, Tel : 12762
	TK1	Martı Tatil Köyü, İçmeler Köyü, Tel : 14424, Tlx : 55153
	TK1	Mordeniz Tatil Köyü, Pamucak Mevkii, İçmeler, Tel : 16377
	TK2	Turban Marmaris Tatil Köyü, Tel : 11843, Tlx : 11847, Fax : 13576
	P	Alize Pansiyon, İsmet Kamil Öner Cad., -48700, Tel : 15842
	P	G.M. Pansiyon, İsmet Kamil Öner Cad., No : 38, Tel : 16138
	P	Manolya Pansiyon, Siteler Mah., Armutalan, Tel : 12514
	P	Nalan Pansiyon, Kemeraltı Mah., Tel : 13605
	P	Sevda Pansiyon, Kemeraltı Mah. Hıdır Mev., Tel : 14358
	P	Sini 1 Pansiyon, Atatürk Cad., Tel : 11066
	P	Sini II Pansiyon, Atatürk Cad., Tel : 11505
	P	Türmer Pansiyon, Siteler Mah., Tel : 14413
	P	Pelit Pansiyon, Güllük Köyü, Tel : 1014
	M1	Bargilya Oteli, Güvercinlik Köyü, Tel : 5002
	☆☆	Torbahan Oteli, Sahilyolu No : 3, Torba, Tel : 1073, Fax : 1075
	TK1	Torba Tatil Köyü, Torba Mev., Kızılağaç Köyü-48400, Tel : 2343, Tlx : 50122
	☆☆	Duygulu Oteli, Bodrum-Turgutreis, Tel : 1360
	☆☆	Mut Oteli, Dormalan Mev., Tel : 1241
	☆☆	Taraça Oteli, Eski Çeşme Mah., Gümbet, Tel : 1721, Tlx : 53833
	☆	Sarı Oteli, Gümbet Mevkii, Tel : 1613-1048, Tlx :
		53757, Fax : 2838
	☆	Özünal Oteli, Abide Cad., No : 24, Tel : 1067
	☆	Sport Oteli, Eski Çeşme Mah. Gümbet Mev., Tel : 1247, Fax : 3277
	P	Tolga Pansiyon, Gümbet Mev., Tel : 3045
	☆☆	Bergamut Oteli, Aratepe Mev. Yalıkavak, Tel : 1327
Yalıkavak (9-6144)	☆☆☆☆	Neşehir Dedeman Oteli, Ürgüp Yolu 2.Km., Tel : 3907, Tlx : 49719
NEŞEHİR (9-4851)	☆☆☆	Kavas Oteli, Ürgüp Yolu Üzeri, Tel : 21700 / 71,

CITY - Town	Category Class	NAME - ADDRESSES-TELEPHONE	
Fethiye (9-615)	☆☆	Dedeođlu Oteli , Iskele Mey., Tel : 14010, Tlx : 58824, Fax : 11707	
	☆☆	Dostlar Oteli , Dolgu Sahası, Tel : 11755	
	☆☆	Ein Rose Oteli , İnkilap Cad., Tel : 14326	
	☆☆	Prences Oteli , Karagözler Mah., Tel : 11305, Tlx : 50829, Fax : 14674	
	☆☆	Vizon Oteli , Hastahane Sok. PTT Santral Yanı-48300, Tel : 14424	
	☆	Likya Oteli , Yat Limanı Yanı-48300, Tel : 12233, Tlx : 50803, Fax : 13100	
	☆	Mutlu Oteli , Sahilyolu Çalış Mev., 48300, Tel : 31210, Tlx : 50819	
	☆	Seke Oteli , Çalış Mevki-48300, Tel : 31060, Tlx : 50819	
	P	Pınara Pansiyon , Kesikkapı Mah. Dolgu Sahası-48300, Tel : 11874	
	P	Üçler Pansiyon , 2.Karagözler Mah. Oran Yolu, Tel : 15417, Fax : 15416	
	☆☆	Mare Oteli , Yanıkharman Mevki-48900, Tel : 1211, Fax : 1396	
	☆	Fuda Yalı Oteli , Iskele Mah., Tel : 1042	
	TK2	Club Datça Tatil Köyü , Iskele Mevki-48000, Tel : 1170, Tlx : 53958, Fax : 1103	
	Gölköy (9-6147)	☆☆	Babana Oteli , Gölköy, Yalı Mev., Tel : 3486, Tlx : 50258, Fax : 6351
☆☆☆☆		Nunamar Oteli , İçmeler, Tel : 1360 (4 Lines), Tlx : 50539, Fax : 1359	
İçmeler (9-6125)	☆☆☆	Alında Oteli , Musayeri Mev., İçmeler, Tel : 1316	
	☆☆☆	Mar-Bas Oteli , İçmeler Köyü, Tel : 1058, Tlx : 50503	
	☆☆	Berkit Oteli , İçmeler, Tel : 1046	
	☆☆	Kanarya Oteli , Kumlu, Örençik Mev., Tel : 1240	
	☆☆	Oylum Oteli , İçmeler, Tel : 1222	
	☆☆	Piccolo Oteli , İçmeler, Tel : 1590	
	☆☆	Sarba Oteli , İçmeler, Tel : 1255	
	☆	Club Atlantik Oteli , İçmeler Köyü, Tel : 1379	
	P	Görenler Pansiyon , İçmeler, Tel : 1497	
	P	İda Pansiyon , Kumlu Örençik Mevki-48720, Tel : 1016	
	Karakum (9-6143)	☆☆	Club Fetunya Oteli , Yahşi Yalısı, Tel : 1432, Fax : 1433
		☆☆	Kaunos Oteli , Topel Cad., No : 37, Tel : 1288, Fax : 1836
Köyceğiz (9-6114)	☆☆	Özay Oteli , Ulucamii Mah.-48800, Tel : 1300, Tlx : 50024, Fax : 2000	
	☆☆☆☆	Marmaris Altinyunus Tur. Tes. , İçmeler Köyü-48700, Tel : 13617, Tlx : 50601, Fax : 11214	
Marmaris (9-612)	☆☆☆☆	Turunç Oteli , Turunç Köyü, Tel : 14913; Fax : 14917	
	☆☆☆	Emre Oteli , Siteler Mah. Kenan Evren Bulv., No : 4, Tel : 12360, Tlx : 50609, Fax : 12359	
	☆☆☆	Havaii Oteli , Çıldır Mev., Tel : 14003 (3 Lines), Tlx : 50566, Fax : 13673	
	☆☆☆	Karacan Oteli , Kenan Evren Bul. Marmaris, Tel : 14204, Tlx : 50615	
	☆☆☆	Ketenci Oteli , Kemeraltı Mah., Tel : 16395	
	☆☆☆	Lidya Oteli , Siteler Mah. No : 130, Tel : 12940	
	☆☆☆	Nergis Oteli , Kemal Elgin Bulv., Tel : 15130, Tlx : 50574	
	☆☆☆	Otel 47 , Atatürk Cad., No : 10, Tel : 14747, Tlx : 50614	
	☆☆☆	Öz-Çan Oteli , Turunç Köyü, Tel : 14938	
	☆☆☆	Yavuz Oteli , Atatürk Cad., No : 10-48700, Tel : 12937, Tlx : 50500, Fax : 14112	
	☆☆	Flamingo Oteli , Siteler Mah., 48700, Tel : 11852, Tlx : 50520	
	☆☆	Halıcı I Oteli , Çam Sokak, No : 1, Tel : 11683	
☆☆	Halıcı II Oteli , Siteler Mah., Armutalan, Tel : 13625		

Zürich : 8005 Zürich, Josef Str. 45, Tel : (01) 2720477

Company : Bosfor Turizm

Geneva : 13 Rue de Fribourg, 1211 Genève, Tel : 7824057, Tlx : 412386

Italy

Company : Bosfor Turizm

Milan - Autostradale, Piazza Castello, 1 Milan, Tel : 801161 - 893025

Venice - Brusutti, Piazzale Roma, Tel : 5225268

Reductions : Companies give various reductions on the price of their tickets. Please check with the above addresses.

FRONTIER FORMALITIES PASSPORTS AND VISAS

"Nationals of the following countries can enter Türkiye with a valid passport, a visa is not required:

Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Canada Turkish Republic of Cyprus, Djibuti, European Community Countries (except United Kingdom, Eire, and Italy) Fiji, Finland, Iceland, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Malta, Mauritius, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, St. Lucia, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, South Korea, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, U.S.A., Vatican City.

Nationals of all other countries require a visa, which can be obtained from the nearest Turkish Embassy or Consulate.

Nationals of United Kingdom, Eire, Austria, Italy, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary can purchase entry visas at border gates.

Nationals of the Greek Administration of Southern Cyprus, North Korea, and the Republic of South Africa, after providing the necessary references, may obtain a visa which will be stamped on a separate form and not in their passport."

CURRENCY REGULATIONS

Limits: There is no limit on the amount of foreign currency that may be brought into Türkiye, but not more than \$ 5,000 worth of Turkish currency may be brought into or taken out of the country.

Exchange slips: The exchange slips for the conversion of foreign currency into Turkish lira should be kept, since you may be required to show these when re-converting your Turkish lira back into foreign currency and, when taking souvenirs out of the country (to prove that they have been purchased with legally exchanged foreign currency.)

Buying Foreign Currency : It is permitted to buy from Turkish banks up to \$ 5,000 in a foreign currency.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

On Entry

a) The following items may be brought into the country duty free :

- personal effects of the tourist.

- clothing and personal decorative items.

- one TV (black and white), one colour pocket TV (maximum 16 cm screen), one TV-tape-radio combination, one video recording camera and 5 video cassettes (blank); 5 records, 5 tape cassettes or compact discs.

- one video player, cine-projector (8 mm) and 10 rolls of film (blank), one slide projector.

- one pocket computer (maximum main memory capacity. Ram 64 K. Byte), electronic playing devices (without cassette - keyboard).

- one transistor radio and portable radio - tapeplayer (Its specification to be determined by the Ministry of Finance and Customs), one walkman or pocket tape recorder, one portable compact disc player.

- binoculars (one pair).

- harmonica, mandolin, flageole, flute, guitar, and accordion (only one of each type, maximum 3 musical instruments).

- personal sporting equipment.

- necessary medical items.

- 200 cigarettes and 50 cigars.
- 200 grams of tobacco and 200 cigarette papers, or 200 grams chewing tobacco, or 200 grams of pipe tobacco, or 50 grams snuff.
- (In addition to the above allowances, it is possible to purchase 400 cigarettes, 100 cigars, and 500 grams of pipe-tobacco from the Turkish Duty - Free Shops on entering the country).
- 1.5 kg. coffee, 1.5 kg. instant coffee, 500 grams tea.
- 1 kilo chocolate and 1 kilo sweets.
- 5 (100 cc) or 7 (70 cc) bottles of wines and/or spirits.
- five bottles of perfume (120 ml max. each).
- one portable typewriter (not electric).
- one camera with 5 rolls of film.

- Gifts, not exceeding 500 DM in value and not for trading purposes, may be brought into the country duty free. In addition, gifts not exceeding Dm 500 in value may be posted to Türkiye duty free, if the date franked by the sending post-office falls one month before, or one month after the following holidays: Ramadan, Sacrificial Bayram, Christmas, and New Year.

b) Valuable items and all items with a value of over \$ 15,000, must be registered in the owner's passport on entering Türkiye, for control upon exit.

c) Antiques brought into the country must be registered in the owner's passport to avoid difficulties on exit.

d) Sharp instruments (including camping knives) and weapons may not be brought into the country without special permission.

e) **The bringing into the country, trade, and consumption of marijuana and all other narcotics is strictly forbidden and subject to heavy punishment.**

On exit

a) Gifts and souvenirs: for a new carpet, a proof of purchase; and for old items, a certificate from a directorate of a museum is necessary.

b) The export of antiques from Türkiye is forbidden.

c) Valuable personal items can only be taken out of the country providing they have been registered in the owner's passport on entry, or providing they can show they have been purchased with legally exchanged currency.

d) Minerals may only be exported from the country with a special document obtained from the MTA (General Directorate of Mining Exploration and Research).

HEALTH REGULATIONS FOR ANIMALS

For those who wish to bring domestic animals, hunting dogs, cats, and monkeys into the country, the following are required :

a) A 'Certificate of Origin' giving the health record of the animal.

b) A 'Certificate of Health', issued not more than 15 days before the animal's entry into the country, stating that the animal is in good health and that it has been vaccinated against rabies.

FORMALITIES FOR MOTORISTS

General

Automobiles, minibuses, caravans, towed sea craft, and motorcycles can be brought into Türkiye for up to three months without a Carnet de Passage or triptique. The vehicle is simply registered in the owner's passport and this registration is cancelled when the owner leaves the country. For stays longer than three months, it is necessary to apply to the Turkish Touring and Automobile Club for a triptique; otherwise, the vehicle must leave and re-enter the country at the end of three months. If a tourist wishes to visit another country from Türkiye without his car, he should take the car to the nearest customs Authority (Gümrük Müdürlüğü) so that the registration of the car in his passport may be cancelled. Drivers need a three - sectioned driving license or an international driving license.

Insurance

A motorist should have either:

CITY - Town	Category Class	NAME - ADDRESSES-TELEPHONE
		Tel : 36960- (3 Lines), Fax : 11046
	☆☆	Yüksel Oteli , Cumhuriyet Cad., 10111 (3 Lines),
	☆	Gönen Oteli , Menderes Cad., 43030, Tel : 11751-12144
	☆	Gülpalas 1 Oteli , Belediye Mey.-43100, Tel : 11233-11759, Fax : 13023
	☆	Gülpalas Oteli , Lise Cad., 43100, Tel : 12135-12325, Fax : 13023
	☆☆	Harlek Oteli , Harlek Kaplıcaları, Tel : 11461-16561
	☆☆	Huzur Oteli , Cumhuriyet Cad., 43400, Tel : 12166
	☆☆	Kent Oteli , Atatürk Cad., No : 151, Tel : 12175, Fax : 13529
	☆	Sinan Oteli , Atatürk Cad., No : 16, 44200, Tel : 12907
TAVŞANLI (9-239) MALATYA (9-621)		
	☆☆	Arma Oteli , Doğu Caddesi. No : 14, Tel : 11980
MANİSA (9-551) Akhisar (9-558)	☆☆☆	Tütün Oteli , 21. Sok. No : 68, Devlet Karayolu, 45200, Tel : 15067, Fax : 15069
Salihli (9-644)	M2	Alkent Tesisleri , İzmir-Ankara Yolu, Taytan Köyü-45300, Tel : 16069
MARDİN Nusaybin (9-8425)	M2	Nezirhan Motel , Girmeli Köyü Mevkii, Tel : 1425, Tlx : 72055,
MUĞLA (9-611) Akyarlar (9-6148)	☆☆☆	Petür Oteli , Marmaris Bulv., No : 27, Tel : 11897
	☆☆	Panlı Oteli , Ortakent Yaşlıyalı, Tel : 3009
	☆☆	Simin Oteli , Akyarlar Köyü Akçebük Mev., Tel : 1314
	TK1	TMT Tatil Köyü , Akçebük, Tel : 1207, Tlx : 50204, Fax : 2647
Akyaka (9-6111)	☆☆	Dedegil Oteli , Gökova Mevkii, Akyaka Köyü, Tel : 5054, Tlx : 52346, Fax : 5054
	☆	Özalp Oteli , Recai Gürel Cad., No : 5, Tel : 4629
Bodrum (9-6141)	☆☆☆	Atrium Oteli , Fabrika Sok. No : 21, Tel : 2181
	☆☆☆	Blue Oteli , Neyzen Teyfik Cad., No : 212, Tel : 2269, Tlx : 50125, Fax : 2347
	☆☆☆	Manastır Oteli , Barış Sitesi Mev., 48400, Tel : 2854, Tlx : 50143, Fax : 2772
	☆☆☆	Myrdonos Oteli , Caferpaşa Cad., No : 68, Tel : 3079, Tlx : 50235
	☆☆☆	Napa Oteli , Zeki Müren Cad., No : 68-48400, Tel : 1641-2583, Tlx : 50159, Fax : 4943
	☆☆☆	Naz Oteli , Dr.Mümtaz Ataman Cad., No : 1365
	☆☆	Baraz Oteli , Cumhuriyet Cad., No : 62, Tel : 1857, Tlx : 50136, Fax : 4430
	☆☆	Gala Oteli , Neyzen Teyfik Cad., No : 224, Tel : 2216, Tlx : 50229
	☆	Mervem Oteli , Atatürk Cad, No : 103, Tel : 1546
	☆	Murat Villa Oteli , Uçkuyular Cad., No : 1710
	Ö	Halikarnas Oteli , Cumhuriyet Cad., No : 128, Tel : 1073
	P	Artemis Pansiyon , Cumhuriyet Cad., No : 117-48400, Tel : 2530, Tlx : 50216, Fax : 2907
	P	Cem Pansiyon , Uçkuyular Cad., No : 13, Tel : 11757, Tlx : 50116
	P	Diğ Pansiyon , Cumhuriyet Cad., No : 123, Tel : 1141, Fax : 2015
	P	Evin Pansiyon , Kumbahçe Mah. Ortanca Sok. No : 7, Tel : 1312
	P	Fesleğen Pansiyon , Cumhuriyet Cad., Papatya Sok. No : 20, Tel : 2910
	P	Heredot Pansiyon , Neyzen Teyfik Cad., No : 178, Tel : 1093
	P	Kilavuz Pansiyon , Kumbahçe, Mah. Adliye Sok. No : 22, Tel : 3892
	P	Mylasa Pansiyon , Cumhuriyet Cad., No : 34, Tel : 1846
Eşen (9-6156)	☆☆	Villa Bergamut Pansiyon , İçmeli Yolu, Kumbahçe, Meri Oteli , Ölüdeniz, Tel : 6060, Tlx : 50805

CITY - Town	Category Class	NAME - ADDRESSES-TELEPHONE
Urfa/İskele (9-544)	M2	Kale Han Motel, Atatürk Cad., No : 49-35920, Tel : 1154
	TK2 P	Nebioğlu Tatil Köyü, Tel : 11020, Tlx : 53836 Yutur Pansiyon, 43.Sok., İskele Mev., No : 22, İskele Mah., Tel : 12216
KAHRAMAN MARAŞ (9-771)	☆☆	Belli Oteli, Trabzon Cad., No : 10, Tel : 11884, Fax : 18282
KARAMAN (9-343)	☆	Nas Oteli, İsmetpaşa Cad., No : 30, Tel : 18200, Fax : 13185
KARS (9-021)	☆	Yılmaz Oteli, Küçükkazımbey Cad., No : 112, Tel : 11074-12387
İğdir (9-0227)	☆☆	Parlar Oteli, Mehmet Çavuş, Cad., No : 14-36400, Tel : 2509, Fax : 1759
KAYSERİ (9-35)	☆☆	Hattat Oteli, Camii Kebir Cad., No : 1, Tel : 119331, Tlx : 49520
	☆☆	Konfor Oteli, Atatürk Bulv., No : 5, Kocasinan-38010, Tel : 200184, Tlx : 49738, Fax : 117911
	☆☆	Titiz Oteli, Marif Cad., Tel : 117139, Fax : 112256
	☆☆	Turan Oteli, Turan Cad., No : 8-38040, Tel : 111968, Tlx : 49583
	☆	Kadioğlu Oteli, Kiçi Kapı Serdar Cad., No : 45, Tel : 116320, Fax : 128296
	☆	Terminal Oteli, Osman Kavurcu Cad., No : 176, Tel : 164674
	☆☆	Yaman Oteli, İstanbul Asfaltı Cıvanı-39750, Tel : 11613, Fax : 11523
KIRKLARELİ Lüleburgaz (9-183)	☆	Hongurlar Oteli, İstanbul Cad., No : 73, Tel : 14500
	☆☆☆	Terme Oteli, Kaplıca, Kuşçili, Mah. Terme Cad., Tel : 22404, Fax : 18148
KIRŞEHİR (9-487)	☆☆☆	Altınna Oteli, Alemdar Cad., No : 7, Tel : 115470, Tlx : 33160, Fax : 112408
KOCAELİ (9-21)	☆☆	Asya Oteli, Ankara Cad., No : 3, Tel : 113125, Fax : 113425
	☆	Kozluca Oteli, Ankara Cad., No : 152-41200, Tel : 115275
	☆☆	Club Atabay Oteli, Eskişehir-41400, Tel : 1991, Tlx : 29469, Fax : 3396141
Gebze (9-199)	☆	Doğuş Oteli, Eskişehir Köyü, Tel : 56408
	☆	Coskun Oteli, Bursa Cad., No : 81, Tel : 12888
Gölcük (9-219) Karamürsel (9-2181)	M1	Kırahmetoğlu Tur Tesisleri, Karamürsel - Yalova Devlet Yolu-41500, Tel : 1071, Fax : 4862
	M2	Şirin Kaptan Tur. Tesisleri, Kavak Mev., Tel : 2473
Körfez (9-21)	☆	Gülistan Oteli, Yeniyalı Mah. No : 88-41780, Tel : 171343
	☆☆☆	Dergah Oteli, Mevlana Cad., No : 19, Tel : 111197 - 117661, Tlx : 48118
"Yanmca" KONYA (9-33)	☆☆☆	Selçuk Oteli, Alaaddin Cad., 42050, Tel : 114161, Tlx : 48222, Fax : 113378
	☆☆	Konya Oteli, Mevlana Alanı-42030, Tel : 116677, Tlx : 48313, Fax : 121003
	☆☆	Özkaymak Park Oteli, Otogar karşısı - 42060, Tel : 133770, Tlx : 48177, Fax : 155974
	☆☆	Yeni Sema Oteli, Yeni Meram Yolu-42090, Tel : 171510, Tlx : 48320, Fax : 171512
	☆☆	Zafer Oteli, Saitpaşa Cad., Kemha Sok. No : 11, Tel : 127761, Tlx : 48341, Fax : 115525
	☆	Başak Palas Oteli, Hükümet Mey. No : 3-42001, Tel : 111338, Fax : 111339
	☆	Sema II Oteli, Otogar Yanı, Tel : 132557, Fax : 171512
	☆	Şahin Oteli, Hükümet Alanı- No : 6, Tel : 113350, Fax : 154466
	☆☆☆	Erbaylar Oteli, Cumhuriyet Cad., 16-43100,

a) Green Card International Insurance, endorsed for Turkish territory in both Europe and Asia.

b) Turkish third party insurance, which can be obtained from any of the insurance agencies at the frontier posts.

