

From: Dennis, Seth

Sent: 10/29/2015 5:12:11 PM

To: TTAB E Filing

CC:

Subject: U.S. TRADEMARK APPLICATION NO. 86263642 - MERSIN - N/A - Request for Reconsideration Denied - Return to TTAB - Message 2 of 4

\*\*\*\*\*

Attachment Information:

Count: 30

Files: MERSIN\_\_and\_\_TURKEY\_\_and\_\_TR (2)\_Page\_27.jpg, MERSIN\_\_and\_\_TURKEY\_\_and\_\_TR (2)\_Page\_28.jpg, MERSIN\_\_and\_\_TURKEY\_\_and\_\_TR (2)\_Page\_29.jpg, MERSIN\_\_and\_\_TURKEY\_\_and\_\_TR (2)\_Page\_30.jpg, MERSIN\_\_and\_\_TURKEY\_\_and\_\_TR (2)\_Page\_31.jpg, MERSIN\_\_and\_\_TURKEY\_\_and\_\_TR (2)\_Page\_32.jpg, MERSIN\_\_and\_\_TURKEY\_\_and\_\_TR (2)\_Page\_33.jpg, MERSIN\_\_and\_\_TURKEY\_\_and\_\_TR (2)\_Page\_34.jpg, MERSIN\_\_and\_\_TURKEY\_\_and\_\_TR (2)\_Page\_35.jpg, MERSIN\_\_and\_\_TURKEY\_\_and\_\_TR (2)\_Page\_36.jpg, MERSIN\_\_and\_\_TURKEY\_\_and\_\_TR (2)\_Page\_37.jpg, MERSIN\_\_and\_\_TURKEY\_\_and\_\_TR (2)\_Page\_38.jpg, MERSIN\_\_and\_\_TURKEY\_\_and\_\_TR (2)\_Page\_39.jpg, MERSIN\_\_and\_\_TURKEY\_\_and\_\_TR (2)\_Page\_40.jpg, MERSIN\_\_and\_\_TURKEY\_\_and\_\_TR (2)\_Page\_41.jpg, MERSIN\_\_and\_\_TURKEY\_\_and\_\_TR (2)\_Page\_42.jpg, MERSIN\_\_and\_\_TURKEY\_\_and\_\_TR (2)\_Page\_43.jpg, MERSIN\_\_and\_\_TURKEY\_\_and\_\_TR (2)\_Page\_44.jpg, MERSIN\_\_and\_\_TURKEY\_\_and\_\_TR (2)\_Page\_45.jpg, MERSIN\_\_and\_\_TURKEY\_\_and\_\_TR (2)\_Page\_46.jpg, MERSIN\_\_and\_\_TURKEY\_\_and\_\_TR (2)\_Page\_47.jpg, MERSIN\_\_and\_\_TURKEY\_\_and\_\_TR (2)\_Page\_48.jpg, MERSIN\_\_and\_\_TURKEY\_\_and\_\_TR (2)\_Page\_49.jpg, MERSIN\_\_and\_\_TURKEY\_\_and\_\_TR (2)\_Page\_50.jpg,

MERSIN\_\_and\_\_TURKEY\_\_and\_\_TR (2)\_Page\_51.jpg, MERSIN\_\_and\_\_TURKEY\_\_and\_\_TR  
(2)\_Page\_52.jpg, MERSIN\_\_and\_\_TURKEY\_\_and\_\_TR (2)\_Page\_53.jpg,  
MERSIN\_\_and\_\_TURKEY\_\_and\_\_TR (2)\_Page\_54.jpg, MERSIN\_\_and\_\_TURKEY\_\_and\_\_TR  
(2)\_Page\_55.jpg, MERSIN - 01.jpg

62 of 133 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2010 The Palm Beach Newspapers, Inc.  
All Rights Reserved  
Palm Beach Post (Florida)

May 22, 2010 Saturday  
FINAL EDITION

**SECTION:** LOCAL & BUSINESS; Pg. 4B

**LENGTH:** 574 words

**HEADLINE:** WEST PALM TO VISIT ITS NEW SISTER CITY IN TURKEY

**BYLINE:** By ANDREW ABRAMSON Palm Beach Post Staff Writer

**DATELINE:** WEST PALM BEACH

**BODY:**

In Mayor Lois Frankel's ongoing quest to turn West Palm Beach into an international destination, she'll travel about 6,000 miles next week to pitch West Palm to the Turkish community.

Frankel is heading to Turkey on Monday to embrace Mersin as West Palm's new sister city.

Mersin boasts more than 800,000 residents and has its own established waterfront.

Frankel, along with city spokesman Peter Robbins, Westward Elementary Principal Melvis Pender and Palm Beach County Director of Multicultural Education Margarita Pinkos are making the long trek to Turkey to establish ties with a city they knew nothing about until this year.

"We get so caught up everyday in things like the red light cameras, and there's a lot more to life than that," Frankel said. "I think its important that we recognize we're part of a bigger world."

The trip won't cost the city or the school district -- the Turkish government is putting up Frankel and the others in Mersin.

Airfare is being paid through grant money and out of pocket, officials say.

Al Cengiz, president of the Turkish American Chamber of Commerce, approached Frankel months ago about pairing up with Mersin. He wanted to establish a Turkish festival at West Palm Beach's refurbished waterfront, while sharing economic and educational opportunities.

"I'm sure as we go forward we'll have some events that will highlight the connection, and hopefully we can create some synergy for an exchange of business and certainly educational opportunities for the kids," Frankel said.

The idea of sister cities, also called twin towns, has existed for ...

...Mayor Nancy Graham, West Palm built ties with Tzahar, Israel. Frankel wasn't sure how or why that relationship faded.

Critics have argued that sister cities have no true benefits, although Pender, the principal of Westward Elementary, said it's a great

WEST PALM TO VISIT ITS NEW SISTER CITY IN TURKEY Palm Beach Post (Florida) May 22, 2010 Saturday

opportunity for "cultivating internationally minded students."

Westward is the only elementary school in West Palm Beach with an International Baccalaureate program.

The fact that **Mersin's** Islamic tradition should make it even more of an eye-opening experience for his students, Pender said.

"We know there are a lot of misconceptions and incorrect perceptions out there, about students and people in other cultures, especially that one," Pender said. "We want to foster different attitudes, and one of the attitudes is tolerance."

Pender said teachers from his school will have bimonthly video chats with teachers at a school in **Mersin**, and Westward students will also team up with students in **Mersin** to work on projects together.

In addition to visiting schools, Frankel said, she will visit **Mersin's** chamber of commerce to learn about workforce training and green businesses, and enjoy some leisure time at an international music festival.

She'll also meet with her Turkish counterpart, **Mersin** Mayor Macit Özcan, who was elected to a third term in 2009. That could be a sore point for Frankel, who is prevented from a third go-round by term limits.

"It'll be very interesting," Frankel said of the trip. "We'll recognize and send a message that we're part of the world."

-andrew\_abramson@pbpost.com

#### **Mersin, Turkey**

With a population of 842,230, **Mersin** is a large port city on the coast of the Mediterranean.

#### **COUNTRY:**

**TURKEY** (97%); UNITED STATES (79%)

70 of 133 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2006 The Olympian (Olympia, WA)  
All Rights Reserved  
The Olympian (Olympia, Washington)

**December 22, 2006** Friday

**SECTION:** OPINION; Pg. 6A

**LENGTH:** 552 words

**HEADLINE:** Other Voices - **Travel** can lead to friendships that can span the miles

**BYLINE:** Milt Ruffins

**BODY:**

Last week, I confirmed my round-trip airline reservations to Istanbul and Adana, **Turkey**, for June of next year. Every three years, I visit my very close friends, Cahit Gizir and Gulsen Ramazanoglu, who live there.

While I use the term "friend" they are more like family. I met them when I lived in the country from 1981 to 1985. At the time, I was assigned to the Judge Advocate General's Office at Incirlik Air Base in Adana.

Adana is the fourth largest city in **Turkey** and situated 19 miles inland. According to the 2000 census, Adana has a population of slightly more than 2 million people.

...goddaughter, Yasemin Gizir.

I met Yasemin at her home in 1982 when she was just two years old. We developed - and have maintained - a very strong bond for nearly 25 years. Since she speaks fluent English, she is my primary communication link with the family. Having learned of my pending visit, she has already made plans for a family gathering at their summer home on the Mediterranean near the city of **Mersin**.

