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# COOPERATION IN TURKEY



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Dear Readers,

We feel the utmost happiness to be able to reach out to you, through the unique and first Cooperatives' Activities Magazine which in the meantime serves like a bright "Window" in its branch of publication.

We have been diligent in offering you a far better and fuller publication in the most recent issue in terms of technique, critical value and constants, when compared with the previous edition in the way of shedding light on the publicity of the Magazine. The purpose of publishing the Magazine as has been envisaged by us is to give a better opportunity to introduce Turkey- in terms of cultural treasures and historical heritage, as well as the cooperatives' Activities in general, in as much as it is possible to lead the way for the creation of a better understanding and co-existence in the Human family.

At this point, we would like to stress the fact that: beginning from the next issue, to discuss all your crucial problems in the field of cooperation: we'll have a "Focus" Corner of advice. Therefore, We would be very happy, If you could provide us with a "Photo" along with your inquiry Letters to be used in the Corner.

Dear Readers,

The following are the Articles included in our present Issue in the field of Cooperation and Cooperatives' Activities: "The analysis of the External Marketing Cooperatives in the U.S.A. in terms of organizational status", "Residential problems in Turkey within the framework of the social-state spirit of the 1982 Constitution in Turkey", "The Seminar of Residential Cooperatives- Titled "Home in the World" Evaluation, "In What way should the Application of Activities Report be Arranged?". An article to introduce a large-scale Turkish Cooperative, "HAZEL-NUTS and FİSKO-BİRLİK". "Another Article to introduce the part of the recent Books published in Turkey in the field of Cooperatives.

The Most recent Books published in the field of Cooperatives: There is an interesting Article in one of the issues presented in English. "The Roles of the Foundations both Today and in the Future". In the other article The world famous YUNUS EMRE is presented, and a series of His Poetry is considered "A surviving example of the Turkish architectural Heritage-SAFRAN-BOLU HOUSES"

"CHILDREN MEET IN TURKEY" An Article to introduce the Primary and Unique Children's Day of the World.

Furthermore, We Hope that you will enjoy reading our Semi-MAGAZINE ARTICLES AND NEWS.

In the "ECONOMY" Section which is presented in GERMAN. This time, you will have "The organizational problems pertaining to the Turkish Cooperatives' Activities".

"NEWS", "Cooperatives' NEWS", and also "News in FOREIGN RELATIONS" will be given in English. In addition: You will have an Interesting Article on: BUTIQUE ART", "TOURISM CORNERS" will be presented in German.

Our Magazine, truer to say Your Magazine, would be much strengthened and improved by interest and warm affection shown by Readers. We would at this point, like to emphasize the fact that it would be our great pleasure and happiness to hear from our Readers.

With our Best Wishes and Cooperatives' Regards,

Board of Publishers

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## ***Suphi SAATCI***

The rapid developments brought by industrialisation gnaw at the historical structures of our cities and towns, thus do away with the characteristics they acquired through long years. For that reason, there are very few settlements in Turkey which maintained their original structures with monuments, traditional houses and physical appearances. There are some small remote settlements in Anatolia where such historical peculiarities are kept, whereas in big cities the historical structures have suffered because of apartment buildings and other con-

crete buildings. One of the lucky places in Anatolia, that has had its characteristics maintained and which has been damaged the least, is Safranbolu.

Safranbolu is situated in the northeastern Black Sea region, part of Zonguldak Province. Formerly it was part of Kastamonu Province, for that reason there are connecting highways.

As understood from the tumulus in the region, there are traces of settlement which go back to the Paleolithic age in Safranbolu. After the Persian and Hellenistic eras,

during the Roman and Byzantium periods there was a larger settlement here. However, there are no remains from the said periods. The buildings in the town belong to the period of the Turks. At the beginning of the 13th Century the Çobanoğulları, and in the latter part the Candaroğulları ruled in this region. In the 15th Century, Ottomans captured the region. The history of Safranbolu developed all through the period as it was part of Kastamonu.

The oldest remains in Safranbolu are from the Candaroğulları era. The most important one is the Sü-

leyman Paşa Mosque which is called Eski Caki. (14th Century). The foundation of the Gazi Süleyman Paşa Medrese (Theological School) from the 14th Century and the Old Bath from the same period are a few of those remains. Other Turkish buildings from the Ottoman period, are Cinci Hanı (inn) (1640-48); Köprülü Mehmet Paşa Mosque (1662), Yeni Hamam (New Bath) (17th Century), Hiçayetullah Mosque (1719); Dağdelen Mosque (1768) and the İzzet Mehmet Paşa Mosque. There are many fountains and bridges in Safranbolu.

The most interesting part of Safranbolu is the old houses. Thus it is one of the towns which maintained the traditional Anatolian structure with its unified and characteristic texture. Safranbolu is unique because of the shape of the houses; the traditional structure of the streets, the arrangement of the shopping area, and the fountains and other buildings have remained intact until now.

The structure of the houses in Safranbolu reflects the way of living of the Turkish family and tradition which was also influenced by the

climatic conditions and the availability of local material. The ground floor of the house is connected to the outside world by a gate. The wooden gate with two pieces is decorated by a knocker which is the work of an iron monger with nails with round tops. There is no other exit, except this gate of the house, which is separated from the street by high walls. The first part as one enters the house is called the "Hayat" (courtyard). Generally the ground of the Hayat is covered by earth, those covered with stone are called "Taşlık". Another part, which is connected to the "Hayat", is called the "Kazan Ocağı" (Cauldron Hearth) where food is prepared. Those which have stone floors are called "Stone Kitchens". The storage area built next to the wall of the "Hayat" has two floors. Through a door one goes to the garden from "Hayat." The stable and hay storage connected to the garden are located on the first ground.

Via the stairs from the "Hayat" one goes to the upper floor. Right at the place where the stairs end, is a place to leave shoes. The most important parts of the house are

located on the upper floor. Whether small or large, each room is arranged to allow many activities to be carried out. Even if the design is different, the characteristics of a room never change, thus all the requirements of a family such as sleeping, cooking, eating, bathing and living are met. The most important architectural element which connects the rooms to each other is the hall. In this region this hall, which is connected by stairs to the ground floor, is called the "Çardak". According to the plan of the house there are outer halls, central halls and corner halls. In the old Safranbolu houses there are open halls also. This type of hall were abandoned later on and they may be seen in houses which have parts used in summer, called "outer çardak."

In Turkish towns there are irregular plots of land which can be observed in Safranbolu too. For that reason, the plans of the ground floors of houses comply with the land. However, it is frequently observed that on the upper floors the rooms and halls go beyond the limits of the land, which gave way to the "Cumba" (bay windows).





There are very many of those special bay windows covered with wooden latticework in Safranbolu.

The Safranbolu houses are built with a certain construction technique called "Hıms" (timber construction with brick filling) in which both wood and stone are mixed. The ground floor is usually of stone, whereas the upper floor is built by wooden derricks which are tied to each other by wooden connections,

thus the skeleton formed is filled with bricks, stone, sundried bricks, and plastered. Sometimes the wall structure and the wooden skeleton are left without anything put on. The Safranbolu houses, which reflect the regional architectural tradition and construction technology, are considered the most important documents of Turkish architecture. They also demonstrate their own esthetic value.

The harmonious appearance of the city in nature is picturesque, sentimental and moving.

Safranbolu houses are the most important elements of our traditional art of construction from the floors to the single brick used. For that reason, Safranbolu houses is one of the leading cultural problems which should never be neglected.