In case of an accident.

- Whether or not persons are injured, the police should be notified, as a report is essential.

- If you hold a credit cheque from your own automobile association, the Turkish Touring and Automobile Association (Türkiye Turling ve Otomobil Kurumu - see Useful Addresses) will carry out necessary repairs and forward the bill in Swiss Francs to your own country.

- If you own an A.I.T. or a F.I.A. assistance booklet, the Turkish Touring and Automobile Association will bear the cost of transporting your damaged vehicle from the scene of the accident to the Customs and thence to your home.

- If it is necessary to leave a vehicle in Türkiye after an accident for eventual collection, the vehicle must be delivered to a Customs Office (Gümrük Müdürlüğü) so that the vehicle's endorsement on your passport may be deleted. Without this deletion, it is not possible to leave the country. When leaving a vehicle at the Customs, it should be made clear that this is a temporary measure, and it should be noted that any vehicle not claimed within three months is considered to have been abandoned.

- If your vehicle is a total wreck and you wish to abandon it in Türkiye, it should be taken to the nearest Customs Office (Gümrük Müdürlüğü). If there is not one nearby, then you should contact the local administrative authority (Mülki Amirlik) to arrange for the vehicle to be sent to a Customs Office. The Customs Office will then cancel the endorsement of your vehicle in your passport and you will be free to leave the country.

- If your vehicle is stolen, it is necessary to obtain a certificate from the governor of the province (Vali) so that the vehicle's endorsement on your passport may be cancelled before leaving the country.

FORMALITIES FOR PRIVATE YACHT OWNERS

Yachts require a Transit Log and may remain in Turkish waters for up to two years for maintenance or for wintering. There are certain ports licensed by the Ministry of Tourism for the storage of yachts for a period of two to five years. For further information and regulations, please contact the marina concerned.

Upon arriving in Turkish waters, yachts should immediately go for control of the ships log to the nearest port of entry which are as follows: Çanakkale, Bandırma, İstanbul, Akçay, Ayvalık, Dikili, İzmir, Çeşme, Kuşadası, Güllük, Bodrum, Datça, Marmaris, Fethiye, Kaş, Finike, Kemer, Antalya, Alanya, Anamur, Taşucu (Siliçke), Mersin, Iskenderun, Samsun, Trabzon, Botaş (Adana), Didim, Derince, Tekirdağ, Zonguldak and Ordu.

Formalities on reaching port

All the required information concerning the yacht, yachtsmen, crew members, intended route, passports, customs declarations, health clearance, and any other obligatory matters must be entered in the Transit Log.

The Transit Log is to be completed by the captain of a yacht under a foreign flag or by an amateur sailor acting as captain of the vessel.

The Transit Log is completed upon first entering a Turkish port and, generally, no further formalities are required until departure. Before leaving, Section V is to be completed and given to the Customs Authorities.

For further information on sailing in Türkiye see the section "Recreation."

FORMALITIES FOR PRIVATE PLANE OWNERS

General

When coming to Türkiye, international air lanes should be followed. Private planes may stay for up to three months in Türkiye with tourist status, but for longer periods, permission should be obtained from the Ministry of Finance and Cus-

toms. (Maliye ve Gümrük Bakanlığı, Ankara.)

The airports of Ankara, İstanbul, İzmir, Antalya, and Dalaman have facilities for private planes. It is also possible to hire planes and helicopters in Türkiye.

For further information, apply to the Civil Aviation Department of the Ministry of Transport (Ulaştırma Bakanlığı Sivil Havacılık Gen. Müd.). Ankara, 90. Sokak, No. : 5 - 06338 - Emek, Tel : 2124574, Tlx : 44659 Ga-tr, Fax : 2124684.

HOW TO TRAVEL IN TÜRKİYE

BY AIR

Turkish Airlines (THY) provides an important network of domestic flights from the international airports of İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir, and Antalya to all of the major Turkish cities.

For the timetables and prices, enquiries can be made at THY agencies (see Useful Addresses.)

Transfers

There are bus connections to and from the airports and city terminals.

Reductions: 90% discount for children under 2 if no seat is occupied, and 50% discount for children from 2-12.

BY SEA

Turkish Maritime Lines has several coastal services providing excellent opportunities for sightseeing. They leave from Galata Bridge (Karaköy side) Sirkeci and Eminönü. It is advisable to make early reservations for tourist cruises. There are also organized tours on both sides of the Bosphorus.

İstanbul, Marmara, Çanakkale car ferry services

- İstanbul - Mudanya : Departing from Sirkeci, weekdays, 18:00, hrs.; departing from Mudanya, weekdays, 7:00 hrs., year round.
- İstanbul - Bandırma: Departing from Sirkeci, every day, 9:00 hrs.; and 21:00 hrs., year round. Bandırma-İstanbul. Departing 14:15 hrs., and 2:30 hrs.
- Kartal (20 min. outside İstanbul on the Asian side) - Yalova: Departing from both sides every hour. Crossing : 1 hr. 40 min.
- Darıca-Yalova : 6 services daily. Crossing : 1 hr.
- Çanakkale - Eceabat : Departing every hour, both sides. Crossing 30 min.
- Gelibolu - Lapseki : Departing every two hours, both sides. Crossing 30 min.
- Odunluk - Bozcaada : Departing 10:00 and 17:00 hrs.; departing from Bozcaada 7:30 hrs. and 15:00 hrs. Service every day.
- Gökçeada - Kabatepe : Departing 8:00 hrs.; departing from Kabatepe 16:00 hrs., Wednesdays and Sundays.

İstanbul, Marmara, Çanakkale passenger services

- Boğaziçi Line: Departing from Eminönü 10:30 hrs. and zig zagging up the Bosphorus to Anadolu Kavağı.
- Karaköy (European side) - Haydarpaşa and Railway Station (Asian side) : Departing every 15 min. Crossing : 30 min.
- Karaköy (European side) Kadıköy Line (Asian side) : Departing every 15 min. Crossing : 30 min.
- Avşa to Avşa line : Marmara Island - Erdek, Tekirdağ; Departing every Friday, 7:30 hrs.

Sea - bus Service

A fast and modern sea-bus service operates between many important places in İstanbul, and also to Yalova, Çınarcık, the Princes' Islands, and the Marmara Islands. Further information can be obtained from the Sea Bus Offices (See Useful Addresses).

Black Sea Line

İstanbul - Sinop - Samsun - Ordu - Giresun - Trabzon : Departing Mondays at 17:30 hrs., May - Oct. (Turkish Maritime Lines).

İzmir Ferry

İstanbul - İzmir - Departing Mondays and Wednesdays at 14:00, May - Sept.; and Fridays, at 15:00 all year (Turkish Maritime Lines).

CITY - Town	Category Class	NAME - ADDRESSES-TELEPHONE
Balçova (9-51)	☆☆☆	Tel: 149771 Balçova Kaplıcaları , Balçova-35330, Tel: 157415, Tlx: 51158, Fax: 154829
Alağa (9-543)	☆	Dönmez Oteli , Hükümet Cad., No: 49, Tel: 61610 (3 Lines)
	M2	Afacan Oteli , Şakran Köyü-35807, Tel: 87030
	P	Zümrüt Pansiyon , Hükümet Cad., No: 1, Tel: 61280
Bergama (9-541)	M2	Tusan Bergama Moteli , Bergama-Izmir Yolu, Çatı Mev., Tel: 11173
Çandarlı (9-5415)	P	Kıbele Pansiyon , Talattemmi Cad., No: 3, Tel: 1052
Çeşme (9-549)	☆☆☆☆	Boyalık Oteli , Boyalık Mevkii, Tel: 27081, Tlx: 51929, Fax: 27331
	☆☆☆☆	Turban Çeşme Oteli , İlica Mev. Tel: 31240, Fax: 31388
	☆☆☆	İnkim Oteli , İzmir Cad., PTT Karşısı, Tel: 33900, Tlx: 51922
	☆☆☆	Z Oteli , PTT Arkası, İlica, Tel: 33900 (5 Lines), Tlx: 51922
	☆☆	Rıdvan Oteli , Cumhuriyet Meydanı, Tel: 26336, Tlx: 51916
	☆☆	Turban İlica Oteli , Dereboyu Mev. Boyalık, Tel: 33756/58-32183, Fax: 32128
	☆☆	Yuma Oteli , İlica Mah. İzmir Cad., No: 31021, Tlx: 51926
	☆	Ertan Oteli , Cumhuriyet Meydanı, No: 12, Tel: 26795, Tlx: 51908
	Ö	Kanuni Kervansaray Oteli , Çeşme Kalesi Yanı, Tel: 26490,
	TK1	Altınyunus Tatil Köyü , Boyalık Mev. - 35948, Tel: 31250, Tlx: 51902, Fax: 32252
	P	Alihan Pansiyon Yeni Dalıyan Yolu, Tel: 26038
	P	Ali Doruk Kahraman Pansiyon , Yeni Dalıyan Köyü Yolu-35930, Tel: 27273, Fax: 27170
	P	Alsan Pansiyon , İnklap Cad., No: 84, Tel: 26481
	P	Büke Pansiyon , Liman Mev. Alaçatı, Tel: 67871
	P	Cesurlar Pansiyon , İnklap Cad., No: 26022
	P	Taner Pansiyon , Dalıyan Sok. No: 21- 35930, Tel: 27405
Dikili (9-5419)	☆☆	Peria Oteli , Şehit Sami Akbulut Cad., No: 97,
	☆	Antur Oteli , İsmetpaşa Mah. Çiftlik Civan, Tel: 1103, Tlx: 53982
	P	Alme Pansiyon , İsmet Paşa Mahalesi, Çiftlik Civan, Tel: 1571
Eskifoça (9-5431)	P	Pansiyon Bir , Fevziye Bulv., No: 6-35680, Tel: 1108
Foça (9-5431)	☆☆	Hanedan Oteli , Büyükdenez Mev. Tel: 1515, Tlx: 52626, Fax: 1609
	Ö	Karaçam Oteli , Sahil Cad., No: 35680, Tel: 1416, Fax: 2042
Gümüldür (9-5463)	TK1	Foça Tatil Köyü , Tel: 1607, Tlx: 53909
Ürkmez (9-5462)	☆☆	Paşa Oteli , Özdere Köyü, Tel: 1486
	TK1	Turban Gümüldür Tatil Köyü , Gelinos Mev., Dayanıklı Köyü, Tel: 1067-1267, Fax: 1176
Mordoğan (9-5447)	P	Hülya Beldesi Pansiyon , Karaburun Ardıç Mev, Tel: 8375
	P	Rüya Beldesi Pansiyon , Ardıç Mevkii, Tel: 8377
Selçuk (9-5451)	☆☆	Ak Oteli , Kuşadası Cad., No: 14, Tel: 2161
	☆☆	Atadan Oteli , Atatürk Cad., No: 6, Tel: 1297, Fax: 1740
	☆☆	Mekan Oteli , Atatürk Mah. 1. Spor Sokak, Tel: 1299, Fax: 1331
	☆☆	Victoria Oteli , Cengiz Topel Cad., No: 4-35920, Tel: 3203
	☆	Katibirm Oteli , Atatürk Cad., No: 5, Spor Sokak, No: 1-35920, Tel: 2417, Fax: 2498
	M1	Tusan Efes Moteli , Efes Yolu, No: 38-35200, Tel: 1060

CITY - Town	Category Class	NAME - ADDRESSES-TELEPHONE
Selimpaşa (9-1884)	☆☆	Lines), Fax : 3751905 Doğa Güneş Oteli , Güzelyalı, Batı Sahili Yolu, No : 33, 81710, Tel : 3921211
	☆☆	Blanche Marmara Oteli , Karayolu Üzeri, Selimpaşa Köyü - 34920, Tel : 1054, Fax : 1493
	☆☆	Sel Oteli , Ayazma Mev. Selimpaşa Köyü, Tel : 1548, Fax : 1630
Semizkumrular (9-1886)	M1	Solu Motel , Semizkumrular, Tel : 6003
Silivri (9-1887)	☆☆☆☆	Klasik Oteli , Kargakurna Mev., Tel : 4050, Tlx : 23315, Fax : 4048
Şile (9-1992)	☆☆	Değirmen Oteli , Plaj Yolu, No : 24, Tel : 1048
Taşköprü (9-1938)	O	Kumbaba Oberj-31801 , Tel : 1038
	☆☆	Gökçedere Oteli , Gökçedere Köyü, Tel : 1002
Termal (9-1938)	☆	Ferah Oteli , Gökçedere Köyü, Tel : 1006
	Ö	Turban Yalova Termal Oteli , Termal, Tel : 1400/12, Fax : 1413
Yeşilköy (9-1)	☆☆☆☆	Çınar Oteli , Fener Mev. Yeşilköy, Tel : 5732910, Tlx : 28861, Fax : 5735701
	M2	Yeşilköy Motel , Havan Sokak, No : 4-34800, Tel : 5732995, Tlx : 27588, Fax : 1733675
İZMİR (9-51)	☆☆☆☆	Büyük Efes Oteli , Gaziosmanpaşa Bul. No : 1-35210, Tel : 144300, Tlx : 52341, Fax : 258695
	☆☆☆☆	Etap İzmir Oteli , Cumhuriyet Bulv., No : 138-35210, Tel : 194090, Tlx : 52233, Fax : 194089
	☆☆☆☆	Sevranoğlu Tur. Tesisleri , Mithat Paşa Cad., No : 128, Konak-35260, Tel : 191500, Tlx : 53142, Fax : 191709
	☆☆☆	Anba Oteli , Cumhuriyet Bulv., No : 124-35210, Tel : 144380, Tlx : 53711, Fax : 144383
	☆☆☆	Atlantis Oteli , Gazi Bulv., No : 128, Basmane-35230, Tel : 135548, Tlx : 53428, Fax : 130699
	☆☆☆	Ege Güneşi Oteli , Fatih Cad., No : 69, Çamdişi, Tel : 168172
	☆☆☆	Hisar Oteli , Fevziye Bulv., No : 153-35230, Tel : 145400, Tlx : 51102, Fax : 258830
	☆☆☆	İzmir Oteli , Gaziler Cad., No : 284, Yenisehir, Tel : 330207, Tlx : 53765
	☆☆☆	İzmir Palas Oteli , Vasıf Çınar Bulv., No : 2, Alsancak-35210, Tel : 215583, Tlx : 53041, Fax : 226870
	☆☆☆	Karaca Oteli , 1379. Sokak, No : 55, Alsancak-35210, Tel : 191940, Tlx : 53093, Fax : 131498
	☆☆☆	Kilim Oteli , Kazım Dink Cad., No : 1-35210, Tel : 145340, Tlx : 53041, Fax : 195070
	☆☆☆	Kocaman Oteli , Gaziler Cad., 1195. Sokak, No : 2, Tel : 330065
	☆☆☆	Yumukoğlu Oteli , Şair Eşref Bulv., No : 10-35230, Tel : 136565, Tlx : 53451, Fax : 120230
	☆☆	Baylan Oteli , 1299. Sokak, No : 8, Basmane-35240, Tel : 131426
	☆☆	Billur Oteli , Anafartalar Cad., No : 783, Basmane, Tel : 139792, Tlx : 53252, Fax : 139735
	☆☆	Ege Çınar Oteli , 9 Eylül Mey., No : 2, Basmane, Tel : 132922, Fax : 142711
	☆☆	Kabaçam Oteli , 1364. Sok. No : 2/1, Tel : 123353
☆☆	Katipoğlu Oteli , Fevziye Bulv., No : 41/2, Tel : 254122, Tlx : 53018	
☆☆	Kayalar Oteli , Gaziosmanpaşa Bulv., No : 45-35230, Tel : 139771, Fax : 139773	
☆☆	Kismet Oteli , 1377. Sok. No : 9, Tel : 633850, Tlx : 51035	
☆☆	Saysen Oteli , 9 Eylül Mey. No : 787, Basmane-35230, Tel : 254545	
☆☆	Zeybek Oteli , 1368. Sokak, No : 5 Basmane-35230, Tel : 196694, Tlx : 53100	
☆	Babadan Oteli , Gaziosmanpaşa Bulv., No : 50-35210, Tel : 139640/3, Fax : 147280	
P	Imperial Pansiyon , 1296. Sok. No : 54, Basmane,	

Mediterranean Cruise

A 10 day cruise, with stops in Izmir, Marmaris, Kaş, Antalya, Fethiye, Bodrum and Kuşadası, departs from Istanbul at various times, May - October.

Reductions : Turkish Maritime Lines has reductions for students, children, journalists, and groups.

For additional information contact the nearest Turkish Maritime Lines Office. See Useful Addresses.

BY RAIL

The wide network of the Turkish State Railways connects most major cities. The trains have couchettes, sleeping-cars, restaurants, with the lounge cars offering first and second class service.

