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# FOIA MARKER

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**Record Group/Collection:** George H.W. Bush Presidential Records  
**Collection/Office of Origin:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File Backup Files  
**Subseries:** Chron File, 1989-1993

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**OA/ID Number:** 13764  
**Folder ID Number:** 13764-009

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**Folder Title:**  
Turkey 7/19/20 [OA 8325]

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Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
<b>G</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>

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July 9, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY SNOW

FROM: JENNIFER GROSSMAN

SUBJECT: MORE BACKGROUND ON TURKISH-GREEK RELATIONS AND  
TURKEY'S GEOSTRATEGIC PERSPECTIVE

The following are excerpts from a paper by Ali Karaosmanoglu, a member of the Foreign Policy Institute (Ankara) and the Social Studies Foundation (Istanbul).

"Turkey defines its security options within three interacting strategic environments: the global system, implying mainly Turkey's position as regards the Soviet Union and the United States; its bilateral relations with Greece, involving mainly Cyprus and the Aegean; and its position within the Middle East subsystem."

"After the Second World War, Turkey's freedom of choice was strictly limited by the Soviet threat and by the bipolar and heterogenous character of the international system."

"In those years there was a high degree of coincidence between American and Turkish security interests."

"The last two decades have drastically altered the framework within which Turkish policy operates."

"In the 1960s and 1970s the circumstances which had induced Turkey to link its security interests completely with those of the United States underwent significant changes. In this period, Turkey's ties with the United States were steadily reduced. A number of specific political irritants played a role. The first was President Johnson's blunt letter to Prime Minister Inonu in June 1964, warning that Turkey was not permitted to use U.S. military equipment in an operation against Cyprus."

"The most recent indication of improving relations between Washington and Ankara is the considerable increase in U.S. assistance to Turkey proposed last February by the Reagan Administration."

"The disputes between Greece and Turkey -- especially those over Cyprus and the Aegean, two critical strategic areas from Turkey's security standpoint -- constitute an important factor contributing to the erosion of NATO's southern flank."

"The first and probably most urgent problem concerns the

methods of settlement of the Cyprus conflict. For Turkey, intercommunal talks constitute the only valid procedure for reaching a mutually acceptable and lasting settlement in Cyprus. Greece does not seem to have adopted this approach. It rather favors the internationalization of the conflict, drawing in especially the nonaligned nations, the European Community, and both superpowers."

"Turkey believes that bilateral negotiations would be best for the Aegean as well. Because of the special circumstances of that sea, an equitable solution to the existing problems can be found only through such negotiations. Greece again rejects this approach, and favors the automatic application of the equidistance principle as in the continental shelf case."

"It should be noted that this Greek dislike for negotiated settlement has been accentuated since Andreas Papandreou came to power. The present Greek government has asserted that Turkey is a security threat, and has demanded from NATO and the United States "guarantees" to protect Greece from its fellow Alliance member. NATO and the United States have not accepted the view that Turkey menaces Greece, and have refused the Greek demand for guarantees."

"The Turkish perception of Greek-Turkish problems is traditionally more moderate than the Greek one."

"The Republic of Turkey, founded on Kemalist principles, had to eliminate the theocratic remnants of the Ottoman Empire and to develop a secular political structure. Thus, despite its religious and historic affinity with the nations of the Middle East, modern Turkey preferred not to show much interest in the region and especially in the Arab world, although it tried to maintain friendly relations with all its neighbors."

"After the Second World War, options being strictly limited, Turkey approached the Arab world from the unidimensional perspective of East-West tension."

"Turkey's relations with its West European allies were much more intimate than its contacts with Middle Eastern countries--and Ankara's lack of interest in the Middle East was misinterpreted by the Arab nations as an unfriendly attitude."

President's Trip to Greece and Turkey  
Concept Paper

Overview

The President's July 18-22 trip to Greece and Turkey provides a major opportunity for us to advance our relationships with the Mitsotakis and Ozal governments. The President will be the first American President since Eisenhower (1959) to visit both countries. His trip has dominated the Greek and Turkish press since it was announced and has assumed enormous symbolic importance in each country. Ozal and Mitsotakis have signalled that they expect new security and economic assistance initiatives from us and their publics have high expectations that the visit will result in stronger and closer relations with the U.S.

We are well positioned to use the trip to strengthen and broaden our relationships with both countries. We should announce new initiatives to convey in concrete terms our interest in closer ties with Greece and Turkey. We should also emphasize our willingness to work with them to promote better Greek-Turkish relations and progress on Cyprus. This will be more difficult to achieve. We will have to use the President's speeches and remarks to pound away at this theme and should prepare ideas for the President to put forward on the trip.

The stop in Greece is in many ways the more important of the two. Prime Minister Mitsotakis has adopted a clear U.S. bias since taking office in April 1990. He has consistently backed us on major international issues, such as the Gulf crisis, and has not pushed the President publicly on Cyprus.

Mitsotakis has been criticised by Papandreou and even some in his own party for having allowed the U.S. to tilt toward Turkey on his watch without having received anything tangible in return for Greece. In essence, Mitsotakis cannot now demonstrate that his close relationship with the U.S. has paid off for Greece. Retaining only a slim, two-vote majority in Parliament, Mitsotakis wants and needs a greater demonstration of support from the President during the visit.

The President's visit to Turkey, on the other hand, will likely take on a celebratory air of the extraordinary expansion of the relationship during the past year. Total U.S. aid has never been greater and Ozal's close relationship with the President has convinced many Turks and Greeks that the U.S. has chosen to shift

its traditionally careful balance of Greek and Turkish interests decidedly in favor of Ankara.

The Turks want the President to articulate an even more expansive vision of the relationship, however, during his visit. They are pressing us for a joint statement proclaiming new strategic cooperation in the Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East. They want more U.S. defense and economic aid. The challenge for the President's trip to Turkey is to convey the sense of a closer relationship while avoiding promising more than we can deliver. Ozal will also insist on joining himself to the President for the entire two days in Turkey. While the President will want to show support for him, he should also go out of his way to demonstrate an interest in and respect for Turkey itself and the interests and values that have made us partners for forty years.

#### OBJECTIVES FOR BOTH COUNTRIES

- 1) Emphasize U.S. desire to improve and expand relations with both countries, especially on defense and security issues.
  - Public remarks should emphasize what U.S. has in common with both Turkey and Greece--NATO partnership; democratic and free market values; interest in stability for the Eastern Mediterranean.
  - We should avoid, however, arguing publicly the merits of 7:10.
  
- 2) Affirm U.S. willingness to help resolve Greek-Turkish differences, including Cyprus, stressing need for compromise and flexibility on major, divisive issues.
  - President should suggest ways to move forward on Cyprus: we should support UNSYG's attempt to convene an international conference by September.
  - President should also convince Ozal and Mitsotakis to agree to a bilateral meeting this summer on major differences, including a non-aggression pact, agreement on avoiding altercations in Aegean; and agreement on Aegean seabed issues.
  - We should hold open the possibility of the President suggesting Ozal and Mitsotakis meet with him together during the trip on Crete or in Istanbul to seek progress on some of these issues.

OBJECTIVES FOR GREECE

- 1) Encourage Mitsotakis' inclinations to seek closer ties with the U.S. but demonstrate to him, the Greek political establishment and public that pro-U.S. policies pay off in concrete terms.

-Visit itself will help to draw attention to long-standing ties between U.S. and Greece. We should emphasize in remarks fact that this is first Presidential visit in 30 years.

-President should announce in speech to Parliament invitation for Karamanlis to make State visit in 1992. He should also reaffirm invitation for Mitsotakis to make an official working visit.

-Announce initiatives in security assistance: F-16 purchases; lease of Knox frigates; COBS MOU; continued healthy \$350 million in security assistance.

- 2) Work with the Greeks to forge compromises on key issues with Turkey--Cyprus, Aegean issues, non-aggression pact.

-As noted previously, will require Presidential involvement with both leaders and possible tripartite meeting.

- 3) Consult closely with Greece to maintain stability in the Balkans.

-Follow up June 27 bilateral discussions on Balkans by stressing U.S.-Greek consultation on this issue during visit.

-We should refer to our support of Greek interests in Balkans in public statements. This will also reinforce message of benefits of close relationship with U.S.

-In addition, we should propose joint U.S.-Greek technical assistance for Albania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria to emphasize Greek expertise and our common objectives.

- 4) Communicate privately and publicly our rationale for a strong U.S. relationship with Turkey and need for increased aid.

-President should make this point in meetings with Mitsotakis, as he has done before so that Greeks understand from him necessity of continued expanded ties to Turkey.

-We should be careful about framing this publicly. May be able to do best by reference to Turkey's Gulf war commitment in speech and remarks.

#### OBJECTIVES FOR TURKEY

- 1) Seek agreement on continued, enhanced U.S.-Turkish security relationship produced by the Gulf conflict.

-We will want to maintain greater access to Turkish facilities enjoyed during the Gulf conflict for at least as long as our redeployed forces from northern Iraq are in Turkey.

-Frame enhanced U.S. access as manifestation of our desire for a strategic dialogue/understanding with Turkey on the Gulf and Middle East.

-Emphasize strategic dialogue in public remarks but avoid a joint statement which could antagonize Greece. Compromise could be both Presidents mentioning strategic dialogue and common interests in their respective press statements at joint press conference.

- 2) Strengthen Turkish military capabilities to respond to future regional contingencies:

-Make commitment to 80-plane F-16 buy. President could dramatize by visiting F-16 plant at Murted.

-Reconfirm Administration commitment to greater FY-92 FMS level--assert privately and publicly that we will seek full funding (\$625 FMS, \$75 ESF).

-Resell package of security assistance Administration produced for Turkey since start of Gulf conflict.

- 3) Support Turkey's desire for further economic integration with West.

--Reaffirm support for EC membership and enhanced trade and investment relationship with EC in meantime.

-Suggest ways to expand U.S.-Turkish trade but hold off on FTA. Point to greater Turkish use of GSP privileges and personal involvement of Mosbacher and Hills as avenues for more active discussion of these issues.

-Keep pushing for international community to make good on Gulf crisis economic support payments to Turkey, including Saudi oil aid.

- 4) Convey support for Ozal to help him domestically while being careful to not personalize the relationship excessively. President should also pay respect to importance of Turkey and its institutions to western security.

-Since Ozal will be with President for entire schedule, their personal friendship and Gulf alliance will be emphasized. President will want to continue to praise Ozal's leadership and courage during Gulf conflict.

-At the same time, President should stress our respect for the Turkish people, the military and other leaders to convey an interest in Turkey beyond Ozal. We can do this by meeting with opposition leaders, praising the role of the Turkish military in the Gulf conflict and paying attention to this theme in the public statements.

-Visit to the Ataturk Mausoleum and historic sites in Istanbul will also help on this theme.

- 5) As with Greece, emphasize the importance of movement on Cyprus and Greek-Turkish issues and need for compromise and flexibility on both sides.

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(Smith/Grossman)

July 10, 1991

91 JUL 10 P2 Draft Four  
TURKEY.TS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ARRIVAL STATEMENT  
ANKARA, TURKEY  
SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1991

Mr. President, your excellencies, my friends. Barbara and I are grateful for this gracious reception, and for the chance to be here in Turkey. // Having heard all our lives about Turkish hospitality, I can say that reports of its warmth have not been exaggerated. //

Thirty-two years ago, when President Eisenhower visited Turkey, he was greeted by a roaring crowd. Thousands hailed him in the streets -- cheering not merely America but our shared values and ideals. // One sign in particular touched him. It read: "Welcome to your second home." / Today, I feel as President Eisenhower did -- that Turkey is a second home. I say that not merely because of your hospitality -- but because of the common ideals and interests we share.

Turkish-American friendship reaches back as far as the late 18th century. We have forged close ties through trade and investment / military cooperation / and above all, a vision expressed by Kemal Attaturk -- that "the voice of the government must speak the words of its people." //

Recently, Mr. President, your people proved that friendship anew -- or as a Turkish proverb says, "good friends become apparent on black days." (IYI DOST KARA GUNDE BELLİ OLUR). When

one of your neighbors cast an "evil eye" on a smaller country, Turkey acted to ensure that brutality in Kuwait would not stand. //

First, Turkey shut down the Iraqi oil pipeline. Then, it banned cross border trade. When force became unavoidable, you permitted allied military strikes from your bases. This decision proved crucial to the success of Operation Desert Storm. / Furthermore, when you redeployed more than 100,000 troops to the Iraqi border. That move occupied more than ten Iraqi divisions and helped deter further Iraqi adventurism. // Because we were resolute against naked aggression, our Nations stand together at the dawning of a new world order. //

For forty years, Turkey has been an integral part of the European community. Most recently, you have helped the Iron Curtain fall from Eastern Europe -- spurring democracy abroad just as you have worked hard to build it at home. //

Increasingly, our strategic relationship has ensured self-determination for nations; for societies, pluralism; for individuals, choice. It is not only a military relationship -- but also economic and political, cultural and spiritual. //

Over the next two days, Mr. President, I look forward to discussing how this relationship can further strengthen the bonds which link our Nations. // We will explore ways to help other countries do what Turkey has done: Eliminate illicit opium production. / We will also talk of human rights / regional disputes / environmental challenges / and of Turkey's economic

reforms -- reforms that have helped you build the basis for prosperity and take advantage of the abilities, diligence and ingenuity of the Turkish people. You have shown that you can do great things, when you have the freedom to do them. //

We will focus on maintaining the strong alliance that has helped move the West from a Cold War to a warm peace. We will talk about ways in which our shared notions of democracy and free enterprise can help us make progress in Cyprus and on the Aegean Sea./

Let us build on liberty's triumphs of the past several years -- and give Turkey its due as a productive and important member of the community of free Nations. //

A Turkish proverb reads, "A shared cup of coffee results in forty years of memories." // Mr. President, our shared conversations can result in deeds and dreams that will inspire future generations. /

Over the next two days, let us have no fear, as Attaturk said, "of speaking the truth." Instead, let us use the truth to attain the stable peace and greater prosperity this nation, this region, and our world deserve. //

Thank you for the warmth of this reception. God bless Turkey and the United States of America.

