

# ALMA MATER

ALUMNI  
IN CORNERS

SPRING - SUMMER '75



YUVANIZIN  
İŞ YERİNİZİN  
BÜTÜN TEMİZLİK  
İŞLERİNİZİN  
EN ÜSTÜN  
TEMİZLİYİCİSİ



ÇAM  
KOKULU  
LİKİT

**Mobil** DETERJAN



Dear Reader,

Are you wondering how an arranger of concerts, an interior architect, an earthquake researcher, a sanitary engineer and a publisher of children's science books all happened to get into this ALMA MATER together? For one thing, of course, they are all connected with the Board Schools; for another, each has some connection with an idea which has been growing in my mind.

The constant eruption of new crises in almost every corner of the world is so overwhelming that no one can say what to do about any of them except perhaps the experts. Political problems? Leave them to the politicians. The world's shrinking resources? — Population explosion?

— Hunger? — Inflation? — Violence? — These are all for the experts to handle: the scientists and psychologists, the planners and economists. We ordinary people only look at them, shake our heads, say «I can't do anything about that,» and go back to our own problems. Now it certainly is true that no one person can tackle every one of the problems of our world; but it is also true that each one could do something about at least one of them - and ought to. The advice in the song I sang as a child, «Brighten the corner where you are», needs more than ever to be heeded; for if each one looks to someone else for the solutions, problems never will go away, but if everyone brightens his own corner, the world itself can be brightened.

You might call the people in this ALMA MATER «brighteners - of - corners» whose work or hobby has led them to do something new - and needed. Oya Kılıç, for instance, describes how her work as interior decorator has led her to restore a bit of Old Istanbul; Mehmet Çelebi explains how his earthquake research can offset the potential destructiveness of the earthquakes which so frequently shake Turkey. We have a challenge from the Redhouse Press, in the project of its director William Edmonds, to protect Turkey's wealth of natural resources, and an example in Jenny Kontente, who is trying to do something about pollution. We learn how Yalçın Yüreğir brings music to the Çukurova, and how Esim Erdim interprets modern literature as a mirror of our age. We tell how students have worked at brightening the schools - and we hope that after you have read this ALMA MATER through, you will be asking, «What can I do about my own corner?»

Sylvia Meyer  
Editor

# ALMA MATER

## ÖZ OKULUM

For the Alumni of the American  
Board Schools in Turkey

«Zaman olur ki hayli cihan değer»

Vol : V Spring - Summer No. 1  
1975

Senede dört defa çıkar

**ALMA MATER - ÖZ OKULUM**

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# EARTHQUAKE ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES in TURKEY

by  
**Mehmet Çelebi**  
TAC 1960

In the last decade, a number of earthquakes occurred in Turkey, most of them taking some toll. In the coming decades, it is probable that as many or more earthquakes will occur. Turkey has more than its share of earthquakes. In the earthquake prone areas which cover 91.4 % of Turkey, 95% of the population dwell, 98.3 % of the industry is situated, and 91.6% of the dams are built. In the last 50 years, 61,991 lives were lost and 355,000 structures were completely destroyed during earthquakes.

All this being fact, a developing country such as Turkey has to allocate an important part of her gross national income to remedy damage caused by past earthquakes and to take preventive measures so as to decrease the damage during future earthquakes.

It is realized by all, that earthquakes are among the natural disasters over which we have no control. However, a lot can be and is being done to decrease the loss, both in terms of human lives and material property. This is where engineering enters into the scene. Structures must be built to resist earthquakes. The important engineering philosophy, that combines principles both of economy and of safety, is that a structure should be so built that when earthquakes occur it may incur some damage, according to the severity of the earthquake, but that it should never be allowed to collapse; thus loss of human lives is prevented. This requires organized research as well as proper application and enforcement of the knowledge derived from such research.

In various centers around the





These buildings have withstood Time, Storms, Wars. Long may they yet stand!

world - Japan, USA, USSR, New Zealand, Yugoslavia, Italy, Bulgaria, Romania, Chile and Venezuela - as well as in Turkey, vast research projects are being carried out. The types of research can be summarized under three headings:

1. Theoretical
11. Experimental
111. Observational.

Theoretical and experimental research projects are being carried out to supplement one another. Computer simulations of earthquakes are successfully being made and applied to computer models of structural systems to study the responses. At the Earthquake Engineering Research

Center of the University of California in Berkeley, an earthquake simulator (shaking table) is currently being used to test and study experimentally the behavior of structural systems under loads such as are caused by earthquakes. Computer programs are being revised according to realistic parameters obtained from experimental work.

Observational research is also an important aspect of earthquake engineering. In a way, feedback information is obtained by observing and studying the damage caused by earthquakes. New research problems arise after the observation of the damage caused by each earthquake.



All these types of research are being carried out in Turkey. At the Middle East Technical University, the Earthquake Engineering Research Group was officially established in 1973 to coordinate and carry out the research and other activities that are related to earthquake engineering.

In the laboratories, experimental work is being done to study the behavior of structures or structural elements, foundations, and soil characteristics. For example, having adequate reinforcing bars and tie bars (stirrups) in columns and girders of a reinforced concrete structure is very important; long and short structural members behave differently. Walls that fill a frame make a structure stiff and this in turn changes the behavior of that structure.

Repair aspects are also investigated. Effectiveness of methods of capping structural members which are damaged during an earthquake-type loading is a current project being investigated. This particular method was applied to all damaged columns of the Akkum Apartment building, which was the most severely damaged structure during the February 1, 1974 İzmir earthquake.

Investigation teams from METU were active in studying damage during the 1967 Adapazari, 1970 Gediz, 1971 Burdur, 1971 Bingöl, and 1974 İzmir earthquakes. Some of the important observations from all these these investigations were:

i. Damage usually occurred due to inadequate quality control both of materials used in construction and of workmanship. One of the predominant factors that caused the majority of the damage during the 1971 Burdur earthquake was the wide use of «kurna taşı», which had a very

low strength, even less than that of brick. The damage to all the newly-constructed housing units of Soğuksu Village during the 1970 Gediz earthquake was attributed to bad workmanship as well as low-quality mortar.

ii. Damage occurred in some reinforced concrete buildings because in their design short columns with inadequate reinforcement were used. If properly designed and constructed, reinforced concrete structures generally behave adequately.

iii. Damage in structures with load-bearing walls (brick or stone masonry without columns) occurred if adequate precautions had not been taken to increase resistance of the walls to horizontal loads, which are caused by earthquakes. Brick or stone masonry walls do not have flexibility and are therefore very susceptible to damage if sufficient resistance is not provided.

iv. Timber structures are well known to be earthquake-resistant, providing simple care is given during construction. To put it simply, timber structures can absorb all the vibrational (due to earthquake) energy because of the deforming and bending of the nails that are used to put them together. In Turkey, «bağdadi» and «hımış» types of rural structures usually survive earthquakes without severe damage.

v. Adobe (kerpiç) structures with thick walls and heavy roofs and without any timber reinforcement are usually «death traps».

To conclude, don't be alarmed! The probability of the occurrence of an earthquake that may damage the structure you are in is not any more than the probability of a serious traffic accident in Beyoğlu, Istanbul. The difference is, when an earthquake



occurs, massive destruction takes place in a very short time (and is flash news) at a given concentrated area (and relatively infrequently); whereas every day in every city, the loss of lives and property is continually taking place in traffic accidents.

**Ed. Note :**

**Mehmet Çelebi** (TAC 1960) continued his education at METU, graduating as a civil engineer in 1964; and at Stanford University, where he earned his Master's degree in 1965. He studied also at McGill University

in Montreal, Canada. Awarded his Phd in 1968, he returned to teach at METU, but then was sent back to work for 18 months at the Earthquake-engineering Research Center of the University of California. Back at METU, he was one of several to form an Earthquake Study Group under METU in 1973. Just now he is busy organizing an international conference on earthquake engineering, which delegates will attend from as far away as Japan and South America. The conference will take place in the summer, and then he has another project — getting an Earthquake-research laboratory set up.



«Timber buildings are earthquake-resistant.»





School children are attracted by the Redhouse Press display..



# AN ARTIST, A PUBLISHER, A PHOTOGRAPHER - and A DREAM

A display in a bank, a chance meeting of an artist and a photographer, and a concern of a publisher and his organization all have united to produce the present Redhouse Press series of books about nature and ecology.

For some time, **William Edmonds**, director of Redhouse Press, was concerned that in Turkey, children's science books had very little direct relation to what is specifically Turkish. «The texts were good, the pictures pretty,» he says, «but they were obviously imports. The pictures were taken from around the world, but not from Turkey. With all the natural wealth in the country, it was a shame there weren't science books for Turkish children specifically directed to Turkey.»

A year's effort to interest teachers and writers in preparing materials for a series of simple science books that would appeal particularly to teen-agers and encourage their interest in Turkey's natural resources, netted few results. Then one evening **Mr. Edmonds** went to see an exhibit

at a local bank. Here, already prepared, was much of the material he was looking for: pictures, diagrams, and paintings of the birds that migrate to and across Turkey. More important, the enthusiasm and concern of the two people who had prepared the exhibit, **Salih** and **Belkis Acar**, met his own feelings. The Acars were people who not only knew the birds of Turkey and their habits well, they were deeply disturbed about the decreasing numbers of birds and what this meant in the broader question of the country's ecological balance. The Acars and the Edmondses began to plan the first book, derived from the bank exhibit.

In preparing more information for that book, the Acars returned to a spot where they had studied birds before - the bird sanctuary at Lake Manyas. It just happened that that same spring there was a German photographer-biologist also studying birds there. **Udo Hirsch** shared the Acars' and the Edmondses' determination that something should and could be done now to tell people about the resources of Turkey. Thus he con-



tributed his outstanding skill as a photographer of wildlife to the series.

The reasons for the current concern of Redhouse Press about ecology are two-fold. The first is the simple one that all of us, individuals and countries alike, are links in the total chain of relationships among all the elements of our environment: soil, minerals, plants, air, water, animals, and man. We are bound into this eco-system, this unity of environment, by the mere fact of our presence in it. We are a part of the balance and unity of our environment. Moreover, as rational beings, we are responsible, more than are the other elements, for protecting this balance.

The responsibility we bear is affected today by our growing awareness that our world and its resources are limited: limited in size, in natural resources, and in the ability to regenerate these resources. There is the additional realization that at least some of these resources - tin,

copper, zinc, for example - are being used up and cannot be replaced. Unless each of us is able to cooperate with each other in preserving them, they will be destroyed for all of us.

The second reason, which is the more immediate to our concerns, is that Turkey has a unique place in this ecological system because of its geographical position as the peninsula linking Europe with Asia and ultimately with Africa. This position is an important reason why Turkey has been one of the richest areas of the world in terms of the numbers and variety of its wildlife. It is the richest one in Eurasia in this. For instance, of the five hundred known kinds of birds found in Europe, three hundred ninety-seven of them have been identified in Turkey. Almost all the birds that migrate between Europe, Asia, and Africa fly over this land bridge. But this variety, this richness, is threatened today.

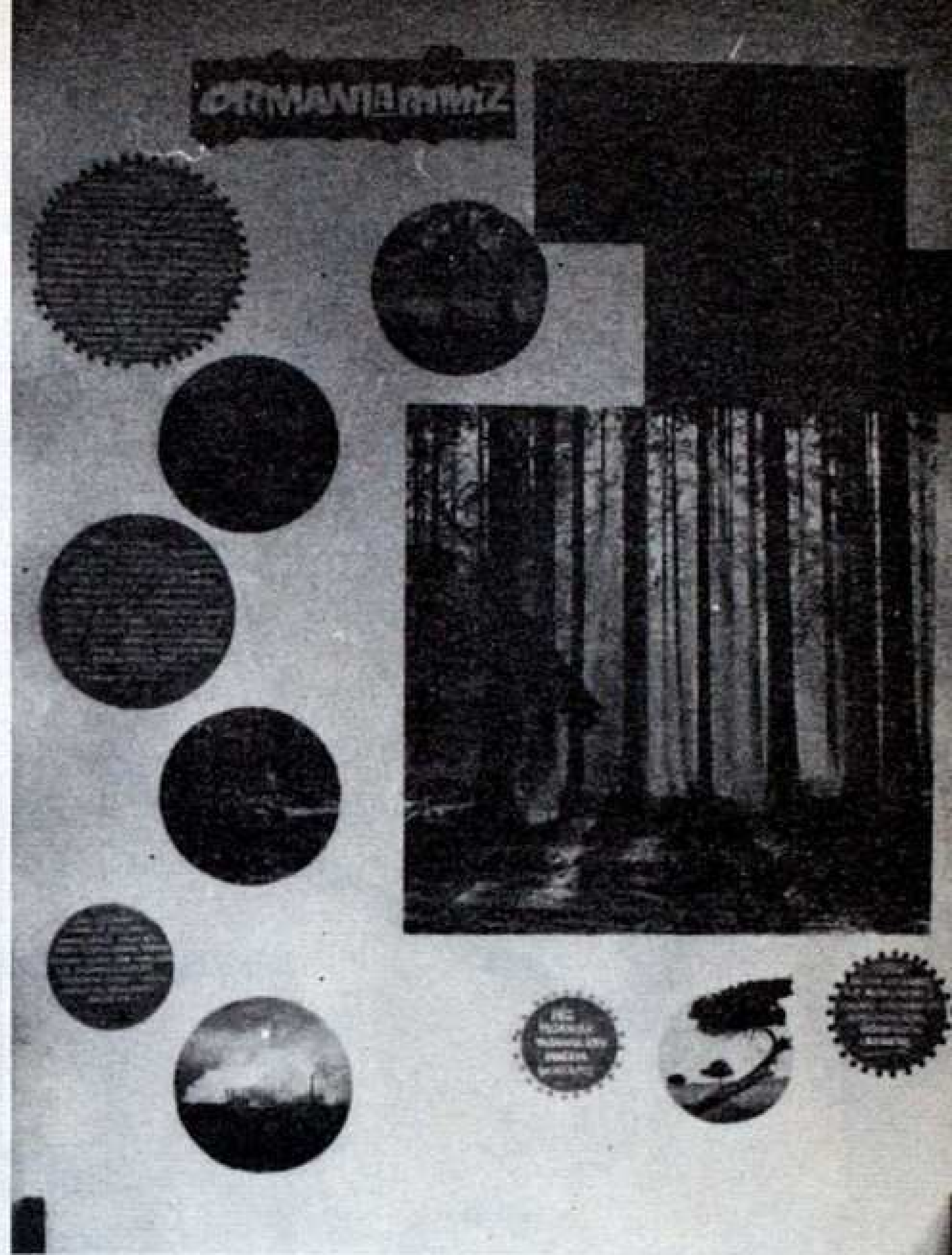


«Three Nature Fanatics in Turkey» — The dream reaches the press...



A simple example of the interrelations in the ecological system and the way in which the balance can be upset is found in an Aesop-like story of the eagle and the grasshopper. What is the relationship between eagles and grasshoppers? Neither eats the other. But if you kill one eagle, you face the possible responsibility of bringing on a plague of grasshoppers. How? Eagles, it seems, eat a particular large lizard. This lizard in turn eats frogs. Much of the frog's diet is grasshoppers. When the eagles are killed, too many lizards are left, so they eat all the frogs. Without the frogs, the grasshoppers multiply out of control.

Another example is that of the bald ibis. The first pictures ever printed of that bird were in the Redhouse Press's **Göçmen Kuşlar**. In the 1700's, the bald ibis was a common bird in many places in the world. There were nesting colonies in Europe, Morocco, Iran, Syria, and Ethiopia, as well as in Turkey. Slowly all these nesting places (except possibly Morocco) have narrowed down to a town in southern Turkey. As recently as 1953 there were thirteen hundred bald ibis counted in Birecik. What happened in Birecik between 1953 and 1972 (when only fifty-two were left) is the same as what happened in the other areas. The nesting area for the birds is a ledge in a cliff cut by the Euphrates River. For many years this ledge and the town were some kilometers apart. As the population grew, the town moved closer to the birds, until now the houses are less than five meters from the nests. At the same time, the farmers began using DDT to kill the insects on their fields. Of course, it was those insects that had attracted the birds in the first place. Although the bald ibis is not a particularly beautiful bird, nor (to our way of thinking) a very valuable one, as Sa-