The Blue Train (Mavi Tren) is a fast train operating between the major Anatolian cities, Istanbul and Ankara, from Haydarpaşa. Departure time : 13:30 and 23:00 hrs.

The Fatih Express is a very fast train service between Istanbul and Ankara from Haydarpaşa. Departure time : 10:30 a.m.

In the Aegean region, it is possible for groups to charter a steam train which has all kinds of facilities for your trip; and over a route of your choice, allows you to step back into a more gentle way of travel through this beautiful region. For further information, see Useful Addresses.

BY ROAD

The Road Network

Türkiye has an extensive network of well maintained roads linking its towns, cities, and its popular tourist areas. When coming from Europe, the crossing of the Bosphorus to Asia has been greatly facilitated by the completion of the Istanbul by-pass and the two Bosphorus (Boğaziçi) bridges which lead to the Istanbul - Izmit express road and subsequently, the Gerede - Ankara express road. The three axis roads traversing Türkiye are those to Syria and Lebanon (E-5), Iraq (E-24), and Iran (E-23).

Road Signs

Turkish road signs conform to the International Protocol on Road Signs. Archaeological and historical sites are indicated by yellow signs.

Traffic circulation

Traffic circulates on the right and the Turkish Highway Code is similar to those of European countries. Outside the cities, traffic moves very freely, the Istanbul - Ankara highway being the only one on which traffic is heavy. There is a 50 kph. speed limit in urban centres and a 90 kph. limit outside urban centres. It is best to avoid night driving.

Petrol

Petrol prices are below most European ones, though there are slight variations depending on the nearness of a filling station to a refinery.

Normal and super grades of petrol and diesel cost between 65 to 85 cents (v.s.) per litre, as of November 1990.

The brands of petrol available are : Petrol Ofisi, Türk Petrol, B.P., Mobil, and Shell. "Super" grades of petrol can be found all over the country save in the most isolated parts. Filling stations are well distributed over all roads, and those on the main highways often have attached service stations and restaurants, and are open round the clock.

Repairs

There are numerous repair garages in towns (grouped along special streets) and along principal highways. Spare parts are readily available.

In addition, assistance can be called for from the Touring and Automobile Club : Istanbul Head Office, Tel : 131 46 31; Edirne Frontier Office, Tel : Kapikule 1034 or 1327; Ankara Office, Tel : 131 76 48/49-133 46 10; Izmir Office, Tel : 121 71 49- 122 63 87, Fax : 226387; Bolu Office, Tel : 125 28/9 (08.30 a.m. to 17.00 p.m.).

Rent-a-car services

There are several rent-a-car services in Alanya, Ankara, Antalya, Bodrum, Çeşme, İstanbul, İzmir, Kemer, Kuşadası, Marmaris, and the main tourist centres. (the addresses and prices can be obtained from the local Tourist Information Offices or travel agents.)

Inter - city coaches

Many private companies provide frequent day and night services between all Turkish cities. Coaches depart from the coach station ("otogar") in large towns, and from the centre of the town in smaller towns.

Taxis and "dolmuş"

Taxis are numerous in all Turkish cities and are recognizable by their yellow colour. The fare shown on the meter is according to the distance traveled.

The "dolmuş" is a collective taxi which follows specific routes and is recognizable by its yellow band. Each passenger pays according to the distance traveled and can get off at specific stops. The relatively cheap fares are fixed by the municipality. The "dolmuş" provides services within large cities to suburbs, airports, and often to neighbouring towns. This is a very practical means of transport and much cheaper than a taxi.

HOTELS - GUEST HOUSES - CAMPING - RESTAURANTS

Hotels

A certain number of hotels throughout the country are registered with the Ministry of Tourism which means that they abide by certain regulations and standards of facilities, and these are given the name "touristic." There are other establishments registered with local authorities, and these, too, correspond to a certain standard as regards facilities and services.

At the sea-side resorts and tourist centres of the Mediterranean and Aegean coasts, there are a number of motels which generally offer satisfactory facilities (restaurants, private beach, and all mooring facilities) and also holiday villages of large capacity and high standards.

Guest Houses

Information and reservations for guest houses in Alağa, Anamur, Ayvalık, Bodrum, Burhaniye, Çanakkale, Çandarlı, Datça, Didim, Dikili, Erdemli, Fethiye, Foça, Gümlüür, İçel (Mersin), Kaş, Karaburun, Kuşadası, Manavgat, Özder, Şakran, Seferihisar, Sığacık, Söke, and Urla can be made through the following offices:

(Turistik Ev Pansiyonculuğunu Geliştirme Derneği), İzmir, Cumhuriyet Bulv. 84/803, Tel : 25 72 73-21 42 95-21 25 28.

Local Tourist Information Offices in the above areas can also provide information and make reservations.

Camping

The camping grounds registered with the Ministry of Tourism are still few in number (see the list at the end of this guide), but they are all situated on the principal routes, near towns and tourist centres. The camping sites of the Mocamp Kervansaray chain are very comfortable and, often, have restaurants and, occasionally, chalets with rooms; some have private beaches.

These camping sites are generally open from April or May until October. Camping outside of official sites is always possible but not advisable.

Restaurants

There is a large choice of restaurants in Türkiye. There are high class restaurants and ones of international style in the main cities. Every where in the country are a large number of small, popular restaurants which offer simple but tasty dishes for moderate prices. The meze (hors d'ouvres) are often accompanied by rakı or wine. Fish and shellfish are fresh and very tempting. At most of the establishments along the road, there is lamb roasted on a revolving spit, salads with tasty dressings, and fresh vegetables stuffed with savoury rice. If you cannot understand the names of the dishes, you can always go to the kitchen and choose

CITY - Town	Category Class	NAME - ADDRESSES-TELEPHONE
	☆	Nazar Oteli , Ordu Cad., Yeşilulumba Sok., No : 17, Aksaray, Tel : 5268060
	☆	Nobel Oteli , Aksaray Cad., No : 23, Aksaray, Tel : 5220617
	☆	Okey Oteli , Fethi Bey Cad., No : 65, Laleli, Tel : 5112162, Tlx : 30452
	☆	Oskar Oteli , Büyük Haydarefendi Sok., Beyazıt, Tel : 5273877
	☆	Pamukkale Oteli , Ordu Cad., Selimpaşa Sok., No : 8, Aksaray, Tel : 5276793
	☆	Plaza Oteli , Siraselviler Cad., Arslanayağı, No : 19/21, Taksim, Tel : 1453273
	☆	Prima Oteli , Sofular Cad., No : 50, Fatih, Tel : 5250851
	☆	Red Rose Oteli , Türkel Cad., No : 15, Kumkapı, Tel : 5175923
	☆	Rio Oteli , Aksaray Cad., Saitefendi Sokak, No : 20, Laleli, Tel : 5222860
	☆	Santral Oteli , Siraselviler Cad., Taksim-80060, Tel : 1518110, Tlx : 24625
	☆	Selim Oteli , Koska Cad., No : 39, Laleli-34360, Tel : 5175533
	☆	Side Oteli , Koska Cad., No : 33, Laleli, Tel : 5267178
	☆	Sözer Oteli , Topkapı Cad., No : 8, Topkapı, Tel : 5239753
	☆	Tanın Oteli , Mesihpaşa Cad., No : 60, Laleli, Tel : 5138336
	☆	Ulubatlı Oteli , Kalburcu Çeşme Sok., No : 10, Topkapı, Tel : 5854694
	☆	Urol Oteli , Yenikapı Fabrika Sok., No : 7, Aksaray, Tel : 5272672
	☆	Uzay Oteli , Şair Finat Sok., No : 30, Laleli-34480, Tel : 5268776
	☆	Yaşmak Oteli , Ebusuut Cad., No : 18, Sirkeci, Tel : 5263155
	☆	Yılmaz Oteli , Valide Cami Sok., No : 79, Sirkeci, Tel : 5867400, Tlx : 23661
	P	Ömür Pansiyon , Zeynep Kamil Sokak, No : 39, Beyazıt-34470, Tel : 5263030
	P	Petek Pansiyon , Alptekin Sokak, No : 4, Fenerbahçe, Tel : 3362259
	O	Yeşilev Oteli , Kabasakal Sokak, No : 5, Sultanahmet, Tel : 5286764, Tlx : 30470
Ataköy (9-1)	☆☆	Demirköy Oteli , Sahilyolu, Tel : 5596020, Tlx : 28540
Bakırköy (9-1)	☆☆☆☆	Merter Güneş Oteli , Osmaniye Mah. Güney Sok-34010, Tel : 5552441/51, Fax : 5544108
Beykoz (9-1)	Ö	Hidiv Kasn Oteli , Çubuklu, Tel : 3312651, Fax : 3223434
Büyükdada (9-1)	☆	Splendid Oteli , 23 Nisan Cad., No : 71-81330, Tel : 3826950
B.çekmece (9-188)	☆☆☆	Malibu Oteli , Hasan Şevket Cad., No : 11-13, Tel : 18088, Fax : 18089
Çınarcık (9-193)	P	Deniz Pansiyon , Koruköyü, Tel : 51424/83
	P	Nilgün Pansiyon , Kuşkonmaz Sok., No : 7, Çınarcık-81850, Tel : 51929
Kartal (9-1)	☆	Dr. Erdim Tesisleri , Ankara Cad., No : 156, Tel : 3537887
Kumköy (9-1882)	☆☆	Kilyos Kale Oteli , Kale Cad., No : 78-80905, Tel : 1054
	☆	Grup Oteli , Kale Cad., No : 21-80905, Tel : 1194, Fax : 1266
Kumburgaz (9-188)	☆☆☆	Turban Kilyos Oteli , Kilyos, Tel : 1480, Fax : 1028
	☆☆☆	Marin Oteli , Silivri Yolu 6.Km-34910, Tel : 51102, Fax : 55164
K.çekmece (9-1)	☆☆	Baler Oteli , Avcılar-Ambarlı, Tel : 5919529
Pendik (9-1)	☆☆☆	Pen Oteli , Ankara Cad., No : 258, Tel : 3751902 (4

CITY - Town	Category Class	NAME - ADDRESSES-TELEPHONE
		Tel : 5121683, Fax : 5125298
	☆☆	Ons II Oteli , Azimkar Sok., No : 32, Laleli, Tel : 5138860, Tlx : 30572
	☆☆	Opera Oteli , İnönü Cad., No : 38, Taksim, Tel : 1435527, Tlx : 25216
	☆☆	Oriental Oteli , Cihangir Cad., No : 60, Taksim, Tel : 1451067
	☆☆	Pisa Oteli , Fethibey Cad., Kurultay Sok., Laleli-34490, Tel : 5261878, Tlx : 23676
	☆☆	Sarayevu Oteli , Azimkar Sok., No : 62, Laleli-34480, Tel : 5171668, Fax : 5171661
	☆☆	Sözmen Oteli , Millet Cad., No : 104, Çapa, Tel : 5245294, Tlx : 22014
	☆☆	Star Oteli , Sağlık Sok., No : 11-Taksim, Tel : 1450050
	☆☆	Şehzade Oteli , Millet Cad., No : 189, Topkapı-Tel : 5853938
	☆☆	Taşhan Oteli , Taşhan Cad., No : 57, Bakırköy-34720, Tel : 5831990, Fax : 5610988
	☆☆	TMT Oteli , Büyükdere Cad., No : 84, Gayrettepe-80290, Tel : 1753333, Tlx : 31102, Fax : 1667339
	☆☆	Toro Oteli , Koska Cad., No : 24, Laleli, Tel : 5280273
	☆☆	Tozbey Oteli , Şair Haşmet Sok., No : 33, Laleli, Tel : 5111723, Tlx : 22270, Fax : 5280253
	☆☆	Yeni Saray Oteli , Selmani Pak Cad., No : 33, Üsküdar, Tel : 3330777
	☆☆	Yenişehir Palas Oteli , Meşrutiyet Cad., Tepebaşı, Tel : 1527160, Tlx : 24404, Fax : 1497507
	☆	Ağaç Oteli , Safiaddinpaşa Sok., No : 6, Sirkeci-34410, Tel : 5278550
	☆	Alzer Oteli , At Meydanı, No : 72, Sultanahmet, Tel : 5166262, Fax : 5160000
	☆	Aygün Oteli , Azimkar Sok., No : 95, Laleli, Tel : 5284986
	☆	Avrupa Oteli , Topcu Cad., No : 32, Talimhane/Taksim-80090, Tel : 1509420, Fax : 1507399
	☆	Babaman Oteli , Laleli, Cad., No : 19, Aksaray, Tel : 5268238
	☆	Başı Oteli , Küçükklanga Cad., No : 15, Aksaray-34360, Tel : 5254288
	☆	Bristol Oteli , Meşrutiyet Cad., No : 235, Tepebaşı, Tel : 1513855
	☆	Burç Oteli , Gençtürk Cad., Laleli, Tel : 5138186
	☆	Cevher Oteli , Mesinpaşa Cad., No : 66, Laleli, Tel : 5111782
	☆	Delta Oteli , Azimkar Sok., No : 3, Laleli, Tel : 5114855
	☆	Engin Oteli , Tayareci Sami, Sok., No : 17, Kadıköy-81320, Tel : 3360379
	☆	Eriş Oteli , İstasyon Arkası, No : 9, Sirkeci-34420, Tel : 5278950, Tlx : 30634, Fax : 5115906
	☆	Florida Oteli , Fevziye Cad., No : 38, Laleli-34470, Tel : 5281021
	☆	Geçit Oteli , Aksaray Cad., No : 5, Laleli-34470, Tel : 5278839
	☆	Hislon Oteli , Molla Gürani Cad., No : 53, Fındıklı-5255817
	☆	Karakaş Oteli , Gençtürk Cad., No : 55, Laleli, Tel : 5265343, Tlx : 22272
	☆	Karatay Oteli , Saitefendi Sok., No : 42, Laleli, Tel : 5265692
	☆	Kent Oteli , Haznedar Sok., No : 2/4, Beyazıt, Tel : 5120135
	☆	Maya Oteli , Fevziye Cad., No : 5, Şehzadebaşı, 34470, Tel : 5113333, Tlx : 13274, Fax : 5282320
	☆	Milni Harem Oteli , İskele Cad., No : 20, Selimiye-81170, Tel : 3335176, Tlx : 29420, Fax : 3347730

from the dishes displayed.

YOUTH AND STUDENT TRAVEL

All young people and students traveling through the member organizations of BITS, FIYTO, ISTC, and holding ISIC, INTERAIL, BIGE and YIEE cards of these international organisations, may benefit from the youth holiday opportunities available in Türkiye.

ACCOMMODATION

Ankara - Cumhuriyet Youth Hostel Cebeci, Siyasal Bilgiler Fakültesi Arkası, Tel : 3193634, 1058 beds.

Bursa - Hasanağa Youth Hostel, Küçük Kumla - Gemlik, Tel : Kumla - Bursa, (251) 81631.

Çanakkale - İntepe Youth and Boy Scout Hostel, Güzelyalı, Tusan Moteli Yanı, Tel : (1961) 1421/26.

İstanbul - Topkapı Atatürk Student Centre, Topkapı, Londra Asfaltı, Cevizlibağ durağı, Tel : 5820455, 750 beds.

- Kadırga Student Hostel, Kumkapı, Şahsuvar Mah., Cömertler Sok., No : 6, Tel : 5282480.

İzmir - Atatürk Student Hostel, İnciraltı, 1888 Sok., No : 4, Tel : 152980, 750 beds.

Prices

bed - \$ 2 per person, in groups

\$ 3 per person, others

At Bursa and Çanakkale, it is necessary to make advance reservations.

Ankara - Başbakanlık, Beden Terbiyesi Spor Genel Müdürlüğü (Gençlik Hizmetleri Daire Başkanlığı)-Ulus, Rüzgarlı Sok., No : 10, Kat : 2, Tel : 310 02 19 - 310 22 34/32-33.

Reservations are necessary for October - April only.

For all other cities, it is necessary to make advance reservations for Jul 15 - September 15 only :

Ankara - Yüksek Öğrenim Kredi ve Yurtlar Kurumu Genel Müdürlüğü, Kurtuluş, Kıbrıs Caddesi, No : 6, Tel : 1319575 - 1311100/10, Fax : 1313962

RECREATION

YACHTING

For entrance formality, see the section "Frontier Formalities". The coastline of Türkiye, often green, rocky and indented with bays, coves, inlets, and a number of ancient sites near to safe mooring spots, is perfect for yachting.

Sailing in Turkish waters

Some recommendations :

- International navigation rules should be scrupulously followed.
- The Turkish courtesy flag should be flown from 8 a.m. to sunset.
- It is best to avoid zig-zagging between Turkish and Greek waters.
- Yachtsmen should strictly refrain from taking any "archaeological souvenirs" from the coastal waters and keeping them on board, since the penalty is confiscation of the yacht.

When to sail along the Turkish coast

In summer, the winds normally blow from the northwest to the southeast on the central and southern Aegean. This wind is commonly called the "meltem", although in some areas such as at Çeşme, İzmir and Kuşadası, it is called the "imbat." In the early and late summer, the "meltem" blows less strongly and there are days of little or no wind at all. Generally, the meltem will die at night and then resume the next day around midday. It can also blow day and night for days on end in the gulfs. The wind follows the coast to blow from the west and becomes

weaker towards the head of the gulfs. Gusts are particularly violent off the north coast of the Gulf of Gökova and the Gulf of Hisarönü. The meltem also comes in a westerly direction along the Mediterranean coast as far as the Gulf of Finike.

Around the Gulf of Antalya, there are both land and sea breezes with the latter predominating generally from between south and southwest. In the morning, there will often be a land breeze blowing from the north. Winds in the spring and autumn are almost equally divided between north and south, but in winter, winds and gales are predominantly from the south.

There is a meteorological bulletin on VHF, channels 16 and 67, in English and Turkish, for the Mediterranean and Aegean region (Bodrum, Kuşadası, Marmaris, Antalya, Finike, Alanya, Anamur, and Mersin). It is broadcast everyday at 9:00, 12:00, 15:00, 18:00, and 21:00 hrs. Each broadcast is repeated twice at five minute intervals. For further information contact:

Ankara - Başbakanlık, Devlet Meteoroloji Gn. Md., 06120-Kalaba, Tel : 3141183, Fax : 3593430.

Ports and resorts

All ports of entry in Türkiye (listed in the section "Frontier Formalities") are in a position to receive sailboats all year round. Supplies (food and motor fuel) are also available.

The marinas of Kuşadası, Bodrum, Kemer, and Antalya, which are managed by the Tourism Bank of Türkiye as well as that of the holiday village of Altın Yunus at Çeşme, are open all year round and are fully equipped.

Marina capacities: Kaleici Marina, 65 craft; Kemer Marina, 300 craft; Kuşadası Marina, 629 craft; Bodrum Marina, 125 craft.

Facilities include connections for water and electricity.

Daily mooring rates

Kuşadası Marina : 2 DM x L.O.A. (m)

Kemer Marina : 2,5 DMxL.O.A. (m)

Bodrum Marina : 3 DMxL.O.A. (m)

* Length Of All in metres.

Prices in Deutschemarks are as of summer 1991.

For further information contact the local Tourist Information Offices or Turban Turizm A.Ş. (head office: Ankara/Kızılay, Karanfil Sokak, No : 32, Tel : 1174192, Tlx : 944648 tourism tr, Fax : 1185469) offices in the above areas.

The coastline, especially between Izmir and Antalya, is much indented and comprises numerous coves and bays providing perfect mooring spots for sailing boats. The depths are generally from 10 to 12 m and marine charts indicate the positions of dangerous reefs.