# # # #

POT --  
hand marks

(Smith/Grossman)  
July 10, 1991  
91 JUL 10 P2 draft Four  
TURKEY.TS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ARRIVAL STATEMENT  
ANKARA, TURKEY  
SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1991

PM  
Perez Ozal Yilmaz

SR?  
NSC?  
AW?

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These notes?  
CAC

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JAG  
MEMO

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MEMO from  
Dr. Lowry, Inst of Turkish Studies

Chats is about 77?  
"Evil eye" causes bad luck, etc. in Iraq's invasion an "evil eye"  
Invaded use

one of your neighbors cast an "evil eye" on a smaller country, Turkey acted to ensure that brutality in Kuwait would not stand. //

First, Turkey shut down the Iraqi oil pipeline. Then, it banned cross border trade. When force became unavoidable, you permitted allied military strikes from your bases. This decision proved crucial to the success of Operation Desert Storm. /

NSC draft

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Turkey joined NATO in 1952  
(History + NSC draft)

For forty years, Turkey has been an integral part of the <sup>associate member of EC applying for full membership</sup> European community. Most recently, you have helped the Iron Curtain fall from Eastern Europe -- spurring democracy abroad just as you have worked hard to build it at home. //

West

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NSC

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*Lowry MEMO*  
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*JAB MEMO*  
~~Over the next two days, let us have no fear, as ~~Attaturk~~ ATATURK~~ said, "of speaking the truth." Instead, let us use the truth to attain the stable peace and greater prosperity this nation, this region, and our world deserve. //

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# # # #

91 JUL 8 A10:24

**FAX TRANSMITTAL**

**TO:** DAN JAHN.

Tel:  
Fax: 456-6210

**FROM:**

Institute of Turkish Studies, Inc.  
1524 18th Street, N.W., #1  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
Tel: (202) 328-6208  
Fax: (202) 328-6213

**DATE:**

**TOTAL PAGES:**

**MESSAGE:**

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Ms. JENNIFER GROSSMAN;

FROM: DR. HEATH W. LOWRY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE OF TURKISH STUDIES, INC., WASHINGTON, D.C.;

REG.: POSSIBLE ANECDOTAL INPUT FOR PRESIDENT BUSH'S TURKEY TRIP;

DATE: JULY 2, 1991.

PURSUANT TO OUR TELEPHONE CONVERSATION THE FOLLOWING IDEAS COME TO MIND WHICH MAY BE OF SOME USE. HERE GOES:

A) TURKS ARE JUSTIFIABLY PROUD OF THEIR WELL-DESERVED REPUTATION FOR HOSPITALITY. CONSEQUENTLY, ANY REFERENCES THE PRESIDENT MIGHT MAKE IN THAT REGARD, E.G., "HAVING HEARD ALL MY LIFE ABOUT THE GRACIOUSNESS OF TURKISH HOSPITALITY, I AM NOW IN A POSITION TO STATE.....";

B) LIKEWISE, TURKS ARE PROUD OF THEIR CUISINE. IN THIS REGARD, THE PRESIDENT MIGHT SAY: "HAVING LONG HEARD THAT THERE ARE THREE GREAT CUISINES IN THE WORLD: FENCH, CHINESE AND TURKISH, I AM AT LONG LAST FULLY AWARE OF THE REASON TURKISH CUISINE IS INCLUDED IN THIS LIST;"

C) TURKISH IS A LANGUAGE RICH IN PROVERBS. HERE ARE A FEW RELATING TO HOSPITALITY AND THE TREATMENT OF GUESTS WHICH MIGHT BE APPROPRIATE FOR INCLUSION IN AFTER-DINNER TOASTS:

"A SHARED CUP OF COFFEE RESULTS IN FORTY YEARS OF MEMORIES" THAT IS: HOSPITALITY IS REMEMBERED FOR A LONG TIME;

D) ON PRESIDENT OZAL'S SUPPORT DURING THE GULF CRISIS THERE IS A PARTICULARLY APPROPRIATE TURKISH SAYING WHICH THE PRESIDENT MIGHT USE IN TURKISH (THIS ALWAYS WORKS PARTICULARLY WELL WITH A TURKISH AUDIENCE:

"IYI DOST KARA GUNDE BELLI OLUR" (PRONOUNCED AS WRITTEN):  
"GOOD FRIENDS BECOME APPARENT ON BLACK DAYS"

8 July 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR CURT SMITH

FROM: JENNIFER GROSSMAN

SUBJECTS: ATATURK QUOTES

The following quotes are by Kemal Ataturk (lit. "father of the Turks). The highly revered, almost legendary Ataturk founded the republic of Turkey in 1923 after the collapse of the 600-year-old Ottoman Empire. POTUS quoting Ataturk would impact similarly to Ozal quoting Jefferson, or Lincoln. Let's do it.

NOTE: The quotes have been translated from Ottoman Turkish. Our Library of Congress expert, Chris Murphy has encouraged us to edit them as we see fit, then check with him to make sure we've preserved the original's integrity. I've included some suggestion.

1) "Institutions founded on slavery of nations are bound to be eradicated everywhere." (1924)

OR: Governments which must enslave to survive are destined to die away.

2) "The opinion of the government must represent the opinion of the nation." (1930)

OR: The voice of the government must speak the words of its people.

3) "Do not fear of speaking the truth." (1926)

OR: Spit it out, for chrissakes!!!!1



Date: 7/11/91

91 JUL 11 P3:29

**FACSIMILE COVER PAGE**

**TO**

Name: Jennifer Grossman

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number: ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ FAX Equipment Number: ( ) 456-6218

**FROM**

Name: Chris Murphy

Location: Library of Congress

Telephone Number: ( ) 707-5421 FAX Equipment Number: ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*

IF THERE ARE PROBLEMS IN TRANSMISSION:

Please Call: Chris Murphy Telephone Number: ( ) 707-5421

Messages (if any): I translated these six from Turkish if they are not helpful I can try something else however, most Turkish proverbs seem to be rather negative

**1 of 2 pages**

The bird with one wing cannot fly.

a long journey is shortened by good companions

a single friend is equal to 1000 enemies

people with wolves for neighbors don't eat well.

if you travel much you will learn much

a golden cage is still imprisonment

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Ms. JENNIFER GROSSMAN;  
FROM: DR. HEATH W. LOWRY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE OF  
TURKISH STUDIES, INC., WASHINGTON, D.C.;  
REG.: POSSIBLE ANECDOTAL INPUT FOR PRESIDENT BUSH'S TURKEY  
TRIP;  
DATE: JULY 2, 1991.

PURSUANT TO OUR TELEPHONE CONVERSATION THE FOLLOWING IDEAS  
COME TO MIND WHICH MAY BE OF SOME USE. HERE GOES:

A) TURKS ARE JUSTIFIABLY PROUD OF THEIR WELL-DESERVED  
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THE PRESIDENT MIGHT MAKE IN THAT REGARD, E.G., "HAVING  
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TOASTS:

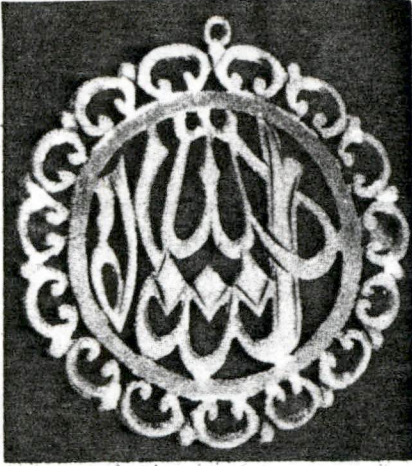
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THERE IS A PARTICULARLY APPROPRIATE TURKISH SAYING WHICH  
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TICULARLY WELL WITH A TURKISH AUDIENCE:

"IYI DOST KARA GUNDE BELLİ OLUR" (PRONOUNCED AS WRITTEN):  
"GOOD FRIENDS BECOME APPARENT ON BLACK DAYS"

] \*\*



## IF LOOKS COULD KILL...

Beauty is in the eye of the beholder -- and maybe evil is, too. At least people of many cultures think so. Belief in the "Evil Eye" is common in many parts of Latin America as well as in most Middle Eastern countries, including Turkey. Put simply, the Evil Eye is a malignant force emanating from the glance of a person or animal which is capable of causing disease, death, or bad luck. The glance may not be intentionally hostile, though evil persons are often known to use their power willfully to hurt others.

The origin of belief in the Evil Eye as a cause of sickness and death is not known; however, it is so widespread a phenomenon that it is assumed to be extremely old and basic to man's belief systems. Amulets and charms of bone, teeth, and horns, most likely worn to keep away evil spirits, have been found in excavations at Çatal Hüyük, an early farming site in Anatolia dating from 6000 B.C.

Although all people may in theory be affected by the Evil Eye at some time or another, babies and young children, in particular, are most susceptible. They are weak and defenseless against malignant glances. In Turkey, the first forty days of a child's life are the most critical, and strong precautions are taken by the parents and relatives to protect him from the Evil Eye. After this period, the child is protected to a lesser degree. Of course, this forty-day period is most likely the time in which large numbers of infants died in the past, so the protections are certainly justified on the basis of observed experience.

Protection from the Evil Eye is in the form of a "nazarlik" -- a term referring to turquoise glass beads decorated with an "eye," gold charms announcing "Maşallah" in Arabic characters, and miniature replicas of the Koran. However, the "mavi göz böncüğü," the blue evil eye beads, are most widespread and are worn on shoulders, hung around the neck, on infant's cradles, and in houses, shops, and taxis (maşallah!). This same motif can be seen embroidered, knitted, and woven into clothes, bags, and rugs.

"Maşallah" (which can be translated to mean "What wonders God has willed") is the typical response to a compliment in Turkey. Answering "Maşallah" gives Allah, rather than the person, the credit for the admired quality. Compliments are not welcomed; on the contrary, they are thought to make the spirit world jealous, and they eventually respond by causing illness or misfortune.

Evil Eye is a powerful force among people in the rural areas where little of the scientific causes of disease is known. If a villager suspects that he has been the victim of an evil glance, cures are often applied. The Hoca, or village religious leader, may be called in to read from the Koran and invoke the name of Allah. Molten lead is then poured into water; if a loud explosion results, it is proof that an evil glance was indeed the culprit.

Belief in the Evil Eye, or some malignant force, leads many foreigners to wear protective charms such as the blue bead. It is one of the cultural phenomena to which we are introduced early in our visit. Soon it feels quite natural to add a little blue bead on a chain, one on the front door, or better yet, the rear view mirror of the car. After all; what can it hurt?

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★★

Welcome to Ankara. We hope you will enjoy your time in Turkey. This information packet is designed to make your stay in Turkey as pleasant as possible. Informative suggestions for sightseeing, shopping and dining are offered in this packet, as well as general information about life in Ankara. Please feel free to stop by or call the Community Liaison Office, 126 54 70 extension 350, for any additional information you may need.

Some brief cultural awareness reminders:

ATATÜRK

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was founder of the modern Turkish Republic. He is a very revered figure. One should not treat his name or his image lightly or with disrespect.

RELIGION

Most Turks are Moslem. Although religious freedom is guaranteed, active missionary work is illegal.

PHOTOGRAPHY

If anyone objects, do not insist on taking their picture. It is illegal to photograph Turkish military installations, hardware or personnel.

ANTIQUITIES

Turkey has a strict antiquities law. It is illegal to remove an antique, natural or man-made. If you have any doubts about what constitutes an antique, ask, as the definition of antique is very broad. It is illegal to use metal detectors and gear.

DRUGS

Possession of drugs in Turkey is a very serious offense. The penalty for simple possession is a fine and three to five years in prison. Manufacturing, exporting or importing drugs carries a prison sentence of 30 years to life.

CITIZEN BAND RADIO

The operation of privately owned radio equipment for personal communication is prohibited by Turkish law.

## HEALTH INFORMATION

### DRINKING WATER

Tap water in the city of Ankara is not always potable. Bottled water or soda water sold in hotels, restaurants and stores is much more reliable than tap water. Water sources within Turkey are not fluoridated, fluoride supplements may be recommended for children.

### RESTAURANTS

Some general rules to follow while eating out in Ankara:

Order only well cooked dishes.

Do not eat raw salads.

Avoid milk based desserts, baked dry types of pastries are a better choice.

Choose your restaurant from better known reputable establishments.

### HOSPITALS

In case of an after hours emergency the following medical facilities are located near the Embassy area.

Çankaya Hospital

126 14 50

Bilir Sokak 44, Kavaklıdere

Güven Hospital

126 80 70

Paris Caddesi 50, Aşağı Ayrancı

### EMERGENCY TRANSPORT

Çankaya Hospital (contract ambulance)

126 14 50

(In many cases the use of the local taxi company may be quicker)

Ambulance

077

I have a medical emergency. Please help me get treatment at \_\_\_\_\_  
Hospital.