When my goddaughter got married in 2004, I attended her wedding in Adana. She was the happiest and most beautiful bride in the world. I stood in for her father at the wedding.

On my return trip from the wedding, I met a couple of writers who blog on "Expat Harem." Their names were Anastasis Ashman and Jennifer Gorkmen who had also lived in **Turkey**. My encounter with them was even mentioned in their blog, demonstrating that even though we may live thousands of miles apart in this world, we can all be instantly connected via the

Internet.

An example of cross cultural relationships is reinforced by an article on the Internet that has been read half way around the world. My goddaughter, Yasemin discovered the article written about me and her during an Internet browse. She was so happy and excited about the article that she not only telephoned me, but also sent me the article via e-mail with link to the official blog of "Tales from the Expat Harem: Foreign Women in Modern **Turkey**," edited by Ashman and Gorkmen. I would recommend this book for reading for anyone preparing for a Turkish tour.

The article is titled "Godfather of Adana." The article is all true except for the title of "Godfather of Adana." To be stated correctly, it should read, "Godfather of His Goddaughter Who Lives in Adana."

Other Voices - Travel can lead to friendships that can span the miles The Olympian (Olympia, Washington) December 22, 2006 Friday

In addition to explaining my link with Yasemin, the article noted that I write for an ...

**CITY:**

ISTANBUL, TURKEY (73%)

**COUNTRY:**

TURKEY (95%); MEDITERRANEAN (79%)

74 of 133 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2006 Los Angeles Times  
All Rights Reserved  
Los Angeles Times

**July 30, 2006** Sunday  
Home Edition

**SECTION:** MAIN NEWS; National Desk; Part A; Pg. 34

**LENGTH:** 755 words

**HEADLINE:** THE NATION;

For American Evacuees, a Bittersweet Return;

Some were visiting loved ones. Others had made a new home in Lebanon. But when the hostilities began, they reluctantly left 'a beautiful country.'

**BYLINE:** Jenny Jarvie, Times Staff Writer

**DATELINE:** ATLANTA

**BODY:**

...Americans who had been in Lebanon arrived in Atlanta on Saturday wearing crumpled clothes and clutching carry-on bags containing bittersweet mementos of their vacations, business trips and, in some cases, homes.

The passengers were among the last expected waves of U.S. citizens who have been evacuated from Lebanon since fighting broke out between Israel and the Hezbollah militia. Two aircraft carried more than 350 evacuees from **Turkey** to Atlanta on Saturday, and four more aircraft are expected to arrive in Atlanta today.

Some had spent days struggling to reach Beirut from far-flung parts of Lebanon, and all had spent days queuing in the hot sun to board freighters and aircrafts.

...49, of Washington, D.C., who had traveled to Beirut with his wife and two sons for a two-month vacation to visit family.

After witnessing the bombardment of Beirut's beaches and airport, his family joined the hundreds queued to board the U.S. transport dock ship Trenton last Sunday. The ship set sail for Larnaca, Cyprus, but changed direction midway, finally arriving in the Turkish port city of **Mersin** on Tuesday. From there, evacuees were taken by bus to Incirlik Air Base, where they were processed for the trip to the U.S.

"The attitudes of the Marines were wonderful," Zaytoun said. "But the process of getting us here was not as good as it could have been."

The Zaytouns waited for days for a flight to transport them from **Turkey** to the U.S. While they waited, their son Ryan, 9, played basketball and watched movies like "Ice Age." His mother, Ghada, said she could not wait to "relax, go to a spa."

Nearly 15,000 Americans have been evacuated from Lebanon since July 16. The last ship left Beirut on Friday morning.

It is the largest international evacuation of Americans since the Six-Day War in 1967 between Israel and the ...

THE NATION; For American Evacuees, a Bittersweet Return; Some were visiting loved ones. Others had made a new home in Lebanon. But when the hostilities began, they reluctantly left 'a beautiful countr

...unbearable.

Angela Monroe, 42, an American mother of six who has lived in Beirut for 13 years, had resolved not to leave Lebanon. That changed when, from her 10th-floor apartment, she watched Beirut's airport being bombed. Her children's school was destroyed, along with her favorite bakery and grocery store.

"We still didn't want to go, but wherever we went there was shelling," she said.

"We realized we had to go."

Monroe and her children plan to **travel** to her parents' home in Burton, Mich. Her husband, also a U.S. citizen, stayed in Lebanon to attempt to transport his ailing father to safety.

The State Department believes that most American citizens who wish to depart Lebanon with U.S. government assistance have been evacuated. The U.S. Embassy in Beirut is in contact with a group of American citizens who have not been able to find safe passage out of southern Lebanon. ...

**SUBJECT:**

AIRPORTS (89%); **TRAVEL** HOSPITALITY & TOURISM (89%); HEZBOLLAH (78%); WAR & CONFLICT (77%); AIR FORCES (76%); HEALTH DEPARTMENTS (74%); BEACHES (72%); ARMED FORCES (65%); HEALTH CARE (62%); MUSLIMS & ISLAM (61%); DISASTER & EMERGENCY AGENCIES (60%); RELIGION (50%); BASKETBALL (50%)

**COUNTRY:**

UNITED STATES (99%); **TURKEY** (94%); LEBANON (94%); ISRAEL (94%); JORDAN (79%); CHINA (79%); CYPRUS (79%); EGYPT (79%); SYRIA (79%); IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF (79%)

86 of 133 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2006 Times Publishing Company  
 All Rights Reserved  
 St. Petersburg Times (Florida)

**July 23, 2006 Sunday**  
 0 Edition

**SECTION:** NATIONAL; Pg. 17A

**LENGTH:** 716 words

**HEADLINE:** Prime minister and wife fly Lebanon evacuees home

**BYLINE:** JIM FOX

**BODY:**

The first boatload of 261 Canadians arrived in Cyprus. Others arrived at the Turkish port of **Mersin** by ship. Critics said other countries had their evacuation plans well under way while Canada was still scrambling to find ships and foreign ports. There are about 20,000 Canadians in Lebanon.

"This is a challenging situation for any government ... but we'll obviously learn some lessons," Harper said.

Although Israeli planes killed a Montreal family of eight on vacation, Harper staunchly ...

...crime rate fell last year by 5 percent, largely because property incidents were at the lowest level in 30 years. Edmonton has the highest murder rate at 4.3 per 100,000 people, compared with 2.0 in Toronto, the national average, and Montreal's low of 1.3 victims.

Mayors from Canada and the United States want a better solution to border security instead of the proposed Western Hemisphere **Travel** Initiative requiring passports in 2008. At a meeting in Windsor, Ontario, about 60 mayors and government officials decided to ask the United States to delay or revise the plans for land border crossings.

Facts and figures

Canada's inflation rate dropped to 2.5 percent in June, from 2.8 percent, as gasoline price increases slowed. Core inflation, which excludes volatile items such as food and energy, ...

**SUBJECT:**

INTERNATIONAL TOURISM (90%); PRIME MINISTERS (90%); HEADS OF STATE & GOVERNMENT (90%); BORDER CONTROL (89%); CRIME RATES (89%); VIOLENT CRIME STATISTICS (88%); AIR QUALITY REGULATION (86%); STATE DEPARTMENTS & FOREIGN SERVICES (79%); HOMICIDE (78%); WAR & CONFLICT (78%); PASSPORTS & VISAS (77%); DISASTER PLANNING (77%); **TRAVEL** HOSPITALITY & TOURISM (75%); HEZBOLLAH (73%); PARAMILITARY & MILITIA (73%); TOXIC & HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (72%); NATIONAL SECURITY (72%); NATIONAL PARKS (72%); EMISSIONS (70%); GREENHOUSE GASES (70%); CLIMATE CHANGE (70%); SMOG (70%); HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REGULATION (70%); ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP (70%); TAXES & TAXATION (68%); INFLATION (67%); ECONOMIC NEWS (67%); STATISTICS (67%); TERRITORIAL & NATIONAL BORDERS (66%); ENVIRONMENTAL ...

**COUNTRY:**

CANADA (99%); LEBANON (95%); CYPRUS (93%); ISRAEL (93%); UNITED STATES (92%); **TURKEY** (79%); NORTH AMERICA (79%); NORTH & SOUTH AMERICAS (54%)

109 of 133 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2005 The New York Times Company  
The New York Times**September** 25, 2005 Sunday  
Late Edition - Final**SECTION:** Section 6; Column 1; Magazine; Pg. 46**LENGTH:** 5272 words**HEADLINE:** Bordering on What?**BYLINE:** By Christopher Caldwell.