Forbidden zones for mooring

- The entrance and exit of the Çanakkale Boğazı (Dardanelles), notably Gökçeada and Bozcaada, the region of Kumkale, Mehmetçik Burnu, and Anıt Gulf.
- The zone north of the İstanbul Boğazı (Bosphorus), the Gulf of Izmit, and near to Yassı Ada (one of the Princes' Islands).
- The approach of Izmir port, the south harbour of Eski Foça, and the Islands of Uzun and Hekim.
- The bay of Karaağaç.
- Ölüdeniz, Fethiye.
- Certain parts of the ports of Mersin and Iskenderun.

UNDERWATER DIVING

Underwater diving in Turkish waters, with amateur equipment, is permitted in certain areas for leisure purposes under the guidance of local authorities. Detailed information can be obtained from your nearest Turkish Tourist Information Office abroad.

CITY - Town	Category Class	NAME - ADDRESSES-TELEPHONE
	☆☆	Cidde Oteli , Aksaray Cad., No : 8, Laleli, Tel : 5224211
	☆☆	Cihangir Oteli , Aslanyatağı Sokak, No : 33, Cihangir, Tel : 1518215, Tlx : 25172, Fax : 1515321
	☆☆	Çınardibi Oteli , Şaşkınbakkal, Bağdat Cad., No : 326, Kadıköy-31070, Tel : 3581150, Fax : 3590269
	☆☆	Çırağan Oteli , Müvezzin Cad., No : 3, Beşiktaş, Tel : 1600230
	☆☆	Davos I Oteli , Gençtürk Cad., Laleli-34470, Tel : 5270424, Tlx : 30618
	☆☆	Davos II Oteli , Yeşilulumba Sok., No : 37, Laleli, 34470, Tel : 5225892
	☆☆	Diana Oteli , Fethibey Cad., A Yokuşu, No : 1, Laleli, Tel : 5289621
	☆☆	Doru Oteli , Gençtürk Cad., No : 44, Laleli, Tel : 5276928
	☆☆	Ebru Oteli , M. Kemalpaşa Caddesi, No : 29- Aksaray, Tel : 586 75 57, Tlx : 22 123
	☆☆	Ersa Oteli , Saitefendi Sok., No : 25, Laleli, Tel : 5138313, Tlx : 22132
	☆☆	Eyfel Oteli , Kuntay Sok., No : 19, Beyazıt-34490, Tel : 5209788, Tlx : 23676, Fax : 5270771
	☆☆	Fimka Oteli , Azimkar Sok., No : 52, Laleli, Tel : 5165769
	☆☆	Grand Salman Oteli , Laleli Cad., No : 10, Aksaray, Tel : 5123863, Tlx : 22440
	☆☆	Gezi Oteli , Mete Cad., No : 42, Taksim, Tel : 1517430, Tlx : 25751
	☆☆	Gülşah Oteli , Piyerloti Cad., Dostluk Yurdu Sok., No : 6, Çemberlitaş, Tel : 5162760, Tlx : 23592, Fax : 5169476
	☆☆	Hakan Oteli , Gençtürk Cad., No : 9, Laleli, Tel : 5122370
	☆☆	Hamit Oteli , Selimpaşa Sok., No : 57, Saraçhane, Tel : 5138240
	☆☆	Handaze Oteli , Selimpaşa Sokak, No : 21/23, Laleli, Tel : 5133674
	☆☆	İnka Oteli , Meşrutiyet Cad., No : 225, Tepebaşı, Tel : 1431728
	☆☆	İnter Oteli , Büyük Haydarefendi Sok., Beyazıt-34490, Tel : 5114086, Fax : 5114086-5114084
	☆☆	İpek Palas Oteli , Orhaniye Cad., No : 9, Sirkeci, Tel : 5209724
	☆☆	İstanbul Büyük Oteli , Spor Cad., Akaretler Yokuşu, No : 98, 80680, Beşiktaş, Tel : 1597296, Tlx : 39592, Fax : 1597899
	☆☆	İstanbul Tuna Oteli , Op. Refik Bey Sok., No : 37, Şişli, Tel : 1464581, Tlx : 39694, Fax : 1346682
	☆☆	Kilim Oteli , Millet Cad., No : 85/A, Fındıkzade, 34280, Tel : 5860880, Tlx : 22111, Fax : 5850870
	☆☆	Klas Oteli , Harikzadeler Sok., No : 48, Laleli-34470, Tel : 5117874, Tlx : 22261, Fax : 5123354
	☆☆	Levent Oteli , Şair Haşmet Sok., Laleli, Tel : 5282336
	☆☆	Libko 88 Oteli , Meşrutiyet Cad., No : 95, Tepebaşı, Tel : 1515957, Tlx : 22745
	☆☆	Malkoç Oteli , Mesihpaşa Cad., No : 41, Laleli, Tel : 5223638, Fax : 5110687
	☆☆	Metro Oteli , Ahmet Şuayip Sok., No : 17, Laleli, Tel : 5206448, Fax : 5113019
	☆☆	Mine Oteli , Gençtürk Cad., Gümrükemini Sok., No : 8, Laleli, Tel : 5121713
	☆☆	Monaco Oteli , Fitnat Sok., No : 28, Tel : 5112401, Tlx : 31441, Fax : 5264728
	☆☆	My-fair Oteli , Abdülhamit Cad., No : 54, Taksim, Tel : 1504536, Tlx : 25750
	☆☆	Ons Oteli , Kocaragıp Cad., No : 18, Laleli-34480,

CITY - Town	Category Class	NAME - ADDRESSES-TELEPHONE
		Beyazıt - Tel : 5167025, Tlx : 22918
	☆☆☆	Benler Oteli , Ordu Cad., Ağaçesme Sok. No : 11, Beyazıt - Tel : 5170851, Fax : 5170855
	☆☆☆	Dilson Oteli , Sıraselvililer Cad., No : 49 Taksim, Tel : 1529600, Tlx : 25689, Fax : 1497077
	☆☆☆	Epos Oteli , İstanbul Cad., Havlucular Sokak, No : 3, Bakırköy - 34720, Tel : 5611650, Fax : 5716437
	☆☆☆	Erboy Oteli , Ebussuud Cad., No : 32, Sirkeci, Tel : 5133750, Tlx : 30267
	☆☆☆	Eysan Oteli , Rıhtım Cad., Misak-ı Milli Sok. No 1/3, Kadıköy-81321, Tel : 3462440 (5 Lines), Tlx : 29178, Fax : 3472329
	☆☆☆	Gold Oteli , Şair Haşmet Sok. No : 11, Laleli, Tel : 5112584, Tlx : 23309
	☆☆☆	Gülsoy Oteli , Mithat Paşa Cad., No : 5, Beyazıt, Tel : 5169402, Tlx : 31401, Fax : 5284393
	☆☆☆	Grand Washington Oteli , Gençtürk Cad., Ağa Yokuşu, No : 7, Laleli, Tel : 5116371, Tlx : 22094
	☆☆☆	Harem Oteli , Ambar Sok., No : 2, Selimiye-Üsküdar-81170, Tel : 3332025, Tlx : 29420, Fax : 3347730
	☆☆☆	Kaya Oteli , Millet Cad., No : 86, Fındıklızaade, Tel : 5214783, Tlx : 22082
	☆☆☆	Keban Oteli , Sıraselvililer Cad., No : 51, Taksim-80800, Tel : 1522504, Tlx : 38298, Fax : 1517822
	☆☆☆	Keçik Oteli , Fetihbey Cad., No : 18, Laleli, Tel : 5112310, Tlx : 22036
	☆☆☆	Kennedy Oteli , Sıraselvililer Cad., No : 79, Beyoğlu, Tel : 1434090, Tlx : 38332
	☆☆☆	Konak Oteli , Cumhuriyet Cad., Nispet Sok. No : 9, Elmadağ, Tel : 1484744, Tlx : 27345, Fax : 1324252
	☆☆☆	Suadiye Oteli , Plaj Yolu, No : 51, Suadiye, Tel : 3581120, Tlx : 29404
	☆☆☆	Sultan Oteli , Gençtürk Cad., No : 29, Laleli-34470, Tel : 5135890, Tlx : 31314, Fax : 5130305
	☆☆☆	Şahinler Oteli , Koska Cad., No : 10, Laleli, Tel : 5207556, Tlx : 22362
	☆☆☆	Tamsa Oteli , Manastırlı Rifat Sok. No : 29, Aksaray, Tel : 5238616 (3 Lines), Tlx : 23765
	☆☆☆	Topkapı Oteli , Oğuzhan Cad., No : 20, Fındıklızaade, Tel : 5254240, Fax : 5237350
	☆☆☆	Washington Oteli , Gençtürk Cad., No : 12, Laleli-34470, Tel : 5205990, Tlx : 22094, Fax : 5124748
	☆☆☆	Zürh Oteli , Harikzadeler Sok. No : 37, Laleli, Tel : 5122350, Tlx : 30154, Fax : 5269731
	☆☆	Alfa Oteli , Op. Raifbey Sok. No : 40, Şişli, Tel : 1311441, Fax : 1729950
	☆☆	Astor Oteli , Laleli Cad., No : 12, Aksaray, Tel : 5224423, Tlx : 22440
	☆☆	Ateş Oteli , Aksaray Cad., No : 7, Laleli, Tel : 5110011, Tlx : 30232
	☆☆	Barn Oteli , Fevziye Cad., No : Şehzadebaşı-34470, Tel : 5139100, Tlx : 30308, Fax : 5264440
	☆☆	Başar Oteli , Koska Cad., No : 42, Laleli, Tel : 5138144, Fax : 5194849
	☆☆	Bebek Oteli , Cevdetpaşa Cad., No : 113, Bebek, Tel : 1633000, Tlx : 27201
	☆☆	Bern Oteli , Muratpaşa Cad., No : 16, Aksaray, Tel : 5232462, Fax : 5215394
	☆☆	Büyük Hamit Oteli , Gençtürk Cad., No : 74, Laleli, Tel : 5138224
	☆☆	Büyük Keban Oteli , Gençtürk Cad., 47, Laleli, Tel : 5120021, Tlx : 22022
	☆☆	Büyük Levent Oteli , Gençtürk Cad., No : 58, Laleli, Tel : 5110106
	☆☆	Büyük Paris Oteli , Mesihpaşa Cad., No : 47, Laleli, Tel : 5118905

HUNTING

Foreigners can only hunt in parties organized by Turkish travel agencies which have been authorized by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Affairs. These agencies provide all information concerning seasons, authorized zones, formalities for permits, weapons, and ammunition. A list of such agencies can be obtained from The Union of Travel Agencies (TÜRSAB), see Useful Addresses.

FISHING

Tourists may fish for sporting purposes in non-prohibited regions without obtaining licenses. Amateur equipment and noncommercial, multi-hooked lines should be used, and nets should not weigh more than 5 kg. Commercial fishing by foreigners carries heavy penalties.

Details concerning fishing zones, the minimum sizes of fish that can be caught, and the numbers of fish that can be caught per person, can be obtained from the Department of Fisheries at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Affairs. (Tarım, Orman ve Köyşleri Bakanlığı, Su Ürünleri Daire Başkanlığı, Ankara.)

SKIING

Winter sports resorts in Türkiye are generally located in forested mountains of average height. The following ski centres are easily accessible by road or by Turkish Airlines domestic flights : Bursa-Uludağ, Antalya-Saklıkent, Bolu-Köroğlu, Erzurum-Palandöken, Kars-Sarıkamış, Kayseri - Erciyes, Ankara - Elmadağ, Iğaz Dağı, Zigana - Gümüşhane.

MOUNTAINEERING

In order to ascend Büyük Ağrı and Cilo-Sat mountain ranges, foreign mountaineering groups must have special permission from the authorities concerned. For further information and to contact Turkish groups, apply to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ankara, Tel: 117 27 90.

It is generally advisable to inform the Turkish Mountaineering Club of the region and time of the intended climb before the trip; the Club will then inform the relevant authorities in the region so that they will be prepared to assist should it be necessary.

The suggested mountains are : Büyük Ağrı, Cilo - Sat, Kaçkar, Erciyes, Aladağlar, Süphan, Bolkar, Beydağları, Beydağları, Mercan (Munzur), Hasandağı.

THERMAL RESORTS

In Türkiye there are about 1000 thermal springs scattered throughout western Anatolia. Thermal spas with facilities for therapeutic treatments are as follows: Bursa, Yalova, Çeşme, Gönen, Pamukkale and Karahayit, Hüdayi, Harlek, Iğın, Balçova, Sakar, Bolu, Kızılcahamam, Balıklı (Yılanlı) Çermik.

NATIONAL PARKS

Kuşçenneti (Bird Paradise), Sipil Dağ, Dilek Yarımadası, Güllük Dağı (Termessos), Kovada Gölü, Beydağları - Olympus, Köprülü Kanyon, Karatepe-Aslantaş, Kızıl Dağ, Munzur Vadisi, Gelibolu Yarımadası (History Park), Yozgat Çamlığı, Soğuksu, Iğaz Dağı, Yedigöller, Başkomutan Park, Göreme, Maçka - Altındere, Boğazkale (Hattuşaş) - Alacahöyük Boğazkale, Alacahöyük, Adıyaman-Nemrut Dağı.

RECREATION AREAS

The recreation areas with camping possibilities licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Affairs on the Aegean and Mediterranean coasts are:

TURKISH TRADITIONS

RELIGIOUS CUSTOMS

Although Türkiye is a secular state, religion plays an important part in everyday

life.

Visiting a mosque

Five times a day, the "Müezzin" (priest) calls the faithful to prayer in the mosque. Before entering a mosque, Moslems wash themselves and remove their shoes. Foreign visitors should also remove their shoes and show the respect they would in any other house of worship and avoid visiting the mosque during prayer time. Women should cover their heads and arms, and not wear miniskirts. Men should not wear shorts. (In certain famous mosques, overalls are provided for those not suitably dressed.)

Religious holidays

There are two religious holidays in Islam. Firstly, the three day "Şeker Bayramı" (Sugar Festival), when sweets are eaten to celebrate the end of the fast of Ramadan. Secondly, the four day "Kurban Bayramı" (Festival of Sacrifice), when sacrificial sheep are slaughtered and their meat distributed to the poor. The dates of these festivals change according to the Moslem calendar, and during the festivals, shops and government offices are closed.

FOLK TRADITIONS

Folk music

The lively Turkish folk music, which originated on the steppes of Asia, is in complete contrast to the refined Turkish classical music of the Ottoman court. Until recently, folk music was not written down, and the traditions have been kept alive by the "aşıklar" (troubadours). Distinct from the folk music is the Ottoman military music, now performed by the "mehter takımı" (Janissary band) in Istanbul, which originated in Central Asia, and is played with kettle drums, clarinets, cymbals, and bells. The mystical music of the Whirling Dervishes ("Mevleviler") is dominated by the haunting sound of the reed pipe or "ney", and can be heard in Konya during the Mevlana Festival in December.

Folk dances

Each region in Türkiye has its own special folk dance and costume, and the best known of these are listed below.

- "Horon"** - This Black Sea dance is performed by men only, dressed in black with silver trimmings. The dancers link arms and quiver to the vibrations of the "kemence" (a primitive kind of violin).
- "Kaşık Oyunu"** - The Spoon Dance is performed from Konya to Silifke and consists of gaily dressed male and female dancers clicking out the dance rhythm with a pair of wooden spoons in each hand.
- "Kılıç Kalkan"** - The Sword and Shield Dance of Bursa represents the Ottoman conquest of the city. It is performed by men only, dressed in early Ottoman battle dress, who dance to the sound of clashing swords and shields, without music.
- "Zeybek"** - In this Aegean dance, colourfully dressed male dancers, called "efe", symbolize courage and heroism.

Folk heroes

- Nasrettin Hoca** - was a 13th century humourist and sage from Akşehir. His witticisms are known throughout Türkiye and are often used to make a point.
- Karagöz** - is another jester, said to have lived in Bursa in the 14th century and now immortalized as a shadow puppet. Karagöz is a rough man of the people, who uses his ribald wit to get the better of his pompous friend, Hacıvat. The puppets are made from gaily painted, translucent animal skin and are projected onto a white screen.

Traditional sports

- Yağlı Güreş** - "grease wrestling" is the Turkish national sport and every year,