Acilen tıbbi müdahaleye ihtiyacım var. Lütfen \_\_\_\_\_  
Hastahanesinde tedavi görmem için yardım ediniz.

For the recommendation of a local doctor please call the Health Unit x 333



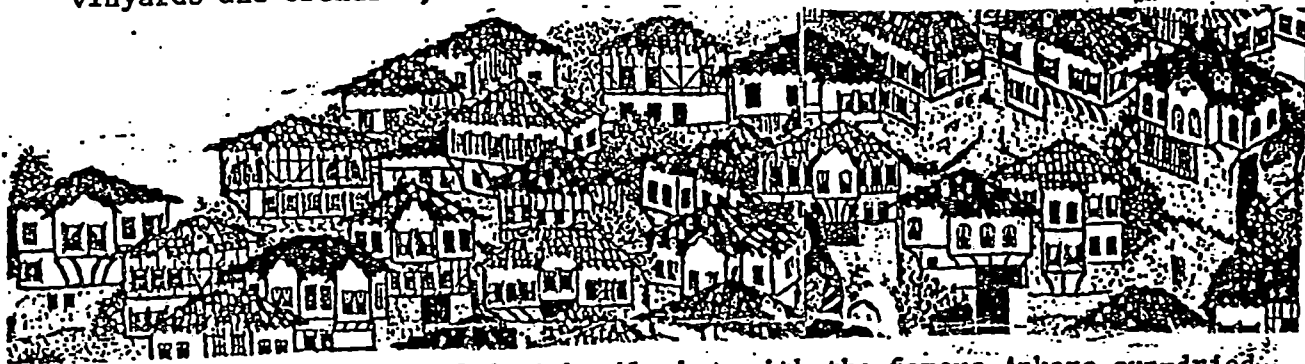
## ottoman ankara

After the Ottomans were defeated by Tamurlane at the Battle of Ankara in 1401, the growth of their young empire was disrupted for a century, and Ankara was again caught up in the ensuing fraternal struggles for power. When Tamurlane left Anatolia in 1403, Ankara fell into the hands of Beyazid's son Muhammed Chelebi, who proclaimed his rule from Amasya. In the next decade two different brothers threatened his control of the city and the governor briefly rose in revolt. In 1482, during the rivalry between Beyazid II and his brother Cem for the Ottoman sultanate, the governor of Ankara favored the latter. Beyazit captured Cem's wife and children here and punished the governor.

When the lands of the Ottoman state were organized into provinces, Ankara became the capital of the great province called 'Anatolia.' When the provincial capital was moved to Kutahya, Ankara became the administrative center of a district (sancak). Sometime afterwards, the central part of Anatolia was made a separate province with Ankara as its capital. Later, this province was converted to a governorate (valilik) containing the 'sancaks' of Corum, Yozgat, Kirsehir, and Kayseri. At the beginning of the seventeenth century, Ankara was one of the major centers of the Jalali revolts. For one year (1607) Ankara was held by a certain Kalenderoglu, a native son. In subsequent times, Ankara seems to have suffered from the oppression of state officials, who often fought one another, rivalled local lords or rebelled against Istanbul. It can be seen from this why efforts were made to keep the city fortress strong as late as the 19th century, even though it was far from the frontiers. In 1832-33, Ankara was briefly occupied by the armies of Muhammad Ali Pasha, the governor of Egypt who had rebelled against Sultan Mahmud II.

During the 16th and 17th centuries, Ankara appears to have been a middle-sized city which had spread around the ancient fortress and toward the plains, especially to the northwest, west and south. It tended to go beyond the area of the Roman-Byzantine city, primarily to the south. According to the census of 1522, Ankara contained more than 2,200 homes--180 being in the citadel--of which more than 2,000 were Muslim, about 120 Christian, and close to 30 were Jewish. From this the population can be estimated at between ten and twelve thousand. The same census also states that tax revenues were derived from the production and sale of alcoholic drinks, market and weighing, wine press and stamp taxes, dye works, brokerage, arable lands within the city, firewood market, vineyards, orchards, fodder, and levies on sheep and cattle.

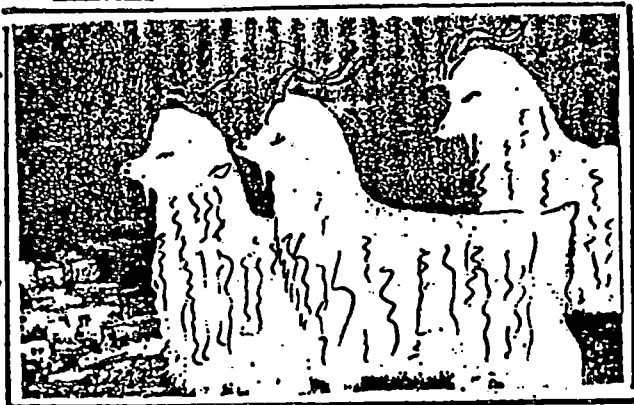
According to information provided by the Ottoman traveller Evliya Chelebi, who visited Ankara in 1648, the city was made of white stone; there were about 600 houses without gardens within the inner fortress, which had four levels, and the lower city was surrounded by a wall out of fear of the Jalalis. The lower city contained about 70 large mansions with vineyards and orchards, and more that 6,000 other substantial houses.



The houses were not roofed with tile but with the famous Ankara sun-dried bricks, which were proverbial for their hardness. The open and covered markets were in the upper section of the city. He also records that many of the people of Ankara were Turkmen, that there were few Greeks and that the Armenians and Jews outnumbered them. At the time, Ankara was a city that grew excellent varieties of cereals and fruit in the surrounding plains, raised many animals (sheep, goats, horses) in the nearby pastures, and had well-developed local industries which used easily obtained basic materials (leather, cloth, pastirne [pastrami/meat cured with garlic and other spices], wine, and dried fruit).

Furthermore, the city became identified with and famous for the Angora goat which took its name from the city. The hair of the Angora goat, called tiftik (mohair), was described with high praise as being "white as milk," "soft as silk," or "better than silk," and "shiny as diamonds." Processed and worked into yarn in the city and surrounding towns, it was spun into a cloth called sof or shali. This was the major source of livelihood for the people of Ankara. The best Ankara cloth was sent to the Ottoman court and the rest went by caravan to the markets of Istanbul and Izmir. Not only was much of it consumed within the country, there was also a substantial export trade to Egypt and Europe. Ankara cloth was known in the markets of Europe as cimatile or camlet.

Evliya claims that the mohair goats which were sent to Europe by the "Franks" (i.e., Europeans), became the common goat in a short time. He adds that sof could not be made in other places even when yarn acquired from Enguru (Ankara) was used and that the Ankarans attributed this to a miracle of Hacı Bayram Veli (a local saint, see below). But in Evliya's opinion, this secret resulted from the water, air and other excellent qualities of Ankara.



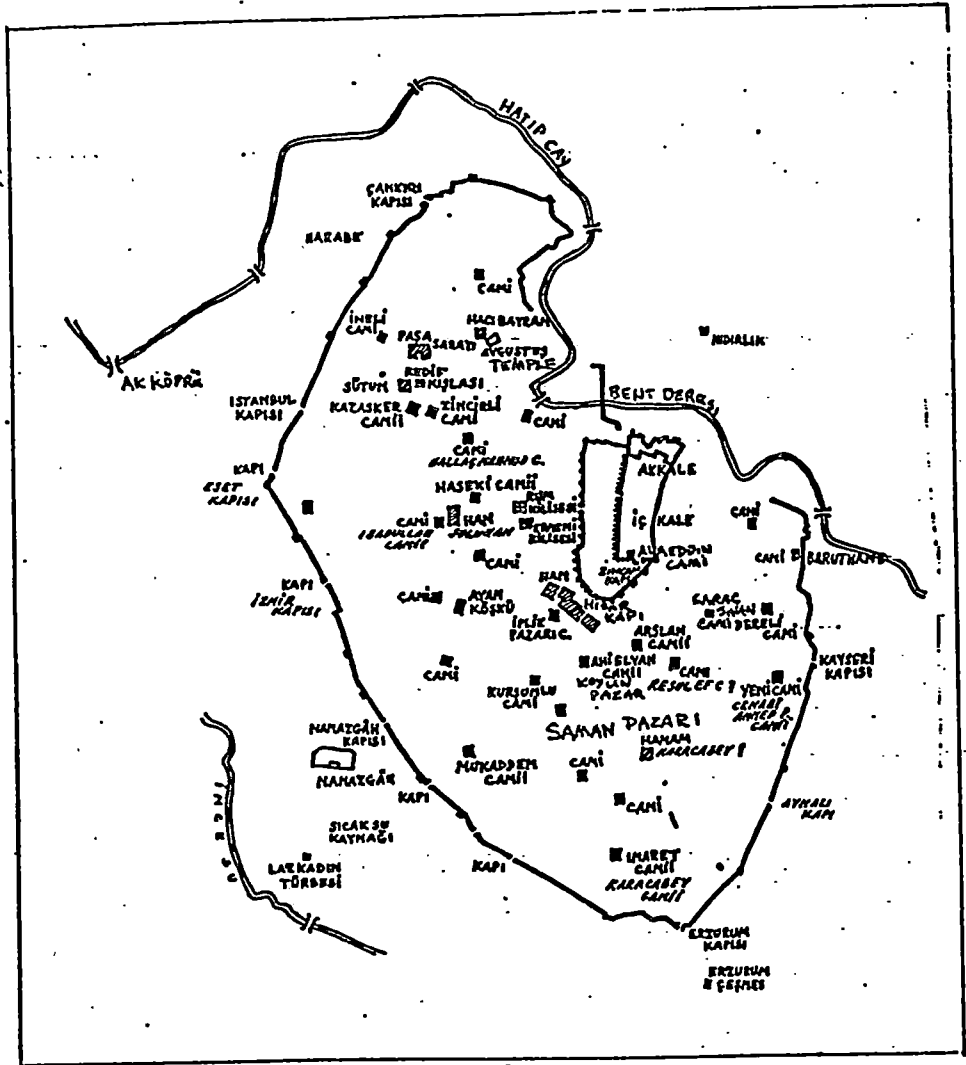
The fame of Angora mohair continued up until the 19th century. It is reported that in 1812 about 1,000 cloth looms were still operating and 10,000 weavers were occupied with this work. According to local records, kaputluks (garment of thick heavy cloth) costing up to 1,000 kurus of the time were made in Ankara. Furthermore, the best sof was woven in the city. Shali was dyed in its dye works, and the best prayer rugs were made from its mohair. When Tournefort visited Ankara at the start of the 18th century, there were a great many French and Dutch merchants in the city. Raw mohair was being exported for up to 30 thalers per okka (2.8 pounds).

During the 19th century, though, the mohair industry in Ankara declined. On the one hand, the former domestic demand for mohair cloth disappeared and, on the other, there was competition abroad from producers in Kashmir and Iran. Moreover, as a result of the great industrial revolution in Europe, the number of hand looms in Ankara gradually decreased. In addition, production of the local dye (cehri = *rhamnus tinctoris*, buckthorn), which had been fairly well developed, virtually disappeared in the face of the competition from inorganic European dyes. Soon mohair was no longer woven as before. Instead, it was primarily exported as a raw material. It was estimated that only 500,000 okkas of mohair were exported from Ankara in the middle of the 19th century.

The hair from the Angora goats that the British transported to South Africa, where they were raised in a favorable natural environment and under excellent technical supervision, gradually began to have a dominant role in the market. Later, this scheme was successfully repeated in the United States. Consequently, the price of Ankara mohair, which had exceeded one half gold lira per okka when in demand, fell to ten kurus per okka at the beginning of the twentieth century. Since then, the breed of Ankara goat has seriously declined due to neglect. At the end of the 19th century, only one or two looms remained in Ankara and its environs (in the town of Zir, near Ayas where handspun and knitted socks and mittens are still made today).

because the life of the city was closely bound to its production in mohair, it is easy to understand how it was shaken by the change in economic conditions during the 19th century and was gradually impoverished. Travelers to Ankara around the middle of the 19th century recorded differing impressions about the city. It was described as both the poorest city in Anatolia and the largest in the region. One author explains this contradiction by saying that despite all the calamities that befell Ankara, it was one of the most populous cities in Anatolia. He says, however, that because the buildings were constructed of sun-dried brick—in spite of the availability of building stone—the houses were not very sturdy; and because they were not embellished on the exterior, Ankara had a gloomy appearance which was not found in newer cities. He attributes the city's relative prosperity to its favorable location, very healthy climate, fertile soil, and especially to its vast herds of goats.

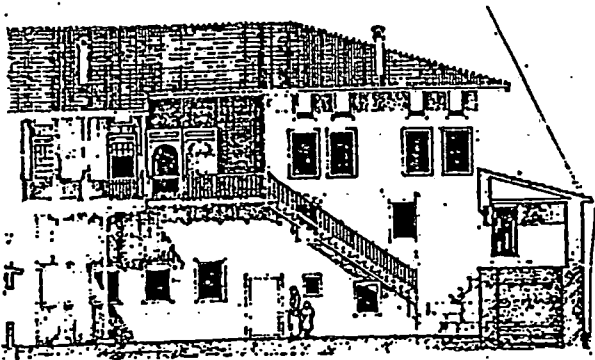
The map of Ankara made by the Prussian officer von Vincke in 1839 provides a general idea of the late Ottoman city. The external wall surrounding the city begins at the northwestern corner of the inner fortress from a tower overlooking the narrows of the Hatip Cay [where it is called the Bent Deresi because of the waterworks once located there]. The wall climbs to the southwestern promontory of the Hidirlik hill. It then descends to the valley again, turns at the Dabaglar quarter and arrives at the Cankiri Gate. Then the wall curves to the southeast, incorporating, most importantly, the Istanbul Gate (near present day Ulus Square), the Izmir Gate (near the Ottoman Bank), the Namazgah Gate (near the Fine Arts and Ethnographic museums), and finally, the Erzurum Gate. Turning north, the wall passes the Kayseri Gate and extends toward the southeastern corner of the inner fortress. According to tradition, shortly before this map was made (1832), the external wall was repaired by the Egyptian Ibrahim Pasha, who set up his military camp in Ankara.