Christopher Caldwell, a contributing writer for the magazine, is writing a book about immigration, Islam and Europe.

**BODY:**

## The East in the West

On a warm Saturday night, beneath the cable car that runs up into the mountains from a quiet neighborhood in the historic Ottoman city of Bursa, the Teleferik Family Tea Garden is mobbed. Whole families from the farthest reaches of Anatolia, the Asian part of **Turkey**, are crowded around tables in front of glasses of tea, watching a pair of guys with a keyboard sing arabesques and rock songs in Kurdish. The families have arrived in the past few years, a cashier explains, from Tunceli, a town at the epicenter of the terrorist campaign against the Turkish state that Kurdish guerrillas waged from 1984 to 1999. Most of the young women wear the loose-fitting headscarves traditional in **Turkey**; others, the more elaborate and constraining ones that are a mark of newer currents in political Islam. Still others are on the dance floor, uncovered, bare-armed, dancing in an implausibly immodest way they have probably seen on videos. None of the boys are far enough removed from village mores to dare join them. Watching the dancers impassively, their mothers, in headscarves and long rain jackets despite the heat, ...

...d'etre even. This meant modernizing industry, mores and the Turkish language. Mostly it meant pushing Islam out of the public square. There were bans on headscarves in university classes and at state jobs. There were government-trained imams who gave government-issued sermons on Fridays. Elites tended to approve Ataturk's vision; when they didn't, a huge standing army could be summoned to defend it.

And yet even as **Turkey** prepares to open membership negotiations with the European Union next week, the country's Europeanizing mission has been challenged, both at home and abroad. **Turkey** started petitioning for admission to the European Union's precursor organizations nearly half a century ago. Until the late 1990's, Europe wasn't interested. But embarrassed by persistent Turkish accusations that they were running a "Christian club," Europe's bureaucrats softened their stance. If **Turkey** could democratize according to the so-called Copenhagen criteria -- by getting the army out of politics, eliminating the death penalty and expanding freedom of speech and religion, among other things -- it could seek full E.U. membership. **Turkey** has complied, mostly. At a summit meeting last winter, the E.U. agreed to start talks this Oct. 3. There was cause for satisfaction on both sides. **Turkey** would get a ratification of its European identity from Europe itself. Europe would get a closer partnership with an economically dynamic Muslim country that has a long track record of keeping religious enthusiasm under control.

It looked different to the European on the street. French and Dutch voters rejected the union's proposed constitution last spring, citing worries about immigrant labor. A poll by the E.U.'s Eurobarometer service showed only 35 percent of Europeans favoring

Turkish accession. So now, on the eve of negotiations, European politicians are looking for a face-saving way to leave **Turkey** at the altar. The French prime minister, Dominique de Villepin, spoke out in favor of delaying talks unless **Turkey** recognized the Greek part of Cyprus, which **Turkey** sees as a new condition. Germany's Christian Democrat leader, Angela Merkel, asked **Turkey** to be content with a "privileged partnership" rather than member status. It is not likely that Turks will consider that prize worth the self-abasement. Earlier this month, Foreign Minister Abdullah Gul told *The Economist*: "Should they propose anything short of full membership or any new conditions, we will walk away. And this time it will be for good."

What is unclear is where **Turkey** would walk away to. Back to its American ally, from whom the Iraq war has estranged it? Into ad hoc pacts with its neighbors Iran, Iraq, Syria and Russia? Or into the embrace of the worldwide Muslim umma? Maybe the failure of **Turkey's** E.U. candidacy could even cause Turks to renounce altogether their century-old aspiration of making themselves ever more European.

The Cultural Contradictions of Kemalism

Since the end of the cold war, the lid has come off Turkish life. **Turkey's** population is growing by nearly a million people a year, even as emigration to Europe continues. Suat Kiniklioglu, who heads the Turkish office of the German Marshall Fund of the United States, says, "Urban **Turkey** is being overrun by the countryside." Take Bursa. In the 1980's, the city had fewer than a million people. Now it is at 1.5 million and swelling daily with newcomers from both the surrounding villages and places like Tunceli. The western edge of Bursa is as modern and European as any place in **Turkey**, with malls, trimmed lawns, "Beware of Dog" signs and the Renault and Fiat plants that are the backbone of the country's auto industry. But some of the newer apartment blocks near the Teleferik Family Tea Garden are home to people who work for village-level wages, practice a village-level piety and give their votes to the three-year-old Islamist government of Recep Tayyip Erdogan's Justice and Development Party.

Maybe "Islamist" is a simplistic way of putting it, but maybe not. What Erdogan has sought to do since his party came to power in 2002 is to resolve some of the cultural contradictions of Ataturk's republic. The Turkish state has always tried to imitate the ways of Western democracies, but without giving the country's Muslim middle and lower-middle classes much voice in the matter. **Turkey's** masses are pious even by the standards of the Islamic world, though their piety has mostly been a private one, bearing scant resemblance to the authoritarian fundamentalism of the Saudi Wahhabis or the Iranian Khomeinists. For almost all of the last century, they were too distant, too poor and too disorganized to demand a hearing. Yet whenever society has reclaimed a bit of power or freedom from the Turkish state, it has done so in the name of Islam or, at the very ...

...before. Empty lots and unclaimed fields had filled up with houses and apartments known as *gece kondu* -- a Turkish expression that means, roughly, "thrown up overnight." The devout, dirt-poor and disoriented new arrivals found in Erdogan a mayor who was one of them. It was not just that he himself had grown up a poor provincial in Istanbul (his family were sailors from the Black Sea) or that he had sold *simit* (**Turkey's** ubiquitous singed sesame bread rings) on street corners to pay for his schoolbooks or that his mighty baritone had made him a sought-after muezzin or that he eschewed alcohol (and even tried as mayor to ban it from the touristy neighborhood of Beyoglu). The new arrivals also respected him because he was a formidable organizer. He had studied management and understood how a modern municipality worked. In an era of endemic official corruption, he was accessible and relatively ...

...coup," as it is called, eventually resulted in Erbakan's resignation and the banning of his party. Erdogan, meanwhile, was arrested, jailed and stripped of his mayoralty in 1998 for publicly reciting a poem about bayonets and minarets.

But events cut in Erdogan's favor. The 1997 coup did not do what it was meant to. It brought a wave of corruption that discredited all the establishment political parties. As 2000 turned to 2001, **Turkey** underwent a banking collapse and then a currency crash. Erdogan broke with Erbakan and founded the Justice and Development Party, or A.K.P., in 2001 with the help of secular centrist politicians. He won an overwhelming parliamentary majority in elections the following year. He entered office in 2003 (once ban on his holding office had been lifted) in very good shape. An International Monetary Fund bailout package gave him a road map for economic revival that he followed punctiliously. His mix of market economics and social conservatism won the support of newly prosperous Muslim entrepreneurs in the Anatolian heartland. And the perennial problem faced by any conservative Turkish politician -- wooing the Muslim base while not scaring the staunchly secular army -- was simplified greatly by **Turkey's** E.U. candidacy, which has always been understood to stand or fall on society's ability to keep the military out of public life.

Freedom and the Headscarf

Since Sept. 11, the West's biggest question about **Turkey** has been whether it forms part of the problem of an increasingly militant Islam or part of the solution. The E.U.'s rationale for welcoming **Turkey** into its councils and its economic sphere used to be a matter of "strategic rent," compensation for its position at a crossroads of continents and military blocs. Today, says Soli Ozel, a political scientist at Bilgi University, what Europe sees in **Turkey** is "an example that a modern, secular democratic state and capitalist society is compatible with a Muslim population." Europe has come to value **Turkey** not just for where it is but for what it is.

About a third of the Justice and Development Party's support comes from liberals who joined it in hopes that Erdogan's commitment to the European project would bring them visa-free **travel**, investment opportunities or equality for women. It is an open question which part of Erdogan's coalition is the dog and which the tail. He has shown signs of wanting to coax hard-line Islamists into the modernizing consensus. He has also shown signs of using Europe as a means to weaken the army to the point where he can pursue untrammelled an Islamist agenda of the sort he espoused a decade or two ago.