CITY - Town	Category Class	NAME - ADDRESSES-TELEPHONE
Anamur (9-7571)	☆☆	Toros Oteli , Atatürk Cad., No : 33-33070, Tel : 12201, Fax : 15580
	☆	Ocak Oteli , İstiklal Cad., No : 48, Tel : 12765
	☆	Savran Oteli , Soğuksu Cad., No : 46, Tel : 24472
	P	Ege Pansiyon , Nusretiye Mah. 33, Sok. No : 22-33050, Tel : 21419
	☆☆	Anahan Oteli , Tahsin Soyulu Cad., No : 109-33640, Tel : 3511, Fax : 1045
	☆	Dragon Oteli , Yalievler Mah., Tel : 4140, Fax : 3005
	M2	Karan Motel , Bozdoğan Köyü, Tel : 3564
	☆	Aslıhan Oteli , Merkez Mah., Tel : 1221
	☆☆☆	Kızkalesi Barbarossa Oteli , Kızkalesi, Tel : 1089, Tlx : 67760
	☆☆	Yaka Oteli , Kızkalesi, Tel : 1041, Fax : 1448
Erdemli (9-7585) Kızkalesi (9-7584)	☆	Korikos Oteli , Kızkalesi Mev. Tel : 1167
	☆☆☆	Club Soli Oteli , Mezitli, Tel : 1630
	☆☆☆	Sahil Martı Oteli , Mezitli, Tel : 3700, Tlx : 67352
	☆☆☆☆	Ertur Oteli , Kuruçay Mev. Atakent, Tel : 1211, Fax : 1215
	P	Ata Pansiyon , Susanoğlu Köyü-33944, Tel : 1042
	☆☆☆	Taştur Oteli , Taşucu, Tel : 1090, Tlx : 67782, Fax : 1290
	☆☆	Olba Oteli , Taşucu, Tel : 1222
	P	Varan Pansiyon , 18. Sok. No : 5, Taşucu - Silifke, Tel : 7593
	P	Sevimli Pansiyon , Abdi İpekçi Cad., No : 13, Tel : 1091
	P	Tuğran Pansiyon , Sahil Yolu, No : 3, Tel : 1493
Mezitli (9-7588)	☆☆☆☆	Büyük Sürmeli Oteli , Saatçibayın Sok. No : 3, Gayrettepe, Tel : 1721160, Tlx : 26656, Fax : 1663669
	☆☆☆☆	Büyük Tarabya Oteli , Kefeliköy Cad., Tarabya - 80880, Tel : 1621000, Tlx : 26203, Fax : 1622260
	☆☆☆☆	Divan Oteli , Cumhuriyet Cad., No : 2, Şişli, Tel : 1314100, Tlx : 22402
	☆☆☆☆	Hilton Oteli , Cumhuriyet Cad., Harbiye-80200, Tel : 1314650, Tlx : 27027, Fax : 1404165
	☆☆☆☆	İstanbul Dedeman Oteli , Yıldız Posta Cad., No : 50, Esentepe-80700, Tel : 1748800, Tlx : 28217, Fax : 1751100
	☆☆☆☆	Ramada Oteli , Ordu Cad., No : 226, Laleli-34470, Tel : 5139300, Tlx : 30222, Fax : 5126390
	☆☆☆☆	Sheraton Oteli , Taksim Parkı -Taksim, Tel : 1312121, Tlx : 22729
	☆☆☆☆	The Marmara Oteli , Taksim Mey.-80090, Tel : 1514696, Tlx : 24137, Fax : 1440509
	☆☆☆☆	Etap İstanbul Oteli , Meşrutiyet Cad., Tepebaşı-80050, Tel : 1514646, Tlx : 24345, Fax : 1498033
	☆☆☆☆	Fuar Oteli , Namık Kemal Cad., Aksaray, Tel : 5891440, Tlx : 22220, Fax : 5886048
Susanoğlu (9-7596)	☆☆☆☆	Kalyon Oteli , Sahil Yolu, Sultanahmet, Tel : 5174400, Tlx : 23364, Fax : 5266251
	☆☆☆☆	Mağca Oteli , Eylem Cad., No : 35, Teşvikiye-80200, Tel : 1343200, Tlx : 28002, Fax : 1407694
	☆☆☆☆	Olca Oteli , Millet Cad., No : 187, Topkapı, Tel : 5853220, Tlx : 23209, Fax : 5856405
	☆☆☆☆	Perapalıs Oteli , Meşrutiyet Cad., No : 98, Beyoğlu, Tel : 1514560, Tlx : 24152, Fax : 1514089
	☆☆☆	Aden Oteli , Osmanağa Mah., Yoğurtçu Şükrü Sok. No : 42, Kadıköy-81300, Tel : 3451000, Tlx : 29502, Fax : 3462567
	☆☆☆	Akgün Oteli , Ordu Cad., Haznedar Sok. No : 6-34490, Tel : 5120260, Tlx : 22613, Fax : 5110327
	☆☆☆	Arman Oteli , Manastırlı Rifat Sok. Fatih, Tel : 5239910
	☆☆☆	Bale Oteli , Refik Saydam Cad., No : 312-80050, Tel : 1530700, Tlx : 25515, Fax : 1501692
	☆☆☆	Baron Oteli , Büyük Tulumba Çıkmazı Sok. No : 12,
	Taşucu (9-7593) "Silifke"	☆☆☆☆
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İSTANBUL (9-1)	☆☆☆☆	
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CITY - Town	Category Class	NAME - ADDRESSES-TELEPHONE
GAZIANTEP (9-85)	☆☆	Tel : 140150 Kalali Oteli, Hüriyet Caddesi, Güzelce Sok., 27010, Tel : 109690, Tlx : 65026, Fax : 101597
	☆	Alfin Oteli, Hüriyet Cad, No : 27010, Tel : 119480, Fax : 130043
	☆	Mimar Oteli, Hüriyet Cad., No : 24-27010, Tel : 117992, Tlx : 69092, Fax : 144459
Nizip (9-868)	☆	Nizip Belediye Oteli, Atatürk Bul., No : 28, Tel : 11684
GİRESUN (9-051)	☆☆	Giresun Oteli, Atatürk Bul. No : 103, Tel : 13017, Tlx : 82465
	☆☆	Kit-Tur, Arifbey Cad., No : 2, Tel : 20245, Fax : 23034
Piraziz (9-0517) "Bulancağ"	☆☆	Gedikali Tur.-Tes., Maden Köyü, Tel : 1482, Fax : 1431
HATAY (9-891) "Antakya"	☆☆☆	Büyük Antakya Oteli, Atatürk Cad., No : 8, 31040, Tel : 35860, Tlx : 66632
	☆	Atahan Oteli, Hüriyet Cad., No : 28-31070, Tel : 11036, Fax : 18006
Belen (9-8871) İskenderun (9-881)	☆	Divan Oteli, İstiklal Cad., No : 62, Tel : 11518
	☆☆	Karmelya Oteli, Girne Bulv., -31280, Tel : 1490
	☆☆	Hataylı Oteli, Osmangazi Cad., No : 2-31200, Tel : 11551, Tlx : 68138
	☆☆	Alpaydın Oteli, Şehit Pamir Cad., No : 48, Tel : 18095, Tlx : 68094
	☆☆	Bahadır Oteli, 12 Eylül Cad., No : 31-31200, Tel : 12923, Tlx : 68019, Fax : 15757
	☆☆	Cabiroğlu Oteli, Ulucami Cad., No : 16, Tel : 23391
	☆	Güneyspalas Oteli, 5 Temmuz Cad., No : 13, Tel : 13696, Tlx : 66105
	☆	İmrenay Oteli, Şehit Pamir Cad., No : 5, Tel : 32117, Tlx : 68060
	P	Kavaklı Pansiyon, 52. Sok. No : 14, Tel : 14606
	☆☆☆	Arsuz Oteli, Arsuz-İskenderun, Tel : 21782, Tlx : 68676
Harbiye (9-8983)	☆☆☆	Defay Oteli, Defne Cad., -31080, Tel : 1054, Fax : 1925
	☆☆	Hidro Oteli, Karyer Mah., Tel : 1006
Sanmazı (9-8875) İSPARTA (9-327)	☆	Çağlayan Oteli, Ürgen Cad., No : 6, Tel : 1011
	☆☆	Seyran Oteli, Girne Cad., No : 7, Tel : 1034
	☆☆☆☆	Büyük Isparta Oteli, Cami Avlusu Sok.-32500, Tel : 21017, Fax : 1219
	☆☆	Bolat Oteli, Demirel Bul. No : 87, Tel : 39001, Fax : 15506
	☆	Erkoç Oteli, Demirel Bul. No : 71-32100, Tel : 11505
Eğirdir (9-3281)	☆☆☆	Eğirdir Oteli, Kuzey Sahil Yolu, No : 2-32500, Tel : 1798, Fax : 1219
	P	Çolak Pansiyon, İplikçiler Bazarı, No : 6-32810, Tel : 1069
İÇEL (9-741) "Mersin"	☆☆☆☆	Atlıhan Oteli, , İstiklal Cad., No : 168- 33070, Tel : 24153, Tlx : 67374, Fax : 18981
	☆☆☆☆	Mersin Oteli, Camii Şerif Mahallesi, 10. Sok. No : 2-33100, Tel : 21640, Tlx : 67180, Fax : 12625
	☆☆	Aktaş Oteli, İstiklal Cad., No : 152, Tel : 37007, Tlx : 67686
	☆☆	Bayraklı Oteli, Mersin'li Ahmet Cad., 7. Otagar Kar- şısı, Tel : 18546
	☆☆	Damlaca Oteli, Rasinkayabalı Cad., No : 6, Tel : 20305, Fax : 26086
	☆☆	Ezgi Oteli, Yeni Otagar İçi, Tel : 12014
	☆☆	Hayat Oteli, İstiklal Cad., No : 88, Tel : 11076
	☆☆	Hosta Oteli, Rasinkayabalı Cad., No : 4-33060, Tel : 24195, Tlx : 67657, Fax : 24197
	☆☆	Özdemir Oteli, 252. sok. No : 12, Tel : 15740
	☆☆	Sargın Oteli, Rasinkayabalı Cad., No : 10, Tel : 35815g

in July, wrestling championships are held in Kirkpınar, outside Edirne. The contest is made more difficult by the fact that the wrestlers smear themselves with oil.

b) Cirit Oyunu - "javelin game" of daredevil horsemanship is a sport where wooden javelins are thrown at horsemen of the opposing team to gain a point. The game is played mainly in Eastern Türkiye.

c) Deve Güreşi - "camel wrestling" is a sport where male camels are set to spar, but as soon as one camel has established his supremacy, the loser is dragged away so that no damage is done to either animal. This sport can be seen in the Aegean villages in January.

POPULAR CUSTOMS

Hospitality

Hospitality is one of the cornerstones of the Turkish way of life. Following Koranic tenets and his naturally friendly instincts, the Turk is a most gracious and generous host. Even the poorest peasant feels bound to honour his guest ("misafiri") in the best possible manner. Hospitality is taken to such lengths that a foreigner often feels he is suffering from a surfeit of it after being plied with food and drinks for hours and being unable to refuse anything lest he hurt his host's feelings. In addition to ensuring his guest's material well being, the Turk makes every effort to converse, no matter what the linguistic barriers might be. While most middle class city Turks speak at least one European language, even the uneducated bravely struggle to make themselves understood, and with remarkable success.

Turkish coffee houses

Even the smallest Turkish village has its coffee house or "kahve" where men can talk, sip coffee, and play the national game of backgammon ("tavla"). In Istanbul especially, men can still be seen smoking their hubble bubble pipes ("nargile") in these coffee houses.

Turkish baths

Owing to the emphasis placed on cleanliness by Islam, there have been public bath houses ("hamam") in Türkiye since Medieval times. There are separate baths for men and women, or, when there is only one bath house in the town, different days are allocated to men and women. After entering the "hamam" and leaving one's clothes in a cubicle, one proceeds, wrapped in a towel ("peştemal") to the ("göbek taşı"), a large heated stone where one perspires and is rubbed down by a bath attendant. If the heat proves too much, one can retire to a cooler room for a while. This method of bathing is most refreshing and many of the old marble baths are very interesting, architecturally. Two of the most interesting Turkish baths for tourists are :

— Çağaoğlu Hamamı, Hilâliahmer Cad. (near Ayasofya Museum), İstanbul.

— Galatasaray Hamamı, İstiklal Cad. Suterazi Sok. 24, İstanbul.

SHOPPING

Shopping is one of the great pleasures of a trip to Türkiye and the rich variety of Turkish crafts means that it is impossible to resist buying something. Alongside the most modern objects, traditional handicrafts from villages and provinces can be found. Practical things for the home and kitchen can be found but alongside these are the many decorative items, often in the traditional Turkish style. Most visitors to Türkiye cannot resist buying at least one or two things. The most popular objects for the holidaymaker are, of course, carpets; but the varied leather and suede goods, copper and bronze wares, silver, ceramics, handicrafts and embroidery, and the famous Turkish meerschaum and onyx are on many people's lists.

In Türkiye, suede and leather are particularly important; alongside all kinds of clothes are other goods such as handbags, belts, shoes, etc., at prices which surprise and please the visitor. In the large stores of the main cities, dresses, tro-

users, and coats, made of extremely fine leather and suede can be found. If you are looking for something a little more unusual, there is the ("nargile")-hubble-bubble pipe or buy a backgammon set and learn the national Turkish game. Your only likely difficulty shopping in Türkiye will be in deciding what to choose from the many hundreds of tempting bargains.

TURKISH KITCHEN, EATING OUT AND NIGHT LIFE

Would someone come to Türkiye just to eat out? Yes, he would. Turkish food is famous throughout the world. The painstaking preparation of the simple, but fresh ingredients brings out the richness of their flavours in a way that never fails to delight. The range is enormous, from a number of soups to an astonishing variety of meze (hors d'oeuvre), followed by meat and fish dishes. Then pause awhile to contemplate the famous Turkish sweets and pastries before finishing with a Turkish coffee. All Turkish food is prepared from fresh ingredients. The country produces a wide variety of fruits and vegetables, and being surrounded on three sides by seas, the range of fish to be found is also considerable.

Among alcoholic drinks are the light Turkish beer; excellent red, white, and rosé wines; and the national drink, 'raki' (an anisette), which clouds when water is added giving it the popular name of "lion's milk." The drinking of raki is a rite in itself, and it is traditionally accompanied by a variety of 'meze' (hors d'oeuvre). Along with the world famous Turkish coffee, Turks mainly drink tea. Wherever you go, coffee or tea will be offered to you. Bottled drinking water and mineral water are easily found everywhere. Tap water is drinkable but the taste is not good because it is chlorinated.

Especially in the big cities like Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir, you can also find restaurants which feature Chinese, Russian, Japanese, Korean, French, Swiss, German, and Italian cuisines.

There are boundless choices where nightlife in Türkiye is concerned. In Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir, the State Symphony Orchestra and State Opera and Ballet offer the works of Turkish and foreign composers under the direction of world famous Turkish and guest foreign directors. Alongside the Turkish theatre, there are foreign theatrical groups which come to Ankara, Istanbul, and Izmir from time to time. For a different view of the nightlife in Türkiye, there are the nightclubs and colourful night shows. Wherever you are, you'll be able to go into a nightclub and taste some Turkish food while enjoying yourself until morning. The discothèques in vacation places and the big cities have the latest facilities.

OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION

MONETARY SYSTEM

The national monetary unit is the Turkish lira (TL.). The coinage is in 50, 100, 500, and 1000 lira pieces. Bank notes are of 1000, 5000, 10,000 and 50,000 lira. The exchange rates for foreign currencies are published daily. Eurocheques can be cashed immediately, as can traveller's cheques upon producing identification.

POSTAL SYSTEM AND PHONE CALLS

Turkish post offices are easily recognizable by their yellow "PTT" signs. Major post offices are open 8:00-24:00 hrs., Mon.- Sat.; and 9:00-19:00 hrs., Sun. Small post offices have the same hours as government offices (see below).

Postal rates

Postal charges vary from between \$.10 to \$.64.

Post cards rates vary from between \$.07 to \$.25 as of November, 1990.

Post restante

Post restante letters should be addressed "posterestant" to the central post office "Merkez Postanesi", in the town of your choice. It is only necessary to produce an identification card when collecting your letter.

CITY - Town	Category Class	NAME - ADDRESSES-TELEPHONE
DIYARBAKIR (9-831)	☆☆	Fax: 1011 Demir Oteli, İzzetpaşa Cad., No : 4, Tel : 12315, Tlx : 72130, Fax : 24300
	☆☆	Diyarbakır Büyük Oteli, İnönü Cad., No : 4, Tel : 15832, Fax : 12444
	☆☆	Turistik Oteli, Ziya Gökalp Bul.- 21100, Tel : 25003, Fax : 44274
	☆	Amid Oteli, Gazi Cad., Suakar Sok. No : 7, Tel : 15246
	☆	Aslan Oteli, Kıbrıs Cad., No : 23-21100, Tel : 13971
	☆	Derya Oteli, İnönü Cad., No : 13, Tel : 14966
	☆	Dicle Oteli, Kıbrıs Cad., No : 3, Tel : 23068
	☆	Sarac Oteli, İzzetpaşa Cad., No : 16, Tel : 12365
	O	Delliler Büyük Kervansaray Oteli, Gazi Cad., Mar-dinkapı, Tel : 43003, Fax : 37731
	EDİRNE (9-181)	☆☆
☆☆		Park Oteli, Maarif Cad., No : 7, Tel : 14610, Fax : 14635
☆		Kervan Oteli, Talatpaşa Cad., No 134, Tel : 11355, Tlx : 37194
☆		Sultan Oteli, Londra Asfaltı, No : 24, Tel : 11372, Fax : 15763
O		Rüstempaşa Kervansaray Oteli, Sabuni Mah. İki Kapalı Han Cad., No : 57, Tel : 12195, Fax : 20462
M2		Fifi Moteli, E-5 Karayolu, Tel : 11544, Tlx : 37217
P		Aksaraylı Pansiyon, Alipaşa Ortakıp Cad., No : 8, Tel : 13901
M2		Dereli Motel, Necatibey Köyü, Tel : 5037/8
☆☆☆		Yener Oteli, Demirciler Cad, No : 18-22800, Tel : 13660, Fax : 15755
☆		İşçimen Oteli, Saroz Körfezi Eriki Mev., Tel : 11022
Havsa (9-1816) Keşan (9-184)	O	Eriki Oberj, Saroz Körfezi Eriki, Tel : 11048
	☆	Ergene Oteli, Cumhuriyet Mey., Tel : 35438
	☆☆	Beritan Oteli, Hünyet Cad., No : 24, Tel : 14484
Uzunköprü (9-189) ELAZIĞ (9-811)	☆☆	Büyük Elazığ Oteli, Harput Cad., No : 9, Tel : 22001, Fax : 11899
	☆☆	Roma Oteli, Ordu Cad., 102. Sok. No : 1, Tel : 11016-11616
ERZİNCAN (9-023)	☆☆	Urartu Oteli, Cumhuriyet Mey.-24040, Tel : 11561
	☆☆☆	Büyük Erzurum Oteli, Ali Ravi Cad., No : 5, Tel : 16528, Tlx : 74234, Fax : 22898
ERZURUM (9-011)	☆☆	Oral Oteli, Terminal Cad., No : 3-25050, Tel : 19740, Tlx : 74117, Fax : 19749
	☆☆	Sefer Oteli, İstasyon Cad., -25200, Tel : 21695-16714-23775, Fax : 23775
	☆	Buhara Oteli, Kazım Karabekir Cad., Tel : 15096-17696
	☆	Kral Oteli, Erzincankapısı, No : 18-25100, Tel : 11930, Fax : 16973
	☆	Polat Oteli, Kazım Karabekir Cad., Tel : 11623, Fax : 44598
	☆☆☆	Büyük Oteli, 27 Mayıs Cad., No : 40, Tel : 111246, Tlx : 35411, Fax : 146508
	☆☆	Duval Oteli, Yunusemre Cad., No : 97-26090, Tel : 133060 (3 Lines)
☆☆	Emek Oteli, Otogar Yanı, Tel : 112940 (3 Lines)	
ESKİŞEHİR (9-22)	☆☆	Has Termal Oteli, Hamam Yolu Cad., No : 7-26010, Tel : 119191-117819
	☆☆	Porsuk Oteli, Yunusemre Cad., No : 103-26090, Tel : 115005, Tlx : 35196
	☆	Sultan Termal Oteli, Hamam yolu Cad., No : 1-26090, Tel : 118371-133055
	☆	Şale Oteli, İnönü Cad., No : 17, Tel : 114713-114144
	☆	Aytaç Tur-Tes., Sakar İlicalan, Sarıcakaya,