Plan of Ankara adapted from that published in 1854, by Major von Vincke

The section of the city within the wall was not completely covered with houses. Numerous places were open areas, gardens, and mosque sites with their associated cemeteries. Outside the walls stretched more cemeteries, especially to the west. The low lands between the present train station and the city were occupied by a great marsh formed by the flooding of the Incesu. Judging from earlier descriptions of Ankara's healthy climate, this swampy area must have expanded in the 19th century when it became a notorious malarial marsh which forced a large part of the population to retire to the vineyards and orchard gardens in the surrounding hills during the summer months.

At the end of the last century the city presented a rather ruinous appearance with its sun-dried brick houses in the shadow of the majestic fortress which loomed above it as a witness to the city's former glory. Because the economic activity of the city had been reduced to virtually zero, it remained a large but stagnant town. Indeed, it appears that these conditions did not change even when Ankara was connected to Istanbul by rail in 1892. Vacant areas in the city caused by recent fires were not even rebuilt. Toward the end of the last century, one of these fires suddenly turned several quarters to ashes, and a great fire at the end of the World War I (1917) completely swept the extensive areas at the western skirt of the fortress.



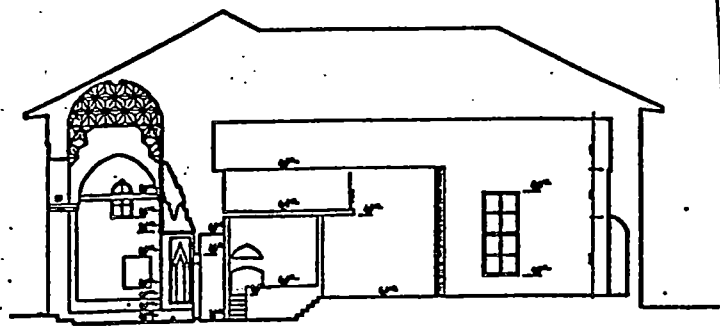
The areas enclosed by the inner fortress, and on the south slope between the inner and outer fortress walls, are occupied by the oldest houses in Ankara. These quarters have narrow and crooked streets of cobbled andesite (recently paved!). It has been estimated that some of the houses in old Ankara date from the beginning of the eighteenth century, but virtually all of them have subsequently been repaired or modified to some extent.

The method of constructing a typical, old Ankara house, was to erect a wooden frame and then fill the spaces with stones for the ground floor and unbaked (i.e. sun-dried) brick above which might then be plastered. The ground floor has an open courtyard, pantry, kitchen and sometimes includes a stable. The upper story rests on projecting eaves or rafters which create the chief external features of the house. Because upper stories usually extend beyond the lower floors, and the streets are not wide, the space between opposing houses is narrowed above, creating a shaded passage.

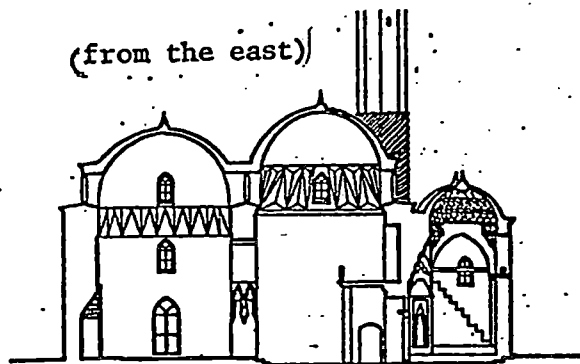
An open stairway leads from the courtyard up to the living areas. There is often an intermediate floor with little rooms and small windows for winter use. On the upper floor there was an anteroom [sofa] open to the balcony facing the courtyard and supported by columns at the front. It also had windows at the back over the street, and all rooms opened to it. The walls were covered with plaster and whitewash. The wood was usually decorated with light-colored flowers painted on a dark base, and the eaved ceiling was decorated with geometrical designs. The windows contained small pieces of colored glass and were covered with wooden shutters to keep out the heat and dust in summer and protect the house from the wind in winter.

None of the monuments built during the Ottoman period were the work of the sultans; a few were commissioned by vizirs, court officials or governors. A great many of the mosques that were built in the early Ottoman period bear the influence, to some extent, of Seljuk architecture—a single rectangular prayer hall with columns supporting a flat roof. Examples include the Ahi Elvan Camii and Hacı İvaz Camii off the Koyun Pazar (Sheep Market) Square, Genegi Camii (Oluk Sok. off Ulucanlar), Molla Büyük Camii (Yasa-Uc Sok. to the northeast), and Ortemli Camii (below Anafartalar).

Hacı Bayram Veli, a local "saint" and founder of the mystic order of the Bayramiyye, built a mosque next to the Roman Temple in 1425, shortly before his death. His türbe (tomb) next to the mosque, is in typical Ottoman style: a square base topped with an octagonal transition zone, surmounted by a dome. The mosque was extensively restored in the 18th century and in 1940.



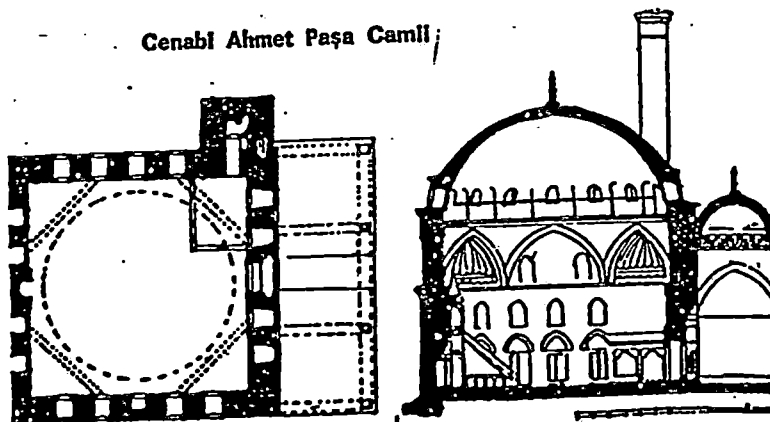
Karacabey Camii Today, (from the west)

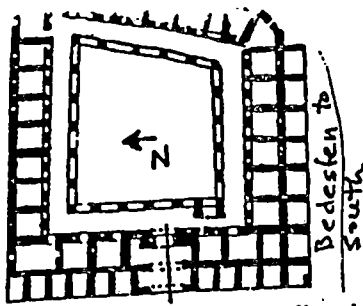


Karacabey Camii reconstruction

The Karacabey (Imaret) Camii is part of a larger foundation (kulliye) which includes the tomb of the founder (Ankara's Beylerbey/governor, 1440-89) and a double Turkish bath (below and above Talat Paşa Bul., respectively). The mosque itself is a good example of an early Ottoman "T" plan which would originally have been covered by two large domes, with two side rooms and a five-domed porch as seen in the mosques in Bursa and Iznik. This was a transition to the so-called "imperial" or central-dome style Ottoman mosque that became popular in the 16th century. The Cenabi Ahmet, or Yeni, Camii (east on Ulucanlar Cad.), built by another of Ankara's beylerbeys in 1565, is a good example of this latter style and was done either by the famous architect Sinan or one of his students.

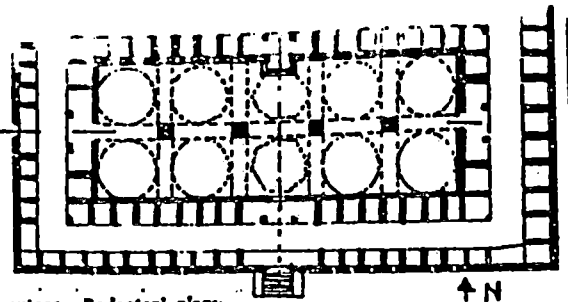
Cenabi Ahmet Paşa Camii





Mahmut Paşa Hanı planı

Museum  
entrance  
today

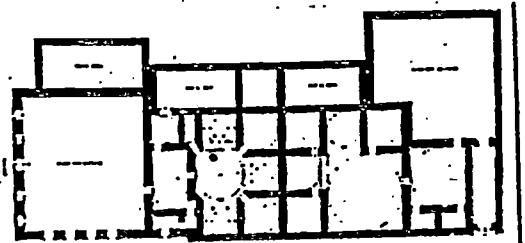


Mahmutpaşa Bedesteni planı

Ankara's past prosperity is well documented in her Ottoman commercial structures. Near the citadel, the Kursunlu (leaded) or Mahmut Pasha Han (1421) and Bedesten (1421-59), built by the Grand Vizir (Sadrazam) of Sultan Mehmet, conqueror of Istanbul, now houses the offices and exhibition hall of the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations. The han, a merchant's hostelry and storehouse from which caravans arrived and departed, has two arcaded stories around a courtyard, a basement storage below, and is of mixed stone and brick typical of early Ottoman construction. It served as one of the main wholesale markets of the town. Next to it was built a grand Bedesten, the cloth (bez) bazaar, its central hall covered with two rows of imposing brick domes, and in its outer hall a series of shops. Here the trading in fine mohair cloth, silks, and linen was carried on. The main door led off the west side into the Uzun Carsi (Long Market), now Saraclar (Saddlers) and Cikrikcilar (Spinners) Streets, starting between Koyun and Saman Pazar (Hay Market, where the new town hall is presently under construction), and running down towards the Izmir and Istanbul Gates.

Facing At (Horse) Pazar, opposite the Hisar Gate, are two more old hans, the Cengel Han (1552), and the Cukur Han (16th-17th centuries) which are in rather ruinous condition but are still serving merchants in hides and leather goods. The former is built of stone and brick and has its original old wooden door. The latter is of mud brick with columns rather than arches forming the arcades around the courtyard. At the bottom of what was once the Uzun Carsi is the Sulu Han (c. 1685, below Arnafartalar Cad. on Kalinaz Sok.) which is built all of stone with rows of pointed chimneys along the roof line. It has recently been fully restored and houses modern shops.

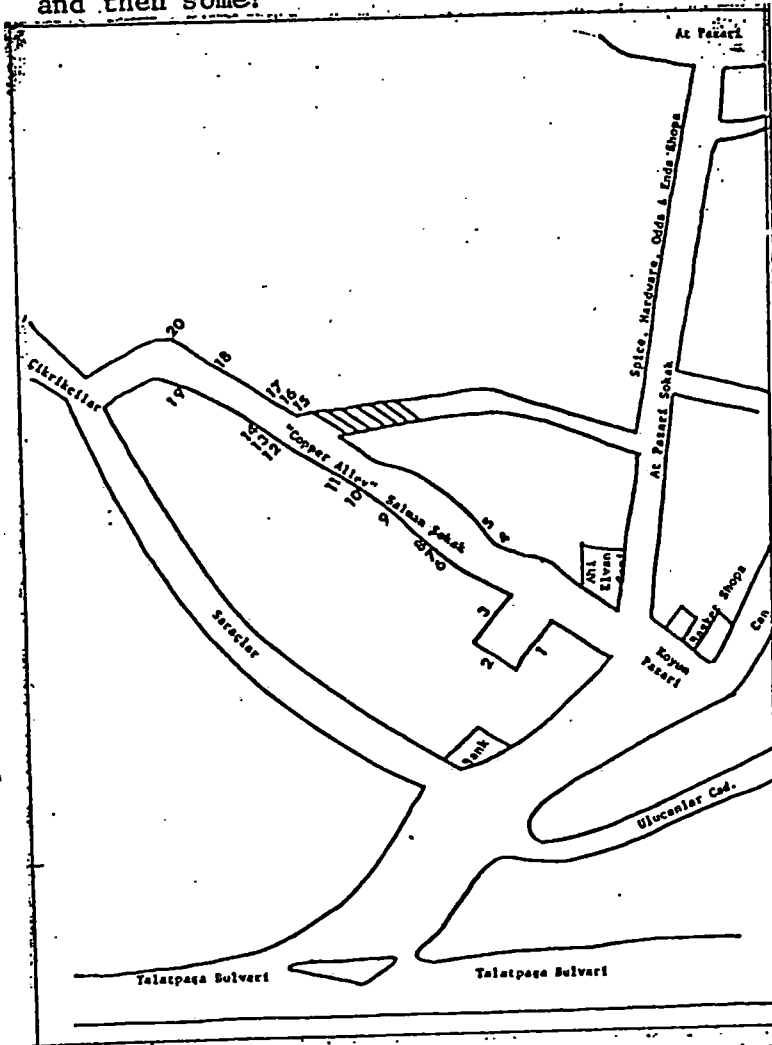
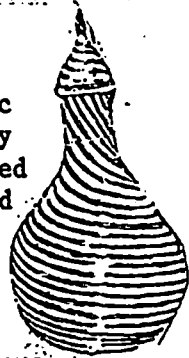
In the Islamic world, a town must have a mosque, and market, and a bath. Many Turkish baths built under the Ottomans were grand facilities harking back to their ancestors, the Roman baths. There are several old baths surviving from Ottoman times in Ankara, but only the Sengul (Merry Rose) (also called the Merkez (Central) Hamam), dating from the 16th century is still functioning. It is "double," with separate sections for men and women, each having changing areas covered with a wooden lantern roof, and domed bath halls lined with marble. Baths played an important role in the social fabric of society, providing a meeting place where the men or women would congregate and converse, sorting out their lives and arranging matters of importance.