One of Erdogan's notorious pronouncements during his term as Istanbul mayor was that democracy was like a streetcar: "You ride it until you arrive at your destination, then you step off." In the old days, he was one of those Islamist politicians who would not shake a woman's hand. **Turkey's** secular order still poses problems in his personal life -- there have been state functions that his headscarf-wearing wife could not attend. And even as he has sought to Europeanize **Turkey's** political structures, he has lost few opportunities to Islamicize its social ones. Weeks before his visit to Brussels last December to make the final push for the start of **Turkey's** accession talks, he tried to change Turkish law to criminalize adultery. The A.K.P. has all but destroyed **Turkey's** fledgling wine industry with punitive taxes. And Erdogan has decriminalized "clandestine" Koran courses, even though they have been a meeting place for radicals of the Iran-backed Turkish Hezbollah movement.

Erdogan harps on the need for religious freedom -- American-style religious freedom. Last year he explained to a German newspaper that secularism as the French understand it (i.e., as a state ideology) was not the Turkish way. "We Turks," he explained, "are closer to the Anglo-Saxon understanding of secularism" (i.e., as religious freedom). As regards the government, this assertion is preposterous: the Turkish system was not just inspired by, but copied from, the French. As regards the public, he is probably right. The increasing visibility of religion in **Turkey** has many of the same sources that it does in the United States. In a recent Pew poll that asked why Islam's role is increasing, the largest reason cited (by more than a third of Turks) was the "growing immorality in our society."

Erdogan opposes abortion and contraception, both of which are legal. But **Turkey's** hot-button issues of religion and state concern whether university women and civil servants should be permitted to wear the headscarf and whether young men who attend religious schools should be allowed to transfer their credentials to nonreligious programs. These pit the parliamentarians of Erdogan's party against the Higher Education Council, which appoints rectors who can veto laws that threaten universities' secular orientation. The council was established by the military government in 1980, when radical ...

...centralized Turkish state bought social peace by creating jobs in state-backed industries, which are now a drag on the economy. About a sixth of the work force is still in the public sector, and its interests are protected by aggressive unions. The A.K.P.'s voters, however, are almost by definition outsiders to this statist system and have no stake in defending it.

No political party in **Turkey** has ever found itself more often in the Thatcherite role. Erdogan fought the public-sector paper company SEKA, which used to dump tons of chlorine into the Bay of Izmit while losing tons of money. Despite a 51-day occupation of the factory by militant workers, he succeeded in closing down the plant. He is now fighting to privatize Erdemir, the public steel company -- a fight that pits him not only ...

...blocks are under construction on Kayseri's outskirts. Kayseri had 100,000 people in the 1950's. It has 750,000 today and will have a million in five years. Traditionally, this growth came from agricultural villages nearby, but now Kayseri is one of many Turkish cities getting not just migrants but also immigrants. Local residents say thousands of Iranians live and work in Kayseri. In **Turkey** as a whole, estimates of the number of "irregular" immigrants -- from Iran, Syria and elsewhere -- run as high as a million. Why Trust **Turkey?**

**Turkey's** aspiration to the E.U., its adjustment to the global economy, its booming tourist trade and, now, the first signs of mass

immigration -- all of these make the country a more porous place than it has been for the past century. But the treatment of Armenians, Greeks, Jews and others remains a sensitive subject. **Turkey** has been mostly free of the anti-Semitism that is widespread in all other Muslim countries of the Middle East. But "Mein Kampf" is now a best-seller, on sale in at least a half-dozen low-price Turkish-language editions. The "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" is also for sale, and its theses are trumpeted regularly in *Vakit*, the large-circulation Islamist daily.

In late August, on the eve of important E.U. meetings to iron out **Turkey's** responsibilities on Cyprus, prosecutors announced that Orhan Pamuk, the country's most acclaimed novelist, would be tried under a law that prohibits denigrating Turks or **Turkey**. Pamuk had told a Swiss publication in February that "30,000 Kurds were killed here, one million Armenians as well." Many scholars (and the French National Assembly) call the Turkish killings of Armenians between 1915 and 1923 a genocide, but the Turkish state considers it fallout from a civil war. For many Europeans, Pamuk is the embodiment of the kind of **Turkey** that the E.U. could welcome. The decision of authorities to prosecute him could be a blunder that jeopardizes the country's accession chances, though the blame is likely not Erdogan's. The prosecutor who brought charges against Pamuk -- a member of the pre-A.K.P. state bureaucracy -- investigated Erdogan himself four years ago for "insulting the state."

If **Turkey** requires a new way of relating to its neighbors and its minorities, the man most influential in formulating it is likely to be Erdogan's adviser Ahmet Davutoglu, a historian and a specialist in international affairs. Mutatis mutandis, Davutoglu is **Turkey's** closest equivalent to a neoconservative. That is, as he makes moment-to-moment political judgments, he is never far from considering his country's history and ideals. In Davutoglu's case, the relevant history is that of the Ottoman Empire, and the relevant ideals are the ones that permitted that empire to accommodate (not without friction) a wide range of minorities and subcultures. His scholarly obsession of late has been what German historians call the *Mittelage* -- the geographical position that traps certain countries in the cockpit of history. How should such countries face the world?

Part of Davutoglu's answer is to be found in his 2000 book, "Strategic Depth" (not translated into English), in which he urges that **Turkey** pursue a "zero-problem strategy" with its neighbors. Ataturk's motto was "Peace at home and peace in the world." In the 1990's, **Turkey's** decision to damp down conflicts with its neighbors, particularly Syria, which had sponsored and sheltered Kurdish guerrillas, helped further its ambitions to enter the E.U. What is new about Davutoglu's formulation is that it looks to Ottoman history for inspiration. "If you want good examples of cultures living in harmony, where do you look?" he asked during an interview in the prime ministry in Ankara in July. "You look to Ottoman cities: Istanbul. . . Sarajevo." He sets great store by the fact that in Ottoman times **Turkey** was probably the most cosmopolitan place on earth, even if he tends not to dwell on the amount of governmental force that was required to keep the multiethnic empire together.

The practical consequences of a zero-problem strategy have been clearest in the cases of Iran and Syria. **Turkey** has favored talking with, rather than confronting, Iran over its nuclear program and has not been prominent among those countries stepping up the pressure on Syria to democratize. Erdogan, insiders suggest, is of the view that Bashar al-Assad of Syria is at heart a reformer and deserves support against elements in Syria's security forces that are responsible both for infiltrating terrorists into Iraq and for assassinating Rafik Hariri, the former Lebanese prime minister. Assad visited **Turkey** last year at Erdogan's invitation. Some Turks fear that a good-neighbor policy may be ideological camouflage to move the country's foreign policy in a more Islamist direction. And indeed, the A.K.P.'s supporters would like to see a bit more Muslim solidarity from **Turkey**. Nazli Ilıcak, for instance, laments that **Turkey** opposed the Algerian movement for independence from France. "Until the 1960's," she says, "we acted like Europeans toward the Arab world."

That mending fences with your Muslim neighbors could constitute a defection from the West is something that appears not to have occurred to Davutoglu. In his office in July, he seemed affronted by the very suggestion. He called it "ignorant." **Turkey**, he noted, borders on just as many Christian countries -- Bulgaria, Greece, Georgia, Armenia -- as Muslim ones. Closer ties with Christian neighbors are something he positively invites. "Europeans feel if **Turkey** is part of Europe, Turks will invade," he told me. "I say the opposite: Istanbul will be invaded by Eastern Europe." It is a welcoming vision, even if it is not in line with Gallup's polls of Turkish opinion, which show that the top reason Turks favor belonging to the E.U. is the ability to move to any country in Europe and work there.

The End of the 'Deep State'

In confronting the Erdogan government's efforts to ...

...democracy, the old Turkish order -- the army and the Kemalist institutions around it that are often called the "deep state" -- must cut against the whole logic of modern economics and life. There is not any sense in which A.K.P. leaders can be considered reactionaries. For all his interest in the past and whatever his level of personal piety, Davutoglu is pitching his vision in the language of multiculturalism and globalization. Erdogan has not only been custodian of **Turkey's** European ambitions for the last half decade; he is also talking about Americanizing its system of constitutional rights.

Against this, the deep state does not look particularly deep. Its civilian followers man the Turkish equivalent of Rust Belt industries. The army has some historic claim to be the guardian of Turkish institutions and freedoms, including ultimately its democratic ones, but its recent record has been mixed. The 1997 coup capsized the economy, which has been righted only by ...