CITY - Town	Category Class	NAME - ADDRESSES-TELEPHONE	
Uludağ (9-2418)	☆☆	No:11, Tel: 12342 Fahri Oteli, 1. Gelişim Bölgesi-16355, Tel: 1010, Tlx: 32404, Fax: 1029	
	☆☆	Panaroma Oteli, 1. Gelişim Bölgesi-16355, Tel: 1216, Tlx: 32374, Fax: 1220	
	☆☆	Turistik Uludağ Oteli, 1. Gelişim Bölgesi, Tel: 1187, Tlx: 32429	
	○	Alkoçlar Oberj, Milli Park, Tel: 1130, Fax:1134	
	○	Beceren Oberj 1. Gelişim Bölgesi-16355, Tel: 1111, Tlx: 32461, Fax: 1119	
	○	Club Datça Dağ Oberj, Oteller Mev.-16355, Tel: 1020, Fax: 1027	
	○	Ergun Oberj, Fatintepe, Tel: 1100	
	○	Grand Yazıcı Oberj, 1. Gelişim Bölgesi-16355, Tel: 1050, Fax: 1048, Tlx: 32478	
	○	İbo Oberj, 1. Gelişim Bölgesi, Tel: 1140	
	○	Kar Oberj, Milli Park, Tel: 1121, Fax: 1123	
	○	Ulukardeşler Oberj, 1. Gelişim Bölgesi, Tel: 1136	
	○	Yazıcı Oberj, Oteller Mevkii, Tel: 1040, Tlx: 32375, Fax: 1045	
	P	Uludağ Tur Pansiyon, Milli Park, Tel: 1001	
	☆☆	Anafartalar Oteli, Kayserili Ağapaşa Cad., Tel: 14454, Fax: 14457	
	☆☆	Bakır Oteli, Yalı Cad., No: 12, Tel: 14088, Fax: 14090	
	☆☆	Büyük Truva Oteli, Yalıboyu-17100, Tel: 11024, Tlx: 58280, Fax: 10903	
	☆☆	Tusan Oteli, Güzelyalı, Tel: 28226, Tlx: 58270, Fax: 28210	
☆	Mola Oteli, Güzelyalı Köyü-17070, Tel: 28022, Tlx: 58280, Fax: 28079		
☆	Ozan Oteli, Güzelyalı, Tel: 28066		
☆	Yıldız Oteli, Kızılay Sok. No: 20, Tel: 11793, Tlx: 58280		
P	Gönül Pansiyon, İnönü Cad., No: 21-17100, Tel: 11503		
P	Güleç Pansiyon, Velibey Sok. No: 6, Tel: 12500		
Ö	Behram Oteli, Behramkale Köyü, Tel: 12758		
☆☆☆	Boncuk Oteli, Sütüce Köyü, Tel: 1452		
☆☆☆	Büyük Çankırı Oteli, Abdülhalit Mah.-18200, Tel: 14538, Fax: 12561		
☆☆☆	Turban Çorum Oteli, Çepri Mah.-19001, Tel: 18515, Tlx: 82360, Fax: 20613		
☆☆	Kolağası Oteli, İnönü Cad., No: 97, Tel: 11971		
M2	Hitit Motel, Ankara - Samsun Yolu - 19300, Tel: 1409		
DENİZLİ (9-621)	☆☆☆	Palaz Oteli, Çarşı Kayalık Cad., Tel: 30587, Tlx: 59584, Fax: 30589	
	☆☆	Altıntur Oteli, Oğuzhan Cad., No: 1, Tel: 16176, Tlx: 59560	
	☆☆	Arar Oteli, Delikliçınar Mey. No: 9, Tel: 37195, Fax: 39369	
	☆☆	Halley Oteli, Cumhuriyet Cad., Tel: 30395, Tlx: 59634, Fax: 35218	
	☆☆	Keskinkaya Oteli, İstasyon Cad., No: 83-20200, Tel: 49938, Tlx: 59597, Fax: 33564	
	☆☆	Kuyumcu Oteli, Atatürk Bulv., No: 136, Tel: 13749, Tlx: 59633	
	☆☆	Park Oteli, Atatürk Bul., No: 104-20100, Tel: 15047, Tlx: 42336	
	☆	Etemağa Oteli, İstasyon Cad., No: 34, Tel: 14568	
	☆	Sarıkaya Oteli, İstasyon Cad., No: 79, Tel: 11760, Fax: 13105	
	☆	Seza Oteli, Halk Cad., No: 6-20100, Tel: 46844, Fax: 24630	
	P	Yetkin Pansiyon, Halk Cad., 452. Sok. No: 13, Tel: 18216	
	P	Tusan Oteli, Pamukkale-20210, Tel: 1010,	
	ÇANAKKALE (9-196)	☆☆	No:11, Tel: 12342 Fahri Oteli, 1. Gelişim Bölgesi-16355, Tel: 1010, Tlx: 32404, Fax: 1029
		☆☆	Panaroma Oteli, 1. Gelişim Bölgesi-16355, Tel: 1216, Tlx: 32374, Fax: 1220
		☆☆	Turistik Uludağ Oteli, 1. Gelişim Bölgesi, Tel: 1187, Tlx: 32429
		○	Alkoçlar Oberj, Milli Park, Tel: 1130, Fax:1134
		○	Beceren Oberj 1. Gelişim Bölgesi-16355, Tel: 1111, Tlx: 32461, Fax: 1119
○		Club Datça Dağ Oberj, Oteller Mev.-16355, Tel: 1020, Fax: 1027	
○		Ergun Oberj, Fatintepe, Tel: 1100	
○		Grand Yazıcı Oberj, 1. Gelişim Bölgesi-16355, Tel: 1050, Fax: 1048, Tlx: 32478	
○		İbo Oberj, 1. Gelişim Bölgesi, Tel: 1140	
○		Kar Oberj, Milli Park, Tel: 1121, Fax: 1123	
○		Ulukardeşler Oberj, 1. Gelişim Bölgesi, Tel: 1136	
○		Yazıcı Oberj, Oteller Mevkii, Tel: 1040, Tlx: 32375, Fax: 1045	
P		Uludağ Tur Pansiyon, Milli Park, Tel: 1001	
☆☆		Anafartalar Oteli, Kayserili Ağapaşa Cad., Tel: 14454, Fax: 14457	
☆☆		Bakır Oteli, Yalı Cad., No: 12, Tel: 14088, Fax: 14090	
☆☆		Büyük Truva Oteli, Yalıboyu-17100, Tel: 11024, Tlx: 58280, Fax: 10903	
☆☆		Tusan Oteli, Güzelyalı, Tel: 28226, Tlx: 58270, Fax: 28210	
☆	Mola Oteli, Güzelyalı Köyü-17070, Tel: 28022, Tlx: 58280, Fax: 28079		
☆	Ozan Oteli, Güzelyalı, Tel: 28066		
☆	Yıldız Oteli, Kızılay Sok. No: 20, Tel: 11793, Tlx: 58280		
P	Gönül Pansiyon, İnönü Cad., No: 21-17100, Tel: 11503		
P	Güleç Pansiyon, Velibey Sok. No: 6, Tel: 12500		
Ö	Behram Oteli, Behramkale Köyü, Tel: 12758		
☆☆☆	Boncuk Oteli, Sütüce Köyü, Tel: 1452		
☆☆☆	Büyük Çankırı Oteli, Abdülhalit Mah.-18200, Tel: 14538, Fax: 12561		
☆☆☆	Turban Çorum Oteli, Çepri Mah.-19001, Tel: 18515, Tlx: 82360, Fax: 20613		
☆☆	Kolağası Oteli, İnönü Cad., No: 97, Tel: 11971		
M2	Hitit Motel, Ankara - Samsun Yolu - 19300, Tel: 1409		
Ayvacı (9-081) Gelibolu (9-1891) ÇANKIRI (9-467) ÇORUM (9-469) Sungurlu (9-4557)	☆☆☆	Palaz Oteli, Çarşı Kayalık Cad., Tel: 30587, Tlx: 59584, Fax: 30589	
	☆☆	Altıntur Oteli, Oğuzhan Cad., No: 1, Tel: 16176, Tlx: 59560	
	☆☆	Arar Oteli, Delikliçınar Mey. No: 9, Tel: 37195, Fax: 39369	
	☆☆	Halley Oteli, Cumhuriyet Cad., Tel: 30395, Tlx: 59634, Fax: 35218	
	☆☆	Keskinkaya Oteli, İstasyon Cad., No: 83-20200, Tel: 49938, Tlx: 59597, Fax: 33564	
	☆☆	Kuyumcu Oteli, Atatürk Bulv., No: 136, Tel: 13749, Tlx: 59633	
	☆☆	Park Oteli, Atatürk Bul., No: 104-20100, Tel: 15047, Tlx: 42336	
	☆	Etemağa Oteli, İstasyon Cad., No: 34, Tel: 14568	
	☆	Sarıkaya Oteli, İstasyon Cad., No: 79, Tel: 11760, Fax: 13105	
	☆	Seza Oteli, Halk Cad., No: 6-20100, Tel: 46844, Fax: 24630	
	P	Yetkin Pansiyon, Halk Cad., 452. Sok. No: 13, Tel: 18216	
	P	Tusan Oteli, Pamukkale-20210, Tel: 1010,	
	Pamukkale (9-6218)	☆☆	No:11, Tel: 12342 Fahri Oteli, 1. Gelişim Bölgesi-16355, Tel: 1010, Tlx: 32404, Fax: 1029
		☆☆	Panaroma Oteli, 1. Gelişim Bölgesi-16355, Tel: 1216, Tlx: 32374, Fax: 1220
		☆☆	Turistik Uludağ Oteli, 1. Gelişim Bölgesi, Tel: 1187, Tlx: 32429
		○	Alkoçlar Oberj, Milli Park, Tel: 1130, Fax:1134
		○	Beceren Oberj 1. Gelişim Bölgesi-16355, Tel: 1111, Tlx: 32461, Fax: 1119
○		Club Datça Dağ Oberj, Oteller Mev.-16355, Tel: 1020, Fax: 1027	
○		Ergun Oberj, Fatintepe, Tel: 1100	
○		Grand Yazıcı Oberj, 1. Gelişim Bölgesi-16355, Tel: 1050, Fax: 1048, Tlx: 32478	
○		İbo Oberj, 1. Gelişim Bölgesi, Tel: 1140	
○		Kar Oberj, Milli Park, Tel: 1121, Fax: 1123	
○		Ulukardeşler Oberj, 1. Gelişim Bölgesi, Tel: 1136	
○		Yazıcı Oberj, Oteller Mevkii, Tel: 1040, Tlx: 32375, Fax: 1045	
P		Uludağ Tur Pansiyon, Milli Park, Tel: 1001	
☆☆		Anafartalar Oteli, Kayserili Ağapaşa Cad., Tel: 14454, Fax: 14457	
☆☆		Bakır Oteli, Yalı Cad., No: 12, Tel: 14088, Fax: 14090	
☆☆		Büyük Truva Oteli, Yalıboyu-17100, Tel: 11024, Tlx: 58280, Fax: 10903	
☆☆		Tusan Oteli, Güzelyalı, Tel: 28226, Tlx: 58270, Fax: 28210	
☆	Mola Oteli, Güzelyalı Köyü-17070, Tel: 28022, Tlx: 58280, Fax: 28079		
☆	Ozan Oteli, Güzelyalı, Tel: 28066		
☆	Yıldız Oteli, Kızılay Sok. No: 20, Tel: 11793, Tlx: 58280		
P	Gönül Pansiyon, İnönü Cad., No: 21-17100, Tel: 11503		
P	Güleç Pansiyon, Velibey Sok. No: 6, Tel: 12500		
Ö	Behram Oteli, Behramkale Köyü, Tel: 12758		
☆☆☆	Boncuk Oteli, Sütüce Köyü, Tel: 1452		
☆☆☆	Büyük Çankırı Oteli, Abdülhalit Mah.-18200, Tel: 14538, Fax: 12561		
☆☆☆	Turban Çorum Oteli, Çepri Mah.-19001, Tel: 18515, Tlx: 82360, Fax: 20613		
☆☆	Kolağası Oteli, İnönü Cad., No: 97, Tel: 11971		
M2	Hitit Motel, Ankara - Samsun Yolu - 19300, Tel: 1409		

Other PTT services

It is possible to exchange money at all branches of PTT at the current international exchange rate. International postal orders and traveller's cheques can also be exchanged.

An express postal service (Acele Posta Servisi - EMS) operates from Türkiye to 72 other countries for letters, documents, and small packages.

Stamp collectors will be delighted with the wide range of special stamps available to them.

Phone calls

The most economic way to telephone in Türkiye is from a PTT telephone booth (found in all towns). Jetons in three sizes for local, inter - city, and international calls, can be purchased from all PTT offices. Telephone cards are also available.

Service numbers

077 Emergency Service (Ambulance)
011 directory enquiries and pharmacies on duty
031 long distance operator
041 telegrams by phone
061 long distance enquiries
091 long distance quick service operator
528-23-03 international operator.

Area codes for domestic calls

Name	Code Numbers	Telephone code
	City Number	
Adana	01	71
Adiyaman	02	878
Afyon	03	491
Ağrı	04	027
Akçakoca		4614
Akçay (Balıkesir)		671
Aksaray	68	481
Aktur		6146
Alanya		323
Amasra		3895
Amasya	05	378
Anamur		7571
Ankara	06	4
Antalya	07	31
Artvin	08	0581
Avanos		4861
Aydın	09	631
Ayvalık		663
Balıkesir	10	661
Bandırma		198
Batman	72	8391
Bayburt	69	0291
Bergama		541
Bilecik	11	229
Bingöl	12	8181
Bitlis	13	8491
Bodrum		6141
Burdur	15	325
Bolu	14	461
Burhaniye		6731
Bursa	16	24
Çanakkale	17	196

Çankırı	18	467
Çeşme		549
Çeşme - Ilıca		549
Çorum	19	469
Dalaman		6119
Dalyan		549
Datça		6145
Denizli	20	621
Didim		6353
Dikili		5419
Diyarbakır	21	831
Doğubayazıt		0278
Edirne	22	181
Eğirdir		3281
Edremit		671
Elazığ	23	811
Erdek		1989
Erzincan	24	023
Erzurum	25	011
Eskişehir	26	22
Fethiye		615
Finike		3225
Foça		5431
Gaziantep	27	85
Gelebolu		1891
Gemlik		251
Giresun	28	051
Gölcük		219
Gönen		1985
Gümüşhane	29	0531
Gürbulak		0279
Hacıbektaş		4867
Hatay (Antakya)	31	891
Hakkari	30	0681
İçel-Mersin	33	741
İpsala		1846
İsparta	32	327
İskenderun		881
İstanbul	34	1
İzmir	35	51
İzmit		252
Kahramanmaraş	46	771
Kalkan		3215
Kapıkule		1818
Kars	36	021
Kaş		3226
Karaman		343
Kastamonu	37	465
Kayseri	38	35
Kemer		3214
Kırklareli	39	187
Kırşehir	40	487
Kızılcahamam		4531
Kocaeli (İzmit)	41	21
Konya	42	33
Köyceğiz		6114
Kuşadası		636
Kütahya	43	231
Malatya	44	821
Manavgat		3211
Manisa	45	551

CITY - Town	Category Class	NAME - ADDRESSES-TELEPHONE
Ahlat (9-8495)	☆☆☆	Ahlat Oteli , Zübeydehanım Cad., Tel : 1796, Fax : 1798
BOLU (9-461)	☆☆☆	Bolu Termal Oteli , Karacasu Köyü, Tel : 28472 (4 Lines), Fax : 10333
	☆☆☆	Koru Oteli , Ömerler Köyü, Bakırli Mev., Tel : 12528, Tlx : 84539
	☆☆	Yurdaer Oteli , Belediye Meydanı, Tel : 12903, Tlx : 84534
	☆	Menekşe Oteli , İzzet Baysal Cad., -14200, Tel : 11522, Tlx : 84529
	O	Kartalkaya Oberj , Kartalkaya Mev. Bolu-14200, Tel : 13572, Fax : 10310
	M2	Çizmeçi Moteli , Kılıçaslan Köyü Mevkii, Tel : 11066, Fax : 16863
	M2	Emniyet Moteli , Ayrıllık Çeşmesi Mevkii, Tel : 12075
Abant (9-4624)	☆☆☆☆	Abant Palace Oteli , Abant Gölü Kenarı, Tel : 5012, Tlx : 84556, Fax : 5011
	☆☆☆	Turban Abant Oteli , Tel : 5033/43, Fax : 5031
Akçakoca (9-4614)	☆	Yeni Çınar Oteli , Tevfik İleri Cad., Tel : 1566, Fax : 10333
	P	Sezgin Pansiyon , Atatürk Cad., No : 44, Tel : 1162
Düzce (9-265)	☆☆	Çobantur Oteli , E-5 Karayolu Çoban Mev.-14500, Tel : 11385, Tlx : 43634
Gerede (9-4618)	☆☆☆	Esentepe Tur Tes. , Esentepe Mev., Tel : 4080, Fax : 4085
BURDUR (9-325)	☆	Burdur Oteli , Gazi Cad., Tel : 12245
BURSA (9-24)	☆☆☆☆	Çelik Palas Oteli , Çekirge Cad., No : 79-16070, Tel : 353500, Tlx : 32121, Fax : 361910
	☆☆☆☆	K.S. Termal Oteli , Çekirge Mey.,-16080, Tel : 353000 (20 Lines), Tlx : 32365, Fax : 353024
	☆☆☆☆	Almira Oteli , Ulubatlı Hasan Bul. Tel : 153030, Tlx : 32064, Fax : 153049
	☆☆☆☆	Anatolia Oteli , Zübeyde Hanım Cad., Çekirge - 16070, Tel : 367110, Tlx : 32055, Fax : 367118
	☆☆☆☆	Dilmen Oteli , 1. Murat Cad., No : 20, Tel : 366114, Tlx : 32063, Fax : 352568
	☆☆☆	Büyük Yıldız Oteli , Uludağ Cad., No : 24-16100, Tel : 366600, Tlx : 32060
	☆☆☆	Gönlüferah Oteli , 1. Murat Cad., No : 24-16090, Tel : 362700, Tlx : 32057, Fax : 367796
	☆☆☆	Kırcı Oteli , Çekirge Cad., No : 21-16050, Tel : 362700, Tlx : 32057, Fax : 367796
	☆☆	Akdoğan Oteli , 1. Murat Cad., No : 5, Tel : 360610, Tlx : 32229, Fax : 363129
	☆☆	Büyük Yıldız II Oteli , Selvinaz Sok. 1. Çekirge - Tel : 366605
	☆☆	Dikmen Oteli , Maksem Cad, No : 78-16100, Tel : 214995, Fax : 218429
	☆☆	Diyar Oteli , Çekirge Cad., No : 47, Tel : 209787
	☆☆	Kent Oteli , Atatürk Cad., No : 119-16010, Tel : 218700, Tlx : 32062, Fax : 217412
	☆	Adapalası Oteli , 1. Murat Cad., No : 21, Tel : 361600
	☆	Akçam Oteli , Uludağ Yolu Çekirge, Tel : 368303
	☆	Artıç Oteli , Fevzi Çakmak Cad., No : 123-16010, Tel : 219500
	☆	İlman Oteli , Çekirge Cad., No : 45, Tel : 206590
	☆	Yat Oteli , Hamamlar Cad., No : 31-16070, Tel : 363112
Gemlik (9-251)	☆☆	Atamar Oteli , Kumla Yolu Hasanağa Mev.-16600, Tel : 14594, Tlx : 32389
	☆	Erdilli Oteli , Kaplıca Cad., No : 1, Tel : 11125
	☆	Tibel Oteli , Kumsal Sok. No : 18, Tel 12272
Mudanya (9-257)	☆☆	Köksal Oteli , Güzelyalı Mah., 16940, Tel : 42400, Fax : 42402
Mustafa Kemal Paşa (9-254)	☆☆	Hande Oteli , Lalaşahin Mah., Hamam Sok.,