Adapted, with additions, by PTL from "A Brief History of Ankara" by Besim Darkot as translated by Dr. Gary Leiser from an article in the Islam Ansiklopedisi, 1940. Graphics and additional information from Ankara 50, 1973; and Turkeye'de Vakif Abideler ve Eski Eserler, Ankara, 1983.

# STROLLING THROUGH COPPER ALLEY

Upon entering from Koyun Pazarı, the visitor to Copper Alley (Salman Sokak) is welcomed by the clanging of hammers on metal and the hustle and bustle of a busy shopping street. In an atmosphere which suggests another time, exotic sights, sounds and aromas demand the visitor's attention. This winding alley invites exploration and is lined with shop after shop whose windows are filled with the rich gleam and warm hues of copper. Whether you are looking for old or new, functional or decorative (or just looking), Copper Alley's merchants will find, make, polish, repair, and bargain until all your needs are met -- and then some!



Listed numerically on the map are shops which Pat and I have visited. We have tried to mention each shop's "specialty" and have included some biographical information on some of the shopkeepers.

1. Eski Ankara - The owner is Mithat who has been in this location for ten years and who speaks excellent English. (He is the nephew of Elsan on Farabi Sokak.) He has a large selection of new copper and brass, gift items, and traditional Turkish jewelry, as well as an interesting collection of older pieces of copper. He can custom-make almost anything in copper with only a picture or sketch for a guide and can have your old copper re-tinned. (There is a rustic bathroom available in the shop on request.)

2. Güven Bakir - At this tiny shop copperwork is bought and sold. There is a small selection of mostly old copper. The owner, Abdullah Güven, speaks no English.

3. Erzurumlu Bakir ve Kalaycisi - Ahmet (affectionately called "The Pirate" because of his looks, not his business practices) and his brother Omer Karamanmaraş are owners and both speak English. As you enter the shop on the first floor there are new copper and wooden items, and in a corner case the old jewelry is kept. For a real adventure, though, climb the rickety stairway to the upstairs loft. It has a tree house atmosphere, and here you will find the real treasures of the shop - old copper from Turkey and Iran, odd antiques and kilims and rugs. It is all a bit musty and dusty, but great fun, nonetheless.



13. Yilmaz Antique Shop - Old jewelry, embroideries, watches, and coins are squeezed into this little shop. (No English)

14. Duraklar Antique Shop - Beautiful wooden spinning wheels and cradles are available here as well as some old coins, jewelry, and silver pieces.

15. Kirimoğlu - El Sanat Galeri - The owners, Mustafa and Avni Kirimoğlu, have a medium-sized collection of tourist/souvenir gifts including new brass and copper items, picture frames, flower pots, trays, and skewers. (No English)

16. Kemal Köpali - Old copper and glass articles, jewelry and inlaid wood overrun this small shop, but it is always interesting to visit.

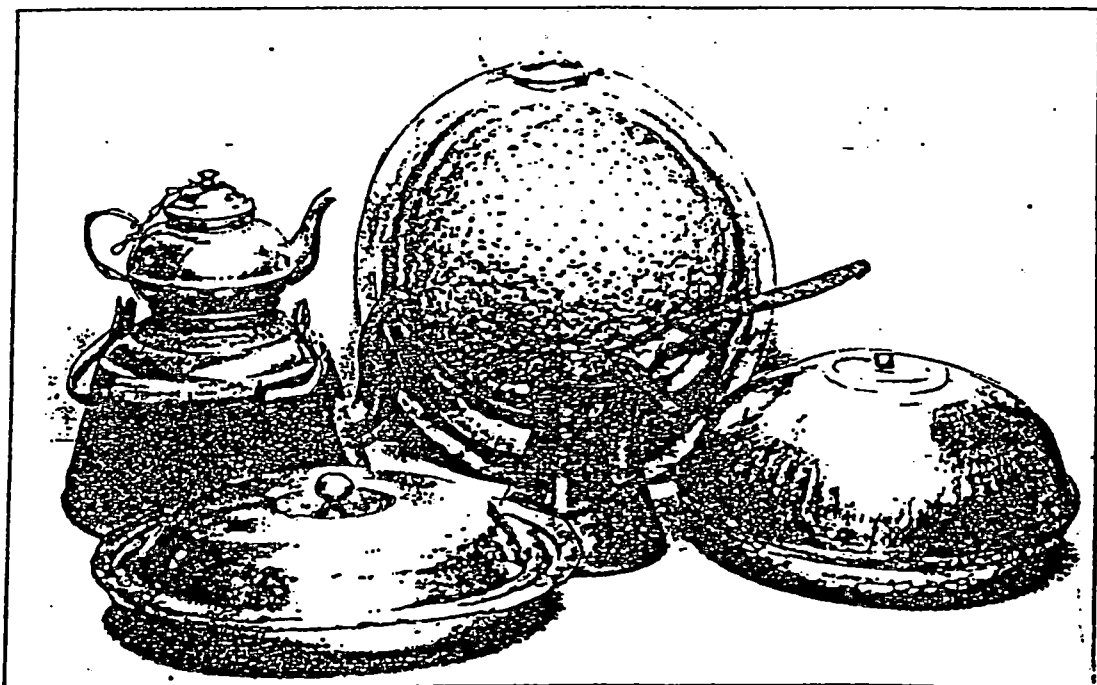
17. Berek Kapadokya Antique Shop - The owner of this shop, Hasan, is originally from Nevşehir and came to Ankara six years ago. My first introduction to the man occurred in front of his shop when he stopped me saying, "Hello, Lady. My name Hasan. You come see my shop." Who could turn down such an invitation? His shop is tiny, but he has some beautiful old pieces to offer.



18. Erciyes Antique Shop - This shop is filled with an array of intriguing items. As well as copper, there are old costumes, inlaid wooden tables and mirror frames, antique jewelry, Russian boxes, carpets and kilims. The owner speaks a bit of English.

19. Muamer Erciyes (cousin to #18) - This shop is full of curiosities -- old copper (some of which is Persian), kilims and rugs, old jewelry and watches, antique furniture, and a large collection of old coins. (The owner helped me choose a coin for a very young coin-collecting friend, steering me away from the more expensive older varieties and towards the less expensive newer coins. We settled on a large, somewhat gaudy Ottoman coin for 1000 T.L. My friend loved it and I appreciated the good advice and honesty of the owner.)

20. Gurses Ticaret - This is a large shop which deals primarily in plastic goods, however, in a small corner nook, the owner keeps a very small collection of old copper pieces and jewelry. This is also a great place to buy plastic water jugs. The owner will put in a spout for you as you wait.





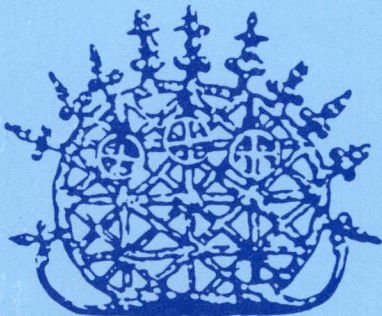
## AMERICAN EMBASSY ANKARA, TURKEY

### TURKISH GOVERNMENT LAWS AND REGULATIONS ON THE PROTECTION OF ANTIQUITIES

In July 1983, the Government of Turkey passed a new antiquities law which makes the unauthorized collection, purchase, or export of antiquities illegal and imposes stiff penalties for violation. The law should be understood by all serious collectors of antiquities, especially by those who plan to export these antiquities when they leave Turkey. Further information concerning the law is available in the Consular Section of the American Embassy or Consulate. The guidance provided below may prove helpful, however.

#### RESIST THE TEMPTATION

For the souvenir collector or weekend archaeologist traveling around Turkey, the opportunities—and the temptations—for acquiring antiquities are sometimes irresistible. While many sites have no signs cautioning the unwary, official silence does not mean official consent. Under Turkish law, all historic sites (such as fortresses, castles, ruins) and everything in them or found on the grounds or in the water around them are the property of the Turkish Government. **Antiquities may not be purchased, collected, or exported from Turkey without the authorization of the Turkish Government.**



Turkish law, moreover, defines antiquities very broadly. A safe rule of thumb is: Do not pick up anything which might possibly be defined as an antiquity, such as statues, figurines, art objects, artifacts, coins and most other items of historical, cultural, religious, literary or scientific value. The Government controls all excavation work in Turkey. Uncertified diggers and illicit collectors or exporters of antiquities face both a fine of from TL 100,000 to 300,000 and imprisonment of five to ten years. Even casual digging, if unauthorized, may be considered a violation of the law. Some of the items specifically listed as antiquities are old weapons of all sorts, pottery, jewelry, tiles and carpets. There is, moreover, no firm guideline on how "new" an item must be not to be considered an antique. A piece of late Ottoman jewelry, a pistol from the Independence War, or a middle aged rug may or may not be so considered.

### **ANTIQUITIES MAY BE PURCHASED, BUT...**

One may legally buy certain antiquities, but only from authorized dealers who have been issued a certificate by a museum for each item which they are authorized to sell. This certificate is to be given to the purchaser at the time of the sale. Purchase of antiquities for which the dealer does not have such a certificate is inadvisable. One should also obtain a receipt for each purchase. Children lurking behind marble columns at Ephesus and other ancient sites do not, needless to say, fall into the "authorized dealer" category. If one has acquired a possible antiquity without having obtained the necessary certificate, it should be evaluated by competent museum personnel before its removal from Turkey is attempted.

### **POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES**

The Turkish Government takes its law on antiquities seriously and will prosecute offenders. American citizens who are arrested or detained for alleged violation should contact the American Embassy in Ankara or the Consulate in Istanbul, Izmir, or Adana. The Embassy or Consulate cannot, however, prevent the Turkish Government from prosecuting the case, arrange the release of the accused, or act as his attorney.

# ADMINISTRATIVE MEMORANDUM

## AMERICAN EMBASSY, ANKARA

No. 91/057

March 28, 1991

TO : All Members of the American Community  
FROM : Counselor for Administrative Affairs *WPK*  
SUBJECT : Travel Advisory - Turkey

The following travel advisory has been issued by the Department of State and is repeated below:

Begin Text.

The travel advisory of January 21, 1991, urged American citizens to defer non-essential travel to southeastern Turkey. Any American citizens opting to travel there or elsewhere in Turkey should be aware that there have been terrorist acts directed against Americans. These attacks target persons and property of organizations with official and commercial ties to the United States. Although Turkish authorities are actively working to prevent terrorism, the Department of State warns American citizens to exercise caution in Turkey.

In addition, United States citizens are advised to continue to defer all non-essential travel to southeastern Turkey. Sporadic attacks by separatists continue to occur against Turkish police and civilians in several southeastern provinces of Turkey. Travelers to this region are advised to cooperate with travel restrictions or other security measures imposed by Turkish authorities. Travelers are further cautioned not to travel off main highways in remote rural areas or generally to drive at night.

U.S. citizens contemplating travel to Turkey should check upon arrival with the U.S. Embassy in Ankara or the U.S. Consulates in Istanbul, Izmir and Adana to learn whether there are special travel restrictions in particular provinces.

Finally, travelers are reminded that unauthorized purchase or removal from Turkey of antiques or other important cultural artifacts is strictly forbidden. Violation of this law may result in imprisonment. Travelers who wish to purchase such items should always insist that the seller provide a receipt and the official museum export certificate required by law.

This travel advisory upgrades the January 21, 1991, travel advisory from caution to warning and advises travelers to exercise caution in Turkey because of terrorist activity.

Expiration: Indefinite  
End Text.