...moving to render the deep state less and less effective as a counterbalance to populist excesses. During the 1980 coup, 180,000 political activists were arrested, dozens were executed and most party leaders were banned from politics for a decade -- and the country's largely self-enclosed economy barely felt it. A coup under present circumstances would look very different. Any dip in the currency, for instance, could endanger **Turkey's** delicate international banking agreements.

It is such concerns -- over what the E.U.'s bureaucrats or America's bankers would think -- that have provided the real discipline of the A.K.P. These have kept under control a growing anti-Americanism in the party and in the public at large. According to polling by the youth-oriented policy institute ARI Hareketi, 36 percent of Turks think the United States and **Turkey** are heading toward a war. Last winter, "Metal Storm," a fantasy set in 2007 in which a U.S. invasion of **Turkey** ends with the nuclear destruction of Washington, became one of the best-selling novels in Turkish history. Turks are quick to insist that public opinion is not anti-American, only anti-Bush. They recall the standing ovation Bill Clinton got when he addressed the National Assembly in November 1999.

But much anti-Americanism in **Turkey** could be called "primary" and is unaffected by American behavior one way or the other. The last U.S. ambassador, Eric S. Edelman, who departed in June to replace Douglas Feith as under secretary of defense for policy, was a butt of calumny in the popular press, some of it anti-Semitic. Erdogan often has difficulty trammeling his own ideological reflexes, as when he referred to Iraqis killed in Fallujah as martyrs or when he ...

...making bombs and tourists bombed in the resort town Cesme.

Terrorists enter the country from the Kurdish section of Iraq, Turks claim, where they have safe haven in the Kandil Mountains. One American official admits that there is a grain of truth to this. The U.S. Army has been too busy elsewhere in Iraq to do much about the problem, but Washington is now taking the matter more seriously. Earlier this month, top military officers visited **Turkey's** highest ranking general to discuss the P.K.K. Now that the United States is in Iraq, Turkish forces can no longer cross the border and sort out the problem themselves. So the frustration is multidimensional. Turks resent the European Union for placing obstacles in the way of a no-holds-barred antiterrorist strategy. They resent Americans for being in Iraq. And they resent themselves for removing themselves from the ...

...namely, that foreign countries will gang up and dismember it, as European countries did the Ottoman Empire in the 19th and early 20th centuries. According to ARI Hareketi, two-thirds of Turks hold this view. Turks are easily whipped into a panic over threats to the nation. Last spring, there were huge protests, with flags hanging from balconies all over the country, after a flag desecration in the port city **Mersin** was shown on TV. Alongside this arguably healthy patriotism are signs of a malevolent nationalism. There have been attempts to lynch people suspected of terrorist ties in Trabzon, on the Black Sea coast, and in Seferihisar, near Cesme.

There is an explicitly nationalist party, the M.H.P., that draws thousands to its meetings atop Mount Erciyes outside Kayseri every summer. This year, Devlet Bahceli, the party's leader, accused the A.K.P. of compromising ...

...But these attitudes go far beyond the M.H.P. Erdogan himself is not immune to nationalism's promptings. In a bizarre speech early this summer, he said: "I condemn and curse the BBC and Reuters for describing the P.K.K. as a 'militia group.' ... If this attitude continues, the terror that hits the sons of this country today will hit them tomorrow."

Nationalism is now the most plausible alternative to the A.K.P. That will be a rude awakening to **Turkey's** traditional allies, who tend to assume that there remains a Kemalist "loyal opposition" that will somehow "tone down" the enthusiasms of the A.K.P. or that the country has the option of "going back" to the semidemocratic, westernizing regime that suited the purposes of the free world very well. The problem is that that regime did not always suit the purposes of Turkish society, which, anyway, has entered into a new era. The past century has turned **Turkey** inside out. The Ottoman Empire was a multicultural society under a Muslim government. The Turkish Republic is an overwhelmingly Islamic society in an officially secular state. The open question at the front of European and American minds is whether reforming that state according to society's wishes can lead to anything other than an Islamic republic.

**CITY:**

ANKARA, **TURKEY** (79%); ISTANBUL, **TURKEY** (79%)

**COUNTRY:**

**TURKEY** (96%); EUROPE (94%); EUROPEAN UNION MEMBER STATES (92%); SOUTHERN EUROPE (70%)

111 of 133 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2005 Chicago Tribune Company  
Chicago Tribune

May 18, 2005 Wednesday  
Chicago Final Edition

**SECTION:** NEWS ; ZONE C; Pg. 6

**LENGTH:** 693 words

**HEADLINE:** Kurd violence rises in Turkey, raising fears of renewed war

**BYLINE:** By Catherine Collins, Special to the Tribune.

**DATELINE:** GELINCIK, Turkey

**BODY:**

While Abdul Aydin planted lentils, the army planted land mines.

Aydin paused by the road, little more than a scratch on a rocky hillside in southeastern Turkey, to point out the local landmarks.

"This is the land where I plant lentils ... but it is not enough to feed my family, so I work in construction on the other side of the hill," he said.

Swinging his arm in the opposite direction, he continued, "We don't use that land for grazing anymore, since the army planted land mines."

The juxtaposition--lentils and land mines--sums up the day-to-day existence of life in this troubled region where people are trapped in the middle of a newly resurrected struggle between the Turkish military and Kurdish separatists.

The 15-year conflict in this part of Turkey claimed 37,000 lives and ended officially in 1999 when Abdullah Ocalan, leader of the Kurdistan Workers' Party, or PKK, was captured and called for a unilateral cease-fire.

Kurd group ends truce

But sporadic violence returned to the region after the PKK called off the truce last year and Turkey said that rebels were slipping across the border from training camps in northern Iraq. The violence has spiked in the past month, with more than 20 reported dead in the last week alone.

Kurdish rebels now are threatening to bring the battle from the sparsely populated southeast to Turkey's cities and tourist destinations.

On the PKK's Web site, a rebel commander is quoted as urging young Kurds to join the separatist organization or form two or three person cells to attack government targets.

In Diyarbakir last week, Gen. Yasar Buyukanit, commander of Turkey's land forces, said that the number of PKK militants is at the highest level in five years. He estimated that 1,500 have infiltrated the border, recruiting more along the way, bringing the total to

5,000.

"The terrorists coming from northern Iraq are bringing along large amounts of C-4 [plastic] explosives," Buyukanit said. "Let me warn you that this could be dangerous both in rural areas and in big cities."

In cities across the country--Antalya, Istanbul, Batman and **Mersin**--police and security forces have arrested several suspected militants accused of planning bomb attacks on government and tourist locations. According to the police counterterrorism unit, plastic explosives, guns and mobile phones also have been seized.

On Monday evening, two PKK fighters were killed while approaching the local governor's house in Siirt in eastern **Turkey**. One was killed when the explosives strapped to his body exploded. The other alleged bomber was killed by police.

Earlier this month, one policeman was killed and four were injured as they tried to defuse a bomb in the popular Mediterranean resort of Kusadasi. A splinter group affiliated with the PKK, the Kurdistan Freedom Falcons, took responsibility for that attack.

The actual fighting has remained confined to the sparsely populated southeast, home to most of the country's ...

...in mid-April put the death toll at 33 militants and four soldiers. Since then, local news reports indicate that the toll of both militants and soldiers may have doubled.

Four soldiers were killed Monday when their vehicle hit a PKK land mine in Siirt, and two PKK rebels died when they clashed with the military at a checkpoint in Yuksekova, which is near the Iranian border.

Complaints to U.S.

**Turkey** has complained repeatedly over the last year that U.S. has ignored the presence of PKK camps in northern Iraq. Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan is expected to take up the issue with President Bush when he visits Washington early next month.

For the people of the southeast, today's gunfire sounds frighteningly like it did in last decade.

"During the war years, they exhausted us," said Omer Umut, 72, ...