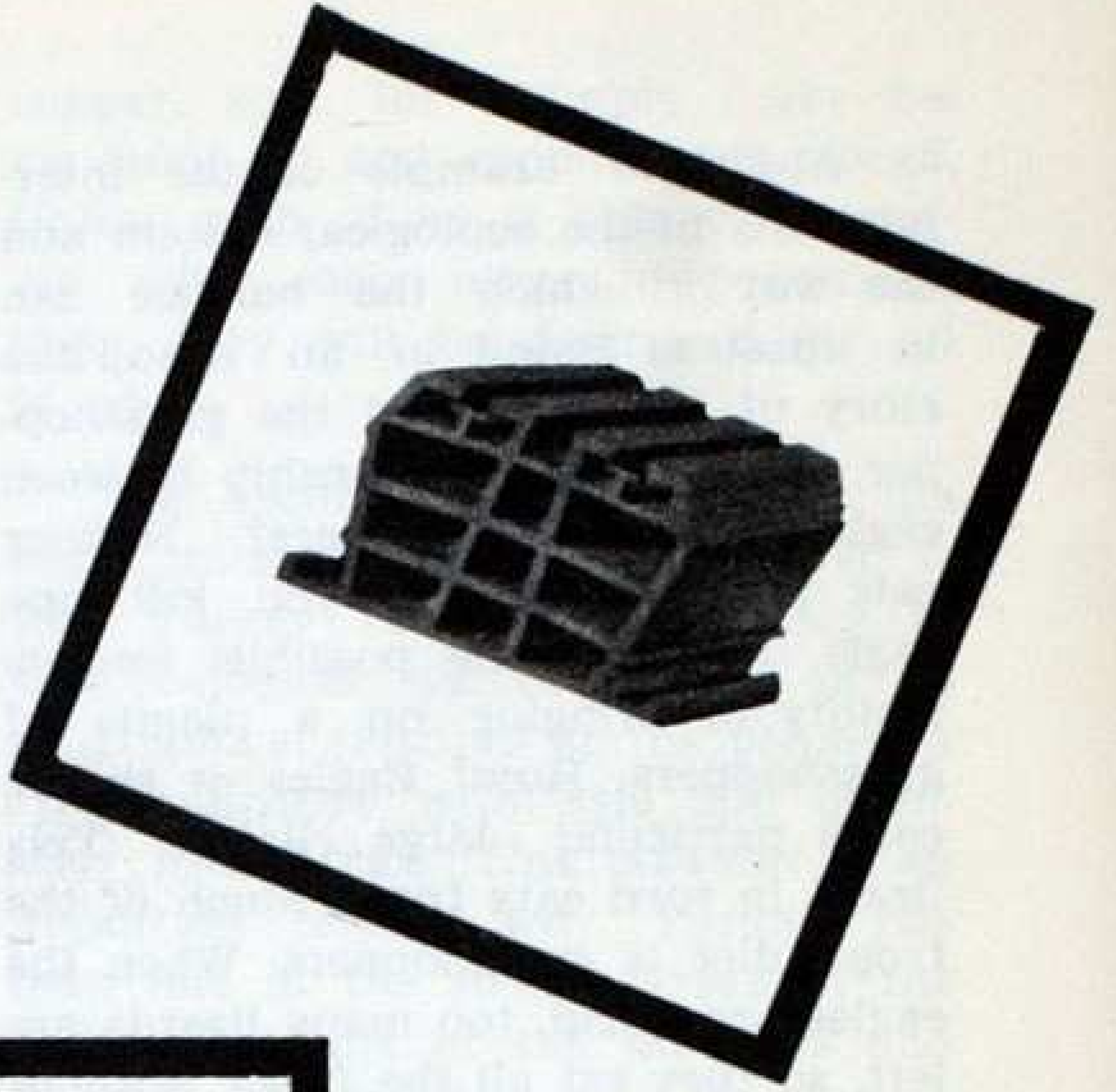
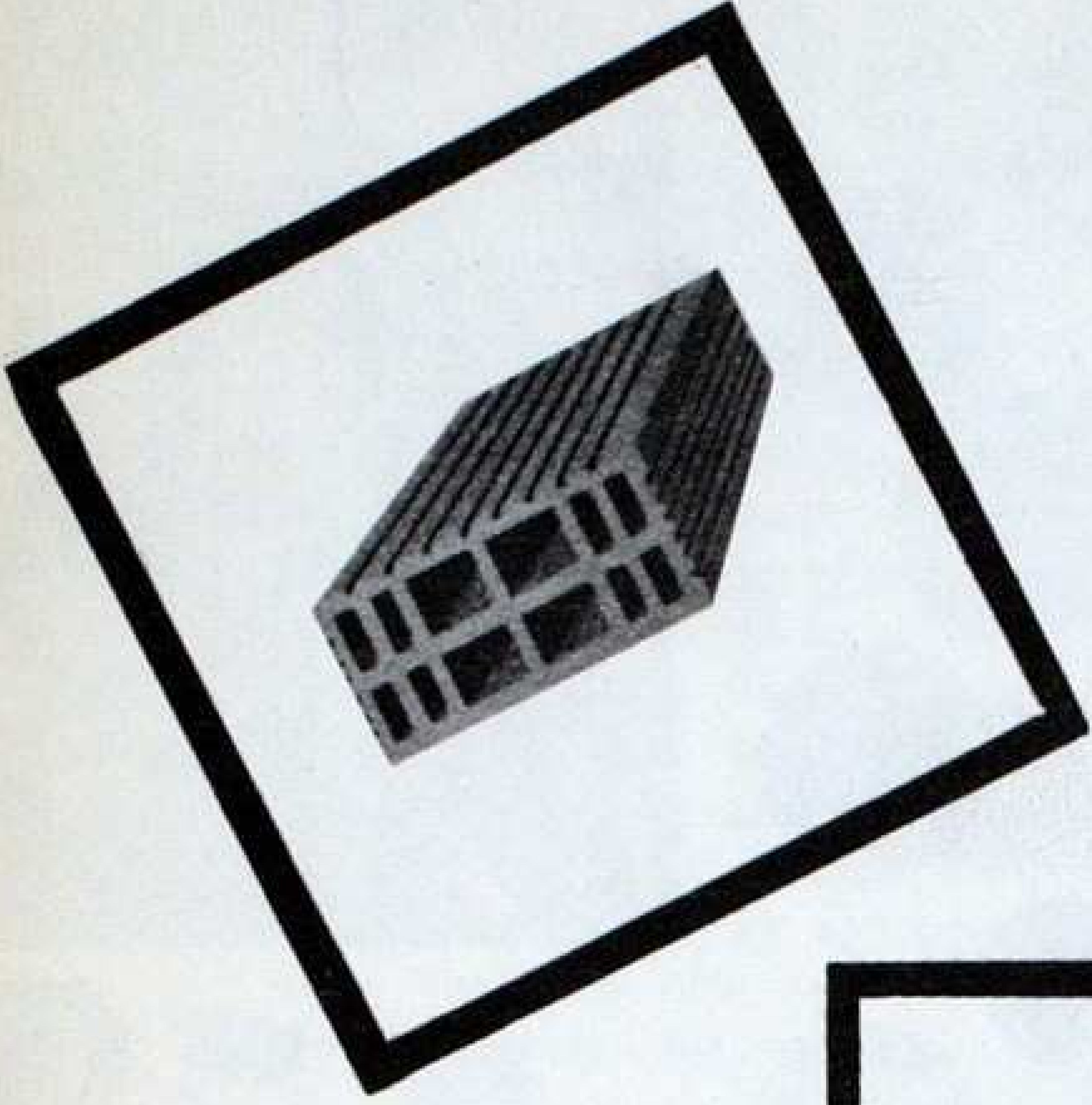
This poster promotes interest in Turkey forests...

lih Acar points out, «The near extinction of the bald ibis reminds us that we are only one of the three million kinds of life on the earth, and the balance of nature depends on the survival of each kind.»

Following the publication of the books on the birds of Turkey, Redhouse Press has published five more books in this series: **Memeli Hayvanlarımız**, **Dağlarımız**, **Bahçelerimiz**, and **Semender ve Kurbağalarımız**. **Göllerimiz** and other titles are in preparation.

The pictures from these books have also been developed into a multi-media exhibit of panels, slide-show and lecture on the same theme of ecology. With some changes, this program has been shown in the





TUĞLA - KİREMIT  
ADANA





Kelaynak Festival, Birecik, 1975

American Academy for Girls in Üsküdar, the American Collegiate Institute in İzmir, and the Tarsus American College for Boys. In addition, it has been presented to twenty other schools in İstanbul, Gaziantep, Kıyıköy, Sarayköy, and Birecik, and to a number of derneks and other groups. In all, about ten thousand people have seen it since November, 1973.

As the Press has said in the introduction to the exhibit, «It is increasingly obvious that if we continue our unrestrained and undirected manipulation of our world at the rate we are today, we are headed for trouble. Either we must decrease our intervention, or change it so that the result is tolerable or even helpful to man and to the total environment.

«Everyone who is concerned about

the future of this country and the world has an important part to play in this environmental challenge. We cannot escape the reality that we must consider all the elements of the ecosystem, both natural and man-made — resources, population, poverty, as well as pollution.

«Any solution is incomplete unless it takes into account the living conditions of all our people. But no improvements in living should be made at the expense of the physical unity and interdependence of the earth's diverse elements. To opt for progress now at the expense of our natural resources is to condemn those who follow us to greater poverty.»

What does this say to us as individuals? At first glance the problem seems too big and too complex for one person to be of any influence.





Too many cars... too many people...





**DOĞAL HAYATI  
KORUMA DERNEĞİ**

**KELAYNAK  
SERGISİNİ SUNAR.**



Poster campaign to save  
the bald-headed ibis...

Note: **Redhouse Press** is the publishing arm of the **Amerikan Bord Heyeti** in Turkey.

**William Edmonds** taught at the Talas School for Boys from 1949 to 1952, and from 1955 to 1959; he also taught at the American Academy for Girls in Üsküdar 1954-1955.

But, as the proverb says, «Drop by drop a lake accumulates.» There are several ways each of us can add our small bits to the efforts of many: we can re-use things like paper and metals we might first have thrown away, trying to cut down on the total amount used up. We can join some of the **derneks** such as those that support the program of the National Parks System in working on conservation and protection of wildlife. An important initial step is to read about ecology so we can understand the problem.

Undoubtedly there are other ideas you can add to these suggestions. All of us alive today are individually involved in protecting this world for future generations. «It is up to each one of us,» says Mr. Edmonds, «to learn more about our environment and then cooperate to save it and thus all the life on God's earth.»







# ELIMINATING POLLUTION:

her Concern

Led to her Profession.



Jenny Kontente, sanitary engineer

Quite through accident, we learned of an ACI graduate working in İstanbul as a sanitary engineer, and jumped at the chance to include an interview with her in this issue of ALMA MATER; for what she is doing fits so well in the theme we are presenting. May we introduce Jenny Kontente (ACI '67), who got a degree in civil engineering in 1971 from what was then Robert College and is now Boğaziçi Üniversitesi (Boğaziçi U. is what she refers to during the interview, when she speaks of Robert College). She went on to study Sanitary Engineering in Syracuse University in New York (1973-74) after two years of work in İzmir.



**Q:** What started you thinking about being a sanitary engineer?

**Jenny Kontente:** In Robert College we had a course about the management of resources. That was the first thing that interested me about pollution in the world, and especially in İzmir, my home town.

**Q:** It's got pretty bad there?

**Jenny Kontente:** It's got pretty bad, and I was interested in how to stop this. We had some sanitation courses that I took, and that's what put the idea in my mind.

**Q:** And so you went to Syracuse specifically to study this?

**Jenny Kontente:** Yes, but I wouldn't have gone if I hadn't had a scholarship.

**Q:** How did you find out about Syracuse and get a scholarship?

**Jenny Kontente:** Oh, I didn't get the scholarship from Syracuse, I got it from Rotary International, and I came to Syracuse because my uncle lived there. But I found that I chose the right place; Syracuse has in that branch two professors that are known the world over and I didn't even realize it. Both of them are writing books — one has written a book about industrial wastes which is used here in Robert College and I have even seen it in İzmir. He is known all over the place. The other was one by two people who wrote a book on waste engineering. They are both known.

**Q:** You are in a subdivision that is just industrial engineering?

**Jenny Kontente:** It takes in both industrial and city wastes, and of course, drinking water.

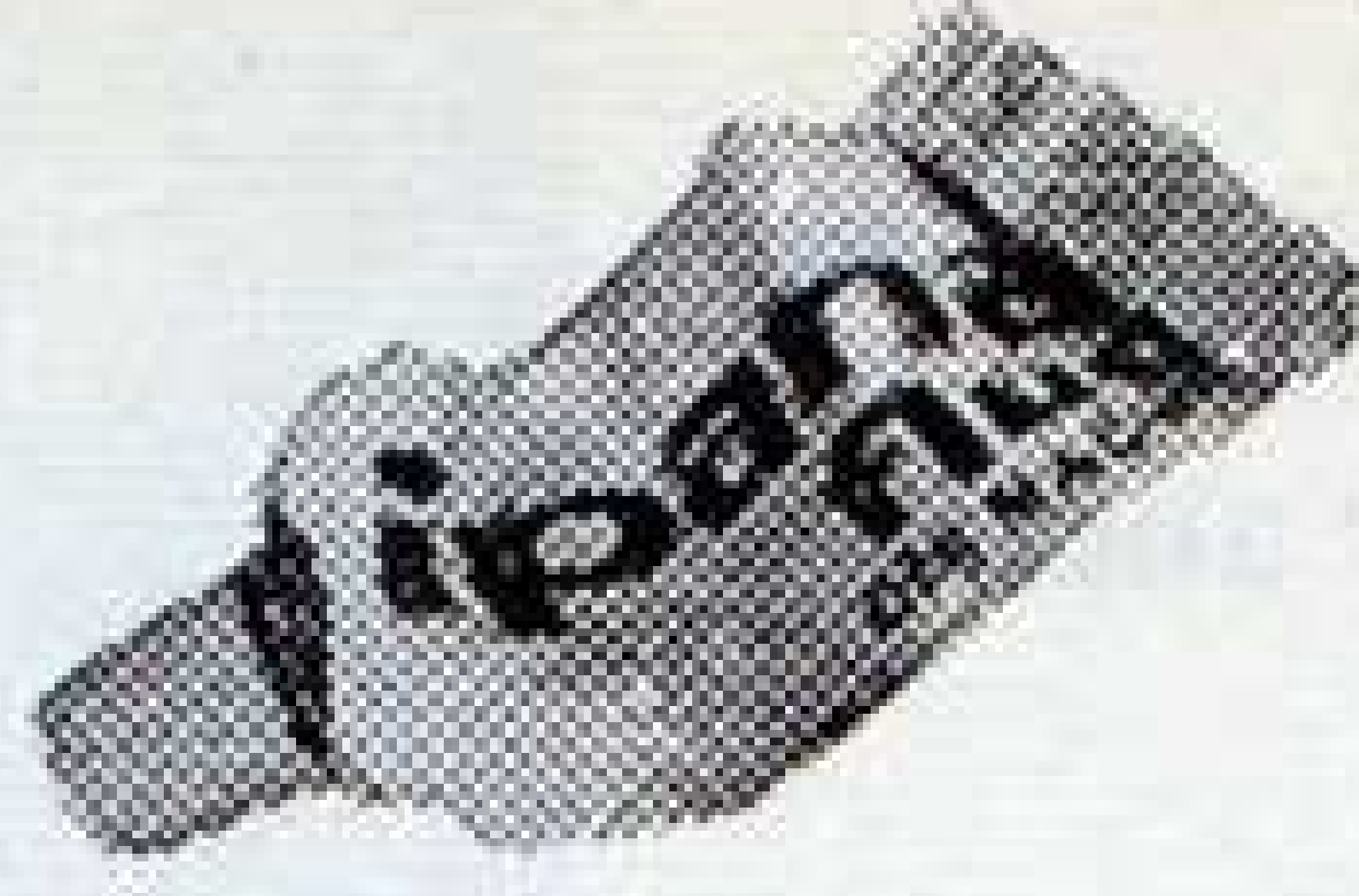
**Q:** And is your present job with a private firm or with the city?



**Jenny Kontente:** My present job is with a private firm, which is the only one in Turkey that does this kind of work. They do all kinds of civil engineering jobs like electrical installations, but in sanitation they mostly do work for industries in the field of the water that is used by the industry — not the waste water, because nobody wants to spend money getting the waste water clean unless they are forced to. But if they are going to produce a beverage, or are in the food industry, they have to have clean water to use in the process, and we clean the water to bring it to the desired quality. That's my job.

And they also have at the moment an oil company that asked them to prepare a project for cleaning their waste water. I am working on that.





# biten ipana'nın yerini bir yenisi alır

Ipana'nın dişlere kazandırdığı eşsiz beyazlıktan, ağza verdiği serinlikten, ferahlıktan vazgeçilemediği için... Ipana Fluorid, diş minelerini sertleştiren, çürümeleri önleyen, diş ve ağız sağlığını koruyan diş macunudur.





**Q:** And this will be the first in Turkey?

**Jenny Kontente:** Yes, it will.

**Q:** How did you get the job?

**Jenny Kontente:** I heard about it when I was in Izmir and I applied for it. They said, «We don't need anybody now, but maybe later; we'll let you know.» I came to Istanbul and was sitting in the office of two of my professors when a third one came in. And he asked, did I apply to this firm — I had said I couldn't find a job in my branch. I said yes, and he said, «Never mind, let's try again. I know the man at the top, he was my classmate. I'll call him.» And he did and got an appointment for me. I went there. But this man said they don't take women because they leave after a short time and have kids. I said, «You cannot say this because you are telling me that I can't do my job!» I was very, very angry. And he said, «We will not take you. There's a 95 % chance that we will not take you - but 5 % chance

that we will. We will let you know.» I was sure, you know, that they wouldn't take me — I was really down. And then two days later there was a call and he said he would try me.

**Q:** And this is still then, a trial?

**Jenny Kontente:** Well, yes.

**Q:** But you feel fairly certain you will be able to go on?

**Jenny Kontente:** I hope so.

**Q:** Is it what you want to be doing?

**Jenny Kontente:** Yes, definitely.

Especially with the new project for cleaning the waste water.

**Q:** Once you have finished that, more things will be opening, probably.

**Jenny Kontente:** I hope more people will become aware of us and start doing something. But it's still vague because there was a new law enacted to clean the wastes.



Pollution, pollution, where beauty should be!



**Q:** There is such a law?

**Jenny Kontente:** There has been one, but nobody is doing anything, you know, until they are sure it will be applied. I heard that it has been postponed for two years. So nobody will be doing anything about it for two years.

**Q:** Do you have any idea where your job might lead you, or are you just hoping it keeps on and not looking ahead?

**Jenny Kontente:** I hope that more things will come up of this sort, but I'm scared that there won't be any because of this law being postponed.

**Q:** You mentioned another firm you went to the other day.

**Jenny Kontente:** Oh, that was a slaughter house. It was supposed to be one of the worst polluters. But according to them, they aren't polluting anything because they are recovering everything; they are using all the stuff from the animals - even the blood they recover and use.

**Q:** How do they use it?

**Jenny Kontente:** Well, after you coagulate it, you use it for paste. It has lots of uses in industry. But the whole thing is, we didn't get to see what was actually happening. He said they were using everything, but when we looked in the water, there were lots of things floating.

**Q:** Yet they think they are doing enough?

**Jenny Kontente:** Yes. They just wash the place after slaughtering and that's all, and they think that nothing goes in the water... But, to get back to the possibility of more sanitation projects. We hope also to prepare a brochure about the firm, letting people know that we do this sort

of thing, because, for instance, when I was working in Izmir, I went to the Chamber of Industry to see which industries were interested; of course, it's always a financial problem and they don't even want to think about it. We had some meetings and we tried to explain that they can do something about cleaning up wastes, and they had to because the law was going to pass soon (at that time it wasn't postponed yet). And the argument came up that we didn't have any firm in Turkey doing this sort of thing and whom could they go to to have a project prepared? So we should make ourselves known, we should maybe even try to go to each industry and say, «If you want we can prepare a project for you.» Maybe this will speed up things.

**Q:** They are not under any feeling of urgency about cleaning up?

**Jenny Kontente:** No, they wait to see about the law.

**Q:** It will take a lot more pollution to get a lot of people really worried, I'm afraid.

**Jenny Kontente:** In this kind of thing they say, «My neighbor's doing this, so why should I do anything different?»

**Q:** Well, once you have one or two companies trying to clean their waste, you can answer, «Maybe your neighbors are doing so - and - so, but such - and - such other companies are cleaning up.»

What signs of pollution had you been seeing that made you get concerned about it?

**Jenny Kontente:** In the courses I had, I read things about it. And then when I went around Istanbul, I would go to some very nice spot, and all that I could see was paper all around,



spoiling the whole beauty of the place, and I was upset about it. And Izmir was awful and was getting worse.

**Q:** Is there much industry giving its wastes into the water?

**Jenny Kontente:** It is both industry and the city. The city sewage system goes out into the water and there is no circulation at all.

**Q:** Did you approach the city about it and offer to help?

**Jenny Kontente:** Of course—everybody is complaining about it.

**Q:** And no one is doing anything about it?

**Jenny Kontente:** They will eventually do something—but God knows when! I couldn't wait for that. It could happen ten years from now—it might be next month, or twenty years from now even. But it is in my hands to speed up things and make people aware, by writing articles, and going



«Productive Sea — or watery desert?» asks this paper—but in general newspaper coverage of ecological problems is inadequate...



and talking to people. I noticed, for instance, that in Turkey no newspapers are talking about this, and in Izmir, the last few months before I got this job, I really got it into my head that I was going to try and get a corner in a newspaper and every week I was going to write something about it. The only way you can do something is by educating the people.

**Q:** Are you the only sanitary engineer in Turkey?

**Jenny Kontente:** No, there are quite a few.

**Q:** Quite a few? What do they do?

**Jenny Kontente:** Well, most of them abandoned their job, unfortunately; they shifted to other positions or are at universities teaching. But there are two firms that do this job in Istanbul, and one in Ankara.