For more information about Ankara the CLO has short articles on:

The Mosques of Ankara, including the Kocatepe Mosque in the new city

Roman and Ottoman Ankara

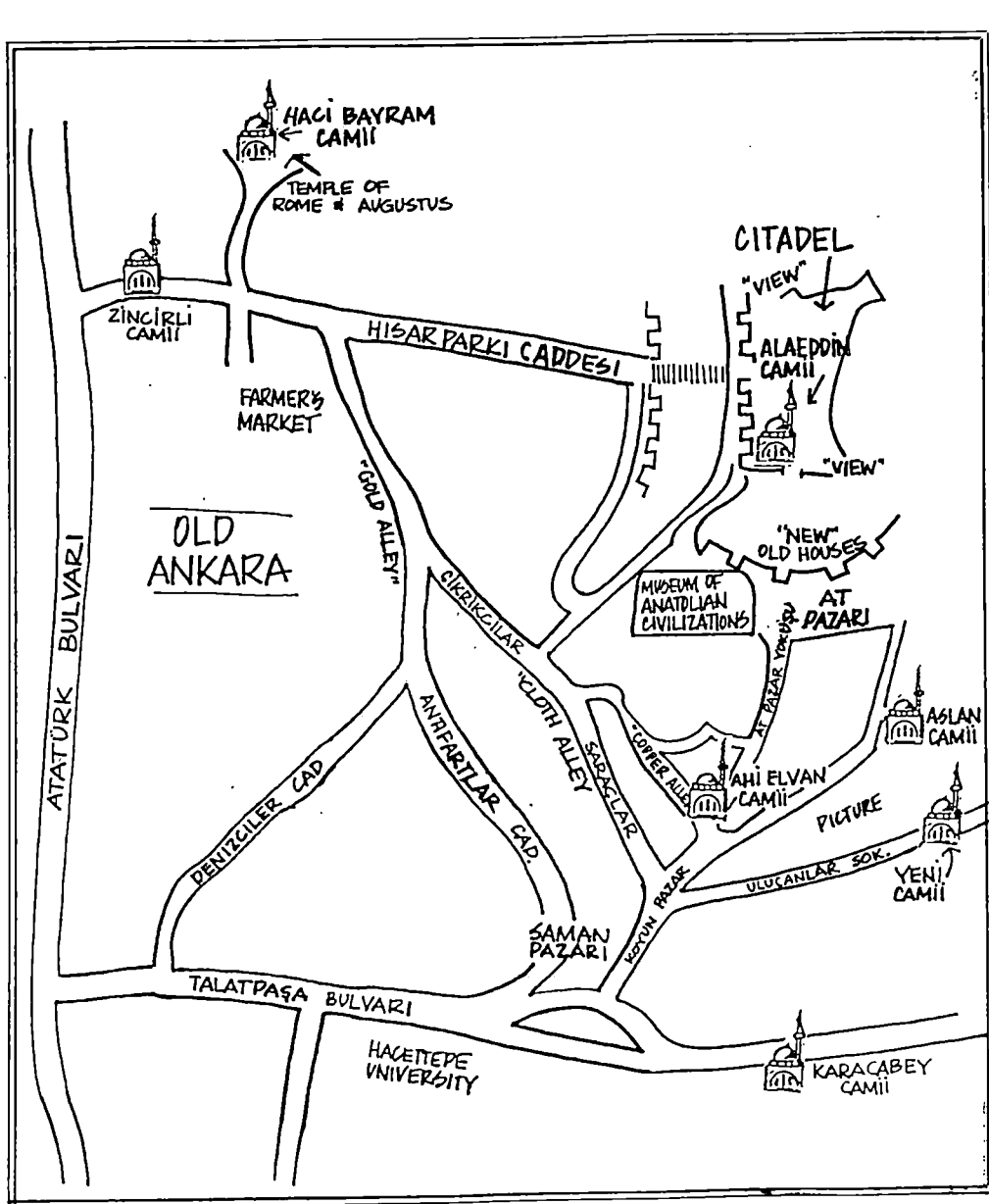
Wandering through the traditional shopping areas in the old city and Kızılay

Archaeological and historical sites in the vicinity of Ankara

Atatürk's Farm

Atatürk's Mausoleum

Ankara's museums



EMBASSY POLITICAL SECTION  
PRESS SUMMARY FOR JUNE 7, 1991

CYPRUS

Citing leaked information, Nur Batur of "Milliyet" writes that President Ozal told French President Mitterrand during their meeting that Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot side are ready to start negotiations to solve the Cyprus problem. Ozal reportedly told Mitterrand that Vassiliou and Mitsotakis are holding back from negotiations. Mitterrand reportedly made no comments on the Cyprus issue.

"Milliyet" reports Greek PM Mitsotakis, departing for Greek Cyprus, said the Cyprus issue has entered a critical phase and no one can guess what will result from international activity on the issue.

U.S.

"Cumhuriyet" reports the trade delegation headed by U.S. Secretary of Commerce Robert Mosbacher started its contacts in Turkey. The visiting Secretary and his delegation met with State Minister Kamran Inan. The paper says Mosbacher and State Minister Gunes Taner signed a "Master Grant Agreement." "Gunes" quotes Taner as saying that the agreement will improve bilateral trade and create opportunities to sign a free trade agreement with the U.S.

"Gunaydin" reports U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary Paul Wolfowitz praised Turkey as a model for all Middle East countries. At the same press conference, Wolfowitz noted that Turkey has strategic importance and has proven that a Muslim country can live with democracy and western institutions.

In an article published by the "Washington Post," U.S. strategy expert Brzezinski said the leader of the Russian Federation, Boris Yeltsin, is following the same method used by Ataturk. Brzezinski noted there is an astonishing similarity between Yeltsin's historical perspective on Russia and Ataturk's approach to a modern Turkey.

IRAQ

"Hurriyet" reports Iraqi Kurds have stopped 56 Turkish trucks carrying food stuffs on the Zakho-Duhok highway. Member of the Kurdish Democratic Party Fadil Madni said they allowed a one-time passage to the Turkish trucks, but from now on Turkish officials should contact Kurdish leaders when they are sending food to Iraq.

USSR

All papers report Soviet President Gorbachev, in a press conference in Oslo, said the western press is implementing a double standard against Soviet Union and urged it to deal with problems faced by Turkish and Yugoslavian workers in Europe.

The Soviet intelligence organization KGB announced that Armenian terror organization ASALA, which had assassinated Turkish diplomats, is still functioning and is illegally transferring arms to Soviet Armenia.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

ANAP chairmanship candidate Mesut Yilmaz said he will not withdraw his candidacy. He noted that President Ozal's proposal to split the ANAP chair and the Prime Ministry between two people can only be possible if he withdraws. He said Ozal's taking part in the rivalry in ANAP will create unrest in the party. Yilmaz is expected to meet with Ozal today. On the other hand, "Sabah" writes that Ozal sent Yilmaz a message through a minister offering his support to Yilmaz in the ANAP general convention and pledging Yilmaz will be both Prime Minister and ANAP Chairman.

Papers say PM Akbulut told provincial chairmen and delegates he hosted at a luncheon that the Chairman of the party should be honest and of a character to enhance unity and respect within the party. Akbulut noted that he embodies all these characteristics.

Parliament approved a bill authorizing the government to make decrees having the force of law in order to make changes in laws that set guidelines for public employees' financial and benefit structures, in laws establishing new ministries, in laws for the Social Security Institution and State Employment Office. State Minister Mehmet Kececiler said the authorization is given to the government only for a ten-month period.

All papers write that relatives of prisoners who are on a hunger strike to protest the anti-terror law wanted to meet with Parliament Human Rights Committee Chairman Eyup Asik. Police tried to prevent the protestors from entering the parliament complex. Two deputies from the People's Labor Party, Mahmut Alinak and Adnan Ekmen, were harassed by the police and 100 people were detained.

"Gunes" reports DYP leader Demirel said Turkey's goal is to establish a real democracy which will not be interfered with by military coups. Demirel also criticized ANAP rule by saying the government lacks popular support.

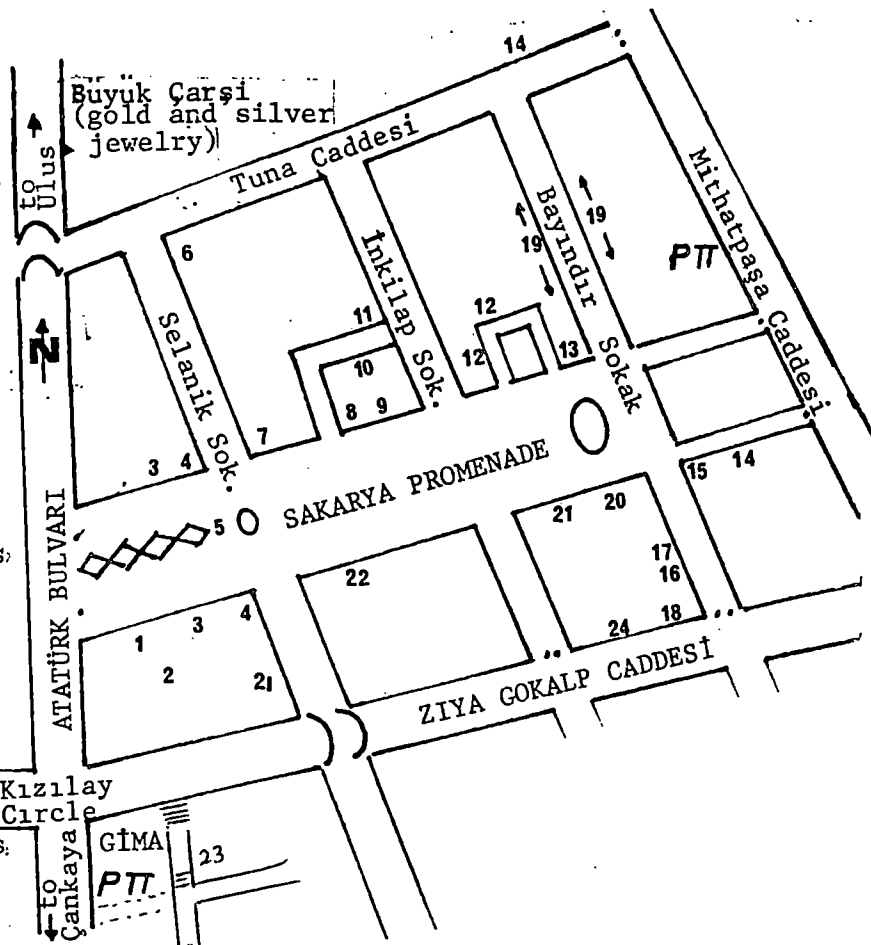
"Hurriyet" reports SHP will hold its Third Regular General Convention July 27-28.

"Milliyet" quotes Aydin Menderes, son of the late PM Adnan Menderes, as saying President Ozal told him when they met that if he joins ANAP now, the party might elect him Chairman. Menderes declined Ozal's offer.

# angles on ankara

## Strolling Through Sakarya

1. TARHAN KİTABEVİ (moved)
2. Basketseller
3. Fishmonger
4. Kebab Stands
5. Flowers
6. ABC Bookstore
7. Butcher/cheese/deli
8. Yarn store
9. PAPAĞAN's Nuts, etc.
10. Keys/Anahtarçı
11. SAFRAN Spice Shop
12. Bookbinders & Printers
13. Sporting Goods
14. Paper & Art/Kırtasiye
15. Mussels/Midiye
16. WASHINGTON
17. KÖRFEZ
18. French Culture Center
19. Outdoor cafes
20. Baklavacı
21. LOKMAN HEDKİM's Goodies
22. Kutahya fine ceramics
23. TÜRK EL SANATLARI
24. HAŞET Bookstore



The Sakarya shopping promenade is a feast for all the senses, giving both the long-time resident of Ankara and the newcomer an adventure in the sights, sounds and heady aromas of the city. Recent renovations and the addition of flower stalls and fountains have rendered Sakarya one of the most charming shopping and strolling malls in town--a delightful place to visit, browse and purchase goods for the home. One can shop for most anything here, from the freshest of breads, cheeses, meats, fish and produce to nuts, herbs and spices, books and baskets. The following highlights of a recent walking and munching tour of Sakarya are offered to tantalize the reader with a glimpse of the delights that are within this four-block section of Kızılay.

You can enter Sakarya from Ataturk Boulevard, one block below the Kızılay circle (GIMA/Ziya Gokalp) where a group of small kiosks herald the pedestrian mall. One of the first stops on the right is TARHAN KİTABEVİ, a very well-stocked bookstore. You will find great guides and splendid photographic books on Turkey, including Sami Güner's magnificent volume which currently sells for about \$50. There are many books to choose from in English from politics and society to cookbooks, carpet books, and the lilting fiction of Yashar Kemal. In addition to books in Turkish, English, French and German, its stock comprises puzzles, games, and items for children plus a fine selection of notecards, postcards, and slides of Turkey. İzzet Tarhan, who speaks excellent English, opens his shop from 8:30 to 12:30 and 14:30 to 19:30 Monday through Saturday.

Continuing down the Sakarya promenade you come upon the fishmongers who offer Ankara's best of the catch. On the right are DALYAN BALIKCISI and UNLU İSTANBUL while across the street is KARADENİZ BALIKCISI. The fish is trucked in overnight and quite fresh--"palamut" (bomito, horse mackrel), "lüfer" (sea perch, blue fish), "istavrit" (mackrel, scad), and "torik" (large bonito) in stock.

Next, the smell of fish is replaced by the tantalizing aroma of kebab grilling on the skewer for döner sandwiches at the two corner stands. These always draw a crowd at lunch time--I'm tempted anytime and love to sit and enjoy viewing the flower stalls and the passerbys.

If you are still in the market for books, you can make a detour down Selanik Sok. to the ABC bookshop which also has plenty of English items.

In the mid section of Sakarya are a number of nut shops (kuru yemiş--desiccated delicacies) and spice shops (baharatçı). On the left (north) side in the second block PAPGAN'S nut shop displays hindistan cevizi (coconut), ceviz (walnuts), with other nuts and goodies inside: çam fıstığı (pine nuts), kuru erik (prunes), susam (sesame seeds), yellow raisons and a köfte spice mix. Here you can also get fresh coffee beans and have them ground (take a whiff--ummm). Around the corner to the left an excellent tiny spice shop SAFRAN BAHARAT usually maintains a good stock of specialties: tarçın (cinnamon)--both sticks and ground, kimyon (cumin), koryondor kisnis (coriander), karanfil (cloves), anıson (anise), defne yaprak (bay leaves), yeni bahar (all spice) and three strengths of kırmızı biber (paprika to red hot pepper). Besides the usual dried fruits and nuts there is also rices, bulgars, lentils, canary seed, rose water, and for conditioning and auburn touch-ups, kına (henna) is kept by the sackful.