**GRAPHIC:**

PHOTO: Kurds carrying banners of Kurd leader Abdullah Ocalan rally last week in Strasbourg, France, where the European Court of Human Rights ruled his 1999 trial in **Turkey** was unfair. AP photo by Christian Lutz.  
PHOTO

**SUBJECT:**

...90%); DRY PEA & BEAN FARMING (90%); REBELLIONS & INSURGENCIES (90%); BOMBS & EXPLOSIVE DEVICES (89%); BOMBINGS (89%); LANDMINES (89%); TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS (88%); EXPLOSIVES (87%); WAR & CONFLICT (78%); REGIONAL & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS (77%); ORDNANCE CLEARANCE (73%); SEPARATISM & SECESSION (73%); TERRORISM (72%); POLITICAL PARTIES (72%); TERRORIST ATTACKS (72%); WOUNDS & INJURIES (71%); DESTINATIONS & ATTRACTIONS (69%); LEISURE **TRAVEL** (69%); ARRESTS (66%); TOURISM (66%); DEATHS & INJURIES BY POLICE (64%); LAW ENFORCEMENT (64%); MOBILE & CELLULAR COMMUNICATIONS (63%); MOBILE & CELLULAR TELEPHONES (63%); COUNTERTERRORISM (61%); **TURKEY** PRODUCTION (58%)

**PUB-SUBJECT:**

**TURKEY** ETHNIC ISSUE

**CITY:**

ISTANBUL, TURKEY (79%)

**COUNTRY:**

TURKEY (99%); IRAQ (92%); FRANCE (79%); EUROPE (79%); MEDITERRANEAN (79%)

114 of 133 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2004 Los Angeles Times  
All Rights Reserved  
Los Angeles Times

**September** 30, 2004 Thursday  
Home Edition

**SECTION:** MAIN NEWS; Foreign Desk; Part A; Pg. 8

**LENGTH:** 981 words

**HEADLINE:** THE CONFLICT IN IRAQ;  
Kidnappings Are Driving Turkish Truckers Away;  
Growing violence has set back the lucrative trade between Ankara and Baghdad as fewer drivers are willing to make the risky run.

**BYLINE:** Tracy Wilkinson and Amberin Zaman, Special to The Times

**DATELINE:** ANKARA, **Turkey**

**BODY:**

...roads in Iraq, offered to freeze operations in a bid to free the employees, most of whom were truck drivers. The hostages have not been heard from since Sept. 18, when the Arabic-language news channel Al Jazeera aired a videotape of what it said were the men.

"There is no security left in Iraq," said Abuzer Yavuz, who runs a trucking company in the southern Turkish port city of **Mersin**. He said he ceased his \$10-million-a-year business with Iraq two weeks ago because of the dangers.

"Fewer and fewer drivers want to make the run," Yavuz said. "I have been doing business with Iraq for over 20 years, and things have never been this bad."

Turkish leaders have pleaded with U.S. government and military officials for better protection for their nationals working in Iraq. At a meeting ...

...Turkish truck convoys, American officials say. But the escorts have failed to stop attacks, Turkish truckers say.

Cahit Soysal, chairman of the executive committee of the Istanbul-based International Truckers Assn., said the U.S. Army typically would provide only two escort vehicles for a 100-truck convoy that could easily stretch more than half a mile.

About a third of the association's 1,100 members **travel** into Iraq, and about 10% of them transport fuel and other goods directly to U.S. military bases, Soysal said.

The convoys cannot count on having an escort for their trip out of Iraq, however, and that is often when they are attacked, Soysal said.

"The situation is getting worse every day," he said. The association has called on its members to refuse to truck supplies into Iraq until security improves.

Deger, the businessman, does not believe that having more U.S. ...

THE CONFLICT IN IRAQ; Kidnappings Are Driving Turkish Truckers Away; Growing violence has set back the lucrative trade between Ankara and Baghdad as fewer drivers are willing to make the risky run. Lo

...escorts carrying supplies from the relatively safe northern Iraqi town of Zakuhi to an American military base just north of Baghdad.

That 270-mile stretch is the most dangerous, Deger said. Some of his truckers refuse to go beyond Zakuhi, he said.

The dangers, he said, are making it increasingly difficult to recruit drivers, who can earn about \$1,500 a month, a good salary in **Turkey**, though less than what U.S. private contractors make. Deger said 50 of his men quit in the last few months.

Still, his company -- which operated in Iraq during the 1991 Persian Gulf War -- is reluctant to pull out completely.

"We can't afford to give up on Iraq," said Deger's 30-year-old son Abdullah, who helps run the business and who was attacked during a ...

**PUB-SUBJECT:**

**TURKEY**; IRAQ; TRUCK DRIVERS; SECURITY

**CITY:**

ANKARA, **TURKEY** (91%); BAGHDAD, IRAQ (90%)

**COUNTRY:**

**TURKEY** (96%); IRAQ (95%); UNITED STATES (93%)

116 of 133 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2004 Commonwealth Business Media  
Journal of Commerce

**September** 13, 2004, Monday

**SECTION:** SPECIAL REPORT1; Pg. 24

**LENGTH:** 1208 words

**HEADLINE:** s trumpet an estimated \$70 billion in U.S. investments dedicated to rebuilding Iraq, and an additional \$1.5 billion in spending by the new Iraqi government on electricity sector alone. That means work for project-cargo forwarders coordinating the flow of materials for the reconstruction effort.;

Forward to Baghdad;

Transoceanic Shipping finds solutions in war-torn Iraq

**BYLINE:** BY JANET PLUME

**BODY:**

...followed the occupation by coalition forces. Power and water-pressure outages occur often.

Ever since Transoceanic Shipping signed with several government agencies and civilian contractors to transport the equipment and components into the chaotic environment, orders have been rushed. Last February, Transoceanic executive Bob Whittaker moved to Baghdad to manage the Iraq operations under the regional direction of Kamal Sidawi, who also oversees company support offices in Kuwait, **Turkey**, Jordan and the United Arab Emirates.

"Even in Baghdad, the power is on and off every two to three hours," Whittaker said. "They are desperate for electricity. That's why, from a logistics perspective, every minute counts."

When a component arrives at the Houston office ready for shipment, the team in Iraq is immediately notified, and a countdown begins as soon as one of the chartered Antonov 124, 225 or Ilyushin 76 ...

...security concerns escalate, planes land in Dubai, in the United Arab Emirates, and cargo is immediately transhipped to another flight to Iraq. "No transport is easy. No plan is safe," Whittaker said. "Often, once we are on the road, we have to change our plan. Sometimes, moving a half-ton lorry 30 kilometers (19 miles) outside Baghdad is as big a job as moving a transformer across **Turkey**."

It could be a car bomb that blew a hole in the road that day, or a military roadblock that would require hours to negotiate. Sometimes a convoy is only able to **travel** 30 miles a day when no detour is available. Other times, the shipment arrives at the job site two hours after the plane touched down.

"We rely to a great extent on our Iraqi drivers," Whittaker said. "They stay abreast of the driving conditions, know the terrain and the safest routes, and work to stay apprised of hot spots that change from day to day."

"It is still very dangerous," he said. "Truck drivers are being killed on the road all the time."

Transoceanic is one of the few forwarders delivering cargo to northern Iraq. One move of several 90-ton transformers was offloaded from a heavy-lift vessel at **Mersin** in southern **Turkey** then trucked to Ankara, **Turkey**, and across the border bound for Bayji, Iraq.

s trumpet an estimated \$70 billion in U.S. investments dedicated to rebuilding Iraq, and an additional \$1.5 billion in spending by the new Iraqi government on electricity sector alone. That means work

"It was a slow move with multi-axle, multi-wheel, low-bed trailers," Whittaker said. "It wasn't until we crossed the border that we were able to do route surveys to determine which roads could handle the weight, the size and turning-radius restrictions.

"Our goal and our promise to clients is we deliver the freight immediately," he said. "When we are forced to look at other alternatives, we always have a secondary ...

**COUNTRY:**

IRAQ (95%); UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (93%); UNITED STATES (92%); **TURKEY** (92%); KUWAIT (79%);

117 of 133 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2004 ProQuest Information and Learning  
All Rights Reserved  
Copyright 2004 Honolulu Star - Bulletin  
Honolulu Star - Bulletin (Hawaii)

**January 23, 2004 Friday**

**LENGTH:** 685 words

**HEADLINE:** Musical wisdom

**BYLINE:** Lopes, Shawn "Speedy"

**BODY:**

...Bolat's stage presentation is a versatile one. He can accommodate audiences small and large in each city he visits, performing solo or backed by an ensemble that incorporates as many as 16 local Turkish musicians. Tomorrow's program will feature a five-piece combo and a pair of whirling dervishes, all of whom are Oahu residents he has come to know through his years as a traveling performer. Slides of **Turkey** will add a visual component to the performance. "It's sort of a multi-dimensional, multimedia presentation," he states.