**Q:** It would seem that there ought to be plenty of room for more people - both for engineers, and for who are interested in helping and working to clean up.

**Jenny Kontente:** It's not only the people. The government should help. There should be a governmental agency just for environmental problems. You know, in the States now there is the Environmental Protection Agency and it is completely independent. It has its own organization and everything. But the way it was set up was completely political. There was a group of people, who had nothing to do with politics, that made a club, and during the elections they made demonstrations about the environment; and the people that were running for elections all started using their slogans because it was fashionable. And then when they were elected, well, they had to do what they promised. So it has to go through the people, you see.

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**Q:** Will it work the same way here? Are you going to start a club?

**Jenny Kontente:** It could, you know. I don't think I could do it, though. I tried to convince the Rotary Club. I talked to them—but, you know, it was just talk. It won't come only by talking about it—they should be very forceful. In Turkey, it would probably work out just like any other governmental bureaucracy; you should go to the top and, you know, talk them into being interested... It's all too complicated. It's not only a sanitary engineer's work. That's the whole picture.

**Q:** You need to find someone to go along with you. But since you've got this far, it's a beginning... Well, if you're not the only sanitary engineer in Turkey, are you the only woman sanitary engineer?

**Jenny Kontente:** No, there are two others that I know of. One is not practicing and the other is working as a civil engineer, so I'm the only one practicing.

**Q:** I suppose that for some time it is going to be the case that anyone who wants to train as a sanitary engineer has to be resigned to doing something else for a while.

**Jenny Kontente:** I was resigned to do that—before I got this job, anyway. Or else I was resigned to go out of Turkey and get some work experience outside Turkey and then come back to try once again.

**Q:** You may want to work outside the country anyway, later on, just to see what is going on in other places.

**Jenny Kontente:** Perhaps, but basically I want to work in Turkey on the problems I have seen.



The interview reaches a significant point





# THE MUSIC MAN of ÇUKUROVA

There are people in this world who have the vision, capabilities and persistence to make changes happen around them and, despite apathy on the part of others, and setbacks instead of progress, keep working to effect changes in their community. Such a person is Yalçın Yüreğir (Orta '47). Singlehandedly, he has developed the Adana Halkevi Concert Series in Adana and Tarsus. His long-term goal is to get an annual series on a solid footing for Adana, Tarsus and Mersin.

Last year, Yalçın Bey produced four concerts and a seminar in Adana and TAC. This year the series, under its present name, has grown to nine concerts. The artists have included **Ruhi Su, Ayhan Turan, Arin Karamürsel, Nevin Pere, Nancy Wittler, Güner Güney, Ahmet Borcaklı and Ender Ariman** among others. Yalçın Bey's

philosophy is to bring concerts into an area for whose public such concerts would not otherwise be available.

This is very nearly a one-man operation. Contacts are made in Ankara and İstanbul by phone and letter. He picks up and ferries the artists to and from airport, recital hall, city and restaurant. In the meantime he is checking on ticket sales and is setting type for the next posters and programs. The unexpected is also his responsibility: artists become ill at the last minute and postponements or substitutions are made. He also does the publicity with the press and television. The budget is based on the faith that enough people will come and buy a ticket.

Is the faith paying off? Last year the concerts in Adana had a loss of 90 liras. It came out of Yalçın Bey's



pocket. This year optimism reigns. Expecting 80 for the first concert, he saw 150 come. The second concert had over 150, and people were seated on the tables in the library of the Gençlik Sarayı. As we go to press, it looks like an even balance sheet. People are returning and asking how they can help. Suggestions and contacts are coming in for next year's season. **Yalçın Bey** is tired but pleased.

Graduating from the orta division at Tarsus, he continued at Robert Academy and graduated in civil engineering from the School of Engineering at Robert College in 1953. He continued his studies, taking up soil mechanics at Harvard.

He was also involved in musical activities at the same time. While in İstanbul, he studied piano with Fuat Türkay and Camal Reşit Bey. In 1955 **Yalçın Bey** went to the University of Michigan, where he received a B.S. and M.S. in music and composition.

Since completing his military service in 1960, he has carried several careers simultaneously. They include journalism with the family newspaper in Adana, civil engineering in his own firm, teaching music in schools in Adana, and having a series of forty radio programs on music. From 1964-66 he was the director of the Atatürk Gençlik Sarayı in Adana and has served since 1961 as a member of the board as well as director of the Halkevi in Adana and is now a member of the Halkevi National Committee in Ankara. He is also a representative in the Society of Construction Engineers in Adana.



The Poster announces one of Adana Halkevi Concert Series...

**Yalçın Bey** has written three books on music and has published in «Opus» and «Ülkü». He has also done a study of folk dances performed in Çukurova.

His wife, **Güneş**, is a «doçent» at Çukurova Medical School and is the chairperson of the department of biochemistry. Their son, **Korkut**, graduates this year from Tarsus. A daughter, **Zeynep**, is in lise II at Işık Lisesi in İstanbul.





# ESİM BOZOKLAR ERDİM Conducts A GUIDED TOUR into NOW ...

**Esim Bozoklar Erdim** ('63) was the guide for a group of ACI graduates who met in Beacon Auditorium on the afternoon of April 9, 1975. Where did she lead us? She helped us in an exploration of the meaning of contemporary American Literature. After graduation from ACI, **Esim** studied for two years at Carleton College in the U.S.A. and then returned to the English Faculty at Ankara University. Her qualifications as our literary guide were her doctoral studies in American Literature, completed in 1973. She has now moved to İzmir, where she is currently on the faculty of Buca Eğitim Enstitüsü, and her husband is on the faculty of the school of Architecture at Ege University.

**Esim Hanım** started with a look at the literary styles and purposes of the post-World War I period in which American writers were dramatically reacting against the social institutions of the time - as is seen in the works of such writers as Faulkner and Hemingway. Moving on to the post-World War II period, she noted that with the breakdown of many traditional social values, American writers seem to find no more element of shock in treating such subjects. Rather, she feels that modern writers are departing from the traditional narrative forms and patterns in a quest which is more subjective and metaphysical in nature. The artist (the word is used in its broader meaning: a person practising one of





**Esim Bozoklar Erim talking with Nesrin Oran Mavitan and Efser Kayral.**

the fine arts - here, the writer) seems to be searching for the meaning in his «act of creativity». Citing examples from John Barth (Sot-Weed Factor), T. Pynchon (Crying of Lot 49, V) and Susan Sontag (Death Kit), she seemed to feel that the writer's intellectual curiosity and his sense of guilt are both the blessing and the curse of his condition.

We were sorry to have the hour come to an end so soon, especially when we heard **Esin Hanım's** last comment that, in this literature, compared to men protagonists, women seem to affirm rather than destroy. That thought in itself worth exploring in another hour's discussion. Perhaps we can persuade our speaker to return.

..... while  
**ALMA MATER'S "CELEBRATION"** issue  
inspires ....





# ... a Journey back to THEN

1925 to 1975... Exactly half a century. Memories are dim, horizons blurred. However, there is a very strong «knowingness» that values, directions, attitudes were formed in those few, precious years spent under the guidance of what was called at that time, The American School for Girls in Scutari.

Our principal **Miss Kinney**, our teachers **Mr. and Mrs. Alexanian**, **Miss Hagopian**, **Miss Noderian** and others are memories at this moment, but their influence and ideals are woven in the tapestry of my life, consciously or unconsciously.

**Eveline Scott's** article, «The Turkey of my Youth» brought back many memories of the old Turkey I used to know and of life in Constantinople. However, my awareness of Turkish history begins dimly with the first world war and then 1922-23 when the Turkish army with Atatürk drove the Greek army out of Turkey.

All that followed is history now: the national awakening, the constructive changes instigated by the great Atatürk, the remarkable sight when the British warships left the Bosphorus in regal array, and at last came to a struggle-weary nation in-



dependence and self-confidence... Turkey's years of history!

Glancing through the pages of the **ALMA MATER**, Winter '73-'74, I was fascinated by the photographs of groups of alumnae as far back as 1943. I was proud of the new students and happy to have been a part of you all.

In half a century, the world has changed tremendously. Old and young today are much more involved, much more aware, much more exposed to world problems, national and international projects; and much more is demanded from us all. A true freedom can only be attained through responsibility and respect.

Few and pleasant are the pictures of those old days flashed upon the



screen of my mind: The library, where I spent most of my weekends; the old piano on which I banged so much the teachers suggested I should go to a music school!! Our hikes up the hillside, gathering daisies... the blue skies I lazily watched through branches and green leaves, while lying on the grass in the garden.

The circle of students studying for a physiology exam: Circulation of the blood, names of bones, digestive system, etc. etc., repeated so many times I was excused from the exam!

I had the honor of being the valedictorian for the graduation class. My offering, an original poem, simply titled «The Ocean», a long long poem of ten verses:

«O mighty Ocean of ages, roll on!  
 Roll on, thy powerful waves.  
 Time writes no wrinkles on thy  
   azure brow,  
 Nor takes away from thee thy  
   secrets.  
 Thou art boundless, fathomless  
   and sublime  
 And alone from zone to zone.  
 And in thy depths are hidden fast  
 The treasures of ages past.»

As you notice, I knew nothing of rhyme nor rhythm.

Since then: 1930, came to the United States. Graduated from the University of California with a teaching credential not used. Raised three lovely children: one now a music teacher, one a fireman, and the youngest a computer scientist... all happily married. I remind them they are a positive energy amidst a very negative and selfish world.

I have travelled all over the world extensively. In 1966, just for one day I had a brief glimpse of İstanbul enroute, via the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, to Russia. New buildings, cars, crowds... This seems to be the trend all over the world for the past 25-30 years. We call it progress! - How I would have liked to have paid you all a visit.

Who knows... maybe some day...  
 Kismet...

**Matilda Haigazn Englestad...**

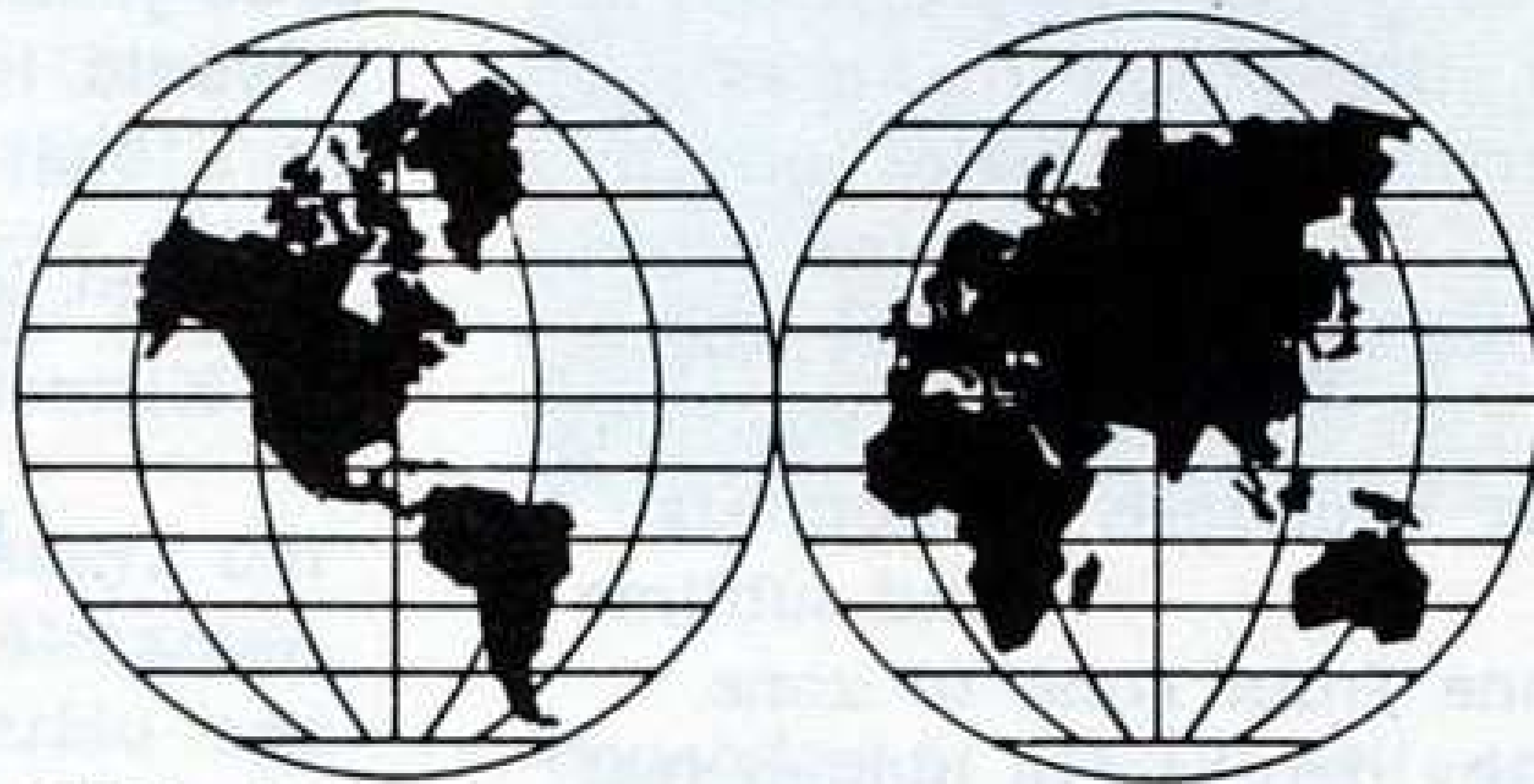




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## HOUSEKEEPING for SIX HUNDRED!

Every householder is finding it more and more difficult to make a budget and still keep to it through to the end of each month. Consider having to budget 36,000 loaves of bread a year and having its price double! Such is one of the problems of **Donald Abbott**, treasurer of TAC. Asked for some comparisons, he checked his 1971-72 budget with his projections for next year and found the result «more than impressive, if not downright frightening!»

Between 1971 and 1975, the amount budgeted for wages has jumped from T.L. 1,300,000 to T.L. 2,700,000; the telephone bill, from 10,500 to 25,000; expenses for supplies and equipment, from 15,300 to 85,000; and water and electricity charges from 600,000 to 120,000.

«Although these figures are selected,» according to **Mr. Abbott** «they are not unrepresentative, and in every case the figure has at least doubled. In 1972, a full-time boarder was paying 7,200 liras a year. Next year he will be paying 13,000. This is a considerab-



«Ecology 75» (see p. 40) is all very well, think the cooks but what about the costs?

le and distressing increase, but it has been more than matched by the cost of keeping the school open.»

The next time a householder feels harried over his accounts, he should consider what it would be to sign purchase orders for 10 kilos of tea every month, 1200 eggs, 320 kilos of meat and 5 cans of cheese every week, or 80 kilos of any kind of vegetable for a noon meal...





the liaison  
between  
world markets  
HOUSING  
SIX  
XII

an  
INTERIOR ARCHITECT  
Re - Creates  
OLD ISTANBUL  
(1800)

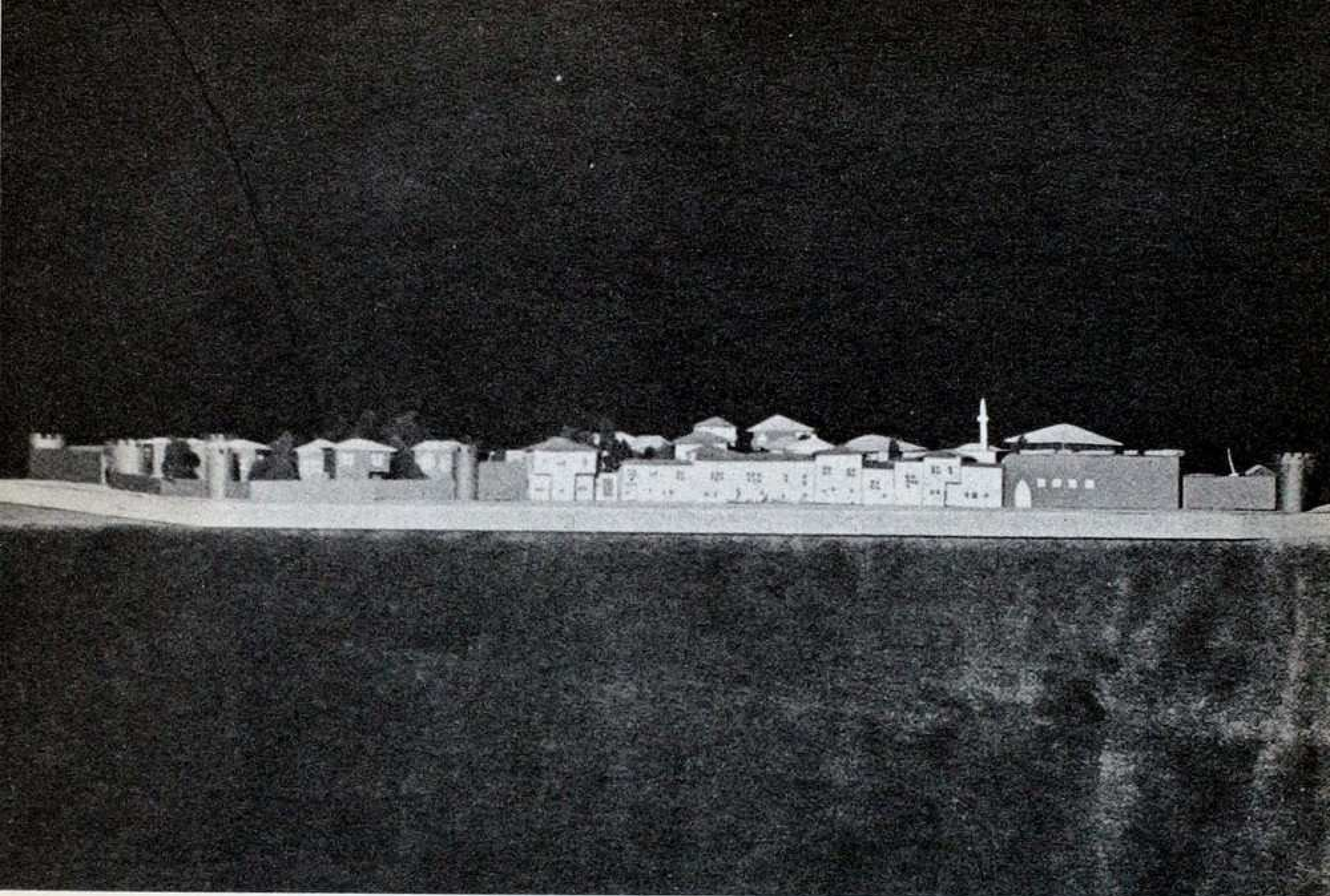
by  
**Oya Kılıç**  
AKL 1968

Making the final decision for a profession is quite hard, but after graduating from AKL in 1968, I made it, and now as an interior-architect, I feel myself in a creative world. I did not have much idea of what an interior-architect could do until I studied Applied Fine Arts in Beşiktaş. Most people still don't know the need for an interior-architect, or what he does; and many house painters and furniture salesmen call themselves decorators too. Actually, a trained interior-architect is qualified by education and experience to create

interiors. Until recent years, only wealthy people used to employ interior-decorators. This tendency is now out of fashion. At present, large numbers of home-makers increasingly rely on the services of decorators.