You will probably enjoy just exploring all the many small shops in this area--from bookbinders and art suppliers to yarn shops and sporting goods (see map). All this browsing is likely to work up your appetite and there are plenty of culinary delights available for instant or lingering gratification. On the corner of Bayındır Sokak at KOKOREÇ MİDİYESİ they serve deep-fried mussels--50TL a wooden skewer--the smell is irresistible. If you need more substantial fare, Bayındır Sokak resembles "restaurant row." The WASHINGTON (once Kristal) is one of the best international lunch spots, the KÖRFEZ next door is perhaps the best for truly delicious Turkish food with an unspoiled local atmosphere at very reasonable prices, and in the opposite direction are numerous outdoor cafes that provide a good lunch and a chance to people-watch.

Now, if you feel like dessert, going back along the south side of Sakarya you'll find a sweet shop selling all kinds of baklava (50 TL/piece), and then another wonderful combination nut and spice shop, LOKMAN HEKİM, which has a fascinating display of myriad, colorful, exotic nibblies and additives, all with intriguing labels. And here, as well as down by TARHAN'S, you can get icecream cones (dondurma). The sherbert-like "limon" is my favorite on a hot day.

In the next block is a new, fine housewares store with lovely Kutahya pieces. Venturing on around up Selanik Sokak, just before the pedestrian bridge, take a peek into LOKMAN HEKİM'S BAHARAT ŞİFALİ for strange spices and herbal cures, a folk medicine and healthfood store with all the ingredients for a witch's brew. They also have luffa ("lif") for a good scrub.

If you haven't completely exhausted your energy, you can leave the Sakarya area by crossing Ziya Gokalp Caddesi over the pedestrian bridge and take a right to arrive at Karanfil Sok. which is now a pedestrian mall behind GIMA. Up the stairs on the left at No. 5/53 in a second floor window you will see the sign for a great little handicrafts shop - "Turk El Sanatlar." We'll have to stop here, but one can go on and on....

Based on the ANKARA SCENE X #42, 1983 with added field work.

PRE-ADVANCE ROOM ASSIGNMENTS  
ANKARA HILTON HOTEL

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ROOM ASSIGNMENT</u>
Sig Rogich	1613
Jay Parmer	1614
Spencer Geissinger	1617
Kristin Goodwin	1603
William Sittmann	1618
Jeannie Bull	<u>1620</u>
Mark Stafford	1606
Ron Mazer	1615
Andrea Richhart	1616
Rich Miller	1604
Bill Morlock	1605
Ronald Luzania	1619
Bill Lord	1607
James Straight	1608
Brad Fugitt	1609
CDR Jake Ross	1610
Dr. Lawrence Mohr	1505
Lt. Anthony Mauro	1507
Maj. <u>Steven Riewerts</u>	1508
Maj. Jay Farmer	1509
Robert Weiderman	1510

Peggy Dooley	1516
John Dreylinger	1517
Susan Biddle	1518
Ellis Kitchen	1519
Mark Kramer	1403
Wendy Walker	1404
Ron Hacker	1413
Tony Brunton	1414
Ingrid Arnesen	1415
Wally McNamee	1419
Tom Raum	1405
Dean J. Haas	1318
Paul Bruin	1409

HILTON HOTEL -168-28-88  
EMBASSY CONTROL ROOM - ROOM 1621  
EMBASSY EXTENSION - 492  
PTT LINES 167-09-34  
167-07-88

PRESIDENTIAL PRE-ADVANCE  
7 JUNE - 9 JUNE, 1991

KEY MISSION PERSONNEL  
TELEPHONE LIST

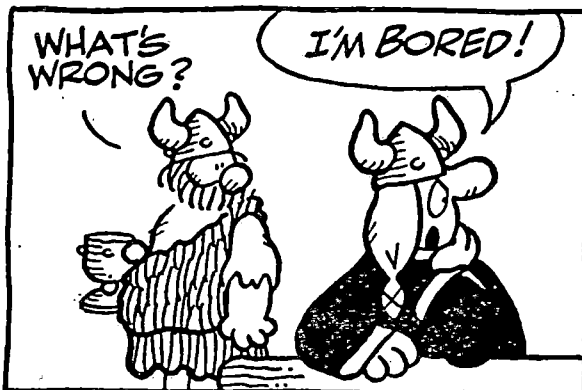
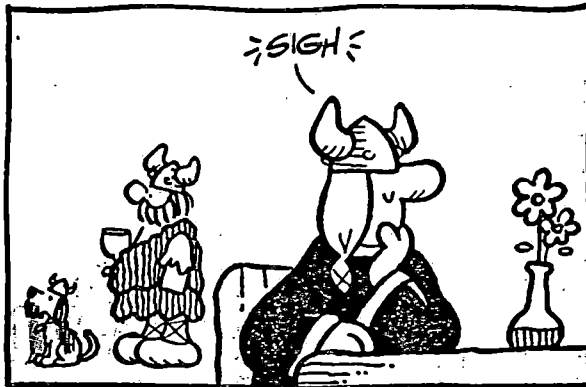
AMBASSADOR	MORTON ABRAMOWITZ	EXT 200 126 54 70
DCM	MARC GROSSMAN	EXT 202 126 02 29
POL COUNSELOR	MIKE AUSTRIAN	EXT 212 138 03 15
POL/MIL COUNSLEOR	REGINA ELTZ	EXT 235 146 49 82
PUBLIC AFFAIRS COUNSELOR	LARRY TAYLOR	EXT 423 136 64 00
SCIENCE COUNSELOR	ARNIE LONG	EXT 226 140 68 55
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNSELOR	BILL KELLY	EXT 351 138 42 30
SPECIAL ASST FOR VISIT	DEAN HAAS	EXT 352 HILTON HOTEL
ECON COUNSELOR	CHARLIE JACOBINI	EXT 252 138 18 72
CONSULAR AFFAIRS	BOB SORENSON	EXT 320 146 49 81
DAO	COL. JERRY KAFFKA	EXT 300 138 98 51
RSO	GERRY KILGORE	EXT 354 138 12 94
JUSMMAT	GEN. WILLIAM FARMEN	EXT.2101 125 99 43
JUSMMAT OPS	COL. AL MAC DONALD	EXT 4215
TUSLOG	GEN. RALPH ROHATSCH	EXT 3198 125 99 43
TUSLOG EXEC	COL. RODNEY KONINY	EXT 2133 125 99 43
GSO	MIKE MILLIGAN	EXT 484 137 79 56
	MILDRED PATTERSON	EXT 488 126 02 29
COMMUNICATIONS	RON CHARLES	EXT 270 167 72 753
BUDGET & MANAGEMENT	SID KAPLAN	EXT 360 138 14 06
SYSTEMS MANAGER	PETER JENSEN	EXT 374 139 41 35

PERSONNEL	BILL BUTLER	EXT 262 127 19 59
CLO	ALMA KAPLAN	EXT 351 138 14 06
HEALTH UNIT NURSE	JO LIEBIG	EXT 277 190 09 78

EMBASSY SWITCHBOARD	126 54 70 -- 75	
<u>EMBASSY FAX MACHINES:</u>		
CHANCERY	167 00 19	
ANNEX ONE	167 00 57	
USIS	128 31 35	
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AFTER HOURS OPERATOR		287 25 55 - 85
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS DUTY OFFICER		287 18 85
(NOTE: CAN BE USED TO CONTACT MFA 24 HOURS)		

# ANKARA SHOPPING TIPS

Compiled by the CLO



The following information has been prepared to assist you with your shopping and finding your way around town. We hope you enjoy your stay in Turkey.

Ask for other CLO handouts regarding parks, picnics, travel, Ottoman Ankara, The Eyes Have It, Exploring Old Ankara, Copper Alley, Sakarya Plaza and more. Contact us at 126-5470 extention 350 if you need assistance.

It is our pleasure to serve you!

#### KIZILAY

CLO recommends the following gold shops but urges you to make inquiries from friends and co-workers about other reliable merchants. Be careful when using a merchant who is not referred. For those of us who are reluctant to rely on our Turkish language skills, the following two merchants generally receive the "expatriate" trade.

ZEKI CANDAN's Jewelry shop is located in Büyük Çarşı 67/18 Atatürk Bul. Custom orders as well as traditional items are available. Cartouche and Arabic necklaces are popular requests.

HOCA YÜKSEL's Jewelry shop (105/12 Atatürk Bul.) is another favorite shop. Custom orders are his specialty. The owner, Hamit Dağcınar, speaks English.

CAN Soysal Pasaji Asma Kat No. 122, Atatürk Bul. Can jewelry shop comes recommended highly by one embassy employee. At Can you will need all your Turkish language skills since he doesn't speak English.

Visit other shops so you can compare prices and quality.

Continuing on towards the Embassy on the far side of the street is the VAKKO Department store. Vakko is considered expensive by most standards, but a stroll through the store is free and worth your time. Silk scarfs are an affordable, quality item at Vakko.

#### SAKARYA PLAZA

Near the Embassy and a pleasant break spot at lunchtime. Körfez and Washington Restaurants are located here, as well as, Turkish style fast food, i.e. Gözleme and Doner Kebab, featured in outdoor stalls. You can shop for your dinner at the outdoor markets stocked with fresh vegetables, fish and flowers. The Kütayha Showroom is located on the main promenade and beneath this are the famous butcher shops, well worth a peek. Prices are fair. Also, the nut and spice shops are excellent. (Ask CLO for the reproduced Ankara Scene Article on this area).

"Big Mac Attack" Mc Donald's is only a block away on Atatürk Bul.

"Sweet Attack" Divan Pastanesi, on Atatürk Bulvarı No. 58. Nicely packaged gifts of candy and sweets found here, ask for Sulten Acar for assistance.

Other shops include Mudo, Beyman, Vepa and many more. Walking along Atatürk (across the street from McDonald's) you'll come to Chez Güray 84/9-downstairs, Avanos pottery is offered here. On the same side of the street there is a large Paşabaçe showroom where it is nearly impossible not to find the right gift. Very near here at the first walkover is a shop called the LAPIS LAZULI, Engürü Pasajı, Alt. Kat No. 107 7/15. This jewelry shop is a favorite of many.

## TURKISH MINISTRY OF TOURISM HANDICRAFT SHOPS

There are two handicraft stores in the Ankara area. Both are located in Kızılay. One on Mesrutiyet Caddesi (1/2 way up on the left side from Atatürk Bulvarı, the second store is located on Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulvarı, next to the Ministry headquarters. Excellent shops for gifts at a fair price.

### IZMIR CADDESİ AREA

TOWELS \* BATHROBES \* SPORTING GOOD SUPPLIES \* FURS \* LEATHER \* "SECONDS"

From Kızılay on Atatürk Bulvarı go to the area of Izmir Cad. Here you will find Bargain Basement (Onur Çarşı), on the next street parallel to Izmir, it is called Meneşke Sok. and most taxi drivers know the area. The bottom floor of this building has three or four recommended shops, Ankara Tekstil, Pinar Çeyiz, Selim Çeyiz, for towels; Başak Spor, Irmaklar Spor for Sporting goods. Irregular merchandise is available throughout and sometimes one can get very lucky in finding a real buy. LOOK carefully! At the end of Meneşke Sok. there is a second Çarşı called Moda Çarşı. Here you can find towel, linen and clothing shops. Throughout this general area you will find sporting good stores, fabric shops and tailors. Prices are less than other spots in town. Take time to wander around and see what shops you may find. Visit Çarşı on Atatürk Bul. "seconds" from Benetton and Beyman can occasionally be found.

### FURS AND LEATHER SHOPS

Fur and leather shops are plentiful in the Kızılay and Izmir Cad. areas. Men and women's Shearling jackets are found at most leather shops.

ASKÜRK DERİ, Menekşe Pasajı, and ASRİN KURK DERİ, Izmir Cad. İhiamur Sok. 7/4 (near Mersa) is one of the more popular fur and leather shops in the area, but look around there are many others.

### TAILORS

Ali Güleç Ulus İşhane C Blok Kat 2 No. 220 311-59 54 / Ev. 126-42 42  
Men's tailoring. Will come to your home or office for fittings.

Üç Kardeşler, Ali Uğun, Izmir Cad. No. 7/5 (Yenişehir)/Ladies tailoring.

Kadın Terzisi, (Lady's Tailor) İhsan and Mustafa, Izmir Cad. No 9/9  
(Yenişehir)- my personal favorite.

Çağın (tailor), Leather suits, skirts etc. Atatürk Bul. 69/İşhane Kat.5 No.203  
Kızılay, and Tunalı Hilmi Cad. No. 89/22 (showroom)

Mina - Erol Eğri, Karanfil Sok. Uslu Han No 16/60 Kızılay. Blouses.

### FABRIC AND NOTION

Mersa - large selection of fabric at a reasonable cost. Izmir Cad. 23/A.

Ipek Kumaş - large selection of silk and satins, reasonable, Izmir Cad.

Dior - large selection of moderate to expensive fabrics, Atatürk Bul.

Sik Bayanların - Notions, wool, buttons, lace, etc. 37/C Izmir Cad.

Batıca - Silk and silk scarves, Izmir Cad. Moda Çarşısı

Güzel Giyim - fabric in Moda Çarşısı

Akyüz Kardeşler - silk fabric in Moda Çarşısı

## TUNALI HILMI

A delightful street for window shopping. Take your time and have lunch. Plan on a lunch at Pizza Pino about half-way up the hill or Marilyn Monroe's Pizza at No. 75. It is possible to do all your last minute errands and shopping on this street alone. Tunalı Hilmi Cad. covers all your shopping needs. Items range from semi-precious gem-stones and minerals shops to handmade sweaters with leather or kilim patches, leather clothing, boots, bags, purses and some of the best silver shops. Visit Yetkin for "LEO'S JOKE STORE" and the Tunalı Çarsi.