Each group member is given recorded copies of Bolat's music several months in advance to study. Though not dependent on improvisation, Bolat's format does allow his sidemen some freedom to embellish songs with a modicum of personal character.

Music, says Bolat, has been a lifelong love, ...

...in Lebanon was very fashionable because, in those days, Beirut was like the Las Vegas of the Middle East. So very early, I was exposed to the ethnic and traditional music of other people. Radio Monte Carlo was truly an egalitarian, democratic radio station which played any kind of music, 24 hours a day. Actually, the first time I heard 'Let It Be' from the Beatles was from that radio station."

Bolat's native town of **Mersin in Turkey** was home to a diverse population consisting of Italians, Armenians, Arabs and Greeks, which also gave him an early lesson in multiculturalism. "Even though I didn't have the opportunity to **travel** then, listening to all this music was like traveling around the Mediterranean," he says. "It was a very democratic and progressive community. I appreciate growing up in that environment. Listening to other people's music, it hit me how different they were, but on the other hand, how genuine and similar they were. How similar we all are."

Where: The Doris Duke Theatre, Honolulu Academy of Arts, 900 S. Beretania St. When: 7:30 p.m. tomorrow Tickets: ...

122 of 133 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2003 San Jose Mercury News  
All Rights Reserved  
San Jose Mercury News (California)

January 29, 2003 Wednesday MO1 EDITION

**SECTION:** A; Pg. 13

**LENGTH:** 503 words

**HEADLINE:** **Turkey** ready to grant U.S. use of military bases;  
ALLY BOWING TO PRESSURE, TALK OF ECONOMIC AID

**BYLINE:** By Mark McDonald; Mercury News Moscow Bureau

**DATELINE:** ANKARA, **Turkey**

**BODY:**

Under withering diplomatic pressure and tempted by billions of dollars in incentives, **Turkey** now appears ready to allow U.S. troops to use its bases and facilities for a possible attack on Iraq.

Permission to use Turkish bases is crucial to the U.S. plan to blitz Iraq simultaneously from Kuwait and the Persian Gulf to the south and **Turkey** to the north. From bases in **Turkey**, for example, the 101st Airborne Division could leapfrog the mountainous Turkish-Iraqi border, then use airfields in the part of northern Iraq that opponents of Saddam Hussein control to strike fast and deep into the heart of the country.

A formal agreement had not been reached by late Tuesday, but diplomats and policy advisers in Ankara said the government had privately surrendered to U.S. demands for prewar troop deployments, including the use of as many as five Turkish air bases in eastern **Turkey**.

"America is our most important strategic ally," a Turkish foreign-policy adviser said Tuesday, speaking on condition of anonymity. "Without the Americans, we can't even defend our own airspace. We simply don't have the luxury of saying no to them."

A staunch longtime U.S. ally, and the only predominantly Muslim member of NATO, **Turkey** reportedly has agreed to accept some 12,000 American military personnel on its soil. An estimated 1,700 U.S. Air Force personnel already are stationed in **Turkey** at Incirlik Air Base, where they conduct daily missions over the U.N.-sanctioned "no-fly zone" in northern Iraq.

U.S. war planners originally wanted more than 100,000 air and ground personnel based in southeastern **Turkey**. But the recently elected government in Ankara balked at such a large deployment, saying it could never sell such a plan to its skeptical public.

Recent polls show that more than 80 percent of Turks oppose a war in Iraq, with just 10 percent willing to accept more U.S. troops on Turkish soil.

Military and political analysts in Ankara and Istanbul said most of the troops probably would arrive at the Mediterranean ports of Iskenderun and **Mersin**, and at various Turkish air bases, principally Diyarbakir, Batman and Incirlik. They would then **travel** overland to the southeastern town of Silopi, next to the Iraqi border. From there it is only 60 miles down the M2 highway to the important Iraqi oil town of Mosul, where U.N. weapons inspectors have set up operations.

Turkey ready to grant U.S. use of military bases; ALLY BOWING TO PRESSURE, TALK OF ECONOMIC AID San Jose Mercury News  
(California) January 29, 2003 Wednesday MO1 EDITION

The U.S. diplomatic and military pressure on **Turkey** has been ferocious, diplomats here say, but it hasn't been all stick and no carrot. An economic aid plan is in the works that probably will include several billion dollars in direct financial aid, a large reduction in **Turkey's** huge military debt and U.S. influence on the International Monetary Fund to release \$1.6 billion from a \$16 billion IMF aid program.

The Turkish economy is in its worst recession since the end of World War II and needs the financial bump. Many Turks express anger and frustration over the heavy-handed pressure from the Bush administration.

**CITY:**

ANKARA, **TURKEY** (90%); ISTANBUL, **TURKEY** (58%);

**COUNTRY:**

**TURKEY** (99%); UNITED STATES (98%); IRAQ (97%); KUWAIT (92%); GULF STATES (90%); MEDITERRANEAN (79%);

128 of 133 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2002 The New York Times Company  
The New York Times**February** 17, 2002 Sunday  
Late Edition - Final**SECTION:** Section 7; Column 3; Book Review Desk; Pg. 16**LENGTH:** 1102 words**HEADLINE:** What Did You Do in the War?**BYLINE:** By Colin Harrison; Colin Harrison's most recent novel is "Afterburn."**BODY:**

...details forthcoming. O'Neill's parents rarely discussed the men whose names he shared.

"Blood-Dark Track" is O'Neill's reconstruction of the lives of his grandfathers, what he calls "a slow, idiotic awakening" that for the reader is anything but. Rather, the book is an enormously intelligent plunge into the World War II era that involves, among other elements, an unsolved 65-year-old murder, a rusted pistol, clandestine train **travel** and assignments in the dark. O'Neill, who is the author of two novels, adeptly makes scene and character where otherwise there might be only chronology, but he also draws on his experience as a lawyer for insight into the Realpolitik of armies, embassies, prisons and families -- or anywhere else men and power inevitably collide.

Joseph Dakad, we learn, was a Syrian-born Christian who owned a hotel in **Mersin**, a port in southern **Turkey** on the Mediterranean. It was a humid town of old families and flowered verandas, with palms on the shore and warships in the harbor -- a kind of pocket Casablanca where a Levantine like Dakad could flourish. He spoke French, Arabic, Turkish, English, German, Italian and Spanish. He dressed in silk shirts, practiced his horsemanship, promenaded with respectable women, ate oranges daily and hoarded tin beneath his restaurant.

When the war came, "there was an influx of European newcomers -- diplomats, construction workers, sailors, business people -- and it seemed to Joseph that the exciting streams of history on which they arrived were safely navigable by a man like himself." **Turkey** was officially neutral but leaned toward the Allies. Germans moved about the country, however, and were to be seen in Dakad's hotel. But there were, O'Neill writes, "hazards attached to such a profile, particularly if . . . the guiding political precept for **Mersin** Christians was that il ne faillait pas se mouiller: it wouldn't do to get wet. My grandfather, intoxicated by the success of the hotel and restaurant and the new opportunities, lost sight of this."

In January 1942, a freeze destroyed the local citrus crop, and Dakad realized he would make a small fortune if he could import lemons from Palestine. He decided to **travel** to Jerusalem, then under British control, to procure a shipment of 200 tons of the fruit, and although he received British visas for the trip, on his return he was arrested by the British at the Syrian border. Were his subsequent interrogations and three and a half years of internment the result of a secret complicity with the Germans, who were eager to know of British influence over the Turkish government? Or was Dakad, the fastidious hotelier and import-export dabbler, ...

**COUNTRY:**

**TURKEY** (94%); GERMANY (87%); PALESTINIAN TERRITORY, OCCUPIED (79%); IRELAND (79%); SYRIA (79%);

MEDITERRANEAN (79%)

130 of 133 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2001 South Bend Tribune Corporation  
South Bend Tribune (Indiana)

**December** 13, 2001 Thursday Marshall Edition

**SECTION:** LOCAL; Pg. D1

**LENGTH:** 697 words

**HEADLINE:** Pornographer arrested in **Turkey**;  
Former Plymouth roofer Johnson to be returned to U.S.

**BYLINE:** By JENNIFER MACK; Tribune Staff Writer

PLYMOUTH -- Ingwald Johnson, Marshall County's infamous and most wanted child pornographer, is no longer on the lam.