While preparing my projects, I try to provide functionalism, comfort, suitability, individuality and an exciting environment for the client. I am usually busy in many areas. Some of them are: offices, private homes, shops, beauty salons, hotel rooms, etc.





A model of the site...

I interpret the client's tastes and requirements to give him something better than he could manage alone. I go and see the place before drawing up a plan. In some cases, good architectural drawings are necessary. Structural materials, lighting problems, traffic patterns help me determine the right choice of color, fabrics, floor coverings, and the design of furniture. I assemble a scheme with alternative selections of upholstery and curtain fabrics, and rugs. From this general scheme I learn what the client prefers. I go shopping either with him or for him.

A reliable designer must be alert

for every development in relation with his job. In a way, I have to be competent in every detail relating to furnishing, such as lighting, fixtures, electricity, music setting, air conditioning, the nature of wood and its construction, iron casting, and photography...

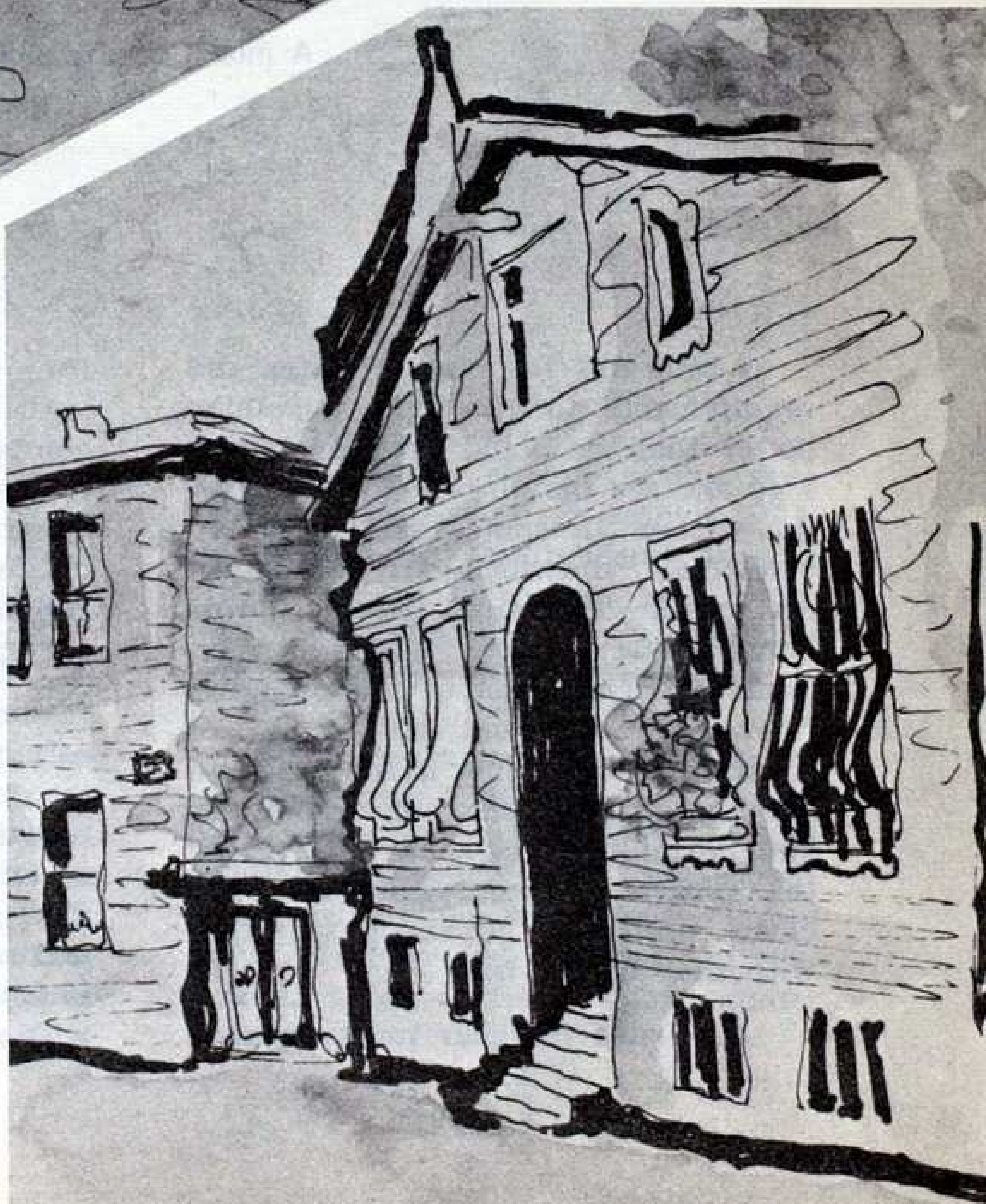
Interior decorating is a very satisfying career because I help people to take pride in their furnished places, I live in a world of fashion, creativity and ever-new challenge. I meet interesting people, both clients and suppliers, and gain friends. I visit important picture galleries, consult with their staffs in behalf of my





clients. I visit fascinating antique shops, and work in design and function. I don't think there is any better job than mine because here one achieves beautiful and individual effects and earns both friendship and money. In Turkey there is a good demand for decorating services, and opportunities are abundant. I hope more of the AKL girls will enter this broad field.

I am now working on a big project which I call «Istanbul 1800». At first I began to investigate the interiors of old konaks and houses that

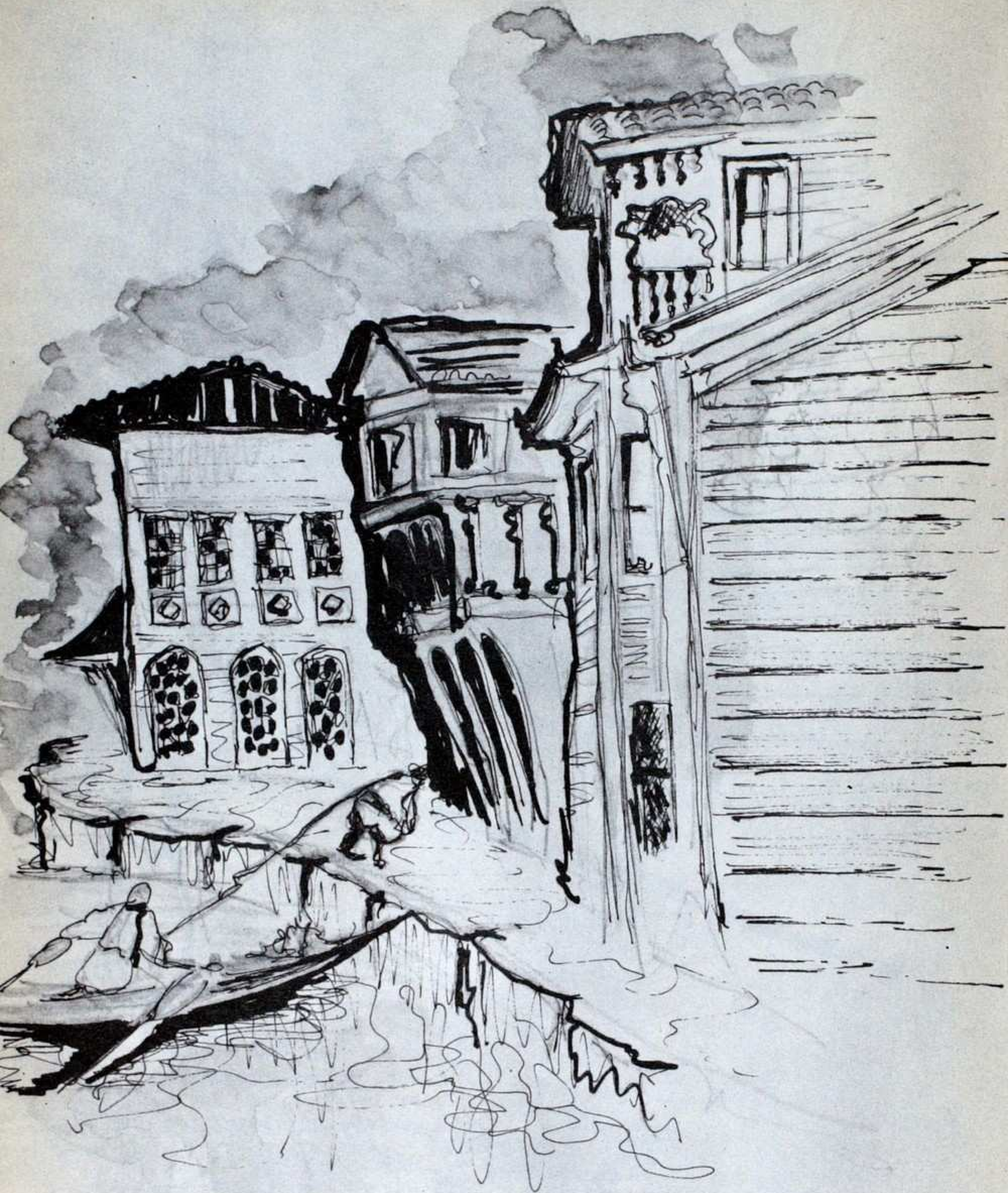






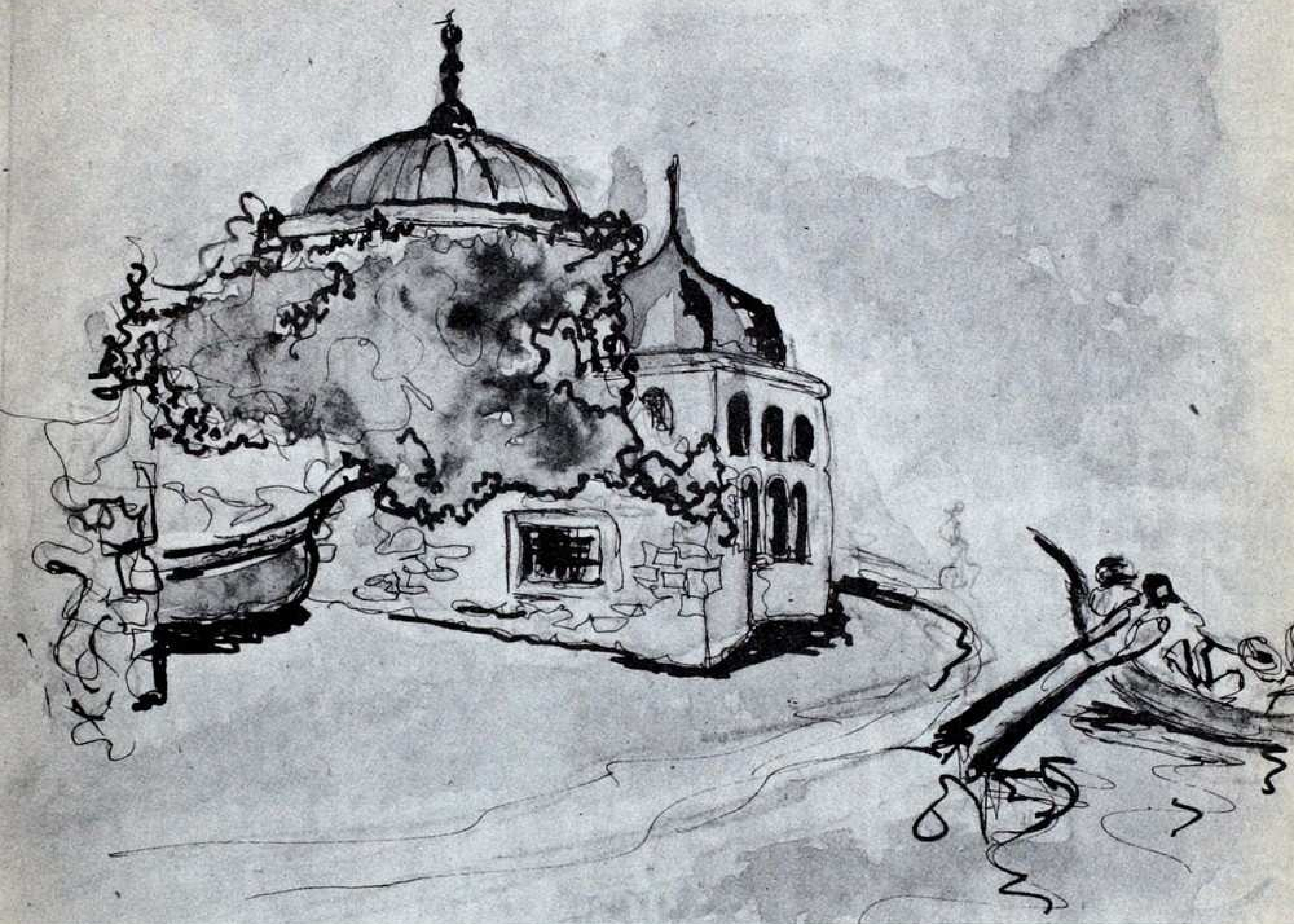
THE OLD HOUSES AND STREETS





THE WATER FRONT





#### WITH ITS MOSQUE...

enchanted me because of my job. I took pictures, drew the interior plans of such antique buildings. From this beginning, there emerged the concept of establishing an old Istanbul site formed of yalis, konaks, fountains, market places, cemeteries, kayikhanes, etc. By June of 1974 I had the initial plan and the sketches. I began on this project simply as a hobby, but soon I felt obliged to devote much time and work to it. I planned to exhibit my project in the winter and began working in detail with the authorities in this field.

The purposes of such a site are

historical, educational, and touristic - to preserve and present the story of İstanbul life of yesterday, dating back to the 1800's. This outdoor history museum will be an educational institution with an obligation to tell the truth from archeological, technical, folkloric and social evidences.

Actually, when I was in AKL, I could only dream of establishing such a site. It seemed to be a great challenge. But now I know that if one really works for an idea earnestly and gets help from different people, he can accomplish it, at least to a certain degree.





AND THE  
PEOPLE...



OF VARIOUS  
OCCUPATIONS





A CITY BUILT ON HILLS...



# MARSA

MARGARİN SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ  
P.K. 137-ADANA-TURKEY

MUTFAK YEMEKLİK  
NEBATİ MARGARİN

## EVET

VİTAMİNLİ  
SOFRA MARGARİNİ

## evin

HİDROJENE NEBATİ YAĞ

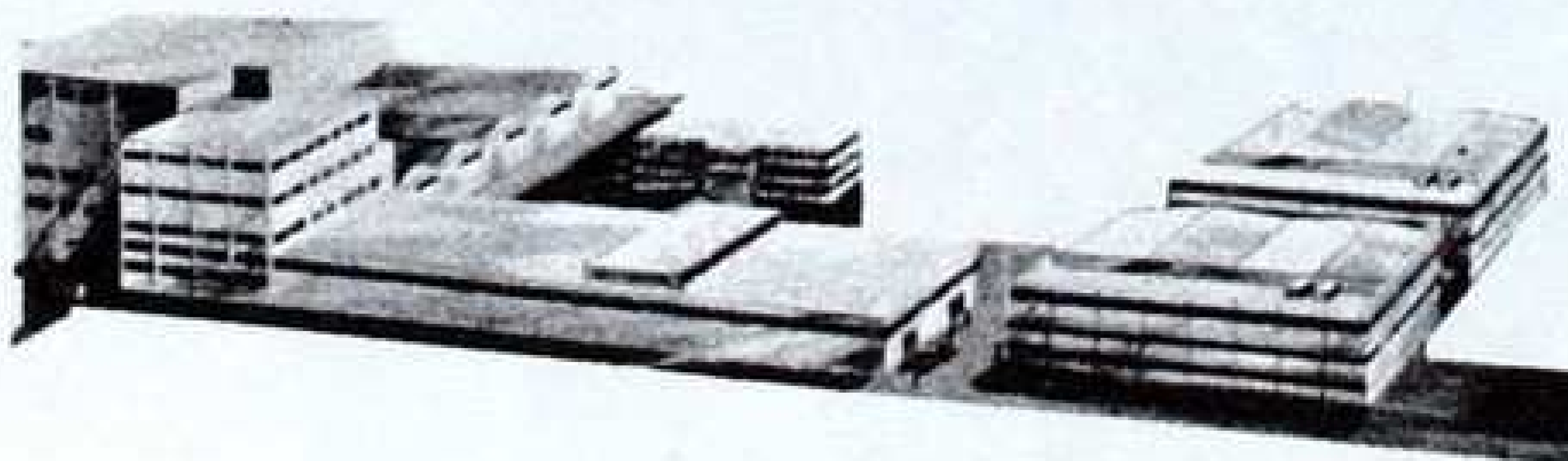
## AKYAĞ

ÖZEL SANAYİ TİPİ NEBATİ MARGARİN

## Sabah

İLE

## Hizmetinizde

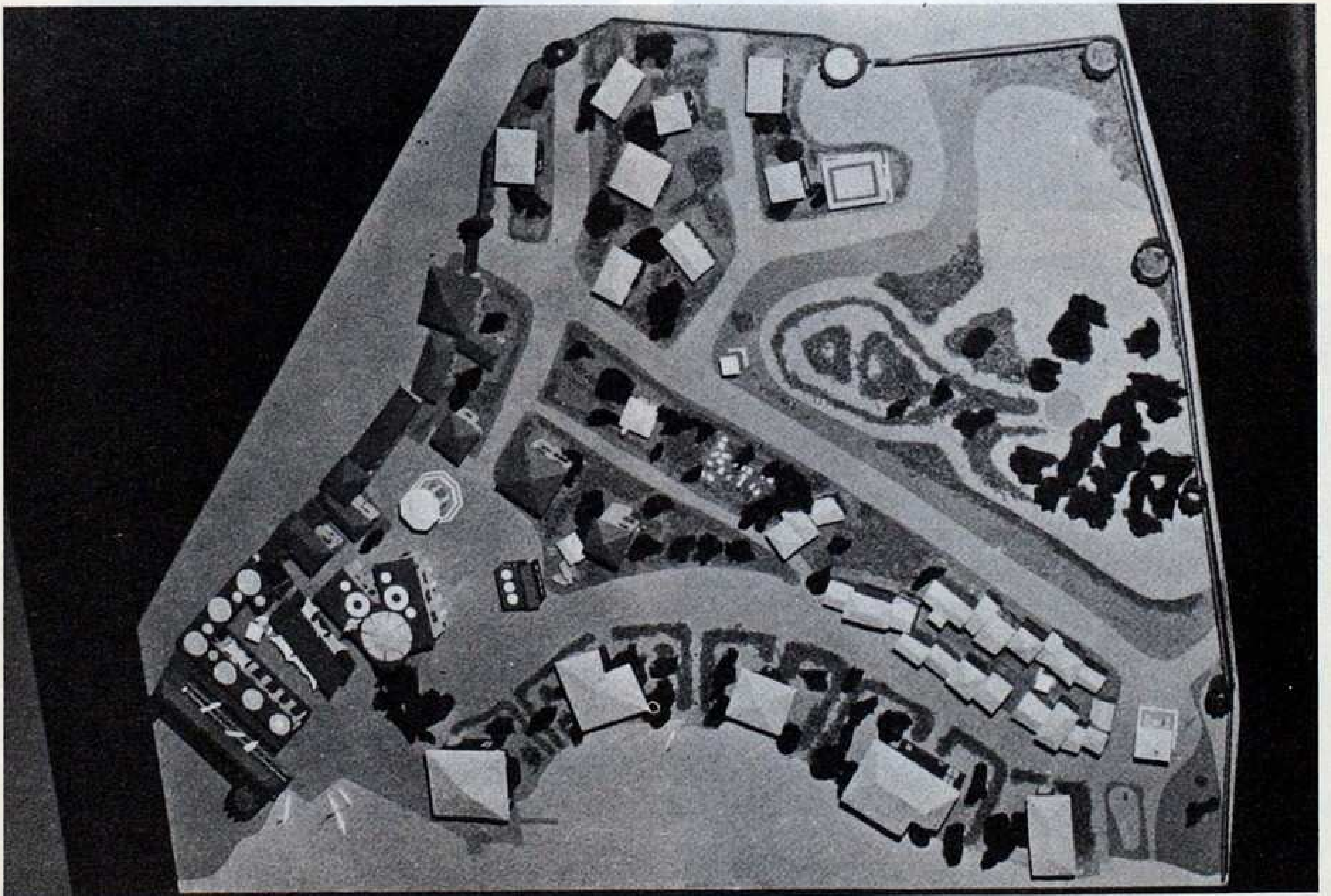




Oya Kılıç, a year after her graduation from AKL, earned her English teaching certificate from the İstanbul Eğitim Enstitüsü in 1969, and three years later graduated from the Academy of Applied Fine Arts in Interior Architecture. Since then she has had a training course in the designing of furnishings at the Taksim Sheraton Hotel, and has attended photography courses at the Fine Arts Academy. Thus she has had a varied background of training, helping to fit her for the varied demands on her skills that her profession puts on her. One wonders, however, just where the English Teaching certificate will come in!