CITY - Town	Category Class	NAME - ADDRESSES-TELEPHONE	
Ayvalık (9-663)		Tel: 12747	
	☆	Çömlek Oteli, Milli Kuv., Cad., No : 55, Tel : 22747	
	☆	İnanöz Oteli, Garaj Karşısı, Tel : 14265 (3 Lines)	
	☆	Konak Arda Oteli, Yeşilli Camii Karşısı, Tel: 17514, Tlx : 58205, Fax : 37575	
	☆	Molam Oteli, Yeşil Cad., Tel : 18075 (3 Lines)	
	☆	Yılmaz Oteli, Milli Kuv. Cad., -10100, Tel : 17493, Fax : 35996	
	☆☆	Ankara Oteli, Sarımsaklı Mevkii - 10425, Tel: 41048, Fax : 40021	
	☆☆	Billurcu Oteli, Sarımsaklı Mevkii - 10425, Tel: 41189, Fax : 53821	
	☆☆	Büyük Berk Oteli, Sarımsaklı Mevkii, Tel : 41045, Tlx : 52817	
	☆☆	Zeytinci Oteli, Sarımsaklı - 10425, Tel : 40777	
	☆	Aytaş Oteli, Sarımsaklı, Tel : 41257	
	☆	Berk Oteli, Ortaçamlık, No : 23, Tel : 11501	
	☆	Ortunç Oteli, Alibey, Tel : 71120	
	☆	Sevo Oteli, Sarımsak Mev., Tel : 41166	
	Bandırma (9-198)	P	Çi-Çek Pansiyon, Motor Sok. No : 1, Tel : 11201
☆☆		Eken Oteli, Soğuksu Cad., No : 11-10200, Tel : 10840, Tlx : 58066, Fax : 25355	
☆☆☆		Keskin Oteli, Hüriyet Meydanı, Öğretmenevleri, Tel : 1310, Tlx : 58322, Fax : 2588	
TK1		Efem Tatil Köyü, Ören-Burhaniye, Tel : 1300, Tlx : 58322, Fax : 2588	
TK2		Turban Tatil Köyü, Burhaniye - Ören, Tel : 1217-1317, Fax : 2339	
☆☆		Güneş Oteli II, Buruncuk Mev., Altınoluk, Tel : 61313, Tlx : 52599	
☆		Akçam Oteli, İskele Mah., Tel : 61011	
☆		Altınoluk Oteli, Bayramyeri , No : 54, Altınoluk- 10870, Tel : 61648, Fax : 61102	
☆		Çavuşoğlu Oteli, Narialtı Mev. Altınoluk-10873, Tel : 61171, Tlx : 58109, Fax : 61958	
☆		Öge Oteli, Oruçreis Cad., -10390, Tel : 41004, Fax : 42899	
Edremit Akçay (9-671)	☆	Özsoy Oteli, Akçay Mah., Barbaros Mey., Tel : 41190	
	☆	Tüzün Oteli, Leman Akpınar Cad., No : 10, Tel : 41554	
	M1	Eren Motel, İskele Mah., Altınoluk - 18170, Tel : 61713	
	TK2	Turban Akçay Tatil Köyü, Tel : 41202/6, Fax : 41892	
	P	Nurcihan Pansiyon, İskele Mah., Altınoluk-10870, Tel : 61017	
	☆☆	Artek Oteli, Ali Haydar Sahil Parkı, No : 216, Çuğra, Tel : 3336	
	☆☆	Gülplaj Oteli, Kumluuyvalı Cad., No : 86, Tel : 1053	
	☆☆	Pınar Oteli, Mangırca Mev., Tel : 1123	
	☆☆	Ciciler Oteli, Kumluuyvalı Cad., No : 146-10500, Tel : 1116	
	☆	Yaşa Oteli, Çuğra Mevkii, Tel : 4914	
Erdek (9-1989)	P	Arseven Pansiyon, Ocaklar Köyü-10530, Tel : 1464/26	
	☆☆☆	Yıldız Kaplıca Oteli, Kaplıcalar Sahası- 10900, Tel : 1840, Tlx : 58027, Fax : 3017	
	☆☆☆	İlhan Oteli, Diyarbakır Cad., No : 75, Tel : 8916	
	☆☆	Taşkın Oteli, İsmet İnönü Cad., No : 145, Tel : 1325	
	☆	Çalı Oteli, İsmet İnönü Cad., No : 19 - 11300, Tel : 1620	
	☆☆	Büyük Bingöl Oteli, Genç Cad., Tel : 3949	
	Gönen (9-1985)		
	BİLEÇİK Batman (9-8391) Bozöyük (9-2295)	☆☆☆	İlhan Oteli, Diyarbakır Cad., No : 75, Tel : 8916
☆☆		Taşkın Oteli, İsmet İnönü Cad., No : 145, Tel : 1325	
☆		Çalı Oteli, İsmet İnönü Cad., No : 19 - 11300, Tel : 1620	
BİNGÖL (9-8181) BHTLS	☆☆	Büyük Bingöl Oteli, Genç Cad., Tel : 3949	

Manyas		1988
Mardin	47	841
Marmaris		612
Muğla	48	611
Muş	49	025
Nevşehir	50	485
Niğde	51	483
Pozantı		7331
Rize	53	054
Safranbolu		464
Sandıklı		4991
Sakarya (Adapazarı)		261
Samsun	55	36
Sapanca		2641
Selçuk		5451
Şırnak	73	8456
Side		321
Siirt	56	844
Sinop	57	376
Silifke		759
Sivas	58	477
Şile		1992
Şanlıurfa	63	871
Tatvan		8497
Tekirdağ	59	186
Tokat	60	475
Trabzon	61	031
Tunceli	62	8191
Uludağ		2418
Uşak	64	641
Ürgüp		4868
Van	65	061
Yalova		193
Yozgat	66	473
Zonguldak	67	381

OPENING TIMES

Government Offices	8:30-12:30 (closed Sat. and Sun.) 13:30 - 17:30
Banks	8:30-12:00 (closed Sat. and Sun.) 13:30-17:00
Shops	9:30-13:00 (closed Sun.) 14:00 - 19:00
Covered Bazaar- İstanbul	8:00-19:00 (closed Sun.)

Summer hours :

In the Aegean and Mediterranean regions of Türkiye, government offices and many other establishments are closed in the afternoon during the summer months. These summer hours are fixed each year by the province governors.

OFFICIAL HOLIDAYS

- Jan. 1 - New Year's Day.
- Apr. 23 - National Independence and Children's Day.
- May. 19 - Atatürk Commemoration and Youth and Sports Day.
- Aug. 30 - Victory Day (final rout of invading forces in 1922).

FESTIVAL - FAIRS - EVENTS

Camel Wrestling Festival-Seiçuk	January
ME-TUR-EX Mediterranean Tourism Fair - Izmir	February
Istanbul International Film Festival- Istanbul	March
1915 Sea Victory Celebration - Çanakkale	March
Traditional "Mesir" Festival - Manisa	April
International Children's Day - Ankara (23rd April)	April
International Nysa Culture and Art Festival - Sultanhisar	April
Ephesus Int. Festival of Culture & Tourism	April-May
Ankara International Arts Festival	April-May
Art and Culture Festival - Sultanhisar	May
Yunus Emre Culture and Art Week-Eskişehir	May
Aksu Culture & Art Festival - Giresun	
International Music and Folklore Festival - Silifke	May
International Asia-Europe Biennale - Ankara	May-June
Alanya Tourism Festival - Alanya	June
Foça Music, Folklore and Watersports Festival - Foça	June
Marmaris Festival - Marmaris	June
Bergama Festival - Bergama	June
Ihlara Tourism and Art Week -Amasya	June
Atatürk Culture Festival- Aksaray	June
Kafkasör Culture & Art Festival - Artvin	June
Çeşme Sea Festival - Çeşme	June
Mengen Chefs Festival - Bolu	June
Safranbolu Architectural Treasures and Folklore week - Safranbolu	June
Istanbul International Art and Culture Festival - Istanbul	June - July
Traditional Kırkpınar Wrestling - Edirne	June-July
Tourism & Culture Festival - Iskenderun	July
International Culture & Art Festival (Bursa Fair) - Bursa	July
International Folk Dance Festival - Samsun	July
Ceramic Festival - Kütahya	July
Nasreddin Hoca Festival - Akşehir	July
Hittite Festival - Çorum	July
Erzurum International Commemoration Festival - Erzurum	July - August
Troy Festival - Çanakkale	August
İnsuyu Festival - Burdur	August
Hacıbektaş Veli Commemoration Festival - Hacıbektaş	August
Tourism & Handcraft Festival - Avanos	August
Tourism Festival - Avanos	August
Izmir International Fair - Izmir	Aug.-Sep.
Kemer Carnival - Kemer	September
Şeyh Edebâli Commemoration and Culture Festival - Bi- lecik	September
Ertuğrul Commemoration Ceremonies-Söğüt	September
Mersin Art and Culture Festival - Mersin	September
International Meerschaum White Gold Festival - Eskişehir	September

CITY - Town	Category Class	NAME - ADDRESSES-TELEPHONE
		Lines), Tlx : 58540, Fax : 14498
	☆☆	Akman Oteli , İstiklal Cad., No : 13-09401, Tel : 11501, Tlx : 58594
	☆☆	Alp Oteli , Yat Limanı Karşısı, Tel : 11512
	☆☆	Altımsek Oteli , Güvenciler, No : 1-09400, Tel : 12278; Fax : 20604
	☆☆	Aydın Oteli , İnönü Bulv., No : 14-09400, Tel : 14034, Tlx : 58501, Fax : 14035
	☆☆	Efe Oteli , Güvercinada Cad., -09400, Tel : 13660 (3 Lines), Tlx : 58502
	☆☆	Eke Oteli , Yat Limanı, Tel : 13616
	☆☆	Minik Oteli , Cephane Sok. No : 8, Tel : 12359, Tlx : 58550, Fax : 13706
	☆☆	Pigale Oteli , Kemerönü Mev.-09400, Tel : 18185, Tlx : 58598, Fax : 12392
	☆☆	Royal Oteli , Söke Yolu Üzeri, Kirazlı Yolu Aynırı, Tel : 11781, Tlx : 58504, Fax : 18763
	☆☆	Stella Oteli , Bezirgan Sok. No : 44-09400, Tel : 11632, Fax : 15338
	☆	Aran Oteli , Kaya Aldoğan Sok. No : 4, Tel : 11325- 11076
	☆	Atadan Oteli , İsmet İnönü Bul., Tel : 11679
	☆	Ekin Oteli , Kadınlar Pasajı, No : 33-09400, Tel : 13970, Tlx : 58660, Fax : 12669
		Öküz Mehmetpaşa Kervansarayı , Atatürk Bulv., No : 1, Tel : 14115 (5 Lines), Fax : 14119
	TK1	Kuşadası Tatil Köyü , Tel : 11135, Tlx : 58511
	TK1	Kuş-Tur Tatil Köyü , 31'ler Plajı Mevki-09400, Tel : 14110, Tlx : 58518, Fax : 18832
	TK2	Ömer Tatil Köyü , Yavansu Mevki-09440, Tel : 13700, Tlx : 58519, Fax : 14344
	P	Bahar Pansiyon , Cephane Sok.No : 12, Tel : 11191
	P	Balcılar Pansiyon , Kadınlar Denizi Mevki, Tel : 11410
	P	Çi-Dem Pansiyon , İstiklal Cad., No : 9-09400, Tel : 11895
	P	Diamond Pansiyon , Yılanburnu Mev., Tel : 13134
	P	Grup Pansiyon , İstiklal Cad., No : 3-09400, Tel : 11230
	P	Özer Pansiyon , İstiklal Cad., No : 11/A-09400, Tel : 11138, Fax : 12278
	P	Perle Pansiyon , Güvenciler, Tel : 14585
	P	Romantic Pansiyon , Yılanburnu Mevki, Tel : 14632
	P	Yunus Pansiyon , İstiklal Cad. No : 7, Tel : 12268
Nazilli (9-637)	☆☆	Ticaret Odası Oteli , Tel : 19678 (4 Lines), Tlx : 53861, Fax : 19681
Söke Didim (9-6353)	☆☆☆	Golden Sand Oteli , Altınkum, Tel : 1380, Fax : 1803
	☆☆	Markizet Oteli , Yeni Hisar Karakoyu Mev.-09290, Tel : 1543, Fax : 1545
	☆☆	Saadet Oteli , Altınkum Yenihisar, Tel : 2449, Fax : 2448
	☆☆	Yıldırım Oteli , Altınkum Mah. Deniz Sok. No : 18, Tel : 2108, Fax : 2014
	☆	Hergül Oteli , Altınkum-09290, Tel : 1175, Fax : 1439
	P	Agais Pansiyon , Altınkum Çayır Sok.-09270, Tel : 1379, Fax : 1599
	P	Apollo Pansiyon , Çiçek Sok. No : 8, Tel : 1055
	P	Çamlık Pansiyon , Eski Kuyumcular Mah., Tel : 1058
BALIKESİR (9-661)	☆☆	İmanoğlu Oteli , Örucüler Cad., No : 18, Tel : 17144
	☆☆	Kervansaray Oteli , İstasyon Mey.-10100, Tel : 11635, Tlx : 58183, Fax : 30731
	☆	Büyük Çömlek Oteli , Oto Terminali Karşısı,

CITY - Town	Category Class	NAME - ADDRESSES-TELEPHONE
		Tel: 3030, Tlx: 56547, Fax: 4848
	☆☆☆	İber Oteli, Side Palace , Sorgun Mevkii-07600, Tel: 4715, Tlx: 56495, Fax: 4714
	☆☆☆	Tayyar Bey Oteli , Gündoğdu Mevkii, Tel: 1190
	TK1	Club Aldiana Tatil Köyü , Tel: 4260, Tlx: 56606
	TK1	Robinson Club Pamilya Tatil Köyü , Acısu-Sorgun-07600, Tel: 4700, Tlx: 565851, Fax: 4708
	TK1	Sidelya Tatil Köyü , Çolaklı Köyü, Tel: 4258, Tlx: 56504
	P	Mavisu Pansiyon , Kordon Sok., No: 9, Tel: 2219
	P	Hanımeli Pansiyon , Köyiçi Mevkii, Tel: 1789
Side (9-321)	☆☆☆☆	Asteria Oteli , Side, Tel: 31830, Tlx: 56584
	☆☆☆☆	Cesars Oteli , Kumköyü, Tel: 32480, Tlx: 56415,
	☆☆☆	Defne Oteli , Side Köyü, Tel: 31880, Tlx: 56621
	☆☆	Cennet Oteli , Side Köyü, Tel: 31017-31167, Tlx: 56682, Fax: 31438,
	☆☆	Club Bella Oteli , Bingöşik Mevkii, Tel: 31820, Tlx: 56546
	☆☆	Golf Oteli , Tiyereyengöl Mevkii, Tel: 34744, Fax: 34743, Tlx: 56545
	☆	Karzelmas Oteli , Bingöşik Köyü, Tel: 31350, Tlx: 56587
	TK1	Turtel Tatil Köyü , Selimiye Köyü, Tel: 32225, Tlx: 56683
Yeşilköy (9-3215)	☆☆☆	Alara Oteli , Yeşil Köyü-07401, Tel: 1146, Tlx: 56613, Fax: 1153
ARTVİN (9-0581)	☆☆	Karahan Oteli , İnönü Cad., Tel: 1800 (3 Lines), Tlx: 83393, Fax: 2420
Hopa (9-0571)	☆	Cihan Oteli , Ortahopa Cad., No: 7-08600, Tel: 1897, Fax: 1898
	☆	Papilla Oteli , Ortahopa Cad., -08600, Tel: 2641, Fax: 2975
AYDIN (9-631)	☆	Orhan Oteli , Gazi Bul. No: 63, Tel: 21713 (4 Lines), Fax: 11781
Güzelçamlı (9-6366)	☆☆	Barbaros Oteli , Köyalı Mev., Güzel Çamlı Köyü, Tel: 1006-1007
	☆☆	Solara Oteli , Güzelçamlı, Tel: 1004-1483, Tlx: 58599
	☆	Damia Oteli , Güzelçamlı Köyü Köyalı Mevkii, Tel: 1162
Kadıkalesi (9-6363)	☆☆☆☆	Batıhan Oteli , İlica Mevkii-09402, Tel: 1423, Tlx: 58630, Fax: 1421
Kuşadası (9-636)	☆☆☆☆	Fantasia Oteli , Söke Yolu, 5. Km., Tel: 18600
	☆☆☆☆	Onur Oteli , Yavansu Mev. Tel: 18505 (12 Lines), Tlx: 58644, Fax: 13727
	☆☆☆☆	İmbat Oteli , Kadınlar Denizi, Hacı Feyzullah Mah., Mevkii-09401, Tel: 12000 (4 Lines), Tlx: 58582, Fax: 14960
	☆☆☆	Asana Oteli , Kadınlar Denizi, Tel: 18923, Tlx: 58617, Fax: 18916
	☆☆☆	Atunç Oteli , Atatürk Bulv., Tel: 17608, Tlx: 58614
	☆☆☆	Barbados Oteli , Kadınlar Denizi, Tel: 14611, Tlx: 58655
	☆☆☆	Club Akdeniz Oteli , Karaova Mev. Tel: 16971 (10 Lines), Tlx: 58552
	☆☆☆	Derici Oteli , Atatürk Bulv., No: 40, Tel: 18222, Fax: 18226
	☆☆☆	Kismet Oteli , Akyar Mev.-09400, Tel: 12005 (9 Lines), Tlx: 58556, Fax: 14914
	☆☆☆	Martı Oteli , Kadınlar Denizi, Tel: 13650/2, Tlx: 58548, Fax: 14700
	☆☆☆	Özçelik Oteli , Yat Limanı Karşısı-09400, Tel: 14490 (3 Lines), Tlx: 58569, Fax: 14505
	☆☆☆	Santur Oteli , C. Tarhan Bulv., Tel: 18882, Tlx: 58662, Fax: 12528
	☆☆☆	Sözer Biraderler Oteli , Atatürk Bul.-09400, Tel: 18938, Tlx: 58628
	☆☆☆	Tusan Oteli , 31'ler Plaj Mev.-09400, Tel: 14495 (4

4th September Culture and Art Festival-Sivas	September
Folklore Week - Safranbolu	September
International Grape Harvest Festival - Ürgüp	September
International Fair - Mersin	September
International Mediterrenaen - Mediterranean Song Contest - Antalya	October
International on al Gullet Festival - Bozburun	October
The Golden Orange Film and Arts Festival - Antalya	October
Ahi Guild Holiday - Kırşehir	October
International St. Nicholas Symposium - Demre	December
Mevlana Commemoration Ceremony - Konya	December

MUSEUMS

Most Turkish museums are open every day of the week, except Mondays. Palaces are open everyday, except Mondays and Thursdays. The Topkapı Palace Museum in İstanbul is closed on Tuesdays. In order to be allowed to take photos or films in museums or at ruins, a fee, which varies according to the actual entrance fee, is charged. The photographing or filming for publication purposes of, as yet, unpublished objects which are copyrighted, requires a special permission from the General Directorate of Antiquities and Museums, Ankara.

TIME DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TÜRKİYE AND SOME OTHER COUNTRIES

Australia	+ 8	Japan	+7
Germany	- 1	Netherlands	- 1
France	- 1	Austria	- 1
England	- 2	Spain	- 1
Italy	- 1	USA	- 7 (EST)

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS

Local time : GMT + 2 hrs. (Summer).

Electricity : 220 volts a. c., all over Türkiye. The voltage is clearly marked on all hotel power points.

Tap water : Safe to drink in all cities as it has been chlorinated.

Weights and measures : Metric system.

Foreign newspapers : Available in large cities the day after printing.

Interpreter - guides : Ministry of Tourism Offices and travel agents can provide professional interpreter - guides. Travel agents are obliged to provide professional interpreter - guides on all of their tours. Since Ani lies in a military zone, it is necessary to obtain a special permission from the Local Security Authority in Kars before being allowed to visit the ruins.

Doctors and dentists : A great number of Turkish doctors and dentists speak a foreign language and many of them have received training abroad. Such doctors and dentists can be found in Türkiye's major hospitals and, in addition, there are certain foreign-operated hospitals in İstanbul (see Useful Addresses).

Foreign Language Broadcasts in Türkiye

The voice of Türkiye (VOT - TRT) introduces visitors to Türkiye's historical, geographical, social, economic, and touristic characteristics; and gives some practical information which may be of use during their stay in Türkiye. VOT-TR also broadcasts popular music. The main studio of VOT-TR is in Lara, Antalya, and broadcasts daily from 07:30 to 12:45, and 12:45, and 18:30 to 22:00.

Five FM transmitters are used for VOT-TR and their operating frequencies are shown below:

Location	Frequency
Antalya	100.6 Mhz
Bodrum	97.4 Mhz
Çeşme	101.6 Mhz
İzmir	100.5 Mhz
İstanbul	101.9 Mhz
Kuşadası	101.9 Mhz
Nevşehir	101.9 Mhz
Marmaris	103.0 Mhz
Pamukkale	101.0 Mhz

English is the main language but the news is also presented in French and German everyday at 08:30, 10:30, 12:30, 18:30, and 21:30. The news in English and German is also broadcast everynight on Turkish Television, channel 2 and 5, after the 22:00 Turkish news.