Johnson, a former Plymouth roofing business owner, was arrested in the country of **Turkey** Tuesday morning by Turkish police officials, according to Marshall County Prosecutor Curt Palmer, after skipping out in 1998 on a court ordered sentence.

Johnson, 57, pleaded guilty in 1998 to child exploitation, a Class D felony, and two misdemeanor charges of possession of child pornography.

Johnson admitted in court that he photographed a 15-year-old boy ...

...heard the news on Wednesday morning that he'd been arrested and she considers it good news in that she will get to see her son again.

According to Palmer, Johnson has been a fugitive since Jan. 10, 1998, because he failed to surrender himself to authorities at the appointed time.

Palmer said local authorities were able to track Johnson shortly after he fled.

"We knew where he was," Palmer said. "We were able to track him from here to Chicago to London and then to **Turkey**. There was just no good mechanism to get him back. We had phone records, plane tickets and he was using his passport. He was easy enough to track."

Unfortunately, he explained, the United States does not have an extradition treaty with **Turkey**, noting "extradition became a complicated matter."

Things changed in 1999, Palmer said, because the United States and the country of Cyprus, an island over which **Turkey** has half control, signed an international extradition treaty.

Negotiations between himself, various federal agencies, **Turkey** and Cyprus culminated with Turkish police agreeing to arrest Johnson and then transport him to Cyprus where he is currently being held pending his formal extradition per its treaty agreement with the United States, Palmer explained. He said Johnson is being held without bond and will likely be transported from Cyprus by U.S. marshals within the next 60 to 90 days.

Pornographer arrested in Turkey;Former Plymouth roofer Johnson to be returned to U.S. South Bend Tribune (Indiana) December 13, 2001  
Thursday

Palmer said charges of failure to appear, a Class D felony, were filed against Johnson when he fled in 1998, which could net him an extra five years in prison. He said Bowen could revoke the probation he imposed on Johnson, which would require him to serve all of the five years he was sentenced to for the child exploitation and child pornography charges in 1998.

Because of that, he said, Johnson could spend the next eight years in prison.

Palmer noted that if Johnson, who was reportedly continuing his roofing business in **Mersin, Turkey**, had stayed in the U.S. he would already be done with his jail sentence and probation.

Palmer said he was happy that Johnson's case was even given attention by national and international authorities.

"Let's put it this way: given the current state of world events, Ingwald Johnson is small potatoes," Palmer said, noting he was happy officials still helped bring Johnson back to face his sentence.

Palmer said he was thankful to Marshall County ...

**COUNTRY:**

**TURKEY** (97%); UNITED STATES (93%); CYPRUS (92%);

**GEOGRAPHIC:**

**TURKEY** (97%); UNITED STATES (93%); CYPRUS (92%);

**SUBJECT:**

...90%); ARRESTS (90%); JAIL SENTENCING (90%); EXTRADITION (89%); CRIMINAL OFFENSES (89%); FELONIES (89%); TREATIES & AGREEMENTS (84%); MARSHALS (77%); LAW ENFORCEMENT (77%); SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE FORCES (77%); MISDEMEANORS (77%); PROBATION (77%); DECISIONS & RULINGS (77%); SETTLEMENTS & DECISIONS (77%); BAIL (77%); LITIGATION (77%); POLICE FORCES (77%); ADMISSIONS & CONFESSIONS (77%); JUDGES (71%); PASSPORTS & VISAS (68%); **TRAVEL** TICKETS (61%); CORRECTIONS (77%); AGREEMENTS (68%);

108B8C

\*\*\*\*\* Print Completed \*\*\*\*\*

Time of Request: Monday, October 26, 2015 16:27:46 EST

Print Number: 2827:534792969

Number of Lines: 1634

Number of Pages: 53

Send To: Dennis, Seth  
TRADEMARK LAW LIBRARY  
600 DULANY ST  
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314-5790

## 9 Days in Turkey

Posted by seems (dubai) on 04/10/13 03:16 PM [Jump to bottom](#)

### 9 days in Turkey-itinerary?

We will be in Turkey from July 31 - August 8 (9 days), flying into Istanbul and flying out also from Istanbul. I am totally stuck on my itinerary. I know i want to go to Cappadocia and spend a few days in Istanbul, not sure how many days in each and where else i can go within my 9 days without feeling completely rushed. I was also wondering if Istanbul, Cappadocia and Antalya would be a good idea or Marmaris instead of Antalya or Istanbul, Antalya and Marmaris? I choose this places because of their scenic beauty and they they seem relaxed. Suggestions please!

Posted by Sharon  
Atlanta  
04/10/13 10:29 PM  
2727 posts

With 9 days, I'd spend 4-5 days in Istanbul and 3-4 days in Cappadocia (sleep in Goreme with day trips to sites in the area.) To save time, fly between Istanbul and one of the airports in Cappadocia.

Posted by Carol  
Martinez, CA, USA  
04/13/13 10:37 AM  
791 posts

Agree with Sharon. To do justice to each place you really don't have time for more than two areas. We spent 7 days in Istanbul and 5 in Cappadocia. The scenery there is great! We flew from Istanbul to Kayseri in Cappadocia. Our hotel was in Goreme and we found a shuttle service that took us from the airport from our hotel.

Posted by seems  
dubai  
04/13/13 03:00 PM  
8 posts

Thanks Sharon & Carol. So you suggest Istanbul and Cappadocia? How about Istanbul and Antalya/Marmaris? Jes did some reading and they seemed nice beach cities. Have you or anyone been to these places? Or forget about them and just do Istanbul and Cappadocia instead of Istanbul Antalya/Marmaris? sorry for coming back with questions once again. I am just so confused right now. Thanks for your suggestions earlier.

Posted by Sharon  
Atlanta  
04/13/13 11:42 PM  
2727 posts

Hi seems!  
I didn't go to Marmaris and just saw Antalya from the bus station. I think that you couldn't go wrong with just Istanbul (we spent 7 nights) and Cappadocia (we were there 4 nights.) We went to Cirali on the coast but it was more difficult to get to. If you want to find a good beach location you could re-post your question to get other opinions. Goreme in Cappadocia is very relaxed with lots to see and great hiking in the area if you like that kind of activity! I used this site (<http://www.turkeytravelplanner.com/&#41;> when we were trying to decide where to go in Turkey. Best wishes!

Posted by Carol  
Martinez, CA, USA  
04/14/13 04:33 AM  
791 posts

Marmaris or Antalya beaches are a very different type of scenery and experience from Cappadocia. You would have to decide if you want beaches with some historical and archaeological sights nearby or if you want the scenery and walking of Cappadocia with historical and archaeological sights and with possibly a hot air balloon ride. If you go to Goreme, renting a car to drive to the various sights will give you more flexibility. Antalya town has a small beach. Cirali has a great beach in addition to the ruins of Olympos and the Chimera, which is fire coming from several spots in a hillside and great to visit at dusk. Turkey has so much to offer that you will have to decide for yourself which of the two options you're considering would be best.

Posted by Sarah  
Chicago, USA  
04/16/13 12:00 PM  
75 posts

Cappadocia deserves at the minimum 3 full days. 1 day will be for travel that leaves 5 days for Istanbul which is what you need to do justice to Istanbul. Flights between kayseri and Istanbul or Nevsehir and Istanbul are cheap and frequent! I will highly recommend Goreme suites! It felt like we were coming home every day!

Posted by seems  
dubai  
04/16/13 02:45 PM  
8 posts

Thanks Sarah. So with that you are saying Istanbul and Cappadocia and not Antalya and Marmaris?

Posted by Rob  
Dunwoody, Georgia  
04/17/13 01:44 AM  
325 posts

I'm jumping in a bit late, but I agree with the suggestion to focus on Istanbul and Cappadocia first. Four days will let you see the top sites in Istanbul. Three will let you see the best of Cappadocia. That does allow two days to go somewhere else. You could fly to Antalya for a quick visit. I do have two other ideas. From Istanbul it's a short flight to Izmir which gives you access to the western coast and all of the beaches and sites to either the north or south. If you have a car and want to explore, south over the mountains from Cappadocia and west of Adana there are a number of nice beaches and sites between **Mersin** and Alanya. Have fun!

Posted by seems  
dubai  
04/17/13 03:13 PM

Thanks Rob. No you are not late at all. Also thanks for your input, it sounds interesting, I will look up the places you mentioned on the net and let see how it goes.