Oya Kılıç at work...







# ECOLOGY '75

at

## Tarsus

who helped ?



Ahmet Kalyoncuoğlu '76 explains the waste paper collection system to Gülsen Arman, the Director of Food Services.

This year the Tarsus American School has been having an emphasis called «Ecology 75». Activity in various clubs, classes, interest groups and by individuals built up during the spring and ecology was the word heard, spoken or written all over the campus. The object was to get the school community involved in the world and to widen the vision of students, faculty and public.



Osman Eyüboğlu '77 did a census of local neighborhoods.

The program began on the impulse of several faculty members to find a focus for the year and a cross-learning experience where skills and facts learned in one area are related to other classes and activities. The idea began to grow. We were able to receive financial support through a fund held by the Amerikan Bord Heyeti, two volunteers became available, and things began to happen.

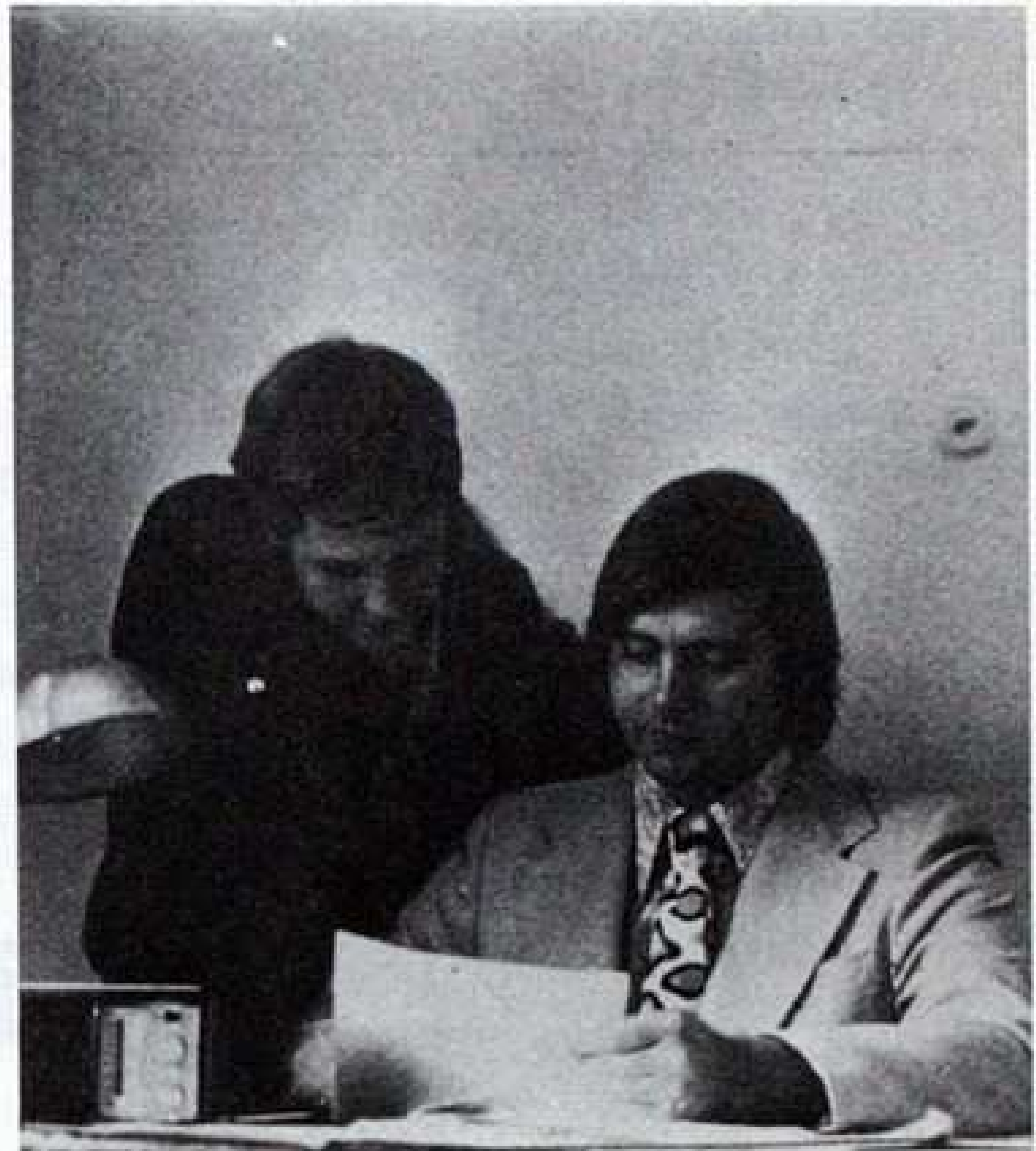


One part of the program was to bring in experts in ecology to speak in assemblies and smaller groups of students. **Ann Edmonds** came from the Redhouse Press with a multimedia presentation based on the series of books on ecology being published by the Redhouse Press (see page II). **David Pyle** from CARE came and



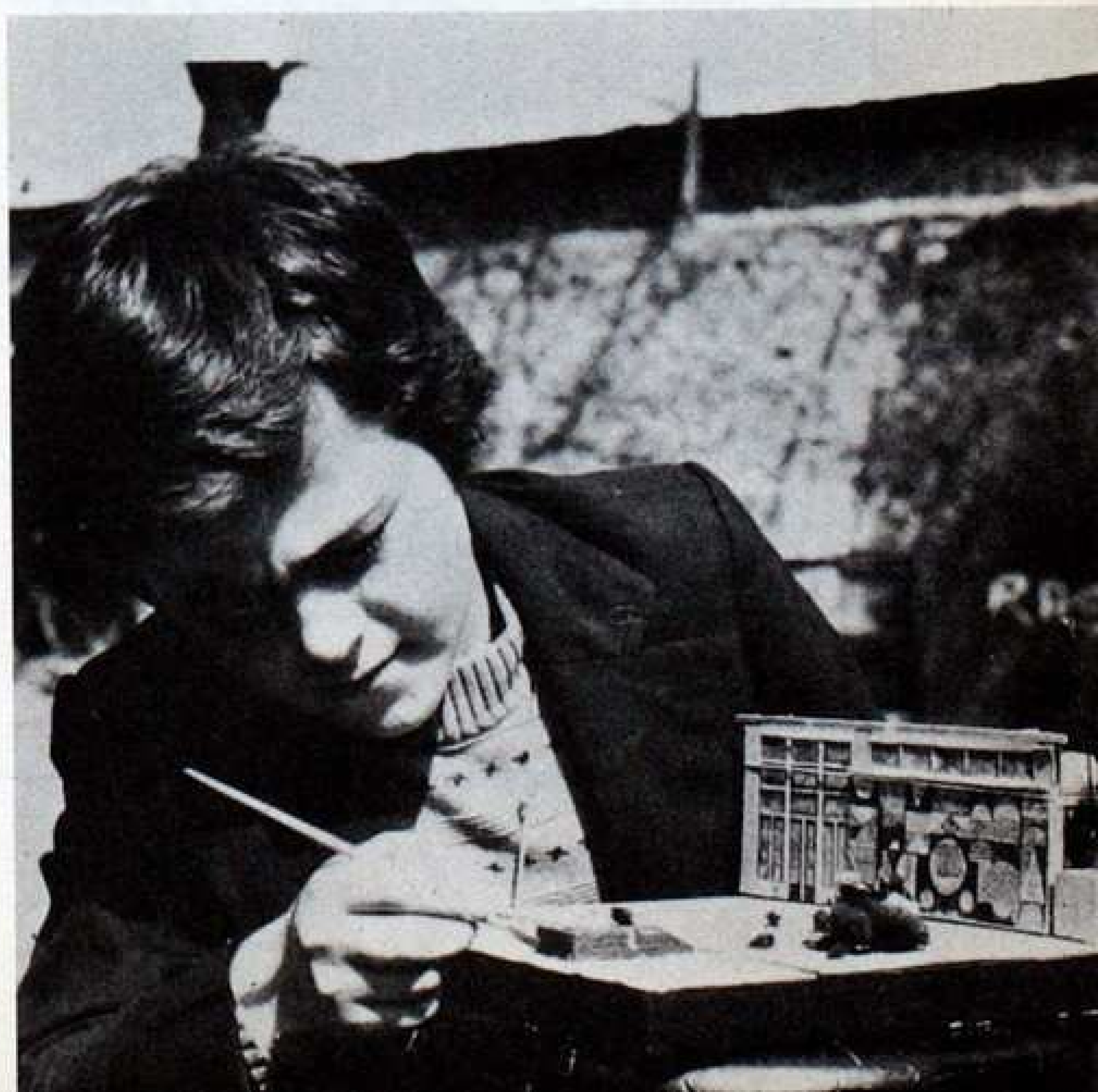
Ken Dolezal, one of the two volunteers, has done a lot of the background work on the ecology project and has counselled students on individual projects.

spoke on food and population problems. **Dr. Necip Berksan** from TUBITAK, the National Science Foundation in Ankara, came and related his ideas on air pollution and other ecological concerns. The **Save Our Wildlife Association** and **Salih Acar**, an artist from İstanbul (see page ), brought down a photography - and - art show on the Kelaynak, or bald ibis. **Faruk Karabey**, (TAC '67) an expert on environmental affairs at Ataş Refinery, came to speak on local pollution problems and the-related economic problems. Several films and displays were also shown during the year.



The biology teacher David Webb discussing a report with San Doğançan '77. Can has been working on an extensive report on population problems.

Zeki Akillioğlu i80 gets the final touches on his environmental design project.





# TURAN NARENCİYE Tesisleri

— M E R S İ N —

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URAY Cd. Nu. : 68

MERSİN



Science projects during the year tended to be on ecology. Biology students did projects related to ecology, and some of these projects turned out to be scholarly works.



Ismail Ermiş '77 working on his experiments with algae for his ecology project...

During the last days of April, the work of the year climaxed in an ecology fair for the school and community. The tennis court was supposed to be transformed overnight with banners and displays, but rain made it move to the auditorium. Exhibits consisted of the works of the finalists in the poster and photography contest. Various science project displays were set up, and there was a hilarious puppet show on population. The fair was only possible because of hundreds of hours of labor by crews of students faculty and staff.

Tarsus was fortunate to have two capable volunteers. **Evelyn Bazalgette**, a demographer from the American University of Beirut got the project on a proper footing during the winter. **Ken Dolezal**, a volunteer with the 4-H foundation in the USA, has been an invaluable help in all aspects of the program. The Health and Cleanliness Club, individuals and parents and friends also gave a lot of time to help administer parts of the program.



An entry in the poster contest by a prep. Halil Özbeyli - an original prediction.



# Evinizde hayat Philips ile daha rahat

Bir Philips rahatlığı gelmiştir pek çok Türk yuvasına Philips buzdolabıyla, çamaşır makinasıyla, elektrik süpürgesiyle.

Philips stereo sistemi, ses alma cihazı ve radyoları daima aranılmış, yaşamın bir parçası olmuştur adeta.

Günlük hayatı daha rahat, daha yaşanabilir yapan bu modern araçların her birinin ardında Philips vardır.

80 yıldır daima en iyisini vermek için çalışan, dev araştırma laboratuvarlarına, üstün inalat tekniğine sahip, dünyanın en büyük sanayi kuruluşlarından biri olan Philips.



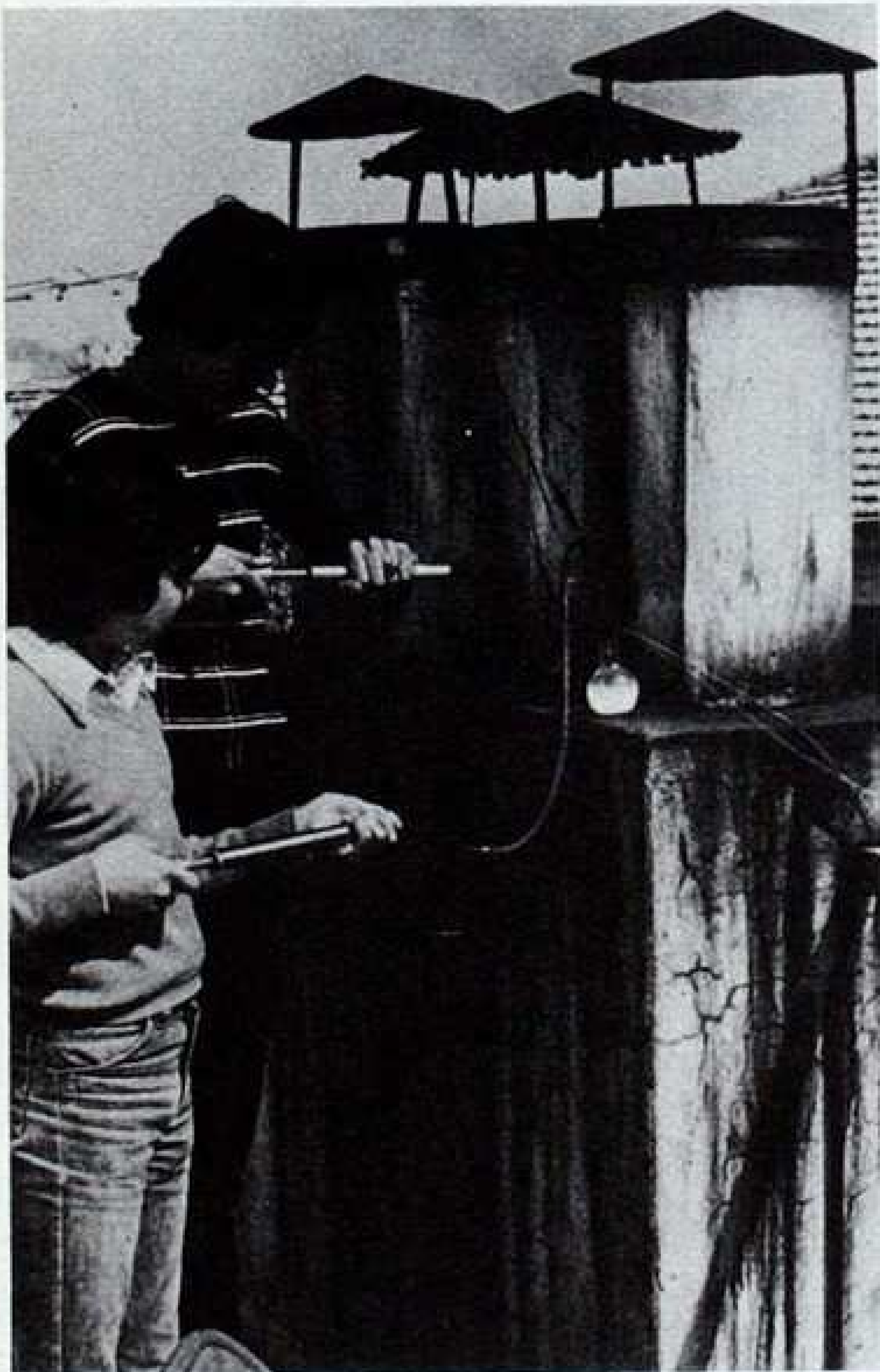
# PHILIPS

ADMAR





Projects involved lab work, library research, interviews, surveys and building projects and apparatus. The results were, in many cases, a mature understanding and insight into our environment.



Can Sonat and Ertuğrul Seyrek, both '77, are doing a study of air pollution in the local area.



Some of the 1500 who came to the Ecology exhibit.

The program was a success. Every one at Tarsus is now more aware of our environment and its worldwide inter-relatedness. As Dr. Berksan warned students and faculty in his talk, national boundaries can no longer be considered in these matters, since the whole world has these problems in common.

Note: Copies of a detailed report on the ecology project are available on request from the Tarsus School.





ALMOND TREES in bloom — 1924! Miss Mabel Emerson (then American Board secretary for the Near East) was able to take in beauty as well as business on her trip to Izmir.



# AKK CAMPUS - AS BEAUTIFUL NOW AS

## 50 YEARS AGO . . .



### "Let's keep it so!"

(Say Orta girls)

«Stop Little Girl»

The first thing we see when we look out of our classroom is our school campus. It is full of high pine trees. Pine trees really form a fine view, but when you look at the ground around them you would probably see some orange peels, nuts, papers and many other things. They form a very bad view! What can we do to get rid of these? The first thing we must do is to learn how to be clean. When you're eating an orange at home and you have its peels, would you throw the peels on the floor? I don't think so, because then your mom would be angry. The same is true for our school. School is our second home. There are many garbage boxes. If the students will be clean, then the school would look much better.

Pine trees form one of the most interesting parts of our school. I would like to have some more pine trees on our campus. Trees give us pleasantness and on hot summer days we play under the trees and thank the trees for giving us shade.

Now, I am looking out of the window again. I see pine trees and some garbage. A little girl is walking with an orange in her hand. But again she threw the peel on the ground. Stop, little girl!

by  
**Nilgün Karagözlü**

«The World of Greens»

When I first came to this school for the entrance examinations, I was very surprised and happy about the trees in the campus. It was a big campus with many, many trees, four sports courts and earth roads. We climbed the stairs to the amphitheater. The amphitheater was cool in the hot sun of June, and a warm breeze kissed us with beautiful smells of flowers. We climbed the stairs all the way to Greene Office. All of a sudden the scene changed. Now there were decorated flowerbeds and a huge clean campus with buildings all around. After we had finished our work in the Greene Office, we went to the Co-op and had a ccke. I saw some girls drinking water from the fountain across from the co-op. After they had gone I went there and tried to drink water. Splash!! A sudden rush of water and I was wet all over the face. That was my first experience in this school.