### CLOTHING & SILVER

The first shops on Tunalı are small boutiques for men and women. Begin at First and walk from Swan Park to the top of the hill. Pasajı or (Mini-Malls) are abundant. The first is Kuğulu (or Swan) Pasajı at No. 18. Here you will find leather, sweater, silver and gold shops. Antik Tuğaa (no. 88/14 Tunalı Cad. and in Kuğulu Psj. 18/58); Yürsel Silver House (no. 123) are two of the more notable silver shops in this Pasajı.

### GEMS AND MINERALS

Towards the top of the hill and across the street, is a large black marble building, No. 88 Tunalı Hilmi Cad which houses some exceptional shops. The Mineral Shop located at No. 47 feature uncut gemstones, minerals and fossils. Anadoludan No. 88/79, is an interesting shop dealing in ethnographic material and assorted 'old and new' artifacts.

### LEATHER AND SUEDE

Leather and Suede shops are concentrated within a small section on Tunalı. Suggested stores include: Model Leather and Suede Shop at No. 82. Uğur Deri Leather Shop at No. 106, Çağın Deri Süet (Leather Shop) at 89/22 and Akay Deri Süet located at 82/8-9 Tunalı Hilmi Cad. Custom orders are available.

### SWEATERS

Sweaters can be found on the bottom level of Kuğulu Pasajı. For hand-made sweaters stop at 98/48 Demirdöğen Pasajı (Aloha) and see Mrs. Sevinç Uluser to place your order.

### SHOE REPAIR

Near the top of the hill is "Salmander" No. 77/A, a shoe repair service.

### IMPORT/EXPORT SHOPS

Visit Gümüşsoy Çarsi, 79 Tunalı Cad. Most stores here are import/export shops which carry seconds and irregulars. Examine your merchandise carefully. Here you can find a bargain in childrens' and womens' clothing. Labels include J.G. Hook and Jos. A. Bank.

### FLOWER AND BASKET SHOP

Kelebek Flower and Basket Shop is a new store located at 63 Tunalı Hilmi Cad. A delivery service is featured in the advertizements.

### G.O.P.

Han Carpet Co. Ltd. located at No. 87 Nene Hatun Cad. features a collection of carpets, kilims, kilim bags, purses, back packs, desk top calendars and many more handmade kilim and leather products. This shop is a MUST.

### MEERSCHAUM

The Sultan Pipe Shop is located at 43/B Reşit Galip Cad. Signed collector pieces are available. Special orders are possible, give plenty of time.

Restaurant in the G.O.P. area are plentiful. Some suggestions: Mona Lisa, on Reşit Galip near Sultan's, Winehouse, No. 28 Boğaz, Şomine, Dosteli Sok. No. 4, 137- 8060, Bordeaux, Hatır Sok. No. 10, 137 9794 and Biz, Hatır Sok. No. 4, for a deli-style treat try Ambrosia, Nenehatun Cad. & Şairler Sok. 9/A. (146-4416 - for delivery service). Stop at the Hilton Hotel which offers an afternoon Tea, a visit to Koleksiyon A.S carpets, ask Behruz when their next auction will be held. Return later this evening for an elegant dinner at Marco Polo, followed by a roll of the dice at the Casino, or dancing at Jackie's disco.

### KÖROĞLU CAD. (G.O.P.)

This street features several shopping haunts. We highly recommend a stop at Best (Carpets) Koleksiyon, owned and operated by A. Kadir and Neslihan Ersoy, another personal favorite. Featured items include; a large selection of carpets, including traditional nomadic pieces. Other gift ideas include reproduction of old miniature paintings, framed in Italian wood, purses, wool socks, "Evim Güzel Evim" (Home Sweet Home) hand-made door mat, the favorite "Santa" kilims made of 100% wool and the customized miniature looms.

Gallery Zon, a new Art Gallery at Kemer and Köroğlu Cad. features works of local artists. Be sure to register your name for the mailing list. Other gift ideas are featured at this gallery.

Kopmaz Halici located at 103/B Köroğlu Cad. For assistance ask for Ibrahim or Mahmut. Old carpets, kilims and nomadic pieces are plentiful. Suede and Kilim pillows, and kilim placemats and coasters are a favorite gift item here.

Area restaurants include: Genghas Khan (daily special fix price 22,000 TL, Pineapple, Pizza Express, La Boheme, Yakamoz and India-China Town.

### ATAKULE (TOWER)

A huge (but slightly pricey) mall located at the top of Cinnah Cad. Shops meet most of your needs and a variety of eateries. Underground parking is available. Leather and suede shops, sporting good stores, American sneakers, gift store, delightful Turkish dolls, toy stores and camera shops. American style donut shop, Pizza Hut (the real thing), Cafe Chino, cappaccino 5000 TL.

### CINNAH CAD.

Gallery Z, Cinnah Cad. and Kirkpınar No. 5/A. Ask for Fatma. Many gift items available. Copper enamel painted christmas balls, Santa kilims, purses, pottery-ware. Stop at the Berliner Kauffehaus for a snack.

BALGAT

Near the Ankara Air Station, visit "Cheap Charlie's" and "The Shepherd". They offer just about every gift item on the economy at just a fraction above the others. The convenience makes it worth the extra cost. You miss the fun of finding your way around town, but in a pinch, you'll be glad they are there to serve you. Returning from Balgat, don't forget that the "Tea House", located on Kuzgun Sok. 74/A is nearby and offers weekly specials and Flamenco Guitar entertainment Saturday evenings from 5:30 to 7:00 pm.

A&S Bazaar has a concession store in the lobby of the BX at Base. Ask for Atila.

Sultan Pipe Shop also has a concession store in the same area.

HOŞDERE CAD.

New Horizons Hoşdere Cad., Y. Ayrancı 138/C  
Owned and operated by Suzy Hanson features a large selection of Turkish dolls, costume and clothing, copper and brass.

FARABI SOK. AREA

Baki Gallery Farabi Sok., 19 Çankaya  
Selections of all Turkish handicrafts.

Elsan Farabi Sokak 13/1, Çankaya  
A variety of gift items and a fair selection of towels and leather.

Hoca Farabi Sokak, Çankaya 24/1  
Good selection of handicrafts, copper, brass, small carpets.

Murat Farabi Sokak 25/1  
Excellent selection of Turkish handicrafts and quality carpets.  
Possibly the best one stop shop for the hurried shopper.

Sultan Supermarket is located at the Farabi shopping area. Sultan carry many imported products. They feature an excellent butcher shop with pork products and a fine selection of wines, cheeses and lunchmeat products.

## ULUS

The Ulus area of old Ankara offers shopping in a more "rustic" atmosphere. If you have the time and inclination, head the taxi driver in the direction of Salmanpazari. You may ask to be dropped off at the "Et Pazar" at the top of Ulus and walk down through the variety of shops. The Et Pazar is an open-air food market offering a variety of dried fruits, pastas, spices, nuts and fish. From Et Pazar you can wind your way down the streets easily to Salman Sokak (Copper Alley). Wander around and look for all the small little junk stores with their "antiques".

Ulus is the home of "Copper Alley", Salman Sokak. If you want a particular piece of copper, this is the place to begin your search. GALERI ESKI ANKARA located at Salmanpazari Salman Sokak 58, KERVAN BAKIR, No. 35, ask for Burhan, and ABDULLAH GÜVER, no. 52. These are just a few of the many shops on this street. Comparison shop! Most people have their personal favorites. Ask to see the CLO's reproduced Ankara Scene article entitled: "Strolling through Copper Alley".

ŞARK HALICI is in Ulus. It is the largest carpet shop in Ankara, fun to just look. They have carpets from all over the world. Unless, you know your carpets and their value, we suggest you just window during for your first visit here.

Restaurants include: Kale and Zengar both converted old Turkish houses, located just near the museum and open on Sundays. Try Uludağ Kebapci for the most famous and the tastiest "Iskender" in Ankara.

## MUSEUMS IN ULUS

Anatolian Civilizations	Kadife Sokak, Ankara Castle (Hisar) Open daily except Mondays 8:30 - 12:30 and 1:30 - 5:30 Gift store.
State Painting and Sculpture	Opera Geçidi, Turk Ocağı, Ulus Open daily except Mondays 8:30 - 12:30 and 1:30 - 5:30
Ethnographic Museum	Opera Geçidi, Turk Ocağı, Ulus Open daily except Mondays 8:30 - 12:30 and 1:30 - 5:30 Gift store.
Roman Baths	Open daily except Mondays 8:30 - 12:30 and 1:30 - 5:30
Ankara Castle	Open daily 8:30 - 12:30 and 1:30 - 5:30

## RESTAURANTS IN ANKARA

Restaurants for every taste and budget exist in Ankara. The following is just a partial listing of the many restaurants to be found by the discriminating diner. We suggest you make reservations, many restaurants require them.

Biz	Hatir Sokak, 4	136 20 00
	Elegant restaurant featuring continental cuisine, expensive.	
Gengizkan	Korođlu Cad. 37/A	137 5101
	Chinese specialities, fix price lunch 22,000 TL-good!	
Kale Restaurant	Berrak Sok. No. 9 (ULUS)	311-19 45
	Charming converted house near museum area. Rooftop dining.	
Kanyon	Hořdere Cad. 193-A	138 09 08
	Good steak house near ankaya Tower, cook your own!	
Kara Deniz Lokantasi	Karanfil Sok. 11/A Sakarya	118 02 57
	Good traditional Turkish food. Lovely garden in the summer.	
La Boheme	Korođlũ Cad. 96/A	137 58 74
	Continental cuisine, nice atmosphere. Reservations suggested. Ask for Elgin, popular spot with all foreigners.	
Bordeaux	Hatir Sok. 14	137 9794
	French fare, new restaurant owned by Elgin of LaBoheme. Ask for the Embassy discount.	
RV	Atatũrk Bulvari 243/D	127-03 76
	Elegant continental cuisine.	
řomine	Dosteil Sok. 4	137 80 60
	Lovely fireplace in winter.	
Uludađ Kebapçisi	Denizciler Cad. No. 51 (ULUS)	312-45 65
	Iskender Kebap...the best in town! A must!	
Washington	Bayindir Sok. 28, Kizilay	117 12 60
	Good food, nice lunch spot. Piano music nightly.	
Winehouse	Bođaz Sok. 20	167-65 12
	Features imported and domestic cheeses and wines. Nice atmosphere.	
Yakamoz	Korođlu Cad. 38	136 09 03
	Well-known fish restaurant.	
Yunus	26/A Ahmet Mithat Effendi Sok.	
	Italian Restaurant	
Zenger Pařa	Doyran Sok. No. 13 (ULUS)	311-70 70
	Great fun! Converted old house near the museum area.	

### FAST FOOD AND SNACKS

Ambrosia	Nenehatun Cad. & Sairler Sok. 9/A	146-4416
	Sandwiches and snacks, free <u>delivery service</u>	
Berliner Kaffeehaus	Cinnah Cad/Ahenk Sok 7/13	140 51 32
	German cakes and a variety of coffees.	
Casablanca	Korođlu Cad. 37	137 55 52
	Nice bar with snacks.	
McDonald's	Atatürk Bulvarı, Kızılay	
	Authentic American fast food.	
Pineapple	Korođlu Cad. 64/B	146 53 27
	Relaxed atmosphere, varied menu. Casual lunch/dinner.	
Pizza Hut	Ataküle/Çankaya Tower	140 78 10
Pizza Pino	Tunalı Hilmi Cad. 111/2	168 44 62
	All types of pizza. Friendly service.	
Pizza Villa	Boğaz Sokak 13	127 28 24
	Pizza and more. Nice garden setting in the summer.	

### NIGHT SPOTS

Marilyn Monroe Pizza	Tunalı Hilmi Cad.
F-34	Farabi Sok. No. 34
Jacqui's Disco	Hilton Hotel

### Useful vocabulary for restaurant patrons

bill	hesap	meat	et
bread	ekmek	salad	salata
breakfast	kahvatlı	soup	çorba
chicken	tavuk	turkey	hindi
dessert	tatlı	vegetable	sebze
dinner	akşam yemeđi	beer	bir
fish	balık	tea	çay
fruit	meyva	wine	şarap
lunch	ođle yemeđi	coffee	kahve
gin	cin	whiskey	viski

BEAUTY SALONS

Kuaför Sunshine (Zeki Şener) Cinnah Caddesi 31/A Çankaya  
167 99 65  
Resit Galip/Ilkadam Sokak 9/B, GOP  
136 22 72

Violette Kuaför (Zeki) Farabi Sokak 4/2 Çankaya  
126 58 07

Kuaför Reşat (Reşat) Mahatma Ghandi Cad. 46/B, GOP  
136 17 52

A & H (Ali & Hussein) Hilton International Hotel  
Ask for the Ankara resident card.  
126 06 22

Orhan Özkeskin Vali Dr. Reşit Sol. No. 15/C  
138 70 36 (off Cinnah)

Tahiti (Ahmet) Çankaya Cad. 2/1, Çankaya  
138 88 16

Red & White Kuleli Sok. 87/B, GOP Near Pinar Market  
146 23 23

Emine Baysoy Attar Sok. 11/2 - 126 16 45  
Leg and body waxing salon; pedicure and manicure available.

Beauty Salon & Barber Shop Ankara Air Station - 125-9943  
Tuesday thru Saturday