The 3rd channel of Turkish Radio broadcasts programs in Turkish, English, French and German on the FM frequencies at 9:00, 12:00, 14:00, 17:00, 19:00, and 22:00 hrs. These programs can be heard in the following provinces :

Adana	Gaziantep
Ağrı	Hatay - Antakya
Akşehir	Hakkari
Amasya	Isparta
Ankara	İstanbul
Antakya	İzmir
Artvin - Hopa	Karabük
Aydın - Muğla	Kars
Ayvvalık - Edremit	Kastamonu
Bitlis	Kayseri
Bodrum	Kırşehir
Bolu	Köcaeli - İzmit
Bursa	Konya
Cizre - Şırnak	Kuşadası
Çanakkale	Marmaris
Çeşme	Muş - Bingöl
Demirköy	Ordu - Giresun
Denizli	Özalp
Diyarbakır	Samsun
Edirne	Silifke
Elazığ - Malatya	Sinop
Elbistan	Sivas
Erzincan	Trabzon
Erzurum	Van
	Zonguldak

On the same channel:

Throughout the year, on Saturday evenings after the 17:00 hrs. news in French, the 19:00 hrs. news in English, and 22:00 hrs. news in German, there is a five minute information program.

On Sunday evenings after the 17:00 hrs, news in French, the 19:00 hrs. news in English, and 22:00 hrs. news in German, there is a twenty to twenty-five minute general information program, from the 1st of July to the 1st of October.

For further information, contact the Voice of Türkiye (VOT-TRT): TRT Türkiye'nin Sesi Radyosu, Yabancı Diller Bölümü, Ankara/Yenişehir, Mithat Paşa Cad., No : 37, Tel : 1189453, Fax : 1310322-1353816.

CITY - Town	Category Class	NAME - ADDRESSES-TELEPHONE
		Fax : 1131,
	☆☆	Kemer Doruk Oteli , Liman Cad., No : 19, Tel : 1695, Tlx : 56625, Fax : 1358
	☆	Kemer Oteli , İskele Cad., Tel : 1085
	Ö	Bonn Oteli , Kemer, Tel : 1833, Tlx : 56508
	Ö	Nona Oteli , Deniz Cad., No : 27, Tel : 3170 (6 Lines), Tlx : 56536, Fax : 1389
	TK1	Çamyuva Tatil Köyü , Çamyuva Köyü, Tel : 1510, Tlx : 56598
	TK1	Eldorador Tatil Köyü , Kemer-07180, Tel : 2993 (5 Lines), Tlx : 56623, Fax : 2999
	TK1	Hydros Village Tatil Köyü , Kemer-07980, Tel : 1133, Fax : 2927
	TK1	Kemer Tatil Köyü , Kemer, Tel : 1009, Tlx : 56689
	TK1	Milita Tatil Köyü , Kızıltepe Mevkii, Tel : 2232 (10 Lines), Tlx : 56592
	TK1	Palmiye Tatil Köyü , Tel : 3260 (10 Lines), Tlx : 56615
	TK1	Salıma Tatil Köyü , Kızıltepe Mevkii, Tel : 1521, Tlx : 56610
	TK1	Simena Ceytur Ceylan Tatil Köyü , Çamyuva, Tel : 6363 (10 Lines), Tlx : 56459, Fax : 6381
	TK1	Ulusoy Tatil Köyü , Göynük, Tel : 3290, Fax : 1272
	P	Arco Pansiyon , Atatürk Bul. Tel : 2846
	P	Bahama Pansiyon , Karayer Mevkii, Tel : 1835,
	P	Butterfly Pansiyon , Atatürk Bulv., No : 113. Sok. Tel : 3369
	P	Castellena Pansiyon , Antalya Cad., Tel : 2741
	P	Chimeara Pansiyon , Liman Cad., 104. Sok., No : 23, Tel : 3329, Fax : 3378
	P	Çekmen Pansiyon , İskele Cad., Tel : 1127
	P	Erol Pansiyon , 109. Sok. No : 21-07980, Tel : 1755, Fax : 1685
	P	Esmir Pansiyon , Liman Cad., 104. Sok. No : 14, Tel : 2506
	P	Genç Pansiyon , Köyiçi Mevkii, Kemer Cad., No : 18, Tel : 1653
	P	Hanay Pansiyon , Karapınar Cad., No : 22, Tel : 2907/8
	P	Harpoon Pansiyon , 108. Sok. No : 3, Tel : 2008
	P	Kutsal Pansiyon , 109. Sok. No : 13, Tel : 2785
	P	Konar Pansiyon , İskele Cad., No : 27-07980, Tel : 2488
	P	Life Pansiyon , İstiklal Cad., No : 23, Tel : 2779
	P	Prizma Pansiyon , Liman Cad., 108. Sok. No : 14, Tel : 1355
	P	Westfallen Pansiyon , Liman Cad., 108. Sok. No : 21, Tel : 1367
Konaklı (9-3235)	☆☆☆☆☆	Sarapsu Oteli , Konaklı Köyü-07490, Tel : 1476 (10 Lines) Tlx : 56447, Fax : 1072
	☆☆☆	Doğanay Oteli , Gerpelit Mevkii, Konaklı, Tel : 1436, Tlx : 56564
	☆☆☆	Turintaş Oteli , Konaklı, İskele, Tel : 1492, Fax : 1049
	☆☆☆	Turtaş Oteli , Konaklı Köyü-07400, Tel : 1392, Fax : 1001
	☆☆	Galaksi Oteli , Konaklı, Talatıye Köyü, Tel : 1099
	☆☆	Serda Oteli , Konaklı Köyü-07400, Tel : 1420
	☆	Yalı Oteli , Talatıye Köyü İskele Mev. Tel : 1390
Mahmutlar (9-3175)	☆☆☆	Club Santana Oteli , Mahmutlar Mevkii-07450, Tel : 1124, Fax : 1171
	☆☆☆	De-Ha Oteli , Mahmutlar Kasabası-07450, Tel : 19010
Manavgat (9-3211)	☆☆☆☆☆	Turkuaz Oteli , Sorgun-Acısu Mevkii, Tel : 4722, Tlx : 56490, Fax : 4721
	☆☆☆☆	Linda Oteli , Tiryengöl Mevkii, 07600, Tel : 6700, Fax : 4630
	☆☆☆☆	Süral Oteli , Tilkiçler Mev. Çolaklı Köyü-07600,

CITY - Town	Category Class	NAME - ADDRESSES-TELEPHONE
		07400, Tel: 13617,
	TK1	Club Aquarius, Alanya Tatil Köyü, Konaklı Mevkii-07490, Tel: 11296, Tlx: 56589, Fax: 12039
	P	Aytur Villa Pansiyon, Keykubat Cad., Tel: 13955
	P	Pınara Pansiyon, Güllerpınar Mah. Tel: 11092
	Ö	Bedestan Oteli, Cami Önü Mevkii, Hisarçı Köyü, Tel: 21234 (3 Lines), Tlx: 17934
Avsallar (9-3237)	☆☆☆☆	Jasmin Oteli, Avsallar, Tel: 1180 (4 Lines), Tlx: 56482
	☆☆☆☆	Top Oteli, Bey Yaylası Mevkii, Avsallar-07410, Tel: 1235, Tlx: 56480, Fax: 1118
Beldibi (9-3184)	☆☆☆☆	Ramada Renaissance Resoroto, Beldibi, Tel: 3255, Tlx: 56552, Fax: 3256
	TK1	Alba Club Tatil Köyü, Beldibi-07983, Tel: 8151, Tlx: 56553, Fax: 8159
	TK 1	Salima II Tatil Köyü, Beldibi Mevkii - 07981, Tel: 8360, Tlx: 56531, Fax: 8083
	TK1	Şampiyon Tatil Köyü, Beldibi Kemer, Tel: 3205 (8 Lines), Tlx: 56461
Incekum (9-3237)	☆☆☆☆	Alaaddin II Oteli, Avsallar Incekum Mev., Tel: 1491 (6 Lines), Tlx: 56438, Fax: 1317
	☆☆☆	Incekum Oteli, Avsallar -07410, Tel: 1149, Tlx: 56605, Fax: 1120
	☆☆	Aspendos Oteli, Avsallar-07410, Tel: 1004, Fax: 1269
	☆☆	Yalihan Oteli, Avsallar Köyü-07410, Tel: 1010, Tlx: 56452, Fax: 1044
Kaş	P	Şahin Pansiyon, Avsallar Köyü, Tel: 1063
Kalkan (9-3215)	☆☆☆	Pirat Oteli, Kalkan Marina'sı, Tel: 1178, Tlx: 56527
	P	Balıkçıhan Pansiyon, Kalkan, Tel: 1075
	P	Kalkan Han Pansiyon, Köyü Mevkii, Tel: 1151, Tlx: 56524
	P	Pasha's Inn Pansiyon, 10. Sok. No : 8, Tel: 1077
Kale		
Demre(9-3224)		
Kargıcak (9-3178)	☆☆☆	Myra Pansiyon, Müze Cad., 4/B, Tel: 1026
	☆☆☆	Club Titan Oteli, Kargıcak Köyü Mevkii, Tel: 1063, Tlx: 56511
Kaş (9-3226)	☆☆☆	Ekicil Oteli, Hükümet Konağı Yanı-07580, Tel: 1417, Tlx: 56529
	☆☆	Kekova Oteli, Millî Güvenlik Cad., No: 2-07580, Tel: 1950 (3 Lines), Fax: 1952
	☆☆	Mimosa Oteli, Elmalı Cad., - 07580, Tel: 1272, Tlx: 56530, Fax: 1368
	☆☆	Oryant Oteli, Elmalı Cad., No: 7, Tel: 1545, Tlx: 56441
	P	Famous Pansiyon, Mentеше Mah., Tel: 1286
	P	Uzun Pansiyon, Yeniöl Mah., Tel: 1721
Kemer (9-3214)	☆☆☆☆	Art Oteli, Kızıltepe Mev.-07890, Tel: 2611, Tlx: 56570, Fax: 2617
	☆☆☆☆	Grand Otel Faselis, Tekirova-07983, Tel: 3200, Tlx: 56460, Fax: 2079
	☆☆☆☆	Otem Oteli, Yat Limanı Karşısı, Tel: 3181, Tlx: 56543
	☆☆☆	Koriant Oteli, Iskele Cad., No: 1, Tel: 2130, Tlx: 56494, Fax: 3243
	☆☆☆	Olimpos Oteli, Kemer, Tel: 1280, Tlx: 56634, Fax: (9-31) 116798
	☆☆☆	Palmiye Oteli, Tekerlektepe Mevkii, Tel: 3260, Tlx: 56615
	☆☆	Ambassador Oteli, Liman Cad., No: 10, Tel: 2626
	☆☆	Daallar Adonis Oteli, Karayer Mevkii, Tel: 2481, Tlx: 56650
	☆☆	Dragos Oteli, Deniz Cad., -07980, Tel: 2489, Tlx: 56437, Fax: 3241
	☆☆	Elegance Oteli, Karayer Mev., 102. Sok. No : 5, Tel: 3242, Fax: 2805
	☆☆	Hasan Şeker Oteli, Kemer-07980, Tel: 1325,

MINI CONVERSATION GUIDE			
c	= j	Camı (mosque)	=Jami
ç	= ch	Foça	= Foča
ğ (soft ğ - unpronounced, it serves to extend the preceding vowel)	Dağ (mountain)	Daa	
ı (undotted i)	= between i and e	Topkapı	= Topkapeu
ö	= oe	Göreme	= Goereme
ş	= sh	Kuşadası	= Kushadaseu
ü	= as in French	"tu" Ürgüp	= Ürgüp
Everyday phrases and polite expressions : To the words "hoş geldiniz" (welcome), you reply "hoş bulduk"			
Hello	: Merhaba		
Goodbye	: Allahısmarladık (said by the person leaving) Güle güle (said by the person seeing his fri end off)		
Good morning	: Günaydın		
Good evening	: İyi Akşamlar		
Good night	: İyi Geceler		
How are you?	: Nasılsınız?		
I am well, thank you.	: İyiyim, teşekkür ederim		
Please	: Lütfen		
Thank you	: Teşekkür ederim or merci		
Yes	: Evet		
No	: Hayır		
There's	: Var		
There is not	: Yok (used to express the availability or unavailability of something, respectively		
I want	: İstiyorum		
1 : Bir	11 : Onbir	101 : Yüzbir	
2 : İki	25 : Yirmibeş	200 : İkiyüz	
3 : Üç	30 : Otuz	300 : Üç yüz	
4 : Dört	40 : Kırk	1000 : Bin	
5 : Beş	50 : Elli	2000 : İki bin	
6 : Altı	60 : Altmış		
7 : Yedi	70 : Yetmiş		
8 : Sekiz	80 : Seksen		
9 : Dokuz	90 : Doksan		
10 : On	100 : Yüz		
The Time		The days	
When?	: Ne zaman?		
Yesterday/today	: Dün, bugün	Sunday	: Pazar
Tomorrow	: Yarın	Monday	: Pazartesi
Morning/afternoon	: Sabah, öğleden sonra	Tuesday	: Salı
Evening/night	: Akşam, gece	Wednesday	: Çarşamba
One hour	: Bir saat	Thursday	: Perşembe
What is the time?	: Saat kaç?	Friday	: Cuma
At what time?	: Saat kaçta?	Saturday	: Cumartesi
While travelling		In the hotel	
Airport	: Hava alanı	A room	: Bir oda
Port	: Liman	Two people	: İki kişi
Town centre	: Şehir merkezi	A room with a bath-room	: Banyolu bir oda
Where is it ?	: Nerede?	What is the price?	: Fiyat nedir?
Is it far?	: Uzak mı?	Hot water	: Sıcak su
Tourism bureau	: Turizm bürosu	A supplementary bed	: İlave bir yatak
Repair garage	: Bir tamirci	Breakfast	: Kahvaltı
A good hotel	: İyi bir otel	Butter	: Tereyağ
A restaurant	: Bir lokanta	Coffee	: Kahve
Attention	: Dikkat	Tea	: Çay
		Milk	: Süt
		Sugar	: Şeker
		The bill	: Hesap
In the garage		Shopping	
Petrol	: Benzin	How much is it?	: Bu ne kadar?
Petrol station	: Benzin istasyonu	It is very expensive?	: Çok pahalı
Oil	: Motor yağı	I do not like it.	: Beğenmedim

Change of oil	: Yağ deęiřtirme	Is it old?	: Eski mi?
Tire	: Lastik	Gold	: Altın
Brakes	: Frenler	Silver	: Gümüş
Spark plugs	: Bujiler	Leather	: Deri
It does not work.	: Çalışmıyor	Copper	: Bakır
		Brass	: Piring
In the restaurant			
Bread	: Ekmek	Meat	: Et
Water	: Su	Mutton	: Koyun eti
Mineral water	: Maden suyu	Lamb	: Kuzu eti
Fruit juice	: Meyva Suyu	Beef	: Sięir eti
Wine	: Şarap	Veal	: Dana eti
Beer	: Bira	Chicken	: Piliç/Tavuk
Ice	: Buz	Fish	: Balık
Several Turkish dishes			
★ Hors-d'oeuvre "mezeler"			
Arnavut cięeri	: Spicy fried liver with onions		
Çerkes tavuęu	: Cold chicken in walnut puree with garlic		
Çię Köfte	: Spicy raw meatballs		
Midye dolması	: Stuffed mussels		
Yaprak dolması	: Stuffed grape leaves		
★ Soups "çorbalar"			
Yayla çorbası	: Yogurt soup		
Duęün çorbası	: Meat soup with egg yolks stirred in		
İřkembe çorbası	: Tripe soup		
★ Grills "ızgaralar"			
Bonfile	: Fillet steak		
Döner Kebab	: Lamb grilled on a revolving spit		
Pirzola	: Lamb chops		
Şiř Kebab	: Grilled lamb on skewers		
Şiř köfte	: Grilled meatballs		
★ Pilafs "pilav"			
Sade pilav	: Plain rice pilaf		
İç pilav	: Rice with nuts, currants, and onions		
Bulgur pilavi	: Cracked wheat pilaf		
★ Cold vegetables in olive oil "zeytinyaęlılar"			
İmam bayıldı	: Split aubergine with tomatoes and onions		
Kabak kızartması	: Fried baby marrow slices served with yogurt		
Patlıcan kızartması	: Fried aubergine slices served with yogurt		
Zeytinyaęlı fasulye	: Green beans in tomato sauce		
★ Savoury pastries "börekler"			
Sigara böreęi	: Fried filo pastry filled with cheese		
Su böreęi	: Layers of filo pastry baked with cheese or meat filling		
Talař böreęi	: Puff pastry filled with meat		
★ Salads "salatalar"			
Cacık	: Chopped cucumber in garlic flavoured yogurt		
Çoban salatası	: Mixed tomato, pepper, cucumber, and onion salad		
Patlıcan salatası	: Pureed aubergine salad		
Piyaz	: Haricot bean salad		
★ Desserts "tatlılar"			
Baklava	: Flaky pastry stuffed with nuts in syrup		
Tel Kadayıf	: Shredded wheat stuffed with nuts in syrup		
Sütluç	: Creamy cold rice pudding		
Komposto	: Cold stewed fruit		
Dondurma	: Ice cream		
★ Fruits "meyvalar"			
Grapes	: Üzüm	Yellow melon	: Kavun

CITY - Town	Category Class	NAME - ADDRESSES-TELEPHONE
		Tel : 176224
	Ö	Abad Pansiyon , Hesapçı Sok. No : 52, Tel : 176662
	Ö	Özgurbet Pansiyon , Konyaaltı Cad., Dolun Tesisle-ri Arkası, Tel : 290204
	Ö	Leta Pansiyon , Atatürk Cad., Kaleiçi Mevkii , Tel : 111598, Fax : 119065
Alanya (9-323)	☆☆☆☆	Alanur Oteli , Dimçayı Mevkii -07400, Tel : 11224, Tlx : 56645, Fax : 14419
	☆☆☆☆	Ananas Oteli , Cıkcıklı Köyü-07400, Tel : 19112, Tlx : 56454, Fax : 10913
	☆☆☆☆	Alaaddin Oteli , Saray Mah.-07400, Tel : 12624, Tlx : 56646
	☆☆☆☆	Albayrak Oteli , Oba Göl Mevkii, Tel : 17192, Fax : 18837
	☆☆☆☆	Banana Oteli , Cıkcıklı Köyü-07400, Tel : 11548, Tlx : 56629, Fax : 18867
	☆☆☆☆	Blue Sky Bayırlı Oteli , İskele Cad., No : 66, Tel : 16407, Fax : 14320
	☆☆☆☆	Eftalia Aytur Oteli , Keykubat Cad., Tel : 13959, Tlx : 56603, Fax : 14177
	☆☆☆☆	Kaptan Oteli , İskele Cad., No : 62, Tel : 14900 (2 Lines), Tlx : 56675, Fax : 12000
	☆☆	Alaiye Oteli , Atatürk Cad., No : 182-07400, Tel : 14018, Fax : 21508
	☆☆	Alya Oteli , Obaköyü, Göl Mevkii - 07400, Tel : 19104, Fax : 15653
	☆☆	Alanya Büyük Oteli , Güllerınar Mah. -07400, Tel : 11138, Tlx : 56571
	☆☆	Atilla Oteli , Güllerınar Mah. Tel : 14751, Fax : 14752
	☆☆	Aytur Oteli , Keykubat Cad., Tel : 13959, Tlx : 56603
	☆☆	Azak Oteli , Atatürk Cad., Tel : 19155, Tlx : 56444, Fax : 20726
	☆☆	Boulevard Oteli , Keykubat Cad., - 07400, Tel : 17221, Tlx : 56502, Fax : 17220
	☆☆	Gardenia Oteli , Güzelyalı Cad., Tel : 14130, Tlx : 56556
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	☆☆	Riviera Oteli , Güzelyalı Cad., Tel : 17597, Tlx : 56516, Fax : 12918
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