**T Ü R K İ Y E ' D E**

**İ L K P O L Y E S T E R E L Y A F I**

**S A S A**

T. A. Ş. tarafından

**P E R İ L E N**

**İsmi altında piyasaya arz edilmiştir**

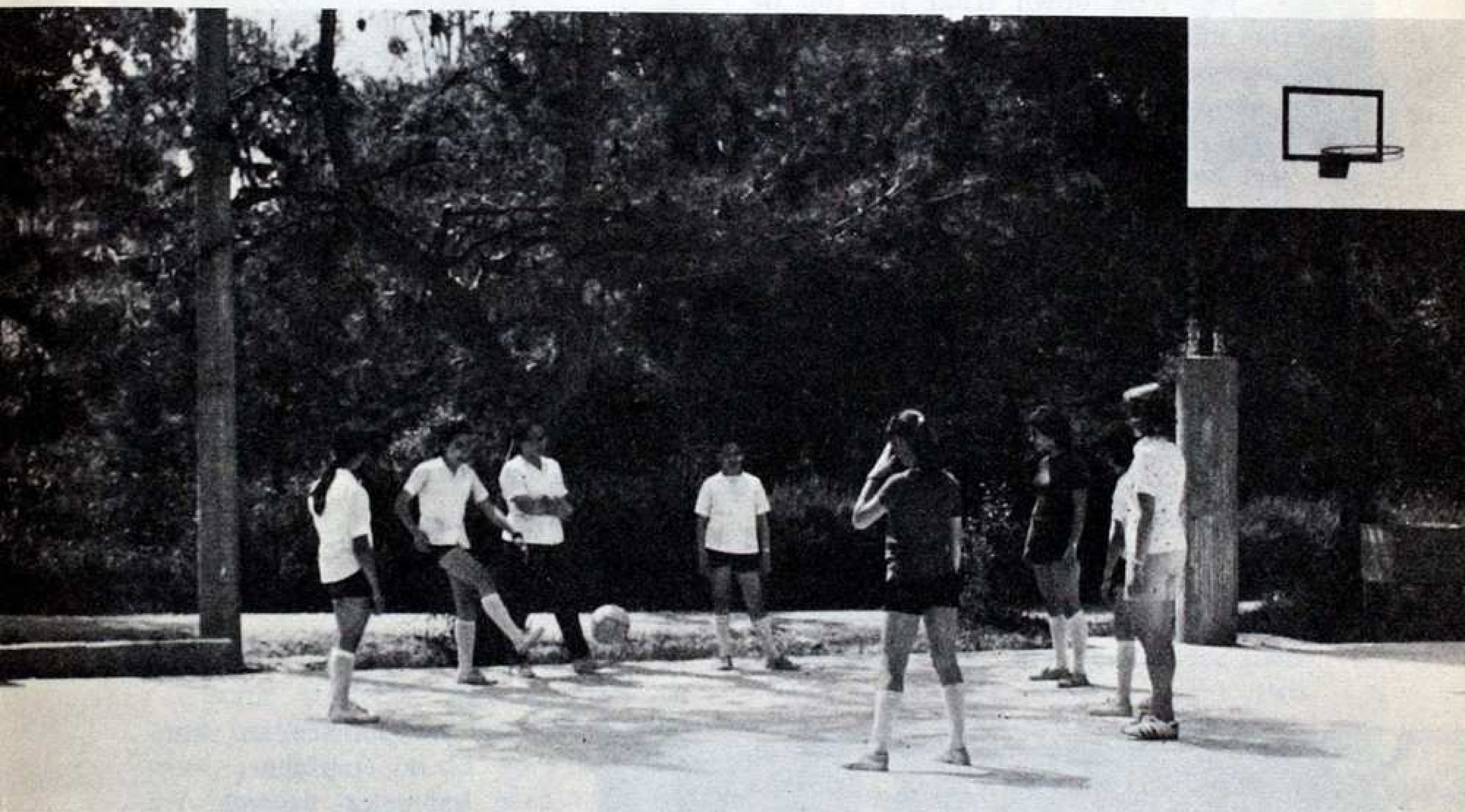


I noticed every year a new thing is added to our campus : a bench, a tree, a fountain... These are presents from students, teachers and student councils. They have given many interesting things as gifts. We will have to think hard for an interesting present when we graduate.

The west part of the campus is more neglected than the east part. We will be very glad when they care

for it too. I have one more suggestion about our campus. We can have huge bushes that gardeners and students can cut into different shapes like a goose or a dog... Wouldn't you be surprised if you saw a huge green dog waiting at the gate when you entered the campus?

by  
**Ayşe Fundikoğlu**



AKK campus — busy, and still beautiful...

«Do you like our campus?» «How do we preserve the beauty which we have here?» «What suggestions do you have for improvements?» These questions were asked of some Orta classes, and the preceding short essays are but two of the many responses. There is no question that the students appreciate the trees, flowers, open spaces, drinking fountains and

benches; that they wish to keep the campus attractive (using the trash-boxes if they stop to think about it), and that they too wish to leave a beautiful campus behind when they graduate... all of these and other ideas came out of their essays.

As you graduates and former teachers visit the campus, you will see various improvements and at-

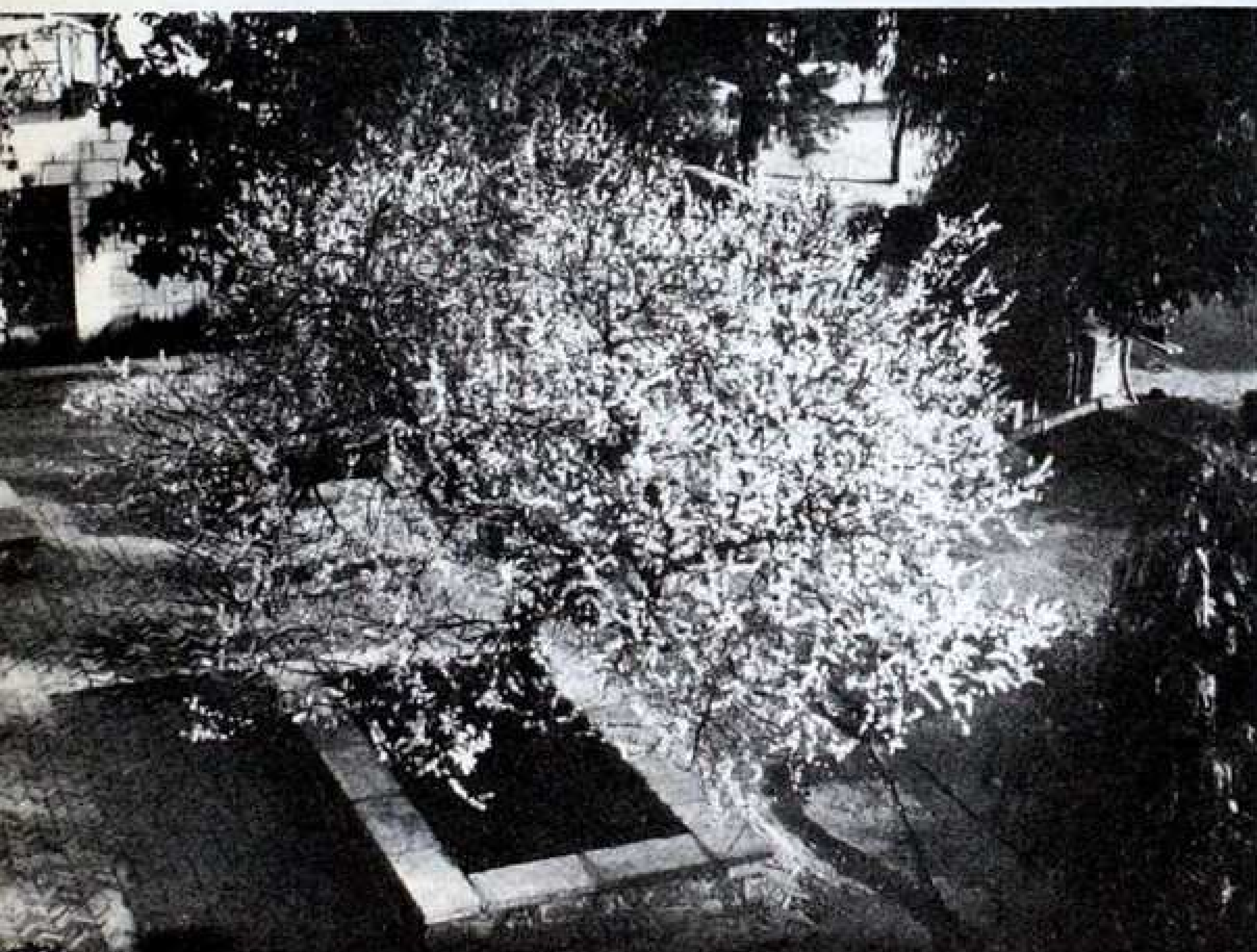


tempts at beautification in addition to the old familiar pine and olive trees, flowering cyclamen and almonds.... Please notice as you enter by the Hatay gate, the fresh paving there and the plantings which make the entrance cleaner and more attractive. Glance along the length of Taner Hall and notice the flower boxes full of geraniums and climbing roses. There are other new flower boxes tucked here and there about the campus. As you look down from the top of the hill you will see our latest improvement project: the paving of a new playing court on the lower campus. The money for this big project has come from various sources... the Lise Student Council, the Orta Student Council, the Alumnae Association, and a group of ACI friends in New York and New England. The

total cost of the project is 40,000 T.L., and of this amount we have raised all but 13,000 T.L....

Do you remember the fragrance of the almond blossoms, the sound of the wind in the tops of the pine trees, the joy of running across the open campus? Wouldn't you like to join us in preserving and improving these treasures of our school?

by  
**Mary Alice Shepard**



On your Anatolian tour  
do visit that  
ecological marvel:  
the spreading apricot tree  
of Tarsus —  
its blossom — laden branches  
a sure sign of Spring  
(in spite of dying branches  
and climbing boys  
and bugs  
and eaters of green fruit!)





hard work, and fun, and a clean and lovely campus...

## EARTH DAY : at AKL;

Wednesday, April 2, was a big day. There was great activity at school, for it was EARTH DAY!

Some girls came to school with brooms, pails, sweeping dustpans and soap for the cleaning process, which took place mostly in the afternoon.

Some students who wanted to wear old clothing while they worked were permitted to do so. The day before, each class had been told the area they were going to clean on the campus. Half of each class, girls and teachers, worked outside in the garden, and half of them worked inside in the classrooms, where they washed desk tops, chairs, lockers, windows, and swept floors.

Washrooms were crowded with people who were filling buckets with wash water. Outside, some girls painted benches and some of the dustbins in an attractive orange color. Some girls washed the stairs of Martin Hall while others collected litter.

During the guidance hour, while specials and Orta I's cleaned their rooms, the rest of the school watched a film about pollution, which helped the students understand the pollution problems on earth. After the film, apples were given to the girls as a surprise to give them energy for their hard work. Mrs. Scott brought two pots of growing flowers to the English Reading Room and the English Language Room.

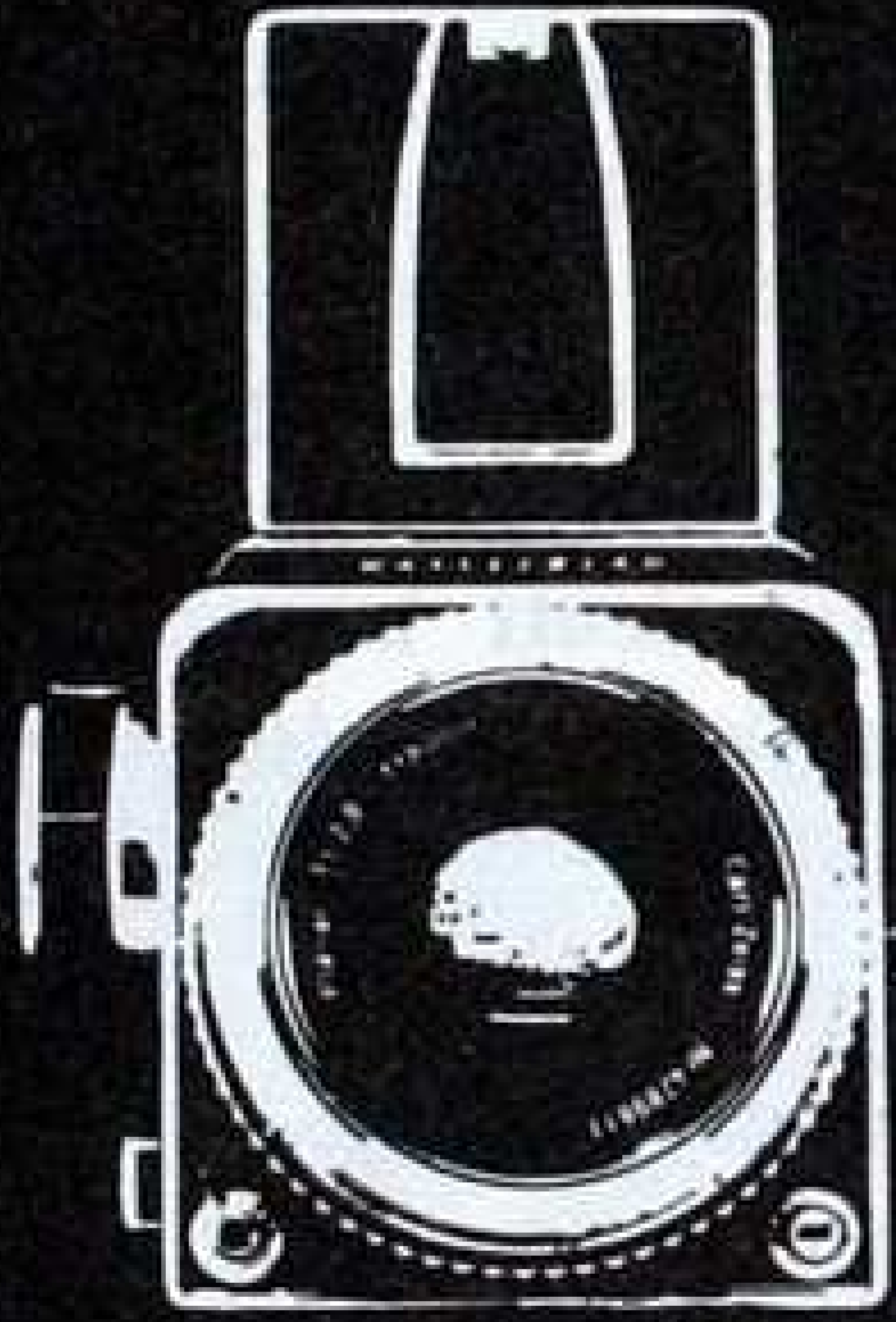
When the bell rang at 4 o'clock, the whole school was shining clean. Everyone was exhausted, but it was worth it. The purpose of EARTH DAY was to have the pleasure of creating beauty with Cleanliness.

by  
**Gülçin Dayıcioğlu**  
Orta III A





Left to right : Mr. Wallace Robeson, Armağan Ömür, Bay Fikri Mutlu, Dr. Meserret Dirioz, Bay Haydar Dirioz, Dr. Esad Alpaytaç, Bayan Esër Alpaytaç and her husband, Bay Mahmut Alpaytaç...



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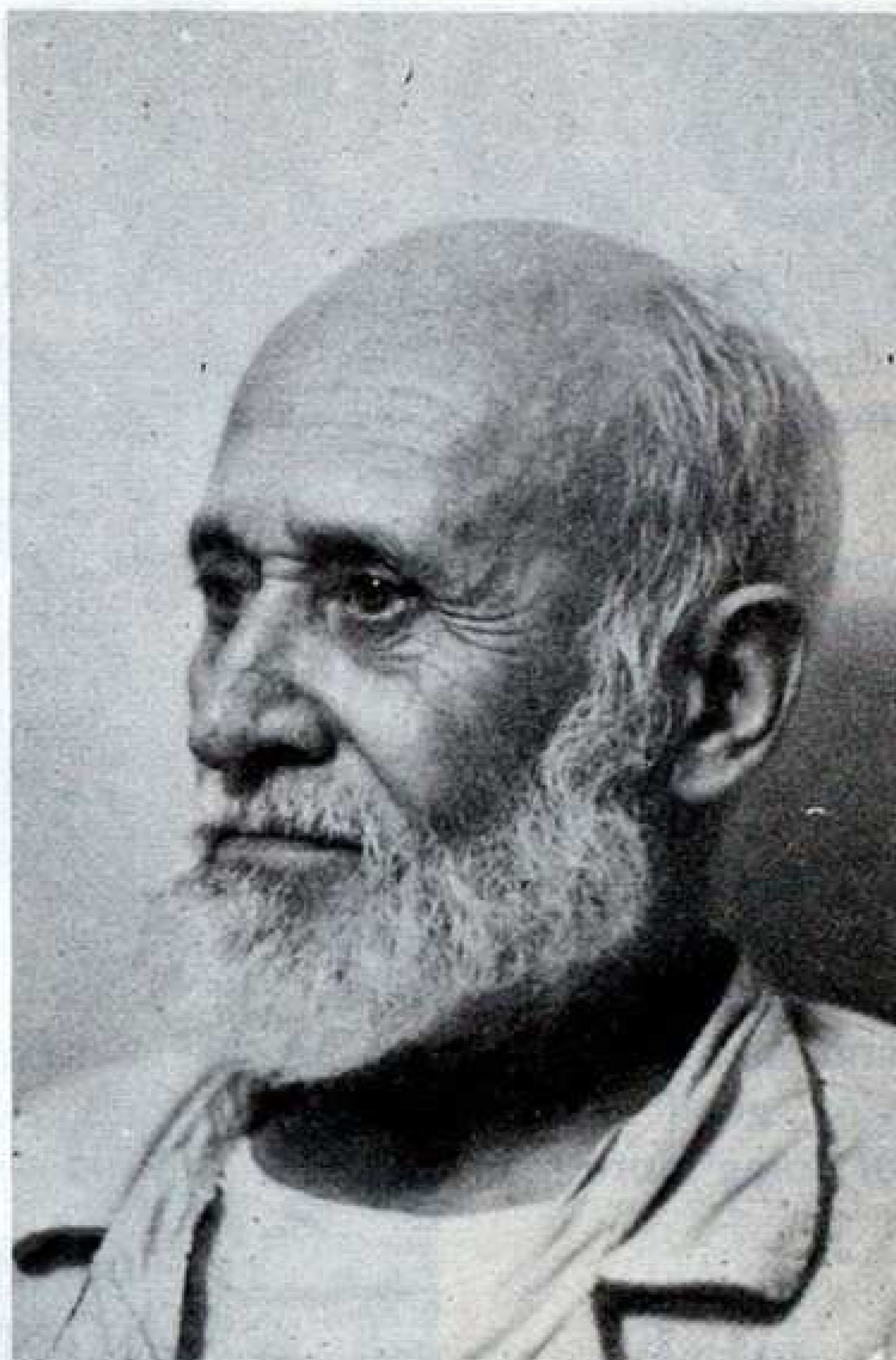


## IN MEMORIAM

On December 10, 1974, the first **Enis Hoca Award Assembly** was held at Tarsus American School. The award was given in memory of **Süleyman Enis Alpaytaç**, better known in Tarsus as **Enis Hoca**. **Armağan Ömür**, a Lise I student from Ankara, was the first recipient of this award, which is to be given annually.

Mr. Robeson introduced **Bay Fikri Mutlu**, a former deputy from İçel in the Grand National Assembly, who gave the memorial address. **Enis Hoca's** poems were read by his son and daughter, **Mahmut Alpaytaç** and **Meserret Diriöz**. Mr. Robeson read messages from **Mr. Roger Matteson** and **Mr. William Sage Woolworth**. The presentation of the award was made by the donor, **Dr. Esad Alpaytaç**, '42.

**Enis Hoca** was well known in Tarsus for his enlightened leadership in the Tarsus community and is one of the most significant figures in the history of our school. He decided to send his son, **Esad**, to TAL when it was attended by minority students and helped to bring Muslim students into the school.



Enis Hoca, friend of the school since the days of Mr. Nilson...

A long-time friend and advisor to the school, his death last year at the age of 91 was a reminder to the community of how much he had contributed, and prompted **Esad Bey** to establish this memorial.

**Dr. Esad Alpaytaç** is now Chief of Staff at Admiral Bristol Hospital in Istanbul, and school doctor at Robert College. **Dr. Meserret Diriöz** (Ph.d. in Turkish Literature) is on the faculty at Hacettepe University. Her sons, **Kemal** and **Hüseyin**, are graduates of Talas and Tarsus respectively. **Mahmut Alpaytaç** is an engineer at ATAŞ. His son, **Haluk**, is in Lise II at Tarsus, and his daughter, **Şifa**, is in Orta I in Üsküdar. TAL is thankful for **Enis Hoca** and his living legacy to our school and to his country.

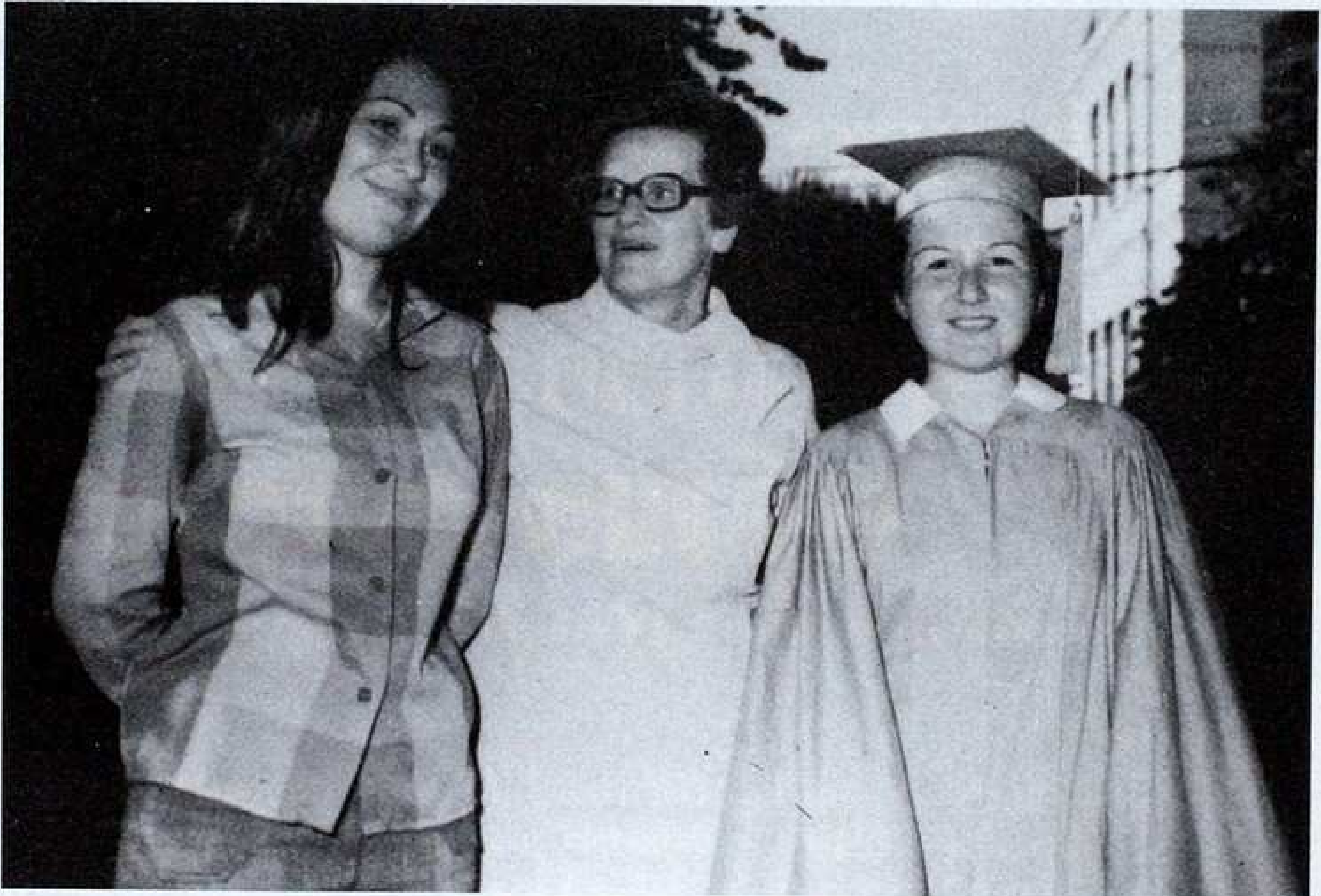




AKL Alumni President  
announces the recipient of the  
**Beria Kızılağaç Award :**

«Beria Kızılağaç was one of the four founders of our Association in 1951... In celebration of the 50th Anniversary, she made a special donation for an award which the Association wishes to continue.

Every year this award is to be given to a girl in the Senior Class who has distinguished herself in school and among her friends by her behavior, good character, and the quality of doing more than is required of her.»





AKL Alumnae: Ever-youthful, here they celebrate over a quarter century of reunions (and we can hardly tell which are the oldest, which the youngest!).

the 30th reunion,



the 25th,



the 20th,

the 15th



and (below)  
the 10th



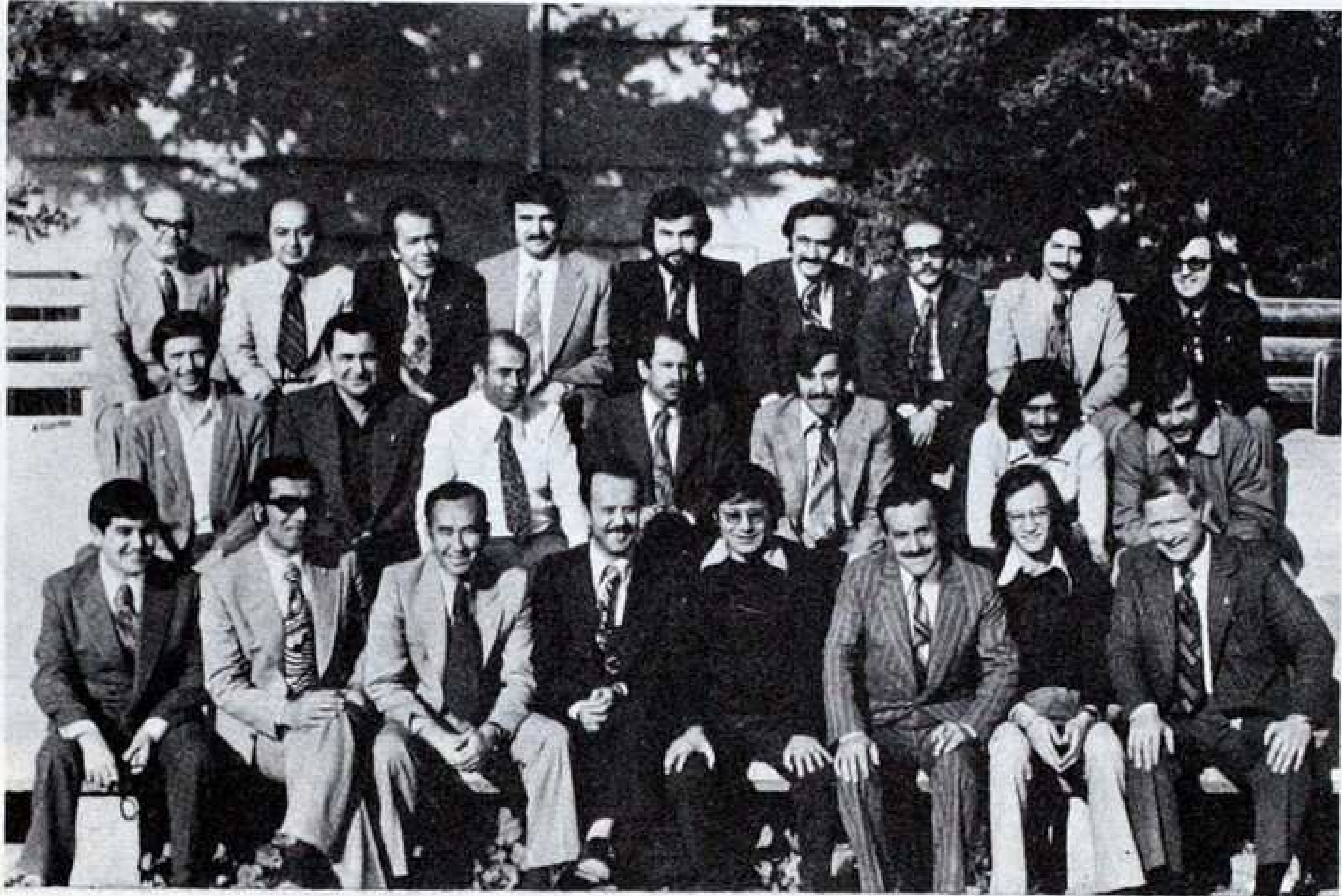


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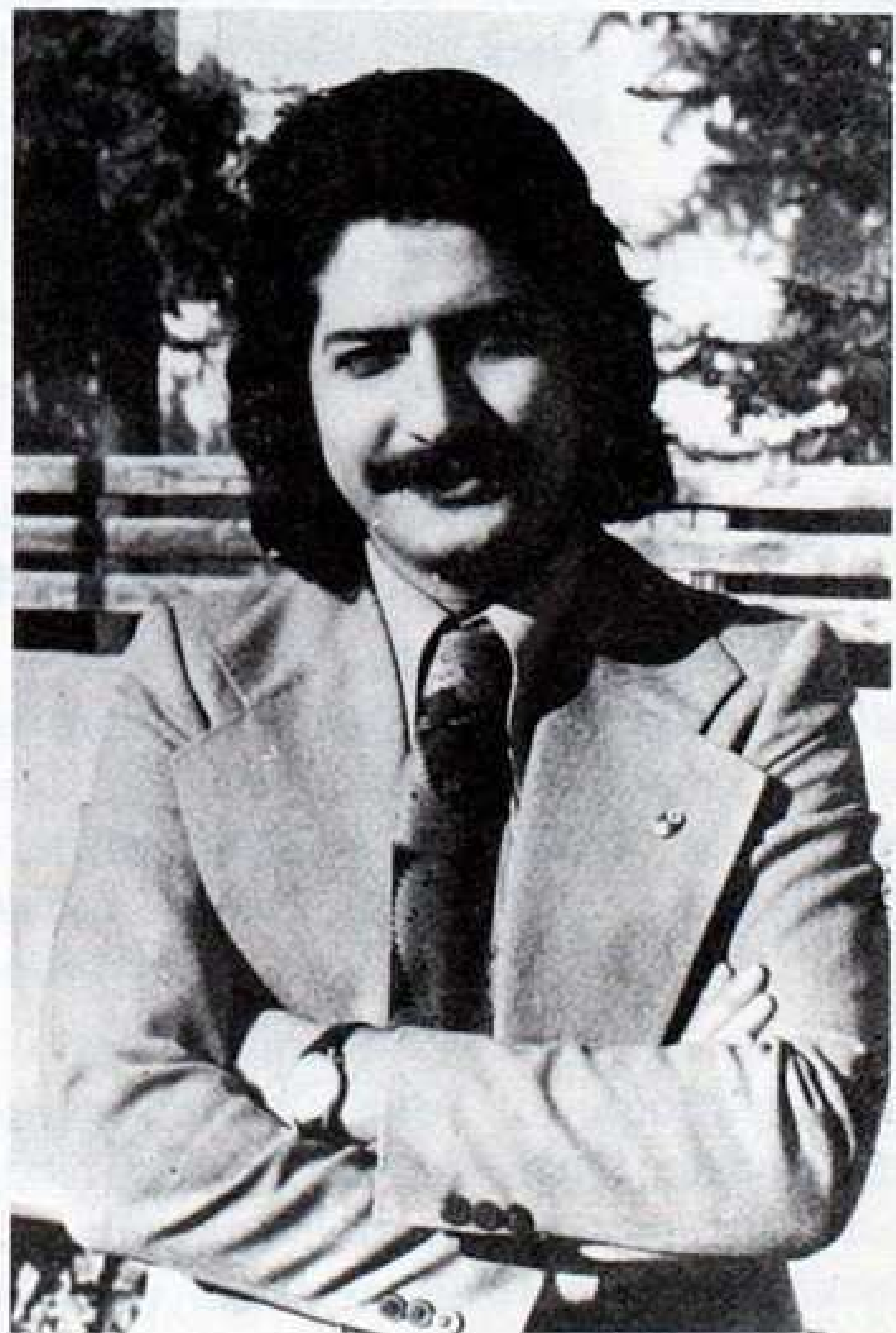
TAC Alumni gather in Tarsus for the reunion, and...



On March 15 th, the TAL alumni held their annual meeting at the school. The same cabinet as last year was re-elected with the exception of the election of **Ertuğrul Sözmen** to replace **Atahan Canbolat '67**, who is now doing his military service.

The meeting discussed the directory of alumni and faculty (to be made as complete as possible) which is now in preparation. Another item discussed was the hope that more social functions could be held, including one at graduation time.

President **Gazi Türkyilmaz** hopes to begin a «lokal» for TAL alumni in the Adana area. It is felt that there are sufficient alumni in the area, and sufficient interest among them in such a place, to make it feasible. **Gazi Bey** emphasized that this effort was not to undercut similar efforts in Ankara, but that it should help to encourage the Ankara and Istanbul groups. He stressed that the various alumni groups should be in better contact and communication with each other.



President of the Alumni Association relected for another term...









Other TAC Alumni (with families) gather in Üsküdar...

## REMINISCENCES UNDER A CLEAR BLUE SKY.

It was the 6th of April when Talas and Tarsus graduates met at Üsküdar American Academy for Girls on a beautiful day, flowers blooming, children - the offspring of Talas and Tarsus graduates - playing in the garden.

A year had passed since the last meeting, so our friends were anxious to see each other. Knowing that people of the same generation would have more memories in common, we decided to split the alumni into groups of different generations. For this occasion we chose to invite the generation of the '50's.

The meeting, organized and arranged through the efforts of the Scott and Cingi families, attracted quite a good attendance.

The group was happy to welcome **Durmuş Esen**, our former Talas teacher, who has recently moved to İstanbul. **Ömer Temel**, our former Geography teacher at Tarsus, was also there, and **Aliye Hanım** with him. If you study the photograph taken on the steps for the occasion, you

will see that a number of other former teachers were there as well.

Regarding the food consumption, the favored plates were those with the homemade cookies and cakes prepared by **Mrs. Scott** and **Mrs. Cingi**.

Now I shall give you the results of the unannounced quiz-questionnaire given to alumni attending.

Graduates who wrote the quiz were fewer in number than those who didn't!

We found out that people wished to meet more often, and chose spring and fall as the convenient times. Visiting with each other was preferred over any other suggested activity.

As a whole, it was a day to remember. We hope for another good visit together in the Fall, perhaps at a restaurant in İstanbul - or has anyone any other suggestion for a place?

by

**Ahmet Cingi**





Class of 1965 with Efser Kayral ('40), Alumnae President, and Meziyet Cuyan, Türk Müdür Yardımcısı...



One of the traditional activities for the Alumnae is always the 10th and the 25th reunions. It is something that the class members look forward to attending and enjoy when they get there.

The classes of 1950 and 1965 had theirs on January 30, 1975 in the living room of Bristol Hall. Members of the class of 1950 who were present were :

**Aysel Şahin Karacusula**  
**Dr. Bahar Şur Tanel**  
**Naime Nayir Kohen**  
**Nilüfer Sur Özgönül**  
**Başel Aykaş Eskinazi**  
**Rebeka Gabay Arditi**

Naime's sister, who had come from Paris, was a guest too. As most of the class of 1950 were out of İzmir, this was a good attendance.

The members of the class of 1965 present celebrating their 10th anniversary were :

**Zühal Kirçak**  
**Gönül Bucak Şanver**  
**Ayşe Gürer Tarman**  
**Zühal Veryeri Pektaşan**  
**Ruhat Kaynarsoy Dino**  
**Oya Yazgan Göktepe**  
**Cansu Yurday Uçan**  
**Jale Dirikman Peker**  
**Nural Yücel Biçmen**  
**Çiğdem Bilginer**  
**Hülya Öztürk Terzioğlu**  
**Ayşe Tarancı Selek**  
**Benim Kızılağaç Bükey**

**Ruhat** deserves very special credit for coming all the way from Istanbul, where her home is, to join this gathering.

As former classmates met each other with hugs and cheers, the living room echoed with laughter. They





Class of 1950 Alumnae officers and Meziyet Hanım...

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Cumhuriyet Caddesi Harbiye/İstanbul  
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exchanged their stories of life and family. Then the group had a tour of the campus and saw the changes that have taken place since they left school. Some eagerly visited the library and lingered by the bookshelves. Then they were the guests of honor at a Turkish play at the Orta Assembly in Beacon Hall.

Later tea was held at Bristol - pictures were taken with the reunion cakes. Messages were read from :

**Dr. Esengün Yengin Cansevergil,**  
in İstanbul

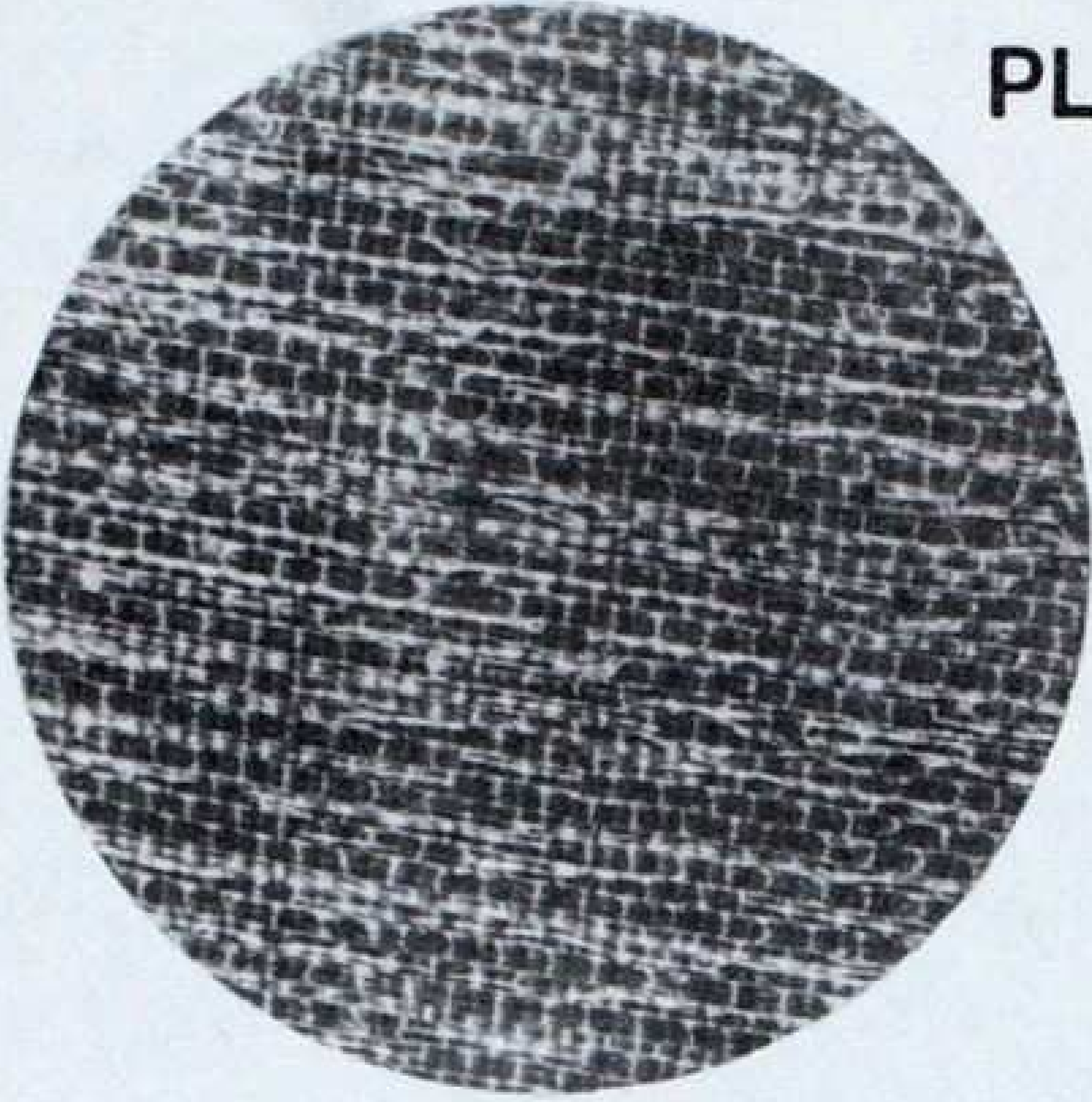
**Engin Tekçe Maruflu,** in Ankara  
**Şadel Aydinel Güven,** in the U.S.A.

Then the whole group signed greeting cards to be sent to faithful teachers and friends - **Mr. and Mrs. Blake, Miss Yarrow, and Miss Foster.** Wishes were made that they could all be able to celebrate their 50th anniversaries some day.

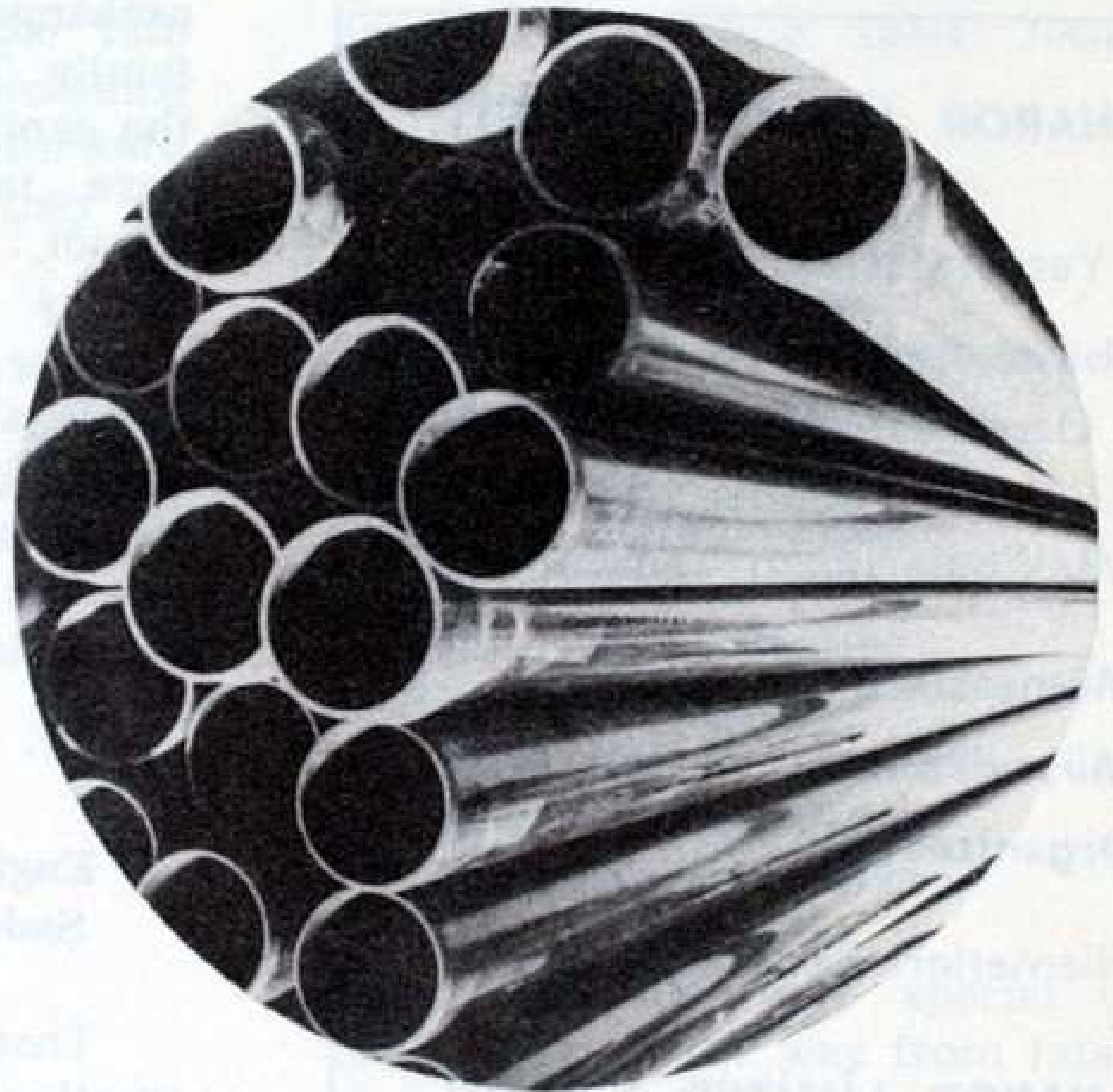


# PILSA

PLASTİK SANAYİ A.Ş.



ÇUVAL ve KANAVİÇELERİ  
AMBALAJLAMA - DEPOLAMA ve NAKLİYEDE  
SIHHİ - TEMİZ - SAĞLAM



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PİS SU BORULARI



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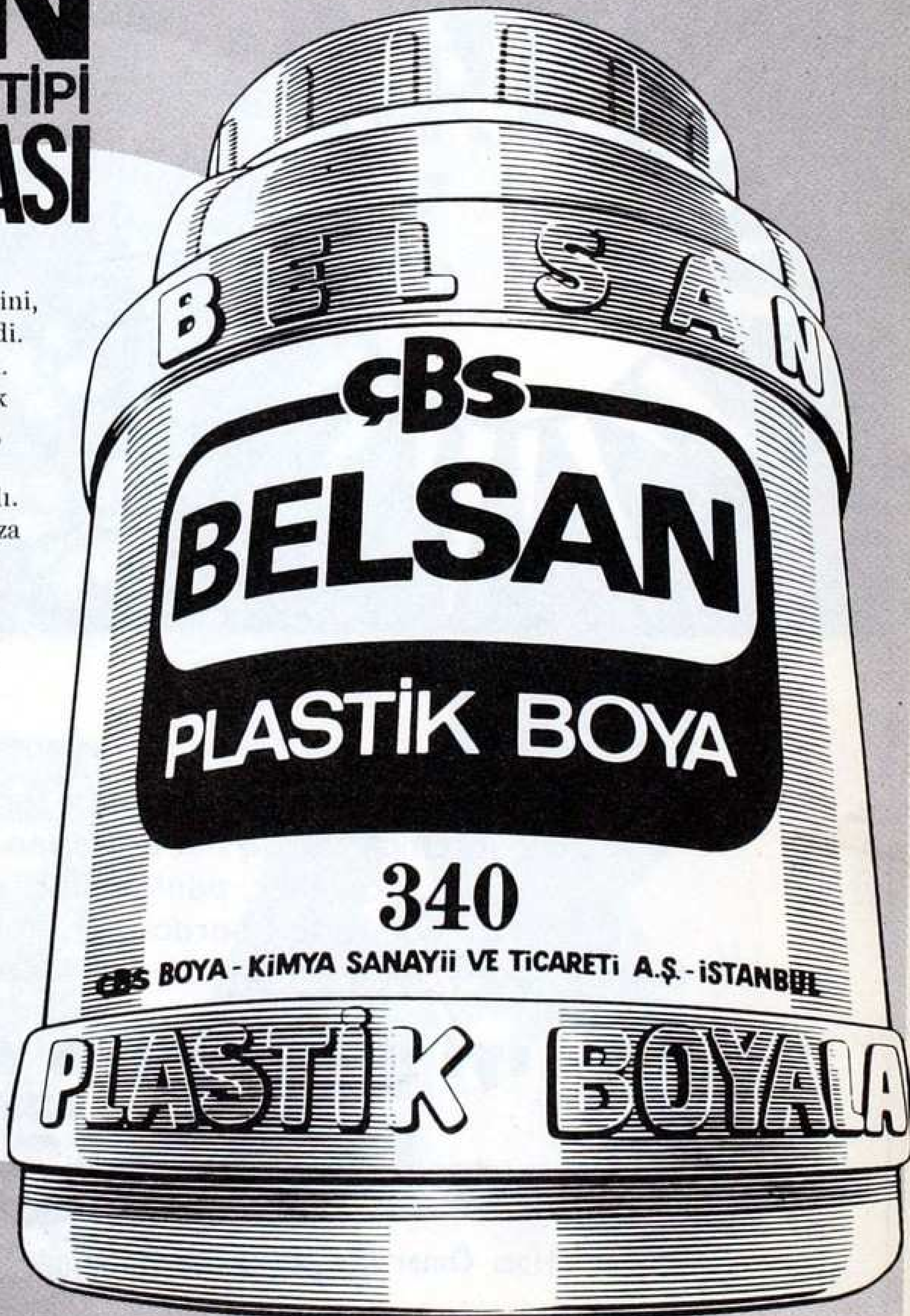
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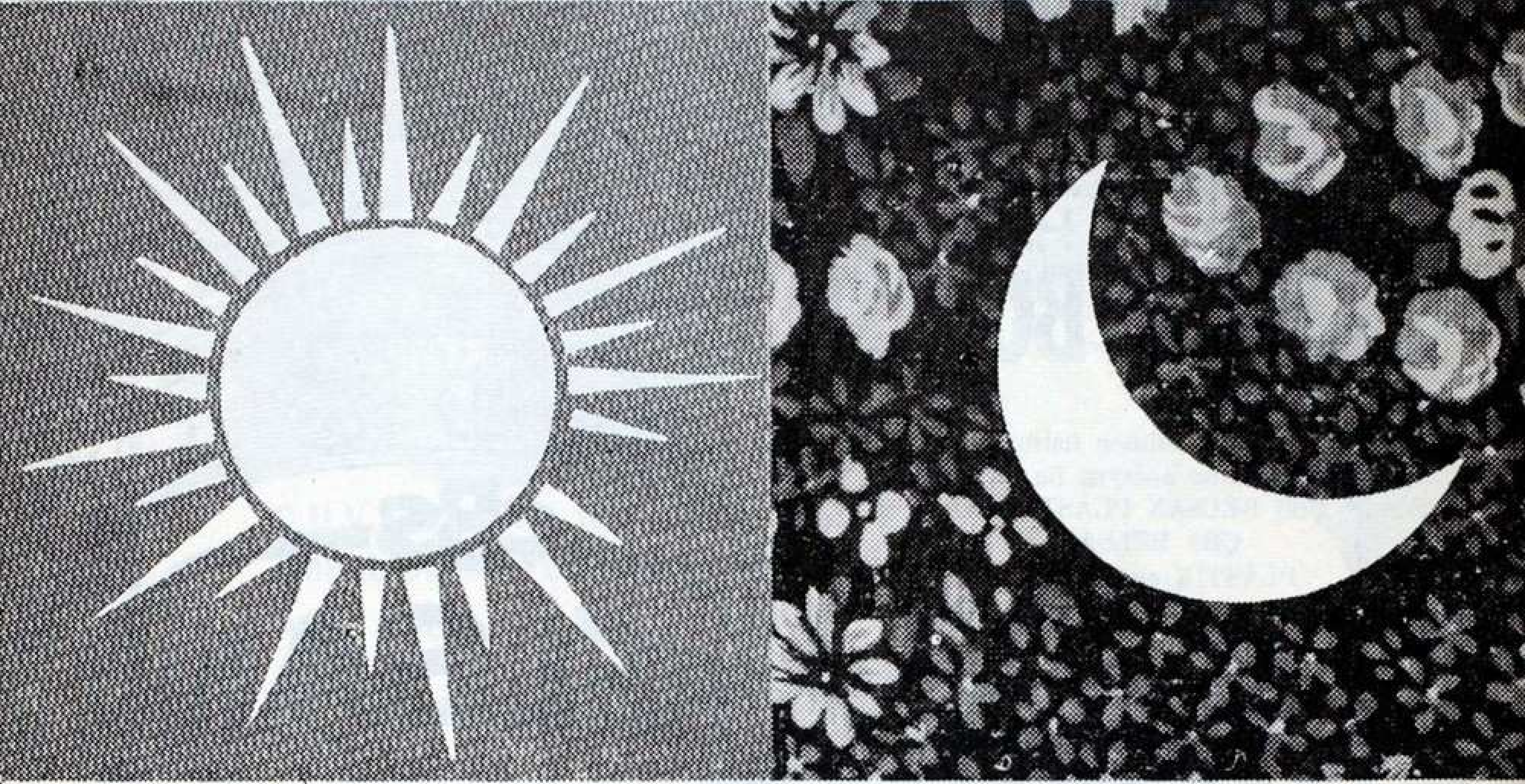
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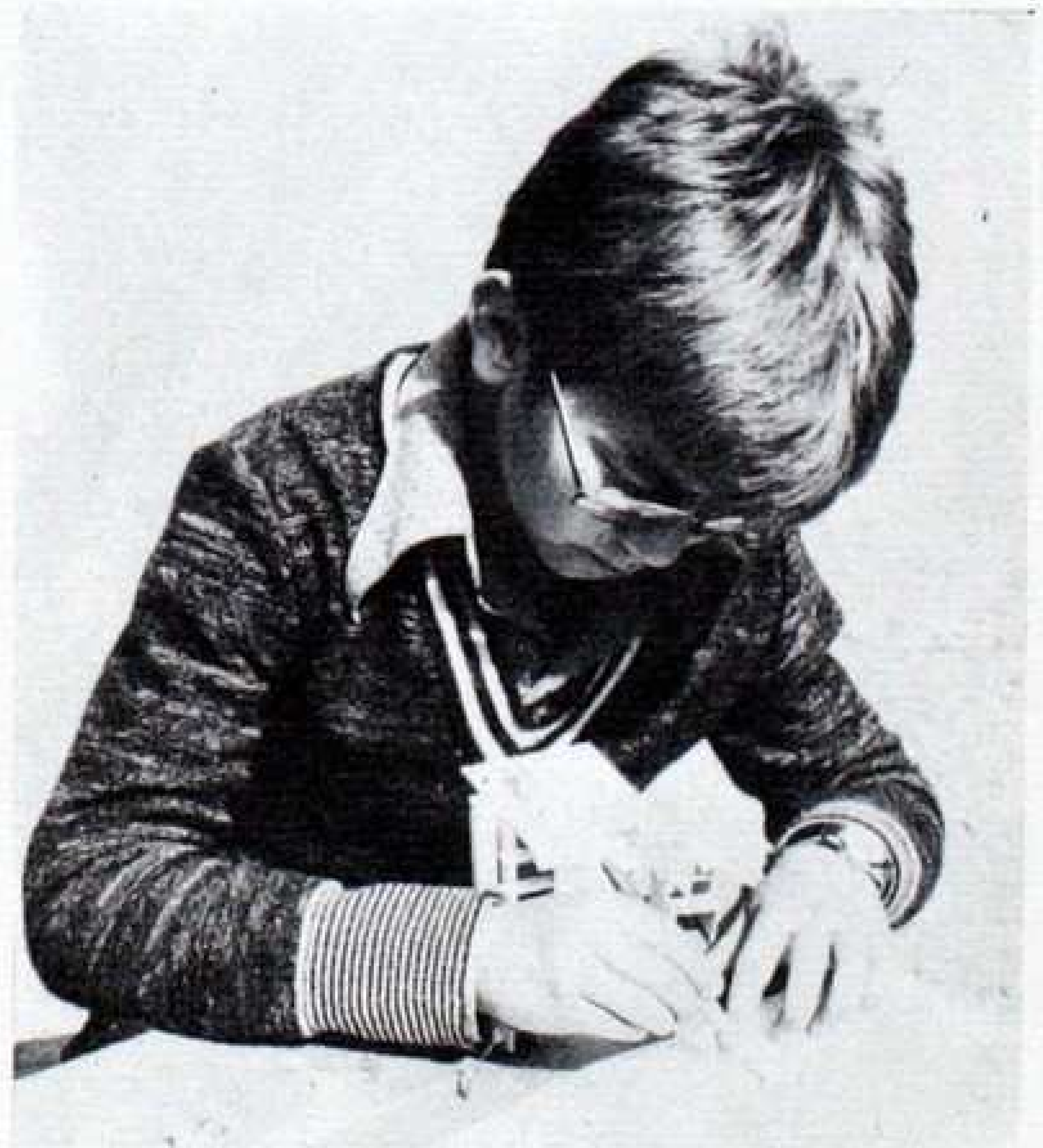
IN SUMMARY :

THERE ARE MANY QUESTIONS NEEDING ANSWERS :



Where will we all live - or even park?

Will the air — the water, the land, the food — be life-giving or life-destroying?



All — even the very young newcomers to our schools, can help work out hopeful answers.

— Even you.



PA1-22

